

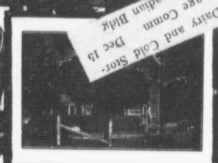
Seventh Annual Dairy Magazine Number

FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Dairy and Cold Storage Commission
Canadian Milk

Peterboro, Ont., April 8, 1915



A DAIRY SCENE IN ONE OF THE BEAUTIFUL VALLEYS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—Scene on the farm of H. Allister Thompson, New Westminster District, B.C.

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

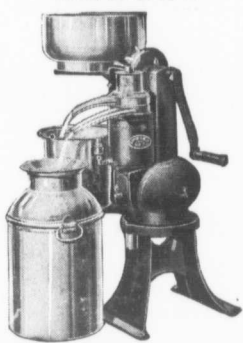
Thirty Years of Continuous Experience

With Cream Separators of Leading Makes

And Eight Years' Experience

In manufacturing "SIMPLEX" Link-Blade Separators

RESULT



The "Simplex" of To-day

No expense or effort has been spared to incorporate in our Machine every possible advantageous feature. The principal aim has been to bring it to the highest degree of efficiency.

Every experienced dairymen know that the larger the Hand Separator he can operate, even if he has but a few cows, the more profitable it is to him.

The most striking feature of the new "SIMPLEX" is its light running. It is 100-lb. size, when at speed and skimming milk, takes no more power than the ordinary 500-lb. Hand Separator of other makes. It cuts the labor of skimming the milk more than in two, not only because it turns easier than most other hand separators, regardless of capacity, but because it does the work in half the time; and in these days, when labor is scarce and expensive, a saving in time is a direct saving in money to the dairyman.

Note the neat and pleasing appearance of the "SIMPLEX." Note the heavy, compact construction and convenient height of spout-can and discharge spouts. The top of the supply can is only 3 1/2 ft. from the floor, and is out of the way of the operator. The oil-drip pan, between base and body, catches all drainage.

Now, Mr. Dairyman, we know you want to start the season right. Drop us a card to-night for one literature telling all about the "SIMPLEX." Perhaps you already own a "SIMPLEX." In that case some of our other lines may interest you. We handle B-L-K Mechanical Milkers and all accessories; the "Simplex" Combined Churn and Butter Maker, Pasteur, Yate, Dominion Creamer, etc.

Write us NOW before the real rush commences.

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

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.

Describe literature and all further particulars on application to

THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., LIMITED

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Run on Coal Oil—6c for 10 Hours

Ellis Engines develop more power on cheap lamp oil than other engines do on any other fuel. Will also operate successfully on distillate, petrol, alcohol or gasoline. Strongest, simplest, most powerful engine made; only three wearing parts. No cranking, no excessive weight, no jolting, less vibration, easy to operate.



Horizontal Engine



Vertical Engine

Have patent thruster, giving three engines in one; force feed; automobile type; another ball-bearing governor adjustable with running and other valuable features. Every engine sent on 30 days approval with freight and 100¢ post-10-pipe guarantee. Write for 1915 catalog, "Engine Facts," showing full details with special prices. Shipments made from Windsor, Ont. ELLIS ENGINE CO., 267 1/2, Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Prospects for Dairy Production in 1915

Dairy Authorities in East and West Give their Opinions

In Eastern Ontario

G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor

WE cannot look for much of an increase in the make of fodder cheese in the east this year. There are few, if any, more cows to be milked, but the factories will open a little earlier; eight or 10 were operating early in March. Last fall cows were not sold off so short as they were a year ago, and there will be some young stock coming along as well. Cattle, however, are thin where there is the shortage of feed, and as feed is high priced it is doubtful if farmers will purchase much.

The price outlook, I should say, is decidedly satisfying—if the war continues. The market is now bare of cheese and the average for the season may be 15 to 16 cts. a pound. The price of butter will probably be high as well and I do not anticipate any great change from butter to cheese making in Eastern Ontario. The prices for both will stimulate patrons to produce as much milk as they can and I would advise patrons to make all the cheese they can, and to make it as good as they can. British needs food, and cheese is as good a food as we can provide.

In Western Ontario

Frank Hens, Chief Dairy Instructor

THERE is, of course, preparation for increased output of cheese.

A number of factories have already opened and are making cheese, while several factories that were closed for a year or so will re-open. Several of the cheese factories that were burned last year will be rebuilt. Although fodder has been dear, yet on the whole western Ontario farmers will be fairly well supplied with feed and therefore the cows are coming through in good condition and prospects look bright for a good output of both cheese and butter. There was practically no sacrifice of milk cows on account of lack of feed. Quite a number of these factories and creameries run all the year round and the creameries that have been closed for the winter will begin to open up as soon as conditions will permit. Since the first of January the instructors and the writer have attended about 85 annual meetings of these factories and creameries. The attendance was large at practically all the meetings and the patrons were optimistic regarding the future of the cheese and butter business. They also seemed to be well pleased with prices received in 1914, and are anticipating good prices for the coming season. More attention is being given to cost testing among the average dairymen and a wider interest in supplying a good quality of milk and cream to the factories.

There appears to be less likelihood of shortage of cheese factory and creamery help this year. On the whole as conditions now appear there should be a prosperous season ahead of the dairymen.

War Conditions in Saskatchewan

W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner

THERE interest that is being taken in dairying is very encouraging. For the past four months, in the cooperative creameries of Saskatchewan showed an increase of 26 per cent. over the corresponding period the previous year. Under normal conditions I would predict a favorable year during 1915, but one cannot disregard the unusual conditions that prevail on account of the Euro-

pean disturbance. This in conjunction with the local conditions of 1914, resulting in a shortage of feed, and the splendid prices that are being obtained for hay and grain, may have an effect that is difficult to forecast.

There is also the possibility that higher prices for wheat and oats will obtain throughout the coming year, and the dairying situation will no doubt be affected thereby. With the abnormal conditions prevailing at home and abroad, we are sure to venture a prophecy, but eliminating these two features I have good reason to believe that there could be a continuation of the development and progress which has characterized Saskatchewan dairying during the past few years.

The Alberta Situation

C. Marker, Dairy Commissioner

WHILE there are no specific statistics available upon which an opinion could properly be based, my impression is that the ensuing season's dairy production in Alberta will be quite up to that of 1914.

Considering the fact that the great majority of our farmers can find a ready and desirable cash market for their surplus dairy products, we may fairly assume that they are not likely to let go the "bird in the hand" just yet, though some will probably weed out and dispose of their unprofitable cows by next fall, if the market value of grain appears to be too high for feeding purposes.

B. C. Prospects Good

Z. Riese, Chief Dairy Instructor

THE prospects for dairy production in British Columbia during 1915 are bright. The prices for feed are exceedingly high, but farmers are realizing that British Columbia affords unrivaled opportunities for the growing of feeders, both milk and nutritious. In dairy districts, there is a distinct revival of interest, and from several newer sections enquiries have come relating to the institution of factories. We expect this spring the establishment of one and the re-opening of two creameries. It is possible that prices may incline downward, but dairy production in British Columbia will be more economical than heretofore as a result of present conditions.

Awakening in New Brunswick

J. B. Daggitt, Secretary for Agriculture

THE prospect for dairy production in New Brunswick during the coming season is excellent. There has been very definite awakening in the dairy business the past two years. Our farmers are recognizing that they have been making a mistake in selling so much of their hay and straw products and in planting such a large acreage of potatoes. This year potatoes are very low—not bringing sufficient to pay cost of production. This will result in many of the farmers, who have been gradually dropping out of dairy work, going back to it. I think that dairy products will increase during the next few years in this province. Prices have been maintained during the past few years for both butter and cheese. Cheese has done especially well.

There is a tendency among our dairymen to handle the milk in short-able year during 1915, but one cannot disregard the unusual conditions that prevail on both dairy cattle and beef. In some

(Continued on page 27)



We Welcome Practitioners

Trade increases the value

Vol. XXXIV

At Home

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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 8, 1915

No. 14

At Home with Henry Glendinning

Something about His Farm, His Herd, and the Man Himself

By F. E. ELLIS, EDITOR, FARM AND DAIRY

HENRY Glendinning, Canadian Apostle of Alfalfa." That isn't the way he signs himself. It is the way people refer to the big Ontario farmer, who twenty years ago, discovering what a priceless boon alfalfa might be to the live stock farmer, went out to preach its merits to his fellow farmers. He brought to his self-appointed mission all the zeal of an apostle in a good cause. No small amount of credit for the widespread interest in alfalfa culture to-day is due to the early efforts of Henry Glendinning, through the agricultural press and from the Institute platform. Hence his title "The Canadian Apostle of Alfalfa." It's a title that means something big and creditable. A man may become a "sir" or a "duke" or a "lord," just because of unusual ability in shifting dollars from the pockets of other folks to his own; coupled, of course, with a degree of willingness to transfer a portion of his ill-gotten gains to the campaign funds of the most influential political party. Of course, all "sirs," "dukes," and "lords" don't get their titles by "ways that are dark and deeds that are shady." Many of them hold their titles because of substantial service to mankind. That's the way Henry Glendinning secured his title; and few titles there are that are better deserved.

Henry Glendinning has been a prominent figure in the agricultural life of Canada for over a score of years. In that time he has been closely identified with the work of the Dominion Grange, the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, and more recently with the United Farmers of Ontario. As an Institute speaker he has travelled Canada from end to end. He was one of the several dairy farmers who united to establish a dairy paper in Canada, and for years has been a director of the company which publishes Farm and Dairy. My own personal acquaintance with the subject of this sketch extends back only five years. Three years ago we spent two weeks together judging the farms entered in the eastern divisions of Farm and Dairy's Inter-provincial Prize Farms Competition. There were few things about any farm that escaped the keen eye of the farmer from Manilla. "Anything from a door swinging on one hinge to a single yellow bloom of perennial sow thistle at the far side of a grain

field were sure to be noted and come up for consideration when that farm was being scored.

I began to wonder just what kind of a farm this man must have who was so keen at picking the weak points in the farms we were inspecting. I had even heard it suggested that the Glendinning farm at Manilla was as carelessly tilled and managed as its owner expected other farms to be perfect. Hence the expectancy with which I looked forward to my first visit to "Rosebank Farm." I have since made two visits to "Rosebank," the first time in the month of June and again a few weeks ago when snow covered the ground and chores constituted the main activity of the farm. On the first visit I had an excellent opportunity to study Mr. Glendinning as a farmer and in the second as a stockman. In both I found that he was in no wise wanting. There may be some Institute speakers of note whose practice is not in line with their preaching, but Henry Glendinning is not one of them. The same principles that he advocates to an Institute audience he practises. To the small details of management he applies the same exactness that I had made note of when we were inspecting the



Jerseys Are Bred for Capacity and Performance

Jersey cattle afford a most profitable market for the big acreage of alfalfa hay grown at "Rosebank," the farm of Mr. H. Glendinning. His herd are of the largest type of Jersey cattle, and are producers of the first order. The cow seen herewith is "Ary." Mr. Glendinning himself appears in the illustration.

just 42 years ago, a young man in his twenties, only 50 of the 100 acres of his original farm were cleared. The house was the best feature of the farm then. It still stands as good as ever after 52 years of usage; one of the comfortable storey and a half cottages of cut stone that will still be serviceable when the flimsier modern structures now being built will have gone to pieces. But houses are not productive of income unless one has them for rent, and the Glendinning family had to live in theirs. The farm itself was of a naturally good soil, but badly in need of draining in many places. As a result of 42 years of the application of brain and brawn, Rosebank Farm has now extended its boundaries to include 300 acres of splendid clay loam. The farm buildings have all been built and filled with splendid stock—Jersey cattle, pure-bred Clydesdale horses, pure-bred Berkshire sows, pure-bred Shropshire sheep, and let us not forget the flock of pure-bred Rhode Island Red fowl.

Of the 300 acres Mr. Glendinning informed me that 225 acres only had been plowed and all of this is not included in the rotation. Altogether there are 80 acres in permanent pasture, in which the proprietor is a strong believer. Alsike clover, of which a large acreage is grown for seed, is grown on a three-year rotation. Even alfalfa fields are allowed to remain down only four years. Red clover formerly has been grown on a four-year rotation; from this season on it will be discontinued altogether. Alfalfa has proved itself a better fodder plant and better able to withstand both drought and cold.

(Continued on page 13)



"Rosebank," the Home of H. Glendinning, Canadian Apostle of Alfalfa Culture.

There is nothing flashy about the buildings on the 300-acre farm of Mr. Glendinning, in Ontario, Ont. They are of the substantial, commodious kind that grace the farms of many successful farmers throughout Canada. They are built for comfort and utility, not for show. But the setting is attractive. The approach is made beautiful with hedges and trees.

—Photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

farms of other folks. During the course of my last visit we discussed some of the most important problems of farm management, but most of Mr. Glendinning's pointed comments on things agricultural must be kept for another time. Here I can describe only briefly the farm and the dairy, through which the greater part of the income is derived.

When Mr. Glendinning moved to Rosebank,

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The Buildings at Springbank Farm Bespeak the Substantial Success of its Proprietor as a Dairy Farmer on an Extensive Scale.

Prosperity Built on the Solid Basis of Good Farming

Good Cows. Good Crops and Business Management all Factors in the Success of T. H. Dent, Oxford Co., Ont.

SPRINGBANK, the dairy farm of T. H. Dent, is just one mile from the pretty town of Woodstock on a good stone road. The fine brick house, with surrounding lawns and trees, is as beautiful and desirable a home as one can find either in or around Woodstock; and Woodstock is noted as a town of beautiful residential streets and the country round claims to be second to none for fine rural homes. The big red barns at Springbank are sheltered by rows of evergreens. In them is housed a dairy herd that numbers 80 milch cows, besides young stock. To these same buildings are

brought the crop off 250 acres of rich clay loam, the finest soil for dairying, the kind that yields fair crops with poor care, luxuriant crops with good care and can't be bought, in that section at least, under \$100 an acre. Mr. Dent would not think of selling at that figure. His farm is ideal in soil and situation. As a place to live, it combines the advantages of both country and city.

Such a farm as this would call forth the admiration of every true lover of the soil. But Springbank Farm is more than an object of admiration. If it were merely a show place it might have to take second

place to the country estates of many millionaires. But this farm may well be an inspiration to all who dream of some day having a farm of their own or of making the farm that they have more productive and the buildings more beautiful. For, unlike the owner of the millionaire show place, T. H. Dent was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, nor is his present prosperity due to a successful real estate speculation or to inheritance of riches. The fact that he bought, paid for, and improved his farm with the results of the application of his own head and hands to the business of farming is the point that gives Springbank Farm a peculiar interest to farmers generally. Mr. Dent is far too modest a man to tell the whole story himself or to desire to have it told to others. But for the inspiration that it may give to others, I must tell something of the story as it was told to me by his neighbors and friends.

Mr. Dent's boyhood home was in the same locality in which he now lives. His first important experience in farming came when he and his father rented a farm and started to work it on a partnership basis. In a few years Dent, Sr., gave up farming and left his son to carry the farm along himself, hampered, as are most young men, by lack of capital and meeting all the disappointments that come to the young tenant farmer. But he persevered, saved his money, and in a few years bought the farm and paid for it at a rate that surprised both himself and the

a dealer in horses and cattle on a small scale.

Even when paying for his farm, Mr. Dent never forgot to use his land well. He regarded his soil fertility in the same light as his bank account. He knew that constant checking without deposits soon runs a bank account dry, and he had a pretty good idea that even good Oxford county soil will not stand constant checking without deposits. Consequently his policy has always been to feed largely on the farm what is grown on the farm and return the manure to the land. He has not run out his account with

Nature and Nature has used him well, as witness the splendid crops that Springbank Farm will produce.

It is not necessary to follow all of the ups and downs, the reverses and successes, that had to be met before Mr. Dent burned the family mortgage. Everyone who has gone through the same experience can imagine the story for himself. Eternal diligence, however, will bring its own reward and gradually the farm increased in size, a splendid dairy herd was gathered together, the buildings were improved or rebuilt, until the Dent place became one of the show places around Woodstock, but differing from most

My Visit to Springbank

show places, as I have already intimated, in that the farm built the buildings, not a successful real estate deal or a prosperous manufacturing business such as lies behind so many apparently wonderfully prosperous farms.

My first visit to the Dent homestead was made some weeks ago. I stopped on the road to ask a passer-by the way to the Dent place. "Mr. Dent lives right over there," was the reply. It was the manner of the reply rather than the information that caught my attention. When one comes to be known as "Mr." to his neighbors, it is an evidence that he is a man of some consequence in the community. I was on the scene early, early enough to find young Tom Dent, the proprietor's son, just finishing up the milking of the 50-cow dairy. One man to 50 cows hardly seems fair to the man, but Tom was milking six cows at a time and doing it with a machine.



Of the Fifty Milch Cows in Mr. Dent's Herd, These Are the Pick.

These three cows have seven-day records averaging 23.8 lbs. of butter. When this photograph was taken all were making excellent yearly records. They are the pride of the dairy.

—Photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

previous owner, who had anticipated his failure.

Dairying was the main line and the chief money maker from the first. Cows have always been the standby of Oxford county farmers, and the new farm owner was glad to profit from the experiences of his neighbors. One of the sidelines at least rival, of the cows in importance. Mr. Dent had observed that some few men were growing rich by buying stock when they saw an opportunity to buy low, holding until they had an equally good opportunity to sell high and making money on the transaction.

"Why could not the farmer do likewise and to much better advantage?" he asked himself. He saw that the farmer had equally good opportunities to buy if he would only train himself to buy well, equally good opportunities to sell, and much better opportunities to hold, in that he had fed at cost price and the buildings in which to shelter the stock. Accordingly T. H. Dent became

The milking machine is now a well-established institution at Springbank. "It was the boys' idea getting the machine," said Mr. Dent to me, "and I allowed them to get it, but I told them that once the machine was installed I was done milking. They can look after that department of the farm hereafter. We are both satisfied with the arrangement."

What the Herd is Doing

While Tom—who was a college friend, by the way—went in to breakfast, I looked over the buildings and stock. I found a splendid herd of milch cows, mostly black and white grades, but with a good fair sprinkling of pure-bred Holsteins that form the foundation of what is intended ultimately to be a pure-bred herd, in toto. Already several cows have made splendid records in Record of Performance test. One cow had the splendid record of over 13,000 pounds of milk in six months. Mr. Dent expected her to

beat 20,000 pounds for the year. Last year this same cow gave 17,000 pounds of milk as a three-year-old. Her two-year-old production was over 13,000 pounds in R.O.P. test. Her full sister, also in the Springbank herd, gave nearly 15,000 pounds of milk and 600 pounds of butter as a three-year-old. In proof of the old contention that "like begets like," Mr. Dent points to the record of the mother of both these cows—over 10,000 pounds of milk in nine months in semi-official test. The seven-day record of the three averages 23.5 pounds of butter.

Cow Quarters

The stables are not as up-to-date as one sometimes sees these days. Mr. Dent improved his buildings as he was able, and the present buildings are the result of adding old ones together and building additions where necessary. Modern conveniences, however, have been added. The floors are of concrete and sanitary, the tie-ups are

such as to afford the cows a maximum of comfort. These are individual water bowls in front of each and the stable work is facilitated by overhead litter and feed carriers. The litter carriers are so arranged that they can be emptied directly into the spreader or on to the sleds, if so desired.

There are two large silos on the farm. The one most recently erected is a circular monolithic concrete structure 14 by 40 feet. The larger silo is one of the old-fashioned inside silos of frame construction. Its capacity may be judged by its size, 20 feet square by 30 feet deep.

"Did you see our silos?" asked Tom when he came out from breakfast. "They are the main feed boxes on the farm."

"Yes, I found them both," I answered, "the new one outside and that old one inside."

"You needn't speak disparagingly of that old silo," retorted Tom. "It's the best one of the (Concluded on page 19)



A Typical Simple

THE manufacture of milk are the two most of the dairy industry in S cooperation in the manul been in operation since the Canadians are familiar with full of round holes, which name of "Swiss," but wh initiated into two varieties, Emmenthal. The export tr to the Emmenthal, which eating country in the worl to see some well-equipped one at Zurich established be the best in Europe.

The methods followed makers call for no special duction of milk, especially yield per acre, has been beyond that which has been Canada. This has been a persistent development of of dairy cattle, by the most of all manure, both solid studying the economics of f the grass crop to the best. Cost testing has been syste some Swiss dairymen for number of dairy cattle kept arable land for the whole

The Sorrows and Joys of the Ayrshire Breeder

JOHN MCKEE, OXFORD CO., ONT.

breeders must certainly take off their hats to the most wonderful skill manifested by Scotland's breeders in the all-round development of the Ayrshire cow of to-day. It appears to be a most difficult matter for Canadian breeders to maintain in our Canadian-bred Ayrshires the style, type, and large size of our imported stock. In my estimation this is caused largely by the fact that the great majority of our present-day breeders are really not breeders at all in any true sense of the term. They are merely raising pure-bred Ayrshires. They appear to have no definite ideal type in mind to breed to.

They have no mark to aim at. They do not

grade herd. The formation of breeders' clubs can be made the medium through which our young breeders can receive much valuable information and the ideals of the breeders in a community can be largely moulded along identical lines by the holding of judging classes in charge of expert live stock breeders and judges.

A great source of satisfaction to Ayrshire men is the very superior quality of milk yielded by the Ayrshire cow. It is undoubtedly the best balanced and best adapted for human consumption of any of the breeds. The Ayrshire dairyman's conscience will never be pricking him for selling milk to his town or city consist that is away below the legal standard in quality. The Record of Performance test is proving to the world the splendid dairy ability of the Canadian Ayrshires. The following summary of yearly records is taken from the last official booklet issued by our association:

Yearly Averages

136 mature cows,	10,188 lbs. milk, 412 fat, 4.04%.
47 4-year-olds,	9,195 lbs. milk, 376 fat, 4.07%.
83 3-year-olds,	8,247 lbs. milk, 344 fat, 4.17%.
189 2-year-olds,	7,403 lbs. milk, 300 fat, 4.05%.

After a fair trial, Ayrshire breeders are confirmed in their opinion that the yearly test is the only means of determining the true worth of a dairy cow, and ultimately the value of a breed.

An Ayrshire Stumbling Block

The one great factor that has militated against the rapid growth of Ayrshire herds throughout the country has been the grossly unfair method that has almost universally prevailed in our cheese factories, condensed milk factories, and in the trade with our towns and cities, of paying for milk by the hundredweight, altogether regardless of its quality. It made no difference whether the milk tested 2.8 or 4.5 per cent of butter fat; the same price was paid for each lot. It speaks volumes for the good qualities of the Ayrshire cow when we find in the face of such a handicap, which has been such an enormous development of Ayrshire interests through

(Concluded on page 11)



John McKee.

and management of a dairy herd. In the natural order of things, even under the best of management, dairy cattle are susceptible to a long train of diseases and ailments peculiarly their own.

Digestive troubles and udder troubles, accelerated by high feeding, are a constant source of trouble and expense to dairymen. Many a breeder has been completely discouraged in his efforts to build up a choice herd of dairy cattle by having contagious abortion or tuberculosis obtain a footing in his herd. After an experience, however, of over 40 years with Ayrshires, and living in the centre of the "Holland of America," I am firmly of the opinion that Ayrshire cattle are free from these various troubles than any of the other pure-bred dairy breeds.

I believe there is a reason for this. The Ayrshire on its native heath is not a pampered, hot-house product. The breed has been developed under entirely different conditions to either the Holstein or Jersey. The cold climate, long winters, and comparatively rough and hilly country where they originated has developed in "our favorites" a strength of constitution and freedom from disease not surpassed by any other dairy breed in existence. Our Scottish Ayrshire breeders have certainly been past masters in the art and science of breeding. No other breed combines beauty and utility to such a marked degree as the Ayrshire.

One point to which Scottish breeders paid particular attention was the udder. As a result of the square, strongly attached udder, the Ayrshire cow of to-day is less liable to udder troubles than any of the other breeds. Canadian Ayrshire



Good Sires Beget Permanent Popularity for the Breed that they Represent

Netherhall Sir Douglas, owned by James W. Logan, Chateaugay Co., Ont., here illustrated, is one of the best-bred Sir Douglas District of Quebec known far and wide as the home of good Ayrshires. While begetting daughters of merit, such sires also beget popular favor and increase demand for the breed.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

appear to realize that Great Britain's famous live stock breeders did not accomplish their great work in the improvement of the various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine by a game of chance. To the contrary, they made a life study of the principles of live stock breeding, and they were able to make an intelligent application of those principles in their breeding operations. To the true breeder the pleasure and satisfaction of studying these principles and then putting them into practice in his own herd far more than compensates him for the labor and anxiety commonly supposed to be so inseparably connected with dairying.

I believe it is a great mistake to indiscriminately advise dairy farmers to take up the breeding of pure-bred stock. A great proportion of them are not qualified for the job and had better employ their energies in the management of a



A Schwyz (Brown S

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Permanent Grass the

On the central plateau a v of the arable land is laid grass, but the cattle are sold. The grass is cut as required where the animals are confined mostly old and fall far below standards of lighting, ventilation, and yet the cows are to all outward appearances, cut at a very immature stage in resentment at such interference seems to put forth renewed efforts in subsequent growth.

Mr. Redick visited Switzerland as a delegate to the Fifth International Bema. His observations, as here in an address at the Eastern Convention in New York last January

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Dairying Amid the Hills and Valleys of Switzerland

The Average Milk Production is High, a Result of 40 Years of Cow Testing



A Typical Simmental Bull.

THE manufacture of cheese and condensed milk are the two most important branches of the dairy industry in Switzerland. A form of cooperation in the manufacture of cheese has been in operation since the 12th century. Most Canadians are familiar with the large flat cheese full of round holes, which goes under the generic name of "Swiss," but which is divided by the initiated into two varieties known as Gruyere and Emmenthal. The export trade is confined chiefly to the Emmenthal, which is sent to every cheese eating country in the world. We had a chance to see some well-equipped city dairies, notably one at Zurich established by Dr. Gerber, said to be the best in Europe.

The methods followed by the Swiss cheese makers call for no special mention, but the production of milk, especially in the matter of the yield per acre, has been carried to a point far beyond that which has been generally reached in Canada. This has been accomplished through the persistent development of two excellent breeds of dairy cattle, by the most careful conservation of all manure, both solid and liquid, and by studying the economics of feeding so as to utilize the grass crop to the best possible advantage. Cow testing has been systematically practiced by some Swiss dairymen for over 40 years. The number of dairy cattle kept per square mile of arable land for the whole country is just about



A Schwyz (Brown Swiss) Bull.

100, but in the less mountainous cantons, like Bern, the number is as high as 266 per square mile.

Permanent Grass the Great Crop

On the central plateau a very large proportion of the arable land is laid down in permanent grass, but the cattle are seldom allowed to graze. The grass is cut as required and fed in the stable where the animals are confined. The stables are mostly old and fall far below the modern standards of lighting, ventilation, and general sanitation, and yet the cows are exceedingly healthy to all outward appearances. The grass is often cut at a very immature stage, and nature, as if in resentment at such interference with her plans, seems to put forth renewed and more vigorous efforts in subsequent growth, so that the same

Dr. Ruddick visited Switzerland as Canada's official delegate to the Sixth International Dairy Congress at Bern. His observations, as here published, were given in an address at the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention in Peterborough last January.

J. A. RUDDICK, DOMINION DAIRY COMMISSIONER

grazing is cut over several times. In the Alps, grazing is the universal practice.

Where the cattle are stabled the utmost care is taken to preserve every ounce of manure. The liquid is drained into concrete tanks, from which it is carried on wet days and sprinkled over patches of recently cut grass. Much more might be written on these points, but lack of space prevents further reference at this time, so we pass on to consider briefly the interesting breeds of cattle which constitute the bovine population of the country.

Swiss Dairy Cattle

First in point of antiquity is the Schwyz (Brown Swiss), which, it is said, have been bred for a longer time in one place than any other known breed. They have been traced back to the period of the lake dwellers. The color is a dull grey or mouse color. Animals (very rare) showing any white are not admitted to the show ring. All have black muzzles, with a light rim and the inner side of the legs are lighter than other parts of the body. The legs are short and strong, as befit a hill climbing race. They fatten readily and the quality of the beef is said to be excellent. The weight varies according to the region, but the average of the cows of the heavy type is given as 1,320 to 1,450 pounds. A full grown bull will weigh on the average 2,800 to 3,000 pounds, and in some cases as high as 2,400. The average annual yield of 72 Schwyz cows, of which records have been kept, was 8,273 pounds of milk testing 3.88 per cent. of fat, but these were probably superior animals.

The most important breed in point of numbers, comprising 55 per cent. of the total cattle, is the Simmental. This breed is quite modern compared with the Schwyz, having been introduced by the Burgundians in the fifth century. The color varies from yellow to dark red with white spots. They are heavier than the Schwyz, cows running as high as 1,600 pounds weight. The breed is remarkable for the rapidity of growth in young animals. Most of the work animals are taken from this breed, the cows frequently being pressed into service on small farms.

7,700 Pounds Per Cow

The average annual milk production of Simmental cows, according to numerous inquiries made by Dr. J. Kappeli in various Swiss farms, is 7,700 pounds per head, or five and one-quarter to five and one-half times the live weight. Herds that are well fed in winter give an average of 8,800 pounds, and individual cows have produced as much as 15,400 pounds in a year. The average fat test is 3.75 per cent.

A third breed, known as the Friburg, of relatively small importance as regards numbers, resembles the Simmental, except that the color is black and white like the Dutch cattle.

The D'Herens is a small dark brown mountainous breed; few in number and confined to the Valaisian Alps.

All cattle in Switzerland are practically purebred. Cross breeding is almost unknown, and there are no animals in the country of any other breed except those herein described.

Cattle Raising in the Alps

An interesting development has taken place during recent years in many of the Alpine regions where the manufacture of cheese has been



Correct Type of Simmental Cow.

abandoned for the business of cattle raising to replenish the native herds on the plateau, and to supply the large demand for Swiss-bred animals in Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy and Russia. It is held that the vigor of the cattle is improved by the pure mountain air, and the exercise involved in climbing the steep slopes of the pastures. The real Alpine pastures begin at an altitude of about 2,500 feet, and extend upwards nearly to the limit of vegetation, or somewhat over 8,000 feet. Goats are pastured in some places as high as 9,000 feet above sea level. In the month of May the cattle are taken to the lower slopes, and as the summer advances they are driven by successive stages to the higher altitudes and the grass on the first pastures is allowed to mature for hay. By the middle of September they have been brought down again

to feed on the aftermath of the meadows until stabled for the winter.

Some Characteristics

The extreme docility of Swiss cattle is very noticeable. Animals at large in the pastures will allow a crowd of strangers to approach and handle them without the slightest sign of restlessness. They appear to like it. Even aged

bulls are led in a common halter, often without a ring in the nose. It is the boast of the Swiss cattle owner that the placidity of his cows is so marked that there is no occasion to avoid a crowd of strangers in the stable at milking.

It was remarked that every animal, milking or dry, was in beef condition. Although our visit was made in the month of June, cows in poor condition were conspicuous by their absence. Perhaps it would be more accurate to attribute this condition to generous feeding rather than to mention it as a special characteristic of the breeds.

The satisfactions of breeding good cattle and growing big crops are greater than the satisfactions of other lines of work. What greater privilege is there than to guide nature's creative work!



On a Small Swiss Farm.

Accommodation provided under same roof for the farmer and his family, the stable and for fodder.

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Guaranteed Flours	Per 98-lb. Bag
Cream of the West (for bread)	\$3.95
Toronto Pride (for bread)	3.90
Queen City (blended for all purposes)	3.50
Monarch (makes delicious pastry)	3.50

Feed Flours	Per 100-lb. Bag
Tower	2.00

Cereals	Per 98-lb. Bag
Cream of the West Wheatlets	.35
Norwegian Rolled Oats	3.40
Family Cornmeal	2.30

Feeds	Per 100-lb. Bag
Bullrush Bran	1.40
Bullrush Middlings	1.50
Extra White Middlings	1.63
Whole Manitoba Oats	2.05
Crushed Oats	2.10
Chopped Oats	2.10
Whole Corn	1.80
Cracked Corn	1.85
Feed Cornmeal	1.90
Whole Feed Barley	1.85
Barley Meal	1.90
Ceneva Feed (Crushed Corn, Oats and Barley)	1.90
Oil Cake Meal (old process)	2.05
Cotton Seed Meal	1.95

These prices are not guaranteed for any length of time owing to the unsettled condition of the market.

Terms Every bag of Flour ordered entitles purchaser to two bags of bran or middlings at 10 cents per bag less than the prices given above. Special prices to Farmers' Clubs and others buying in carload lots.

Terms Cash with Order. Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to five bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over five bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario, east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario, add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.

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Free If you buy three bags of flour we will send you a copy of Ye Olde Miller's Household Book free. This useful book contains 1,000 selected recipes and a large medical department.

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The Little Gunbonnet
The Scarlet Pimpernel
Beautiful Joe
Little Women and Good Wives
The Story of an African Farm
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Fine Production in British Columbia

ON Pender Island, B.C., is one of the highest producing Jersey herds in Canada. They are the property of A. H. Menzies & Son. All of the cows are home-bred, except two, Frances Countess and Golden Milkmaid. In the show ring they have more than held their own. "We aim to have every cow have a record to her credit," writes Mr. Menzies to Farm and Dairy, "and keep nothing in our stables that has no record or is not in a fair way to win one." In the following table are given some of the records made in Mr. Menzies' herd. It will be noticed that some of these cows have been going on making records year after year. For instance, Lady Buttercup has made four records in succession, and she is still milking as well as ever. Since this table was compiled by Mr. Menzies, another record has been completed by Buifs Lassie 2nd with 10,828 lbs. of milk and 660 lbs. of fat.

Milk	Lbs.	Aver. Fat.	% Fat
Lilac of Pender—			
2 years	6,674	314.15	5.63
Calved too late	4,494.5	471.41	5.69
Lady Buttercup of Pender—			
2 years & 10 mos.	8,916	445.70	5.61
2 years & 1 mo.	8,250	466.25	5.62
5 years & 4 mos.	9,989.5	504.79	5.54
5 years	9,723	491	5.05
Lady Rose of Pender—			
2 years & 9 mos.	8,014	427.24	5.26
2 years & 10 mos.	10,286	459.33	4.46
Fancy's Countess—			
3 years	4,569.5	493.90	5.73
Golden Milkmaid—			
4 years & 8 mos.	2,425.5	409.41	4.85
2 years	1,903	445.41	6.01
Buifs Lassie—			
2 years & 1 mo.	9,574.25	493.2	5.15
Fancy's Dairymaid—			
2 years & 1 mo.	7,346	399	6.46
Lady Marie of Pender—			
2 years & 1 mo.	6,923	413	5.99
Calved too late	7,903	514	5.60
(3 yrs. & 1 mo.)			
Lady May of Pender—			
1 year & 31 mos.	6,377	413	6.04
Bluebell of Pender—			
(Not enough milk)	7,331	417	4.76
Aver. for 17 records	8,370	414	5.38

Grasses and Rooting in B.C.

Arthur A. Brooks, Yale, Cariboo District, B.C.

ALTHOUGH I am only a student yet of agricultural science, it seems to me that the farmers of this district grow too much timothy hay. I have often heard that although a standard hay in plant, in nutritive value it is poor. I have tried Bromegrass and Western rye with much success and have proved that these grasses are more nourishing than timothy.

As soon as I used up the last of my mixed hay and started on the ordinary timothy and clover hay, my cows dropped two or three pounds a day in their milk flow. It might not have been apparent without the milk scale, but it pointed out the difference in weight.

I have been trying bromegrass. The leaves of the timothy—and in the leaves a good deal of the nutritive value of plants is found—begin to dry up about the time the blossoms come, and there are not many of them. The bromegrass is heavily leaved to within a foot of the head. Western rye is not as good as bromegrass, but forms a better aftermath than timothy.

I intend also to grow Kentucky blue grass and orchard grass. The latter does well here and could be cut at least three times a summer and give good crops. I am told that orchard grass is one of the most important grasses in Denmark and judging from the few bunches I have on the farm it does exceedingly well.

Mangels are the most profitable root crop here, growing large and of good quality. Turnips set hollow. According to Mr. Boissen they are better than ensilage, and I believe him, especially for us in this valley, where such heavy crops of hay can be grown with such little trouble.

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and you will have strong, vigorous, healthy chicks, able to withstand the attacks of disease from which poor, ill-nourished flocks suffer. Try just one box on our recommendation

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is the result of years of painstaking experiment and research work. It will positively save your chicks from the disastrous effects of this disease.

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Instantly rid your fowls of lice and mites. It after-top cans at 25c. and 50c.

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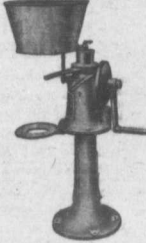
THE LEADING TYPES OF CREAM SEPARATORS ON CANADIAN DAIRY FARMS



THE MASSEY-HARRIS—The name Massey-Harris is a household word over Canada. In the making of their Cream Separator, they have embodied the newest features. The bowl is self-balancing and together with all its parts are heavily nickel-plated over copper. It has a large skimming surface and an improved split wing for distributing the milk to the skimming discs. The inside frame surrounding the bowl is of white enamel. It has the splash system of oiling and all its gears are closely protected. The spindle is divided and is separate from the bowl. The supply can is placed low for convenience and there is a simple effective brake. The newest feature of the Massey-Harris and one which will be appreciated by dairymen, is a neat effective speed indicator which tells the proper speed for running the machine.—The Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.



THE STANDARD is a Canadian-made separator, noted for slow skimming results established at Government Dairy Schools. The 193 Model has detachable bowl casing and interchangeable capacity. One size frame accommodates all sizes of bowls, which means that a small size machine can be converted into a larger one at small cost. No exposed gears. Gears run in oil bath and spray all working parts, including spindle bearings, which adds years to the life of the machine. Oil tight, dust-proof casing. Instantaneous clutch. All gears stop while bowl runs down. Interchangeable worm. Easily washed bowl and discs. Curved wing centrifugal distributor milk to discs without splashing, which means soft butter. Flexible milk-proof deflector. Note the low supply can and crank shaft at the right height for easy turning.—Hawthorn Machinery Co., Limited, Renfrew, Ontario.



THE PREMIER is ALL-BRITISH, being made in England. It thus embodies the thoroughness and quality in British-made machinery. This separator has a self-centering self-balancing bowl. The skimming discs are of aluminum and they cannot rust. All the wearing parts are automatically oiled and have machine-cut square gears. All the wearing parts in the Premier are completely enclosed. The ball-bearings run in oil. It is made in all sizes to suit every purpose.—The Premier Cream Separator Co., Toronto, Ont.

THE SHARPLES "TUBULAR"—The first cream separator built in America was the Sharples. It is different in type from every other separator. The unique feature being the light, simple little bowl, two and one-half inches in diameter, suspended by a flexible steel spindle. It is the simplest bowl made as there is only one piece in the skimming device. This makes easy washing. The bowl is driven by worm gear and every moving part of the machine is enclosed in strong substantial frame. The bowl-down can of the Tubular is a labor-saver. The wearing parts are automatically oiled and every hand Tubular can easily be adjusted to run by power.—The Sharples Separator Co., Toronto, Ont.

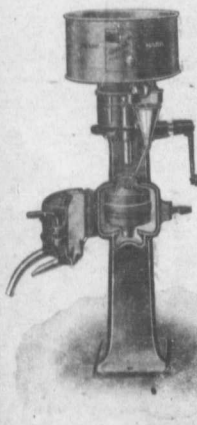


THE SIMPLEX is a compact, heavy, substantial separator with a broad, solid base and frame. The link-blade device in skimming is the result of years of experience. It enables the machine to skim closely, even while running at a much lower speed than ordinary machines. This means less wear on the bearings which are easily accessible by removing the body-housing. All the oiling parts are provided with spring-top oil cups. All shafts are ground to size and the crank shaft runs in bronze bushings. Only the best quality of ball-bearings are used. The simplicity of this machine is indicated by the fact that it can be taken apart in two or three minutes and reassembled in about the same time. In addition to the line of dairy supplies cream separators every other line of dairy supplies is carried by D. D. Durbishire & Co., Ltd., Brookville, Ont.



Get a Cream Separator

Get a cream separator and make handling of milk easier and more profitable. Get a cream separator and take all the cream out of your milk while it is fresh and then feed the warm fresh separated milk to pigs and calves. If you have five or six good cows, a cream separator will pay for itself in a very short time. You will be surprised to see how much more and better cream you get out of your milk than you did in old-fashioned cooling systems. A cream separator will save you a lot of work—and your wife too. It does away with the long row of milk crocks, pans and cans and the work of hand skimming and rehandling the milk. A cream separator will soon save its cost. Turn to the cream separator Ads in this issue and look them over. Send for catalogues. The season of "run grass" and "heavy milk-flow" is almost here. Now is the time to investigate. Catalogues from these firms come for the asking. Get a cream separator.



THE MELOTTE—Most dairy farmers are acquainted with the Melotte. Its unique features consist in the solid bowl and the absence of gears. The Melotte features a self-balancing spindle and distributor which guides the milk into the skimming blocks, without splashing and without wear. The illustration shows the solid base model with white enamel-lined bowl casing. The Melotte is made in five models and seventeen different sizes. The Melotte has always been a great prize winner, having been awarded more than thirteen GRAND PRIZES at International Expositions and over two hundred gold and silver medals and diplomas. A new model just introduced and installed in a large Toronto dairy has a capacity of 3,000 lbs. per hour. Over 50,000 Melotte Separators have been placed in Canada within the last sixteen years by the H. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Toronto. (Branches at Winnipeg, Calgary, Quebec and St. John).

THE EMPIRE—This out shows the latest type of the disc style machine made by The Empire Cream Separator Co. It has a very light disc bowl. This means less wear on the bearings and thus a very easy running machine with a longer life. Another exclusive feature is that there is only one closed bearing on the bowl spindle—only three closed bearings on the whole machine. The Empire is built on a safe line of separator construction, without incorporating any fresh ideas. All the gears are automatically oiled and every moving part completely enclosed. It is one of the substantially built machines on the market.—The Empire Cream Separator Co., Toronto, Ont.



This page will acquaint Farm and Dairy readers with the strongest features of the different Cream Separators that have become standard on our farms. It will pay you to study it closely. Do so before you buy.

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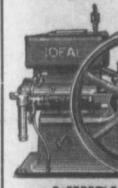
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At Home with Henry Glendinning
(Continued from page 8)

It is these short rotations that explain the comparative absence of weeds. During my summer visit fields in the neighborhood were yellow with perennial sow thistle. At times seeds come in clouds across the boundaries of Rosebank, but in a drive over Mr. Glendinning's farm I counted only seven blooms of the pest and they were made note of for immediate destruction. The big acreages of clovers grown and the fact that they are fed on the farm explain the fertility of the soil that produces good crops in the driest years. A third factor, too, contributes to soil productivity; miles and miles of the drains have been laid in the 48 years under present management. It seems paradoxical to speak of drains inducing growth in a dry year, but Mr. Glendinning has satisfied himself that they do. It is just 20 years since Rosebank grew its first crop of alfalfa—which first attempt, by the way, was not a great success. But that is another story.

Production of Jersey Herd
The merit of Rosebank Jerseys is best told by giving the yearly average for milk and butter fat. In 1914 twenty-one cows were milked, half of

Pure Bred Clydesdale
The Clydesdales on the farm of his son, Mr. Norman Glendinning.

He compromised. Registerers are being gradually introduced; the old strains still predominate in their stock is in demand by who want good utility animals; sales last year total \$2,000.

Jerseys of Good Size
Rosebank Jerseys have more than is generally characteristic of the breed. This may be attributed to breeding and good feeding. Glendinning doesn't want a fresh around his farm until they are at least 30 months old. Constitution, and producing a large milk yield, are his first practice. Sires, too, must be of size. The herd sire, recently sold for beef, weighed 1,725 pounds. The herd, Queenville Raleigh, son of Meadow Grass, the Grand Championship cow, is Mokena's Best, which, at Dairy Show in Toronto, came her class and was second among comers of her age, although in milk, first honors going to Holstein. Twice a day Queen Raleigh takes a constitutional tread power which runs through a separator. In this two objects accomplished—the milk is separated with the cheapest power available. The outstanding characteristic of the individual records at Rosebank are their uniformity. The best of all, however, is held by a two-year-old heifer, with a production of pounds of fat equivalent to 100 pounds of commercial butter. She has done better in any herd record.

The "Prophet" Himself.

This is an excellent likeness of Mr. H. J. Glendinning. Among the many good things that Mr. Glendinning has done for Canadian dairying is the part that he took in getting Farm and Dairy started, and in since acting on the directorate of the Rural Publications Council. He is also one of several Canadian dairy farmers who own and control the publication of this purely farmers' paper—three years and under. The average production of the lactation period was 320.45 pounds, equivalent to almost 400 pounds of commercial butter. The average production in milk was 6,724.8 pounds. These cows were fed at a minimum of expense. When lots of alfalfa and ensilage are available, little, if any, grain is fed.

Mr. Glendinning cannot claim a herd of registered Jerseys. His cattle were all registered in the old American Jersey Herd Book. When the Jersey Cattle Club was formed the American registrations were disallowed, except under certain conditions. To comply with these conditions, Mr. Glendinning found that the expense would be almost as great as the value of his cattle. This was certainly a hard blow—to spend the best part of a lifetime establishing a herd and then to lose all of the value that goes with the terms "pure-bred and registered." This disappointment came in 1908. "Will I sacrifice an excellent utility herd to get into pure-bred cattle?" was the knotty problem presented to the proprietor of Rosebank.

Bull Calves For Veal
"Here is a point I want to mention," said Mr. Glendinning, discussing his herd. "We use the bull calves at birth. Let's have been making veal of the feed them half skim milk and a new and sell at five weeks for \$12. One we fed for two months and a third skim milk and a half alfalfa hay, and sold for \$21.75. Can you market hay and milk better advantage?"

It goes without saying that the field work is done with the four horse teams. The horse, the particular pride of the farm, is Norman, who does most of the operations of the farm running smoothly and efficiently. Glendinning himself finds he has fully taken up in directing the operations of his big farm. In his days he did his full share of the manual labor. To-day it would be even advisable for him to do some of it. In some future issue I will mention Mr. Glendinning's experience with alfalfa. It will encourage many who have tried it, and who have not. It doesn't think the crop and fallow. It is worth while to try. His ideas on cultivation have been worth many hundreds of dollars to him, and his practices may



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Pure Bred Clydesdales Do the Work at Rosebank Farm.

The Clydesdales on the farm of Mr. H. of his son, Mr. Norman Glendinning, who says he has been, holding a good looking three-year-old.

Glendinning are the special care and pride of his son, Mr. Norman Glendinning, who says he has been, holding a good looking three-year-old.

He compromised. Registered cattle are being gradually introduced, but the old strains still predominate. And their stock is in demand by dairymen who want good utility animals. Jersey sales last year totalled over \$2,000.

Jerseys of Good Size

Rosebank Jerseys have more size than is generally characteristic of the breed. This may be attributed to late breeding and good feeding. Mr. Glendinning doesn't want a heifer to freshen around his farm until they are at least 30 months old. The size, constitution, and producing ability of his herd testify to the wisdom of his practice. Sires, too, must be of good size. The herd sire, recently disposed of, weighed 1,725 pounds when sold for beef. The sire now heading the herd, Queensville Raleigh, is by a son of Meadow Grass, the Toronto Grand Championship cow. His dam is Mokena's Best, which, at the Fall Dairy Show in Toronto, came first in its class and was the second against all comers of her age, although 107 days in milk, first honors going to a fresh Holstein. Twice a day Queensville Raleigh takes a constitutional on the road power which runs the cream separator. In this two objects are accomplished—the milk is separated with the cheapest power available and the bull is kept in excellent vigor.

The outstanding characteristic of the individual records at Rosebank are their uniformity. The best record of all, however, is held by a two-year-old heifer, with a production of 469.9 pounds of fat equivalent to 563.2 pounds of commercial butter. Few have done better in any herd of the breed.

Bull Calves For Veal

"Here is a point I want to mention," said Mr. Glendinning as we discussed his herd. "We used to kill the bull calves at birth. Lately we have been making veal of them. We feed them half skim milk and half cow and sell at five weeks for \$12 to \$15. One we fed for two months on two-thirds skim milk and a little alfalfa hay, and sold for \$21.75. Where can you market hay and milk to better advantage?"

It goes without saying that all of the field work is done with three and four horse teams. The horses are the particular pride of the proprietor's son Norman, who does much to keep the operations of the big farm running smoothly and efficiently. Mr. Glendinning himself finds his time fully taken up in directing the operations of his big farm. In his earlier days he did his full share of the hard manual labor. To-day it would not be even advisable for him to do so.

In some future issue I will tell of Mr. Glendinning's experience with alfalfa. It will encourage many who have tried the crop and failed and don't think it worth while to try again. His ideas on cultivation have been worth many hundreds of dollars to him, and his practices may be fol-

Prevention of Tuberculosis

J. P. Edincott, York Co., Ont.

THE general public are becoming informed on the danger of distributing tuberculosis through the milk supply. The public sentiment in favor of clean milk is growing, and I am convinced that city health authorities will soon demand that all herds supplying milk to the city be free from tuberculosis. I myself am within the limit covered by city health restrictions and as a milk producer for the city trade would like to see more on the subject of tuberculosis in our papers.

I am not at all convinced that the tuberculin test alone will enable us to clean our herds of the disease. I am told that all of us some time or another in our lives have tuberculosis in some degree at least. Is it not natural then to suppose that germs are as continually exposed to cattle as we are to human beings? Whether or not people are permanently injured by attacks of tuberculosis depends on their habits of life and general health. So it appears to me that we must fight tuberculosis in cattle with the tuberculin test, plus fresh air, good food and sanitary stabling. Once we have a clean herd living under healthy and sanitary conditions, we must apply the test rigidly to all new purchases brought into the herd.

A California Experience

The conclusion that I have come to is substantiated by the experience of a large dairymen in the state of California. This dairymen, of whom I read lately, has made a long fight against tuberculosis through tuberculin testing and the removal of reacting herds. The test showed his cattle all right, but the herd kept developing tuberculous animals, and at times as much as 40 per cent of the young stock were affected.

This California dairymen made a change in his methods that would naturally develop stronger animals. The young stock were made attractive and vigorous through good feeding, care and housing. The results is that recent tests have shown a tuberculosis-free herd.

I believe that city health authorities, and perhaps veterinary authorities generally, have been laying too much stress on the test. Would it not be better in educational work among men like myself, who depend on the city trade for a living, to enforce the importance of vigor and health as well as freeing the herds of reactors?

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Light on the Fence Question

We have been publishing fact-giving advertisements on the fence question of late—a policy that is right in line with our business methods, as we have never believed in the policy of concealing or covering up anything from those whom we hope to make our customers.

The more you know about fence, the more you'll incline toward FROST FENCE—and for very good reasons. When you are fully posted on fence, you'll be too exacting to please the agents of "cheap" fence makers.

You'll demand proper-sized, good hard wire, thorough galvanizing, tight bindings of stays and laterals; you'll avoid fence with kinks in it and demand a fence that is naturally wavy in the making. Your fence knowledge will lead you to dodge "skimped" fence and demand

Frost Fence First

We get a long start over other firms because we make our own wire. No depending upon others for the sterling quality of the wire used in FROST FENCE.

When you put up FROST FENCE, you can rely upon its being a permanent job. Your fence will stand straight and strong year by year, without a sign of rust or sag. Isn't it worth while to buy that kind of fence —FROST FENCE?

There's a FROST dealer near you who will be glad to tell you more. If you are not already acquainted, let us introduce you.

In case you can't get Frost Fence, write us direct. We may need an agent in your district.

Frost Wire Fence Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

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is winning out all over America. Average 207 to 220 eggs per hen in 360 days. Our 1915 Mating List is beautifully illustrated with photos of birds and build. Copy also contains feeding formulas, etc. Send us your address on postcard and we will forward by return mail free.

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BIG ROOTS - BEST FEED FOR YOUR STOCK

Your 1915 root crop is vital to your successful farming, and results are never in doubt if you Sow Steele, Briggs' Seeds

They produce the heaviest crops of the best kind of cattle feed. We strongly recommend the following varieties:

Steele, Briggs' "Royal Giant" Sugar Beet
Steele, Briggs' "Prize Mammoth Long Red" Mangold
Steele, Briggs' "Giant Yellow Oval" Mangold
Steele, Briggs' "Giant White Sugar" Mangold

On Sale by Local Dealers Everywhere.

STEEL, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED HAMILTON TORONTO WINNIPEG



Indigestion

WHAT causes young chicks to have a soft pussy crop, and what can be done for it? They are getting regular chick feed and grit. Subscriber: Braut Co., Ont.

The soft pussy crop is due to a form of indigestion and sometimes affects both old and young birds. Where valuable grown birds are affected it is sometimes advisable to open the crop, but with small chicks this is not advised. It would be well to change the feed slightly. See that they get plenty of grass and fresh earth, and in the drinking water put muriatic acid at the rate of one teaspoonful to a quart of drinking water.—F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman.

A Mental Cure-all

GLOOMY, despondent, ready to take his own life, a man who had once been successful in business, arrived at an Iowa State asylum. The best doctors endeavored in vain to bring him back to his normal self. At last one of them as a last resort sent his patient to work in the poultry department in connection with an asylum. A few months later the man was sent home capable of taking up his business anew with a normal, sound mind.

So successful was this experiment that the poultry department at this asylum has been extended until now it is one of the largest in the United States. Scores of men have responded to the influence of work among poultry and have gone home cured of their mental afflictions. It would seem, should be the freest of all men from mental diseases. Or may these cures be ascribed simply to the regenerating influence of good home management? The question is still open.

Why Squabs Don't Sell

IHAVE been reading the article by Mrs. Mary McMorris in Farm and Dairy, which she tells of the money that she is making with squabs. I and a partner started into raising some months ago. I never could find a market for my squabs. I would like to know how Mrs. McMorris explains her business. I have no particulars about the trouble case. I cannot say whether the trouble lies. Has he tried Gunn, Langley & Co., Montreal, and the King Edward Hotel, Toronto? And what about the house-to-house canvass in his own thing points to the greatest locality? You know well that in these days one must be a hustler to get business.

Our friend may not have the right kind of breeders. A small, dark-fleshed squab is practically unsaleable. Beginners will often buy an one that they are getting a bargain. There are no such bargains; for if one wants quality he must pay the price. I myself experience difficulty in selling quality breeders' stuff for what which I sell cheap, or snapped up just because they are cheap. Good breeders are worth the price. After my article in Farm and Dairy, but one would pay the price for a good pair \$25 is none too much to pay for a first-class pair. It is better to get one good pair than 30 second-class ones. Unfortunately every one does not think this way.—Mary McMorris, Lennox Co., Ont.



Fruit Tree Bores

I. F. Metcalf, B.S.A., Guelph

AN enemy of fruit trees is done much damage. The presence of a tree is indicated by the larvae and by the presence of gnawings and excrement pushed out from their burrows may not be detected until it is done, unless kept away from the base. Frequently a tree will girdle before you are aware of it, and they may be killed if done. However, there are several preventive things to do to prevent the female beetle from laying their eggs on the early spring, and to develop into the borers later on do the damage to great extent in the spring, as the treatments would have no effect on the borers themselves.

An Effective Wash

A great variety of washes are used for preventing the beetles from laying their eggs on the trees. The following is as effective as any that has used without injury to the tree having removed all with a dull hoe or scraper. Dissolve one-half gallon of five pounds of whale oil, one-half gallon of hot water, a half-pint of carbolic acid, and five gallons of water, and enough time to make a wash of about the consistency of toothpaste. Finally, stir in one-fourth Paris green. Apply the wash stiff brush, covering the thoroughly and completely, and evenly and crevices. An occasion should be made in a week's time.

This Year's Potatoes

J. A. Keane, Peterborough

POTATO growing in any great importance any of particular importance in Europe, and especially Germany, have been large producers of potatoes. At the present time the thing points to the greatest every potato grower to do in industry in 1915. I believe every potato grower would like to have his supply, even though it is doubled, that it will be a great commodity, and we will repaid for so doing.

I believe that nearly all of us have plots of land on our own that we have not paid us a dividend in this year of need make potatoes. This does not mean farmers alone, but to town well. I there is not an abundant land in our own city, but that could be used to advantage in making good use of supplies.

If we did not have these land plots, let us get one, and if possible get one on a vine-ridge plots some man the ground is frozen. If it possible there will be co-

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Fruit Tree Borers

L. F. Metcalf, B.S.A., Gore Bay, Ont.

AN enemy of fruit trees that has done much damage is the borer. The presence of borers in a tree is indicated by the lack of growth, and by the presence of sawdust like excretions and excrement that are pushed out from their holes. These may not be detected until after the damage is done, unless the soil is kept away from the base of the tree. Frequently a tree will be entirely girdled before you are aware that the borers are working in the tree.

When the work of the borers is noticed the best remedy is to cut them out with a sharp knife, or a very flexible (copper) wire may be pushed in and they may be killed in the way. However, there are several ways of preventing this trouble. The best is to prevent the female beetle from laying her eggs on the trunk of a tree. These eggs may be laid any time in the early spring, and would soon develop into the borers which would later on do the damage to the trees. Any preventative treatment must be given in the spring, as these treatments would have no effect on the borers themselves.

An Effective Wash

A great variety of washes have been used for preventing the female beetles from laying their eggs upon the trees. The following is probably as effective as any that can be safely used without injury to the bark (after having removed all loose bark with a dull hoe or scraper).

Dissolve one-half gallon of soft soap or five pounds of whale oil soap in one-half gallon of hot water, and add a half-pint of carbolic acid. When mixed, add five gallons of warm water and enough lime to make a white wash of about the consistency of paint. Finally, stir in one-fourth pound of Paris green. Apply the wash with a stiff brush, covering the bark thoroughly and completely, and filling all cracks and crevices. Another application should be made in about three weeks' time.

This Year's Potato Crop

A. J. Keane, Peterboro Co., Ont.

POTATO growing in Ontario is of great importance any year. It is of particular importance this year. Europe, and especially Germany, have been large producers of potatoes in the past. At the present crisis every-thing points to the great need for every potato grower to add to this industry in 1915. I believe that if every potato grower would increase his supply, even though it should be doubled, that it will be a much needed commodity, and we will be well repaid for so doing.

I believe that nearly all we farmers have plots of land on our farms that have never paid us a dividend. Why not in this year of need make all available land pay its share by growing potatoes. This does not apply to farmers alone, but to townspeople as well. There is not an abundance of fertile land in our own city of Peterboro that could be used to splendid advantage in making good our shortage of supplies?

If we did not have these idle plots of land plowed, let us get busy now, and if possible get on our old, long-hungry plots some manure while the ground is frozen. If this is not possible there will be considerable

weed roots to assist fertility, and under such conditions I have grown crops of potatoes successfully. We cannot expect potatoes to grow abundantly, however, by just simply dropping the seed. I would strongly advise every owner of idle land, which may have been an eyesore to the community in the past, to get busy and make such land produce its share of potatoes during the coming season.

The Appearance Sells Fruit

"Gleece," Toronto, Ont.

ACUSTOMER came into my store a few days ago to buy apples. We had two grades and showed him both. One grade was Ontario-grown fruit packed in a barrel. If the Fruit Inspector had ever gotten hold of that barrel something surely would have happened to it. Of course the barrel was unattractive. The apples were packed large, small and medium of a varied assortment of colors, and many degrees of rottenness and all in one package.

The second grade I showed my customer was packed in crates. Every apple was of the same size and color, every apple was clean and sound. I offered him the barrel grade at \$1 a bushel. I almost felt afraid to tell him that the price for the barrel box was \$2.00; but he took the box.

The significant part is not that both of these lots of apples were grown in Ontario, and in approximately the same part of Ontario. They both had the same climatic conditions and probably the same soil condition, and yet one lot sold for two and one-half times as much as the other. It was a matter of appearance. The difference could not be accounted for in quality of fruit for, quality alone considered, the dollar fruit was the best. The apples tasted just as good and there were a sufficient number of them sound and well colored to make the price economical. Customers, however, judge fruit by their eyes alone and the more of them will pay the price for the good article. I am writing this note to Farm and Dairy, knowing that it will come to the attention of fruit growers whom, I believe, should be fully acquainted with the importance of fine appearance in their fruit package.

Opposed to "P. and P." Campaign

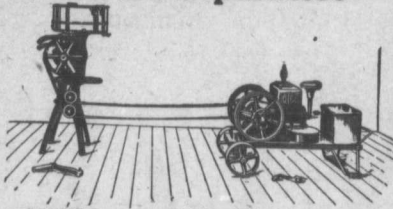
THE sentiments of the New Dundee Farmers' Club towards the "Patriotism and Production" campaign, are voiced in the following resolution passed unanimously at the last meeting of the club:

"We, the members of the New Dundee Farmers' Club, view with displeasure the action of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in launching the 'Patriotism and Production' campaign. We believe that the farmers of Canada require no urging from any government to produce their loyal, or that this campaign will make any material difference either in their attitude toward their country or in their efforts in production.

"We would respectfully suggest that the large amount of capital required for this campaign be used for the promotion of better trade facilities, particularly wider markets for the products of the farm, cheaper transportation, and the privilege of buying his supplies in an open market.

"We sincerely believe that with the inauguration of the above much needed reforms will follow the much desired, 'increased production.'"

International Harvester Cream Separators



PICTURE to yourself the difference in labor between setting milk in any of the old-time ways and skimming it with an IHC cream separator. What a job it is to wash the pans or crocks. How many handlings they need. What a lot of time it takes to fill them and set them away, to protect them from dirt, to do the actual skimming, to dispose of the cold skim milk, to purify the crocks or pans.

Now note the difference. With an IHC separator the milk is skimmed while still warm from the cows, the separator is washed in a few minutes and everything is ready for the next milking.

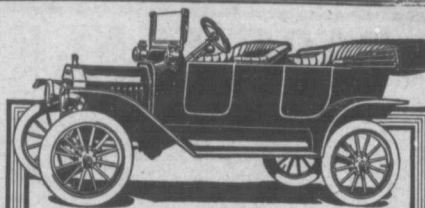
You want the separator that will help you most and save you most. Take time enough to buy a cream separator. The more carefully you go about it, the more comparisons you make, the more clearly you will see that one of the International Harvester separators—a Dairymaid, Primrose, or Lily, will serve you best. See the IHC local agent. Get catalogues from him or write to us for them.

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Ford Touring Car Price \$590

No advance in the price of the "Made in Canada" Ford will be made because of the additional 7 1/2% War Tariff. We as loyal Canadians will gladly absorb whatever increased duty we are forced to pay on such raw materials as cannot be obtained at home. The Ford is manufactured in Canada—not assembled in Canada.

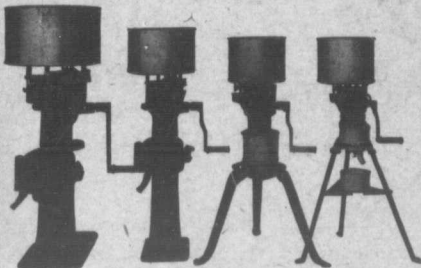
The Ford Runabout is \$540; the Town car \$540; the Coupelet \$350; the Sedan \$1150—all fully equipped, f. o. b. Ford, Ont. Ford buyers will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915. Write Ford Factory, Ford, Ontario, for catalogue F.



LISTER LINES

FAMOUS FOR THEIR QUALITY

"Every User a Satisfied User"



The Well-known MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS
OVER A MILLION IN USE
Agents in Every District. Write for Catalogue.

R. A. LISTER & CO., Limited, TORONTO

Lister Gasoline Engines, Lister Grinders
Lister Electric Lighting and Power Outfits
Lister Silos, Saw Frames, Pumps, Etc.

Branches at: WINNIPEG QUEBEC ST. JOHN, N.B.
Works: DURSLEY, England

Why Grow Corn and How

(Continued from page 4)

of feed for winter or summer. With the addition of corn to our lists of crops we can increase our live stock. Mr. J. H. Grisdale, of Ottawa, has said we can raise twice as much live stock with corn as without it.

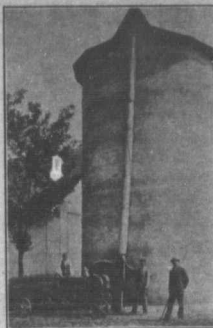
Unless grown well, corn is not the most successful crop. In the first place, it requires a well prepared soil. If the plant food is not there, corn is a poor crop to wrestle with adverse soil conditions, big as it grows under good conditions. I find that this crop fits in particularly well with rotations. After pasture I would put corn, then grain seeded down, followed by hay and pasture, then corn again.

Fall Plowing For Corn.
In our district, in Dundas county, we like to fall plow for corn, as our soil is heavy. We then have the advantage of frost action through the fall, winter and spring, and with fall plowing we conserve more moisture than when the plowing is done in the spring. We stir the soil in spring as early as we can to get rid of excess moisture in order that the soil may warm up and to encourage plant growth. The warmth is an important feature. Corn is a tropical plant. It won't grow on cold, wet, sour soil. Hence the importance of good drainage.

There is no use in planting corn too early. Corn seed will not germinate with a temperature of less than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. If we plant when the soil is cold, the weeds will thrive; but the corn won't.

The best time to kill weeds in the corn crop is before you put the seed in the ground. Very thorough preparation of the soil will aid to this end.

For best results we find that it pays to plant the corn in hills every time. The corn grows a little better, ma-



A Silo in Hungary.

This big month concrete silo is at Zehrafva, Hungary. We wonder what military use such a substantial structure might be put to.

tures a little better, and enables us to keep ahead of the weeds. In some sections of Eastern Ontario, where the drill method of planting is adhered to, the weeds are getting the start. Particularly is this true of couch grass.

Hills Three Feet Apart

We plant three feet apart each way, allowing four plants to the hill. We consider it a mistake to plant the seed too deeply, as it is then longer in coming up and is weakened in the process. Adjust the planter to drop the seed about four times the depth of the corn seed. We harrow thoroughly before we put the corn in, then plant. If the corn is planted in

drills we would harvest corn is coming through.

Corn develops a green stem. It feeds both near and very deeply. Hence the advantage of shallow cultivation is well stated.

In our section, when harrow corn is a delusion. Some farmers will let it grow three inches high and then pull it out thoroughly. This system appeals to me. It covers the soil and deters its development. It is coming through the weeds.

Don't Plant Thickly.
Do not sow corn too thick. It makes all the difference between immaturity and maturity.

"Dad"

DEAR Dick.—Be sure you get the gate into the back end of the silo. It could hardly sleep in the silo. I have some 500-banks. I have gone and might stray back there. I might get on that strip of that you were so set on spring.

Now that I have that in mind, I can get down to the project of this letter. I am young racial, that you are getting me, my uncle's for a few days! The ones you stated—the rest, a change, should be their seeing as we had other for a dozen years so forth. Did you know Uncle Dick (you're his you know) has a modern stable for his milch cows you've been agitating we. And do you know, son, I say that it looks pretty I always thought that stabilizing that you collect Farm and Dairy and the manufacturers sent together too high-faluting practical farmer. Brother ever, has had all that equipment for high on a now, and declares it's almost itself already. Those were always forcing on looked good, as I always but they can't compare with thing. I wish we could

PAGE FENCES AND GATES

WEAR BEST—SOLD DIRECT

PAGE HEAVY FENCE				Prices in Old Ontario
No. of bare Height	Stays inches apart	Spacing of horizontals		
6	40	22	6 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	\$0.24
7	40	22	5, 5 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8	.25
7	48	22	5, 5 1/2, 7 1/2, 9, 10, 10	.25
8	42	22	6, 6 1/2, 6 3/4, 8, 8, 8	.29
8	42	16	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.31
8	47	22	4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.30
8	47	16	4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.32
9	48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.34
9	48	16	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.38
9	52	22	4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.34
9	52	16	4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.36
10	48	16	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 7, 7, 8	.39
10	48	12	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 7, 7, 8	.41
10	52	16	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.38
11	55	16	3, 3, 3, 5, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	.41

SPECIAL POULTRY FENCE

Not painted. No. 9 top and bottom.
Balance No. 13. Uprights 8 inches apart.

20-Bar 60-inch 51c per rod
18-Bar 48-inch 46c per rod

PAGE RAILROAD GATE



Angle Steel Posts 7 ft. 4 ins. x 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 ins. 0.21
Set Posts \$8.00 Coiled Wire (100 lbs.) \$2.00
25 lbs. Staples 0.80 Brass Wire (25 lbs.) .75

Write for free copy of the big catalogue, listing 150 different numbers of Farm and Lawn Fence and Gates, as well as hundreds of useful Farm and Home articles at wholesale prices.

PAGE LAWN FENCE		
Height	Painted	No. of horizontals
12 inch	6 c	6
18 "	7 c	6
30 "	8 c	7 1/2
36 "	9 c	8
42 "	11 c	9
48 "	12 c	10

PAGE POULTRY NETTING

Width	Price per roll
24 inch	\$2.35 per roll
36 "	3.00 "
48 "	4.00 "
60 "	4.25 "
72 "	5.80 "

PAGE STANDARD GATE

Width	36 inch	HEIGHT	48 inch
3 feet	\$1.90	\$2.10	\$2.30
3 1/2 "	2.10	2.30	2.55
4 "	2.10	2.30	2.55
5 "	2.10	2.30	2.55
6 "	2.10	2.30	2.55
8 "	2.10	2.30	2.55
10 "	2.10	2.30	2.55
11 "	2.10	2.30	2.55
12 "	2.10	2.30	2.55
13 "	2.10	2.30	2.55

Here are the lowest prices on the best-wearing Fence and Gates.

More PAGE Fence and Gates are sold than any other single brand. So our manufacturing cost must be low.

PAGE Fence and Gates are sold DIRECT from factory to farm (freight paid.) So our selling cost must be low.

PAGE Fence and Gates are made of the very best materials—by the pioneer fence-makers—with 33 years' experience in building fine fence. Every part of every PAGE Fence and Gate is made full size. Even our Farm Fence locks are all No. 9 wire. So that PAGE Fence and Gates last a lifetime.

For these reasons PAGE FENCES and GATES are the BEST and CHEAPEST to use.

Mail your order, with cash, cheque, bank draft, Postal or express order, to the nearest PAGE BRANCH. Get immediate Shipment from near-by stocks—freight paid on \$10 or over.

Page Wire Fence Company

DEPT. 3 LIMITED

1137 King St. West TORONTO
805 Notre Dame St. West MONTREAL
37 Church Street WALKERVILLE
39 Dock St. ST. JOHN, N.B.
100 James St. East WINNIPEG

The Interior of One Certified milk and pure-bred Bunsford Dairy at Lexington shows the possibilities of a sanitary construction of a set milk at close from Ontario to pay

drills we would harrow just as the corn is coming through.

Corn develops a great root system. It feeds both near the surface and very deeply. Hence the importance of shallow cultivation once the corn is well started.

In our section, when and how to harrow corn is a debated subject. Some farmers will let the corn get three inches high and then harrow thoroughly. This system does not appeal to me. It covers the corn and deters its development. If I harrowed at all it would be just as the corn is coming through the ground.

Don't Plant Thickly in Drill.

Do not sow corn too thickly in the drill. It makes all the difference between immaturity and maturity at har-

vesting time whether the corn has been seeded thickly or not. Sixty per cent of the food value of the corn crop is found in the ears. The ears will develop properly when the stalks are at least six inches apart in the drill. When so planted the corn does not break down so readily in high winds. We had a great deal of trouble ourselves with one such crop blowing down before we knew the danger of thick planting.

When we were drilling our corn we started with the drill on the barn floor and regulated it so as to drop the seeds as wide apart as possible, consistent with even seeding. A perfect job with the drill is impossible.

We scuffle our corn crop as long as we think we are conserving moisture and inducing more growth.

"Dad" Visits "Uncle Dick"

DEAR Dick,—Be sure and close the gate into the new clover at the back end of the lane. I could hardly sleep last night for thinking of that gate. Now that the snowbanks have gone, the cattle might stray back there any day. They might get on that strip of alfalfa, too, that you were so set on plowing last spring.

Now that I have that gate off my mind, I can get down to the real subject of this letter. I almost believe, you young rascal, that you had other objects in getting me off to your uncle's for a few days' visit besides the ones you stated—that I needed a rest, a change, should visit my brother seeing as we hadn't seen each other for a dozen years or more, and so forth.—Did you know that your Uncle Dick (you're his namesake, you know) has a modern, up-to-date stable for his milch cows just like you've been agitating we should have. And do you know, son, I'm willing to say that it looks pretty good to me. I always thought that the ideas on stabling that you collected out of Farm and Dairy and those pamphlets the manufacturers sent you were all together too high-fallutin' for a plain practical farmer. Brother Dick, however, has had all that high-fallutin' equipment for nigh on to four years now, and declares it's almost paid for itself already. Those pictures you were always forcing on my attention looked good, as I always admitted, but they can't compare with the real thing. I wish we could both leave

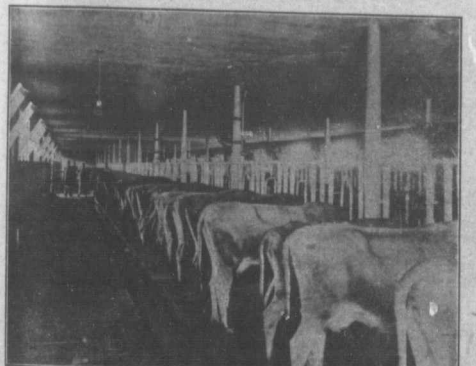
the farm together so you could come right up and see your uncle's stable.

It was pretty late in the afternoon when we got here from the station, so I suggested to Dick that we go right out to the barn, as I would like to have a look over his stock before dark. Really, I didn't expect to see much. Our own stable would have been dark enough at that hour and the stables at the old place were darker than ours the last time I saw them; just a year before father died, I guess it was. But Dick's stables were just as light inside as out. Just one-third of the wall length on both sides were in window glass. No little three-pane sashes like there used to be when I did chores in that selfsame barn, but the deep two-sash kind; yes, I'll admit the corn, the kind you have always been advocating since you read about that Ness farm down in Quebec somewhere.

Well, the change in windows was only the start. Dick called my attention to the floors. The old plank had all been torn out and cement had taken its place. "It cost a little more than laying new plank," admitted your uncle when I started to quiz him, "but this cement will be here when plank would be rotted out and replaced a couple of times. And see how clean it is. And it's easy to keep it that way."

Just then the hired man yelled at me to get out of the way. And along he came pushing a litter carrier running on an overhead track; another

(Concluded on page 28)



The Interior of One of America's Most Extensive Dairy Stables.

Certified milk and pure-bred Jersey cattle are the principal products of the great Elmwood Dairy at Lexington, Kentucky. The object of this illustration is to show the possibilities of cleanliness in milk production; note the clean, light stables, the sanitary construction and the clean cows. Consumers in Canadian cities will get milk as clean from Canadian dairymen when they, the consumers, are willing to pay a bigger price for a better article.

The Empire Touch

Firm and gentle massage of the teats by natural atmospheric pressure. That's the Empire way. It makes even nervous cows give down quickly and in many cases even increases the milk yield. Costs less to install. Does the work perfectly from the start. Double or two-cow unit takes care of 20 to 30 cows per hour. One man can operate 2 double units.

EMPIRE MECHANICAL MILKER

Nearest to Nature
The secret is in the Empire Teat Cups. No compressed air used. There can be no chance of sore or inflamed teats or udders, as the massage is firm and natural, never harsh and quick.

Empire Cream Separator
The machine that has already helped put many dairies on a paying basis. Easy to clean and operate and outdoes all others in results.
Let us send you full description and pictures of Empire Milkers and Empire Cream Separators that are making you. In reply for names. Ask also for our offer on the Empire 500, 600, 700 and Empire Feed Mills. Write for catalog.

The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Limited
Toronto and Winnipeg

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION. Hon. Martin 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

Buying Cows on Installment

THE Ashland plan, so called, of buying dairy cattle has proved very successful in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and is being rapidly extended. This plan was originated by Roy H. Beebe.

The business men in a community guarantee the banks against loss on loans made to farmers for the purpose of purchasing dairy cows. In the vicinity of Duluth, Minn., the banks have agreed to loan money to the amount of four times the sum guaranteed by the business men. In other words, on a guarantee of \$10,000, the banks furnish \$40,000 to buy cows.

Blank postcards are sent to farmers by the secretary of the local commercial club or whoever has the matter in charge, asking for data as to number and breed of his cows, what breed he prefers and other questions bearing on the subject and whether he would be interested in a plan by which he could get more cows and pay for them by giving half the amount of his milk check each month. When enough interested men are found to justify the purchase of a carload of blank applications and agreement forms is sent, upon which the farmer lists his resources and liabilities and agrees to certain things in consideration of the opportunity to buy some dairy cows on this installment plan.

When enough applications are on hand for a carload the best man available is sent to some point known to be headquarters for the particular breed desired and makes his best judgment in buying the stock. In the case of Ashland and Superior, Wis., an agent of the agricultural college assisted in selecting the stock.

At Duluth there was some objection to purchasing cows they never had seen at an unknown price, so these farmers were allowed to go to local dealers, make their own bargains and select their own stock.

OUR GUARANTEE

WE absolutely guarantee the reliability of every advertisement in **FARM & DAIRY**. If any reader incurs a loss through misrepresentation of goods in any advertisement in **FARM & DAIRY**, we guarantee that this loss will be refunded if such is reported to us within a month from date. If the advertiser does not make it good, we will. The only condition of this guarantee is that in writing advertisers, you state—"I saw your advertisement in **FARM & DAIRY**."

H. BRONSON COWAN,

Managing Director.

The Rural Publishing Co., Ltd.

We are glad to publish this guarantee on our editorial page, and we want you to know that it means exactly what it says. It appears in every number of **FARM & DAIRY**. We are establishing no new standard for our advertising columns. They have always been clean. We are merely making concrete to our readers a moral obligation that always has been observed conscientiously by our business management. You, our old readers, know this from experience, and we hope that our many new readers have assumed it from the general character of **FARM & DAIRY**. There is nothing more essential to the housekeeper who wants to buy wisely than an absolutely honest guide for purchasing. We have exercised every precaution to make our advertising columns such a guide.

If we can insure your belief that our advertising columns mean exactly what they say, then we have done a big thing for you, a big thing for our advertisers, and if it is big for both of us, then—and not until then—it becomes big for us.

For security the guarantors take a mortgage on the cow purchased and an equal number of other cows or horses and the farmer pays \$3 a month per head or more if he desires and 7 per cent interest. The trustees or guarantors of the plan give their note at the bank and the farmer's note and chattel mortgages are held by the trustees.

This plan is working successfully in those northern districts of Wisconsin and Minnesota where the settlers are of small means and where the country is essentially adapted to the dairy industry.—*Farm and Home*.

Prosperity Built on the Solid Basis of Good Farming

(Continued from page 6)

two to my mind; and it gives the silo fillers more surprises than any other in this neighborhood. By the time they think it should be full they look in and find it only half full, and another day's work ahead of them. And then there is never any frozen silage in the old silo; that's more than I can say for the new cement one. We are planning to use it more for summer feeding."

"Doesn't sound very good for cement," I commented.

"Oh, cement is all right," Tom concluded. "I believe a cement block silo would be O.K., and even a solid silo would be preferable to a frame structure if it could be built inside the buildings where there would be no freezing. Cement certainly has the advantage of being up for keeps."

Milk Sold Retail

This farm is ideally located as a centre for a retail milk trade with a good market in the town of Woodstock, just one mile away. And it is there that the milk goes. Adjoining the stable is an up-to-date milk room fitted with such equipment as a bottle filler, a rotary bottle washer, cream separator, ice tanks, and so on. One of the sons, Jim, has charge of this end of the business. One of the advantages of a big farm by the way; it has departments enough to afford profitable and interesting work for the sons.

Before leaving we had a drive over the farm. The 250 acres are laid out in fine big fields such as can be cultivated with a minimum of expense, and with the largest amount of machinery. For a few years an adjoining farm of 100 acres has been rented, but Mr. Dent has decided that he does not need this extra land. He has found by experience what investigators have only recently begun to prove—that up to a certain point size is an advantage, but once past that point added acres are apt to mean decreased returns. The size of maximum efficiency varies with conditions. In Mr. Dent's case it seems to be in the neighborhood of 250 acres.

Springbank Farm is an acquisition of which anyone might be proud. What a source of satisfaction it must be to the owner who has won it for himself, who is yet in the prime of life, and has many years left in which to enjoy it. "T. H. Dent, practical farmer," has done well. The boys will have to keep moving if they are to make as good a showing as their father has done.—*F.E.E.*

W. H. Gibson, B.S.A., has recently been appointed Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Sask. Mr. Gibson is a graduate of Macdonald College, and has had a wide experience as a stock man and farmer.

We want to give our boys and girls, wives and mothers some earning power on the farm. Why should the boy own the calf and daddy the cow?—*Andrew Broder, Dundas Co., Ont.*



DE LAVAL
Cream Separators
are by far the
most economical

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

PRICE is what you pay for an article.

VALUE depends upon the amount and quality of service the article gives you.

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

From the standpoint of its greater durability alone the De Laval is the most economical cream separator to buy, and when you also take into consideration its cleaner skimming, easier running, greater capacity and less cost for repair, the price of the "cheapest" machine on the market is most exorbitant compared with that of the De Laval.

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

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.
Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators, also Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENTS THE WORLD OVER

High Yielding SEED CORN

Buy your seed corn from the Essex County Seed Farms, Limited, and be sure of your crop.

We are growers, not dealers.

FIRST and only large farms in Canada organized for exclusive purpose of growing high yielding seed corn.

Our seed is grown from selected seed—harvested when thoroughly matured, carefully selected in the field, stored in drying-house built specially for the purpose—every ear cured separately. Tested before shipment—carefully packed in crates before export.

Write for Particulars

ESSEX COUNTY SEED FARMS, LIMITED

G. R. COTTRILL, Pres. AMHERSTBURG, ONT. A. McKENNEY, Sup.



REPUTATION is what men and women think of us. **Character** is what God and the angels know of us.

The Gentle Liar

By ANNA C. CHAMBERLAIN
(Farm and Fireside)

GOOD Uncle Ephraim Willets was of the salt of the earth—the true sort, that never did and never could lose its savor.

His genial smile, his hearty laugh, and his warm hand-clasp were medicine to his soul; and the mere sound of his cheery voice braced up the faint-hearted like a tonic.

"Gaw the wild geese flying south this morning," said Uncle Ephraim in his cordial way to his wife as the two sat in their cosy sitting-room one November afternoon. It was a bleak, raw day without; but inside, the grate fire gave them warmth and cheer. Aunt Martha Willets sat in the rocking-chair, busily knitting. Occasionally she cast a coldly critical glance at her husband's boots, which he had slipped off to rest his feet, after his free, unconventional fashion. His stockinged toes were held before the fire, evidencing their enjoyment thereof by an occasional wriggle. "There was no use in getting slippers or putting his boots on," he frequently explained to his wife, while indulging in this comfortable practice, as he would want them again, "come chortle time."

Aunt Martha, whom thirty years of wedlock had not reconciled to this habit of her good husband, and whose orderly soul abhorred as dirt any matter out of place, eyed the boots with a look of stern disapproval which was by no means lost on kindly Uncle Eph. He therefore to divert her thoughts, continued affably: "We bottem 'em then lighted down in our wet boot, a thousand, I should guess. P'raps I'll take my old shotrun down when I go for the cows and have a crack at them. Zeke Bain rot a couple of dozen yesterday when he was shootin' down there."

"He brought home six, I heard him telling you," returned Aunt Martha, with grim precision.

"I know 'twas several," replied Uncle Eph, mildly.

"Then you hadn't ought to say a couple of dozen," censured Aunt Martha coldly; but the rebuff was lost on the genial amiability of her husband.

"Speakin' of hens!" responded Uncle Eph, briskly, in no way abashed by the reproof. "Them Plymouth Rocks o' yours can't no way compare with these here new-fangled ducks everybody's a-talkin' about. Folks is savin' they lay four or five hundred eggs a year."

"They claim two hundred and fifty," corrected his wife severely. "How could any fowl lay more eggs in a year than there are days?" "They might 'a' been a lot of double yolks," contended Uncle Eph, pleasantly; but Aunt Martha scorned a

reply. For a moment the click of her flying needles was the only sound in the room, and then her husband, whose good humor was wholly frost-proof, broke in upon the chilly silence.

"Talkin' about birds! That makes me think of our old dog Zed. He was the most intelligent animal I ever heard tell of. Seems like he under-



In "Pussy Willow" Season.

stood every word of the English language. If we'd say we was a-going out for birds, out he'd go ahead of us, sneaking through the high grass so's not to drive off anything. If 'twas squirrels we'd mention, we'd find him barkin' up a tree in the woods where he'd treed one of the little critters. One day we thought we had him, for when we was a-gettin' ready to go out one of us says, 'Let's get some fish for a change,' and with that Zed disappeared. We did not think much about this, except that p'rhaps he was fooled for once in his life an' was out tryin' to scare us up some game, so we was naturally surprised to find him a-settin' on the doorstep beside a can of worms he'd been an' dug for us."

"Where'd he get the can" objected Aunt Martha skeptically at this point.

"Possibly he hadn't put them in a can," returned her husband with an air of profound reflection, "though, for that matter, they's always plenty of empty cans back of ev'ry house." He finished triumphantly, leaving his wife for the moment without a reply, whereat Uncle Eph, continued glibly.

"This here Zed was a terrible firer, besides all his other cleverness. I remember one time we moved our old corncub where the rats was mighty thick, and it just gave that dog the time of his life. It was wonderful to see him grab each as it came, shake the life out of it, an' give it a fling as he snapped for another, keepin' sometimes five or six in the air at once."

"Ephraim!" expostulated Aunt Martha; but the narrative was too well under way to be ended thus abruptly.

"Finally the rats got comin' on so fast I thought we'd have to turn in and help the dog a bit, but Brother John held me back. 'He don't need it,' he told me, an' in 'r second I saw he was right."

"That there dog put on a little more speed, an' for about twenty minutes, mebbe it was a half-hour, you couldn't see any dog at all, but just a spouting gyras of rats. When they was all destroyed, I dare say the corpses of nigh two million rats

if they heard your way of talking things up so big? You ought to have seen the teacher's face when you were tellin' about killin' six ducks with one shot. I know she didn't believe you, an' that fellow here just sickered right out. Then that coon story of yours, about how the coons pack into the hollow trees so tight so that they split the trunks' an' you can see the cracks widen at the breast! I'd like to know what kind of a story you call that!"

"Well, now, Marthy, I did once kill two ducks with one shot," returned Uncle Eph, roused to the defensive, "but she wouldn't have any proper idea what a great thing that was, knowin' nothin' of guns, so I just said six to put the matter to her in the right light. As for the coons, they do pack in powerful tight in winter. They could split a tree right plumb open, providin' it was the right kind of a tree. I can't say I ever saw it, but it could be done. I call that a darned good story. That's what I call it."

"Ephraim!" exclaimed Aunt Marthy in her deepest chest tones, and Uncle Ephraim, now truly culpable, began to conciliate.

"Well, now, Marthy, since it troubles you, I'll be particular and say exactly how much and how many; but it won't give folks any proper ideas. It's just like paintin'. You have to put in colors you don't really see, you know, to give distance and atmosphere. I watched that artist fello' a lot last summer, an' he put red in this shadow and blue in that when it wasn't there at all; but everything looked more natural for it. Tellin' a story's the same way. But I'll have peace in the family I'll talk tame and leave out the atmosphere if I have to. I promise it faithfully," and Uncle Eph, sighed resignedly and turned to his paper.

Just then the school teacher came into the room and, throwing off her wraps, sat down before the glowing grate. This young woman, who boarded in the Willets family, had a warm admiration for Uncle Eph, not only for his genuine goodness, but because he was "so entertaining."

"It's gettin' colder," she said briskly. "Soon there'll be frost, and by and by skating. Do you skate, Mr. Willets?"

"No. Not any more, that is," replied Uncle Ephraim in muffled tones from the corner whither he had surreptitiously conveyed his boots and was cautiously putting them on. "I was a great skater when I was a little boy. My folks ought to have seen me whizzin' over our lake when I was two or three years old! Seven or eight, I mean," he added hastily, with an apologetic look towards his wife. But even the presence of his western mentor could not chill the genial effect exercised upon Uncle Eph's imagination by this kindly credulous young woman.

"We had a lake up in Minnesota," he continued, seating himself again before the fire, "just back of our house on the farm, an' we used to cross it to go to the store an' the post office. We could skate about half the way an' then make a run through the woods. It was pretty deep woods an' considered dangerous after night."

"Did you ever go through it, Mr. Willets?" asked the teacher, who was sure that there was an entertaining story behind the refrain.

(Concluded next week)

"If life's elevator seems too crowded, isn't it a bad plan to try the stairs. The climb may be a bit longer and harder, but it is frequently surer and safer."—Successful Farmer.

OUR HOME

The Riding of

WE like that "Cousin Nell" hobbies." Even any good has pronounced some history classes called cranks in their own Henry George, Florida John Bright, and Col looked at askance by eminently respectable Talking to the middle lady the other day, one to the affairs of her were almost dumbfound under her placid ex-burning with such hate justice as to be almost

We wonder how many Dairy readers, like those have been ridden a ho lives? Why not tell us would all like to hear o give a warm welcome Club to every rider of would like to tell of his ticular pet?"

The interest stirred Jane's" views of woman the farm is still bearing have a letter this week Our Folks who signs Interested Reader," and sentiments of "Bache Another new member,"



OUR HOME CLUB

The Riding of Hobbies

WE like that expression of "Cousin Nell," "the riding of hobbies." Everyone who is any good has pronounced views on some subject, and some of the people whom history classes as greatest were called cranks in their own day, Christ, Henry George, Florence Nightingale, John Bright, and Cobden were all looked at askance by many of their eminently respectable contemporaries. Talking to the mildest-looking old lady the other day, one who saw well to the affairs of her own home, we were almost dumfounded to find that under her placid exterior she was burning with such hate of social injustice as to be almost an anarchist.

We wonder how many of Farm and Dairy readers, like this old lady, have been riding a hobby all their lives? Why not tell us about it? We would all like to hear of it. We will give a warm welcome to the Home Club to every rider of hobbies who would like to tell of his or her "particular pet."

The interest stirred up by "Aunt Jane's" views of woman's work on the farm is still bearing fruit. We have a letter this week from one of Our Folks who signs herself "An Interested Reader," and voices the sentiments of "Bachelor Uncle."

Another new member, "Cousin Jim,"

writes a warm letter on the temperature question, a subject which should be uppermost in every community.

About "Aunt Jane's" Theory

I HAVE read and re-read that recent letter from "Aunt Jane" dealing with woman's work on the farm. I have thought so much about it that it has haunted me at my work, as it completely "hits" (if I may be allowed that slang) in my case. The opinions of others have been requested, so I take pleasure in saying a few words along with "Bachelor Uncle," and in sympathy with his views.

I am sorry, "Aunt Jane," but I cannot agree with your statement at all. You say that women on the farm are supposed to do their housework, which includes baking, washing, ironing, churning, cleaning (not to speak of housecleaning now at hand), preserving of fruits for winter use, sewing, knitting (this alone is a big darn—good for two men), mending and so on.

I have two men-folk at this house, so know from experience the truth of the statement that too much work is expected of us farm women. No wonder we envy our city sister who can we clean and nickel, dressed, while disrobe after church in the afternoon and help the men with the milking. Why can the men not allow the women of the house a little recreation on Sunday evenings? "Aunt Jane" also speaks of gardening, and of course we must have a

flower as well as a vegetable garden, for the country woman enjoys the beauties of nature as well as mere usefulness. Our work also consists in caring for the poultry. In summer especially, this means a great deal of work. There are chicks to look after and eggs to prepare for market.

Now we have taken in most of one woman's work on the farm where there are two strong masculine supporters. At least, this is how I view it from "Aunt Jane's" letter and my own personal experience. We have not taken into account, however, the care of the family, which falls most heavily on mother. The woman of the farm, above all, needs plenty of recreation to enable her to educate her mind as well as to maintain herself physically. She should have time for reading, music and resting, instead of working all the time. I think that the woman who follows this plan will have children mentally and physically strong, who will "raise up and call her blessed" when they are grown. And what is more desirable in making a happy home than to have a family of healthy, well-cared-for children?

I agree with "Bachelor Uncle" that where there are two women and one man on a farm, let the women, if they have spare time on their hands, or perhaps give music or painting lessons to girls in the neighborhood who are far from town. One might sell vegetables, flowers, fresh

(Concluded on page 22)

The Upward Look

Joy's Praise

"**P**RAISE the Lord from the earth.
"Fire and hail: snow and vapors: stormy wind fulfilling his word.

"Mountains and all hills: fruitful trees and all cedars.

"Both young men and maidens, old men and children. Let them praise the name of the Lord."—Psalm 148.

These are the gloomy, windy, rainy days, the bright, clear, sunshiny days, the wonderful reviving, recreating days.

What a beautiful thought that is, "the stormy wind fulfilling his word." The hail, the snow, the wind are needed to bring about the fruitful, life-abundant spring.

We should all, in words and deeds, ever try to express and live our gratitude to our Heavenly Father. We must thank Him through the fire and hail of adversity. We must thank Him through the snow and vapors of discouragements. We must thank Him through the stormy winds of heavy trials, fulfilling His will. We must thank Him for the miracle of fruitful trees and fields.

All from the oldest to the youngest can raise a glad song of praise this glorious springtime of the year.—I.H.N.



Peep again in your oven.
See those loaves, those *pleasing*
loaves you've made.

How fat—rounded—substantial.

No, they *wont* fall when colder.

Because the *Manitoba strength* that
is in FIVE ROSES will hold them up
till eaten.

This sturdy *elastic* gluten has kept them
from dropping *flat* in the oven.

No unsightly holes 'twixt crust and crumb-
neper.

All risen *evenly*—to stay risen.

Never heavy—sodden—soggy—indigestible.

Yours are the FIVE ROSES loaves—

Crinkly and appetizing of crust.

Golden brown and tender.

Swavy of crumb—*light* as thistle-down.

FIVE ROSES helps a lot.

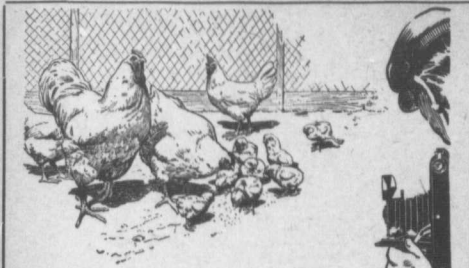
Try it soon. ☉

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended



The Kodak on the Farm

EVERY live thing on the farm is worth a photograph—and just now when chicks and lambs and calves are arriving so rapidly is a most interesting time to start a Kodak record—such a record often becomes more than interesting, it becomes a business asset.

Picture taking is very simple by the Kodak method and less expensive than you think. Ask your dealer or write us for our new booklet, "The Kodak on the Farm."

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED
588 King Street W., TORONTO

About "Aunt Jane's" Theory

(Continued from page 21)
eggs, or early chickens to the city trade, where people appreciate and are willing to pay for the fresh article. Why not do something like this, instead of getting out in the field to try and take a man's place? Let us then not be farm-women-slaves, but rather command the honor and respect due us, instead of making man superior, as our grandmothers did. These dark ages are past, and we women need more recreation to enable us to truly say, "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world." — "An Interested Reader."

Thou Shalt Not

HOW many Home Club readers live in "dry" townships? A long time ago, when I first became a reader of Farm and Dairy, "The Son" contributed his ideas on the question of temperance. In my first letter, which I hope will not reach the wastepaper basket, I will tell of my observations on the success of the policy of "thou shalt not" in our home community in Halton Co., Ont. I suppose many others of the circle could tell a similar story.

Many years ago we had the Scott Act here, but it did not succeed, and was rescinded. Years later a move was made for local option. My father, a temperance man himself during the Scott Act days, refused to sign the petition for local option. Others had more faith in the by-law, however, and it carried by a straight majority, all that was necessary when it was submitted. I was too young then to take much interest in local happenings. Just a few years ago, the hotelkeeper in our village circulated a petition asking for a repeal contest. He confidently counted on my father's support, knowing that Dad had not voted for local option. The hotelkeeper was turned down flatly, and I remember well the words in which my father explained his position.

"Local option has made good," said he. "When you had your license Jack, every night and well on into morning young men and old were passing my house on the way home, shouting and carousing. The men I had working on the farm could never be depended on. They spent both their earnings and their manhood around your bar. Drinking was almost universal throughout the district. I won't say there is no drinking now, but I will say that the young men are not drinking, that the old men are not drinking as much as they did, and that my hired help is much more satisfactory than it ever was before. No, Jack, I can't sign your petition."

The other voters of our community must have come to the same conclusion, as there were not enough signatures obtained to warrant submitting the repeal. The policy of "thou shalt not" has borne abundant fruit for good in our township.—"Cousin Jim."

Curious "Excuses"

THE following curious "excuses," it is said, were actually given to the teachers by pupils of an east side public school in New York: "If Louis is bad please lick him till his eyes are blue. He is very stubborn. He has a gr. deal of mule in him. He takes after his father."
"You must stop teach my Lizzie fical torture, she needs yet reading and figurs mit summa more as that, if I want her to do jumpin I kin make her jump."
"Please excuse my Paul for being absent he is yet sick with diptery & der doctors dont tink he will discover to oblige his loving aunt Mrs. —"
"I am his mother's sister from her first husband."



STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Strong, healthy plants, guaranteed. Sonnet's Dunlop, Haverhill, and Beauty at \$3.50 per M. \$2.50 for 500 and \$1.25 for 1000. LEAVENS ORCHARDS, Howard Leavens - Bloomfield, Ont.

SWEET PEAS

You remember their fragrance and want more and better ones adapted to practically all soils and climates. This year are sure to get, if you order from our true to color, perfect germinating seed. All 1914 production and raised on our own grounds. Send postal order for list of latest varieties, many being not yet on the Canadian market. Our competition closes shortly. HILLSIDE FRUIT FARM, Dept. 8 - SIMCOE - ONT.

FOUR BIG STRAWBERRIES

Dunlap, Uncle Jim, Arnot, and Williams. These four popular varieties ripen in the order named, and are adapted to practically all soils and climates. The plants are exceedingly vigorous and productive. Berries large and richly colored. Shipping, packing, and handling charges extra. Price per bushel, \$1.50. Price per bushel, \$1.50. If each desired, for \$1.00; 125 Dunlap and 125 Williams for \$2.00. By express at purchaser's expense. An order for 1000 plants can be made up of different varieties, as desired, at 1000 rates. Send for list. This may not appear again. E. A. MALLORY, BLENHEIM, Ont.

WELL DRILLING WELL PAYS

Own a machine of your own. Cash or easy terms. Many styles and sizes for all purposes. Write for Circular. Williams Bros., 444 W. State St., Ithaca, N.Y.

FORD STARTER

Exclusive agents wanted to sell the Sandoz "Two Components" Starter and Batter from all others. Every Ford owner a live prospect. Get your proposition, write Dept. F. GIBSON MACNELL CO., 925 Richmond W., Toronto

Johnny-on-the-Spot

"Johnny-on-the-Spot" on skids or on truck, will take care of all your churning, separating, cream, polishing, churning, washing, etc. Stop wasting your time and energy in useless drudgery! Let "Johnny-on-the-Spot" do it—one of the famous Gibson "Goes Like Sixty" Lioness built quality engine at a low price. WHITE FORD CATALOGUE AND FULL PARTICULARS. ALL SIZES.

Gilson Manufacturing Co.

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2310 York St., Guelph, Ontario



Chiclets

REALLY DELICIOUS
THE DAINTY
MINT-COVERED
CANDY-COATED
CHEWING GUM

\$1.50 Rapid Vacuum Washer \$1.00



The real, original vacuum washer. The washer that will wash anything—shirt hands, dirty cuffs, collars, anything in three minutes. That is what the RAPID does. For a short time only, we will send the RAPID post-paid for \$1.00. But you must send this advertisement along with the dollar. Don't miss this chance—I won't be repeated. Send \$1.00 to-day with this ad. If not satisfactory, your money will be returned.

FISHER-FORD MFG. CO.
TORONTO, ONT.
DEPT. 6

Tonight

Plan when you will go about taking FARM AND DAIRY

FIELD FARM

BEST SEEDS

ESTD 1856.

CATALOGUE
FREE ON APPLICATION

SIMMERS

J.A. SIMMERS, LIMITED
TORONTO.

BEST RESULTS

GARDEN FLOWER

Cement Bl

THE country h—often to such that imitation the development of no case has the coun than in the adoptio architecture. The residence is as mu the country as, I a lead of hay on Toronto. But th house we are con high land values

A Neatly D

tall, narrow houses the country, however section where I live, ed at so much a fro are able to build hom and strong looking, li in which they sit. ideal country home is The accompanying plans are for a ceme allow, designed for a grate size. One of t vantages of the bu when the family is floor need be used, a is simplified. The ty this plan are both ven



The Conv bath, a convenience th found in every farm hon same time the sleeping completely separated quarters. The kitchen but it is large enough work, and the dining-roo ed to be used seven days instead of when specia drops in and on Sunda specially call attention

A Variety of Attractive and Practical Spring Costumes

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Women Folks. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the latest fashions. When sending for patterns your order please be careful to state bill or waist measure for adults, age for children and a convenient jacket desired. Price of all patterns is Our Folks, for each Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



WITH the coming of Easter, whether it be early or late, comes the desire to change from the old to the new. Heavy winter apparel is laid aside if weather will at all permit, giving place to fresh and dainty spring costumes. Accessories, such as a smart set of cuffs and collar to be worn with the spring suit, add an attractive touch to the costume. The high, turned-over collar that is open at the front is exceedingly new and very generally becoming. If one prefers to do away with the opening, ribbon can be adjusted between the ends of the collar. While Fashion says high collars, the majority of us, however, still cling to the comfortably low opening at the throat.

It is now an accepted fact that the shirt waist has come into its own again. While many fancy blouses will be worn for many occasions, yet the simple shirtwaist with high collar and long sleeves is exceedingly appropriate for general wear. Crepe de chine, linen and poplin are some of the most popular materials for shirtwaists.

1080—Girl's Dress: The model here illustrated is one of the most practical designs for a child's dress. It is especially suitable for school and general wear, as laundering is made easy by the dress being buttoned down from top to bottom. Five sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

1240—Lady's Apron: The style of apron made from white or light colored print adds an attractive touch to the working costume, or is very convenient for slipping on to prepare the evening or Sunday meal.

1254—Lady's Home Dress: As will be noted from this model, home dresses, as well as dresses for other occasions, have the popular wide skirt and are made as much shorter. This style will be much

more comfortable than the narrower design. The high waist is still popular for house dresses as it ensures neatness at all times and the dress is always easily slipped on. Long, and short sleeves also lend comfort and simplicity to this gown. Six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1251—Girl's Dress: This little frock is one of the prettiest and faintest being shown. Made from one of the prettiest flowered materials so much in vogue, it would be suitable for almost any occasion. The smaller back view may be followed if one is making a dress for early wearing, but if for midsummer, the low neck and short sleeves are to be preferred. Five sizes: 4, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1241—1250—Lady's Costume: The jumper effect, such as the one here illustrated, is still retaining considerable favor. The model shown has the two-piece wide skirt, with an inset on each side of the same material as the blouse. This style calls for two patterns, one for each. The waist is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches waist measure, and the skirt in sizes from 25 to 31 inches waist measure. The skirt measures about three yards at the lower edge.

1252—Lady's Dressing Suit: For a dainty lounging suit or negligee, this style should prove particularly attractive. The style is made of adjustment and will make a very becoming negligee. It would be suitable for any of the prettiest lounging suit or negligee. Six sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

1253—Costume for Misses and Small Women: For the young girl, the design herewith is most appropriate. Graduated shirring at the waist line is being worn this spring and looks especially well on the slight figure. Poplin, silk crepe and other soft silks and satins would look well if designed from this model. Four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years.



Send for our Free Book

"How to Hatch Chickens that Live" It contains valuable information that will be worth many dollars to you.

Demand for Poultry Exceeds the Supply

The demand for first grade poultry and eggs in Canada is much greater than the supply. Now Europe is taking shiploads of our eggs and poultry and sending them back. This is your opportunity—begin now to turn this demand to profit by producing more poultry and eggs, but start with the right kind of equipment. The surest way to make success certain is to start with a guaranteed

Prairie State Incubator

Has been endorsed by all our Canadian Agricultural Colleges because it hatches the greatest number of "Chicks that Live." Gunn, Langlois & Co. Limited 14 St. Vincent St., Montreal

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Stood and Eggs for hatching. Prize winners. Hardy, vigorous, heavy layers. War prices.—H. Rundle, Brighton.

DON'T FORGET that we have still a few copies of Glass's Veterinary Hand Book. You can secure a copy free by sending one now subscription to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.



YOU WOULDN'T PUT AXLE GREASE ON YOUR WATCH

THAT would be ridiculous — yet no more so than to use ordinary farm oil on your cream separator. This delicate mechanism requires a lubricant made especially for it. You must use

Standard Hand Separator Oil

if you want the bowl to run smoothly and swiftly. It is made especially for separators — does not gum and is of just the right body to reach the finely adjusted bearings. Don't impair the efficiency of your separator by using any kind of lubricant. Get Standard Hand Separator Oil made for the purpose.

Dealers Everywhere

The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

THE Premier Cream Separator



All British

The experience of tens of thousands of Dairy Farmers has been that it

Insures Its Owner—

INCREASED PROFITS by its great skimming efficiency.

LESS LABOR

All revolving spindles run on single ball bearings. Machine cut square gear reduces friction to a minimum. Easily washed and set up.

FREEDOM FROM EXPENSE FOR REPAIRS

The most simple construction. No complicated parts to get out of order.

Statements of users all over Canada contained in our Booklet No. 6, sent free on request.

The Premier Cream Separator Co. WINNIPEG, MAN. TORONTO, ONT. ST. JOHN, N.B.

Good Bye, Old
By Mrs. Arthur M. P...
Co., N. S.
GOOD-BYE, old pa...
says
You're to the ra...
Since bad effects in...
looks,
Your strenuous life i...
Good Bye old pants 't...
Our ways must be t...
When far my lower lin...
A covering you've pr...
Good bye, old pants i...
much
For all the dirt you...
Unseen, upon you're s...
Has many a mudstain...
Good bye old pants! y...
me,
In happiness and tro...
Yet oftentimes I've wis...
Across the seat was I...
Good bye, old pants! I...
When from some broke...
high,
I've come down bruis...
HOTEL
"The I...
BIGGER dairy profi...
when the barn is e...
sanitary steel stall...
and cream and butter...
bring bigger prices. Man...
bring are saved, for the d...
berculosis, big knees, ru...
and other cow ailments i...
There are no corners for...
sense germs and vermin...
in a sunny, sanitary stall...
The barn that is clean...
is equipped with 100 BT...
stalls and stanchions. T...
shipped to Winnipeg city...
owner of the Winn, Mr. I...
"Not to mention the impr...
ance of my stable and the...
and labor, I might mention...
a pailon for my milk, where...
price is only 50c. More than...
the increased price for the...
farm, where others have to...
it into the city."

Beatty Bros., L.

Free Building Book

This book discusses all the fundamentals of correct barn construction, shows you how to lay the floors and walls, how to frame your barn by a method that saves almost half the cost of the old way. Contains suggestions about ventilation, drain...

Good Bye, Old Pants!

By Mrs. Arthur M. Purdy, Cumberland Co., N. S.

GOOD-BYE, old pants! my mother says

You're to the rag barrel going, Since bad effects in strength and looks,

Your strenuous life is showing.

Good Bye old pants! 'tis sad that now Our ways must be divided, When for my lower limbs so long, A covering you've provided.

Good bye, old pants! I thank you much

For all the dirt you've hidden; Unseen, upon you're surface brown, Has many a mudstain ridden.

Good bye old pants! you've stood by me,

In happiness and trouble, Yet oftentimes I've wished the cloth Across the seat was double!

Good bye, old pants! I won't forget The scratches you have taken, When from some broken branch on high,

I've come down bruised and shaken.

Good bye, old pants! your pockets wide,

Have many an apple carried; And often in their depths have I Some precious treasure carried!

Good bye, old pants! I mean to save These brand new ones I'm wearing, But yet I know, that just like you, They'll be forever tearing.

Storing of Furs

WITH approach of spring the wise housewife will be on the alert against moths, which are so destructive to furs. Before putting away furs for the summer, there are several points well worthy of remembrance.

First thing it is well to give them a thorough cleaning. One of the most popular ways of doing this is by beating bran or oatmeal thoroughly and rubbing it on the furs with the hand. If very much soiled this should be shaken out and repeated. The next point is to beat them well. Some people recommend beating with a light stick, but a rubber hose is supposed to be better as it will not cut the hair. After the furs have been well cleaned and beaten, it is a good plan to leave



Freshly Gathered Products of Farm. them to air in the sun for several hours.

Camphor balls and other moth preventive concoctions seem to be gradually losing favor, many people now using newspapers, as the prin-

ter's ink tends to keep away the moth. The housewife who is fortunate enough to have a cedar chest will find her work simplified, all that is required being to wrap the furs in the newspaper and set in chest. If just a newspaper package is used, it is well to paste the edges and ends together to ensure against any openings where the moths may enter.

Cookery Suggestions

IF cream for whipping is not available one can use a banana with the white of an egg, which will make delicious substitute for whipped cream.

To prevent fat from spattering and frying over the clean stove when one is frying eggs, a little flour sifted into the fat just before the eggs are added will be a help.

Water in which meat has been washed is usually thrown away as waste water. It may be used to good advantage, however, by using to water the plants, being especially fine for geraniums.

If a mustard plaster is mixed with the white of an egg instead of water it will not blister the skin, and will enable one to keep it on much longer.

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



The Times Dairy Barn WINNIPEG, MAN.

BIGGER dairy profits are made when the barn is equipped with sanitary steel stalls. The milk and cream and butter are cleaner and bring bigger prices. Many veterinary bills are saved, for the danger of tuberculosis, big knees, ruined udders, and other cow ailments is eliminated. There are no corners for filth and disease germs and vermin to collect in a sunny, sanitary stable like this. The barn shown in the photo above is equipped with 100 BT sanitary steel stalls and stanchions. The milk is shipped to Winnipeg city, and the owner of the barn, Mr. Innes, says:

"Not to mention the improved appearance of my stable and the saving in feed and labor, I might mention that I get 40 a gallon for my milk, whereas the output price is only 20c. More than this, I get the increased price for the milk at the farm, where others have to take or send it into the city."

BT Sanitary Steel Cow Stalls CLEAN BARN PAY BEST

Cows are healthier and more comfortable, so they give more and better milk.

Send for illustrated Stall Book, No. 21, that tells all about these sanitary steel cow stalls, steel stanchions, steel bull and calf pens, iron columns, water bowls and iron horse stable fittings.

Let us show you how they will pay for themselves in a few years, in scores of ways. Read about the individual steel mangers that enable you to give each cow just what she requires and prevent over-feeding. See

how the Aligning Device keeps every long and short cow lined up evenly over the gutter so no manure gets on the cattle stand to dirty the flanks and udders. There are many other advantages you should know about before you build. They are fully illustrated in Stall Book No. 21.

Let us tell you how BT Steel Stalls are galvanized so that they do not rust and no extra charge made for the galvanizing.

Valuable Book on Barn Building also sent free for answering the questions in the coupon.

Free Barn Plans

Also send rough pencil sketch of floor plan of any barn you are building or remodeling, and we will show you the best arrangement of stalls for convenience in doing the barn work, best widths for stalls, passages, gutters, etc. indicate size of barn and number of cows and horses you will keep.

Send this Coupon to BEATTY BROS., Ltd., 163 Hill Street Fergus, Ontario

Send me your Free Stall Book No. 21 about Sanitary Steel Stalls, Stanchions, Penn, Water-Bowls, Iron Horse Stable Fittings, etc., and the valuable book "How to Build a Dairy Barn."

Are you going to build or remodel? When will you start? How many cows will you keep? Your Name P.O. Prov.

Beatty Bros., Limited 1633 Hill St. FERGUS, Ont.

Free Building Book This book discusses all the fundamentals of correct barn construction, shows you how to save the floors and walls, how to frame your barn by a method that saves almost half the cost of the old way. Contains suggestions about ventilation, drain-

age, lighting, etc. It is free for mailing the coupon.

Stall Book No. 21 contains 200 illustrations of modern barns, and is full of interest to every man who keeps cows.



EASY Churning

—churning that is more of a pastime than a labor. That's the kind of churning a MAXWELL'S "FAVORITE" does. The mechanism is so perfect—so smooth. And it gives splendid results.

THE
Maxwell

"FAVORITE" CHURN WITH ENVELOPE
is used in thousands of dairies—in Canada—Australia, New Zealand, S. Africa and Denmark. It produces butter with a minimum of effort. Used in Agricultural Colleges. Praised by Government Inspectors as the finest butter maker in the world.

Get your dealer to demonstrate the unique features of the MAXWELL "FAVORITE" (with New Lever)

DEPT. D
MAXWELLS, LTD. ST. MARYS, ONT.



Adjustable handle—surrounds in center, tight fit, no rattling.

Strong light steel frame. All roller bearings, foot ball. Dark oak finish with gold brass hoops. Sold in eight sizes.

The Makers' Corner

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

Home Preparation of Rennet

THE rennet used in the cheese factories of Canada comes largely from Germany. There is no reason why rennet should not be prepared in this country. Mr. Jas. A. Crawford, who has made cheese in Canada continuously from 1867 to 1914, submits the following method of preparing the extract:

"The rennet is prepared from the first stomach of the calf," writes Mr. Crawford. "The calf should fast 10 hours before being killed. By this time the stomach will be empty of everything and the casing full of gastric juice. Salt the stomach for a few days and then hang it up to dry. The rennet, however, may be extracted without drying.

"Make a good brine of boiled water and salt in an oak or earthen vessel. Let it stand until cool. Then put in the stomach casings. Let stand and soak at least 15 hours, but better, 24 hours before using. I prefer to take the casings out in about 48 hours as all the gastric juice will be extracted by that time.

"This is the recipe we used in the early days of cheesemaking in Oxford county, Ontario, the pioneer cheesemaking county of Canada. The recipe was used by the majority of cheesemakers until about 1860; then we began to get prepared extract of rennet from Germany. I have used other recipes for preparing rennet, but this one is the best."

Improve Delivery of Cream

"If as far as it is possible and practicable, cream gatherers would deliver cream to their factories in the farmers' individual cans, great improvement would be effected in the character of butter made in the creameries of the state."

This is what one of the judges said after he had finished scoring the samples of butter submitted in the March butter scoring contest in Wisconsin. "Some of the best butter inspected that month was made from cream delivered in such cans.

"The individual can system of collecting cream," says C. E. Lee of the Wisconsin Dairy School, "is to be preferred because it gives the butter-maker a chance to grade the cream and to learn where the best cream is produced. The cream hauler is not always a judge of good and poor cream."

Good Milk, the Problem

THE problem of milk quality was stated in a nutshell by G. C. Publow at the last Eastern Convention. Here is an extract from his annual report which deals with the problem:

It seems, however, that the question of the percentage of fat in the milk is being neglected too much, as this year again we find that the average test for Eastern Ontario has been lowered by .02 per cent., and it has taken two-tenths of a pound more milk to make a pound of cheese than it did a year ago. Of course the decreased yield of cheese has to a certain extent been due to the general qualities of the milk as affected by the hot weather, of which the last season had an unusual share. This question of milk supply as usual has been the greatest factor of our factory work, and probably will continue to be so for some years.

Great strides have been made by

many patrons in the cooling of their milk, but have obtained partially lost patrons of the same factory do likewise. The better asking, "What is the use of our milk when our not, and it all goes to waste." This is something Dairy men's Association structures must endeavor is, some workable method of all patrons to care and properly reaches the factory, greatest dairy problem to which we must look as which to further improve the quality and quantity of cheese output.

Dairy School Exam

THE following is the pass list for factory and farm tests: O.A. College, (Milk) obtained, maximum B. Christoffersen 1,029; 927; E. Kennedy, 924; D. H. Gallant 890; H. Little 878; R. Pollock 877; J. H. Hedges 869; W. Sproule 836; E. MacLeod 817; H. Misner 786; J. H. Robinson 761; W. Williams 750; R. R. Mitchell (1) 723; T. M. Brewer 714; C. Gillespie Branch 686; L. Bayna Peaslee (2) 641.

(1) Will be required to mental exam. in bacteriology written milk-testing.

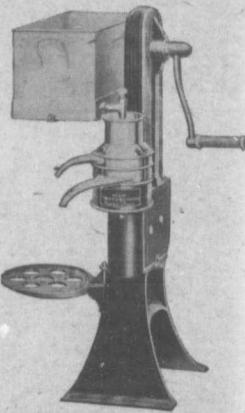
Farm Dairy Class

H. A. MacIntyre 948; C. MacIntyre 877; H. J. A. Scott 850; E. Cautswort Smith 799; D. Shutt 680

Buying a Cream Separator

SHOULD I own a cream separator?" is a question longer asked in our hood. The merits of the separator was proved long ago for cream producer or home but for miles around has one of these. I myself have passed all stages of the cream game. My mind goes back of shallow pans and still I shot gun coolers. As a result of my experience I wouldn't take a separator every year and either of the old methods of the cream separator skims that it is easier cleaned, the numerous pans or cans, the cream can be regulated in cream is of a finer grade, and, which I would be in place first of all in the list of things, we have warm skims the calves.

Although every one in the has a cream separator, great are being discarded each year ones purchased. The common made in the first purchase, led to the discarding of the machine, is that the first separator is of too small capacity. Labor is now too scarce to turning a small capacity separator when some 200 farm they have learned that can be done so much more with a bigger machine. In cases my neighbors are doing with hand power altogether at the tread mill run by a bull, or one of the horses, occasionally a small gasoline engine to run the separator.



all you have to do is to send for a larger bowl and bowl casing.

But to get a true idea of the 1915 Model Standard you will have to get one of our agents to show and explain the machine to you. The next best thing is to read our latest separator catalog, a copy of which will be mailed on request. Why not read the catalog and see the dealer, too?

WANTED

Our prices have shown a steady advance for good quality

CREAM

We are prepared to meet ANY competition. You should write us.

Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.

Church St., TORONTO, Ont.

CREAM

We say least and pay most.

Money talks!

Let ours talk to you.

Write NOW.

Belleville Creamery Ltd.

Reference: Molson's Bank, Belleville

CREAM WANTED

Patrons of Summer Creameries and Cheese Factories, we want your Cream during the winter months. Highest prices paid for good cream.

Drop us a card for particulars

Guelph Creamery Co., Guelph, Ont.

EGGS, BUTTER LIVE POULTRY

Bill your shipments to us by freight. Advise us by postal and we will attend to the rest promptly.

Egg Cases and Poultry Coops supplied free.

The DAVIES Co., Ltd.

Wm. Davies, Ltd.

Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

When writing to advertisers mention Farm and Dairy.

Does Even Better Than The Ontario Government Considers To Be Good Work

IN reference to cream separators, the Ontario Government's Dairy School Bulletin No. 206 says: "A hand separator may be considered as doing good work when, running at its full capacity it will produce a cream testing from 30 to 40 per cent. butter fat, and not leave more than .65 per cent. fat in the skim milk."

Repeated tests have shown that the

Made-in-Canada **Standard** Made-in-Canada

cream separator does very much better than what the Government Bulletin considers to be good work. At the Eastern Dairy School, Kingston, for example, the Standard skimmed down to .01 per cent., with butter fat 41 per cent. Another test showed that it skimmed to .01 per cent., with butter fat 39 per cent.

The Standard, by the Government's own tests, gets 4 more pounds of butter-fat out of every 10,000 lbs. of milk skimmed than does the machine that skims only down to .05 per cent. In other words, the Standard makes one dollar more for you (estimating butter fat at 25 cents a lb.) in every 10,000 lbs. of milk skimmed than do machines that are considered to be doing "good work." When you know that many separators fall below the government standard, you will begin to realize the remarkable efficiency and money-making power of the Standard

as compared with ordinary separators of the old-fashioned pan or can system.

The Standard cream separator will not only make more money for you, but it will save work as well. Low supply tank saves you from heavy, laborious high lifting. Perfect alignment of bearings means easy-turning—saves hard work. Self-oiling system saves time. Only requires oiling once in three months. Oil-tight case means no oil can drip on the floor to be cleaned up. Adds years to life of machine, being so thoroughly lubricated that it does not wear. Wide-open bowl, and smooth discs that are as easily cleaned as a cup or saucer, means time saved in washing.

Interchangeable capacity means money saved if you want a larger size you first purchased. Any size bowl can be accommodated on the 1915 Model Standard. Instead of purchasing a larger size machine

The Renrew Machinery Co., Limited. Head Office and Works, Renrew, Ont.

AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

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many patrons in the caring for and cooling of their milk, but by their labors have been partially lost by other patrons of the same factories failing to do likewise. The better patrons are asking, "What is the use in our cooling our milk when our neighbors do not, and it all goes into the same vat." This is something which the Dairymen's Association and dairy instructors must endeavor to solve, that is, some workable method by which the milk of all patrons will be cooled and properly cared for before it reaches the factory. This is our greatest dairy problem and the one to which we must look as a basis from which to further improvement in both the quality and quantity of the cheese output.

these forms of power are used very successfully on several farms that I have visited. This is the labor problem being solved by eliminating manual labor whenever possible. Those who have already purchased small capacity separators are not likely to make the same mistake again. One mistake was enough to cure me. Perhaps these few lines, however, will be a caution to readers of the Farm and Dairy who are prospective purchasers of cream separators for the first time. To the man who is operating a small machine with a large herd of cows I would say, evaluate the time element and see how much machinery you could afford to put in a bigger machine. The result of your calculations will astonish you or I miss my guess.

Dairy School Examinations

The following is the proficiency list for factory and farm dairy students, O.A. Colleger, G. A. Ph. Ont. (March) obtained, maximum 1,200: R. Christoffersen 1,020; P. Trendell 925; E. Kennedy 924; D. Dickie 890; B. Gallant 890; H. Glavin 879; C. Liddle 878; R. Pollock 870; C. Higginbotham 869; W. Hoffer 849; W. Sproule 836; S. Harrison 834; A. Wilson 833; E. MacLeod 829; T. Hana 793; H. Miesner 790; H. Seehaver 775; A. Robinson 761; H. Anderson 759; W. Williams 756; R. Smith 755; R. Mitchell (1) 723; J. Morse 721; E. Brewer 714; C. Gillespie 667; W. Bramhall 659; L. Baynham 635; W. Pearson (2) 541.

(1) Will be required to pass supplemental exam. in bacteriology. (2) In written milk-testing.

Farm Dairy Class

H. Archer 1,007; L. Wallis 967; O. MacIntyre 948; G. Sullivan 856; J. Roadway 877; H. J. Akin 868; J. Scott 850; E. Coatsworth 844; H. Smith 799; D. Shuts 680.

Buying a Cream Separator

Allan McKenzie, Victoria Co., Ont.

SHOULD I own a cream separator is a question that is no longer asked in our neighborhood. The merits of the cream separator was proved long ago. Every cream producer or home butter maker for miles around has one of these machines. I myself have passed through all stages of the cream separating game. My mind goes back to the days of shallow pans and still later to the 'shot gun coolers.' As a result of my experience I wouldn't take the price of a separator every year and go back to either of the old methods. I find that the cream separator skims cleaner, that it is easier cleaned, than the innumerable pans or cans, the density of the cream can be regulated nicely, separated cream is of a fine consistency and, which I would be inclined to place first of all in the list of advantages, we have warm skim milk for the calves.

Although every one in this section has a cream separator, great numbers are being discarded each year and new ones purchased. The common mistake made in the first purchase, which has led to the discarding of the old machine, is that the first separator was of too small capacity. Labor on the farm is now too scarce to waste in turning a small capacity separator, when a few dollars more will get a machine that will turn out the same quantity of milk in little more than half the time. Hired men, too, are not willing to spend time on the small separator when on some adjoining farm they have learned that the work can be done so much more quickly with a bigger machine. In not a few cases my neighbors are doing away with and power altogether and utilizing the tread mill run by the herd bull, or one of the horses, or occasionally a small gasoline engine is utilized to run the separator. Both of

Dairy Conditions in Nova Scotia

W. A. MacKay, Dairy Instructor

THE past year has been one of considerable development in the dairy business in Nova Scotia. The opportunities and possibilities are being more fully realized. With the increase of co-operative manufacturing, the results of the cow testing associations, and record centre being distributed, and with the splendid results they have shown, possibly there never was a time when the prospect for future development was better. The effort of the past few years has been foundation work, and from now on will show permanent development.

The war is having its effect on this as on other business, but not in a very detrimental way. That, coupled with the high prices of feed, has led many farmers to cut out feeding considerably feeds that they have to buy; consequently in some sections no more butter is being made than last year, but in all parts of the province the make will be up to or surpass former years.

The prospects for the creamery business for the coming year are encouraging. The past season has shown a 30 per cent. increase in butter made over the previous year, and this year promises to equal or surpass this increase. All the creameries that operated last year will be going again this year, and mostly with an assurance of enlarged patronage. Two new creameries will begin operation in May or the early part of June, and both in districts where there is all chances to succeed. In three or four more sections they are now considering organization with a view of building during the present year for 1916. The two "centralized" cooperative creameries that started in 1914 have both had a splendid year, and showed a balance on the right side of the ledger for the annual meeting, and have operated all winter.

Much more interest is also being taken in cow testing and the improvement of the dairy herds. Many new local associations will be started and an increase in the work of all old ones. Generally speaking, the prospects for the year are good. The possibilities and opportunities offered by the farm and the dairy cow are more fully realized and appreciated at the present time than perhaps ever before, and we can expect a marked development during the present year.

Awakening in New Brunswick

(Continued from page 2)
 sections of the Avshire is rapidly becoming a favorite. I found that these are not only "fill the bill" for dairy purposes, but make an excellent steer for the market.

There is too much room for error in the composite test. I find this in my own creamery. Dairy testing is to be preferred.—J. E. Smith, Creamery Instructor, Western Ontario.

Which of these lines is the longer?

If you buy from an agent, you are just doubling the distance away from the manufacturers. It means that you pay a double profit—one of which you don't need to pay if you deal direct with the factory. Take our own business: We employ no agents. This saves one profit. You pay us the same price an agent would—no more—no less. And you are dollars ahead on the deal. We say to you with reference to the equipment which we supply,

CUT OUT THE AGENTS' PROFIT

Buy from the factory

HAVE you ever stopped to reason out what it costs to do business with an agent? You and your brother farmers must pay his rent; his travelling expenses; the upkeep of a horse and vehicle; his salary; his insurance and a great deal else—say, \$2500 for every agent—\$250,000 for 100 agents! Now see why it pays for you to buy from the factory.

Stalls and Stanchions

We believe we have the simplest, handiest and strongest Steel Stanchion offered by any dairyman. The one we show here is the best seller we have. It gives the complete freedom to be comfortable, and yet is safe and sure. By the use of the Steel Clamp we can make the stalls any width desired, for big or small cows. Of course we have several other styles—for wood or cement floors—but our catalogue tells more fully about them.



Let us quote you a price on our Stalls and Stanchions for your stables.

Feed and Litter Carriers

EVERY Litter-Carrier going out from our factory is of but one quality—the BEST we know how to make—and built to last a lifetime. It is an ALL STEEL Litter-Carrier—there is no wood to rot—no leaky tubs in a year or two. Only the best of heavily galvanized hoivest load with ease. If you are building or remodeling this spring, we want you to know more about our goods—the track we use—our automatic brakes, and other good points. A postal will bring our catalogue to you.



Load of 800 lbs. run easily along the smooth track

Haying Tools

If you are planning to spend a single dollar on barn and stable equipment, you'll never regret getting our prices. Our hay carriers, slings, etc., have been on the market for 25 years, so you are not buying an experiment. We guarantee every piece we put out. We have so much confidence in what we make here in our factory that if they aren't just as we say, we ask you to send them back, and we'll refund every cent. Could anything be fairer?



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OUR CATALOGUE

Get your pen and write for our Catalogue and Prices. It will mean Dollars Saved.

R. DILLON & SON
 24 Mill Street - OSHAWA, ONT.

"Uncle John" Hyatt, Dead

JOHN M. HYATT, known to farmers everywhere as "Uncle John," passed away recently in his 70th year at his home in Prince Edward Co. Our readers will regret to hear of this loss to the farmers' movement in Canada. "Uncle John" always took a keen interest in work for the betterment of agriculture and understood, as few other men do, just where lay the weakness in social organization that places such a handicap on the farmer. His support could always be counted on for all movements that meant uplift for the people of rural Canada, of which he was proud to number himself as one.

"Dad" Visits "Uncle Dick"

(Continued from page 17) of your particular pets. He proceeded to fill up with about three times as much manure as one could get in the biggest wheelbarrow you ever saw. When he had it full he pushed it out into the yard and dumped it directly on to the cart. The slickest thing you ever saw, Dick: no heavy lifting.

This Baby Needs a Home

Farm and Dairy has received word from Mr. John Keane, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, Ottawa, that he desires to find a home for a baby boy five months old. His name is Harvey. He is a nice, fair, blue-eyed boy. He needs some one who will take him to their heart and home and help him develop into the boy and man he is capable of becoming. Applications should be addressed direct to Mr. John Keane, City Hall, Ottawa.

no struggling to push a wheelbarrow through the mud, and the quickest stable cleaning you can imagine. I was so interested in watching that I heard your uncle telling about why he had taken swing stanchions because they allowed the cows more liberty, steel equipment because it was more sanitary and durable, an inside water system because it was the best way to water milk cows, a Rutherford system of ventilation, and so forth. Then we came in to supper and the hot things your Aunt Martha had prepared looked good to you dad.

Would I tell you more about that barn, but I'm dead sleepy. I knew just how interested you will be, so perhaps, if I can find the time, I'll write you again to-morrow. Don't forget, Dick, that Jones is coming over to have a look at the youngest filly to-morrow. Have her all slicked up for inspection. I guess, too, you had better have Molly shoo' before you drive her on these slippery roads. Remember me to mother and the girls.—"Your Dad."

He Met His Match

AEBOY sat on a rail fence enclosing a corn field. A city chap, passing by, said: "your corn looks kind of yellow, bub."

"Yep; that's the kind we planted," replied the bub.

"It don't look like you'll get more than half a crop," said the city chap.

"Nope; we don't expect to; the landlord gets the other half," retorted the youngster.

The stranger hesitated a moment, and then ventured:

"You are not very far from a fool, are you, my boy?"

"Nope; not more'n ten feet," said the boy, and the city chap moved on.



Another World's Champion: Could She Be More Desirable.

Lean 66th of Hood Farm, this pure-bred Jersey, is the ideal dairy cow, a combination of beauty and utility. The illustration bespeaks her perfection of conformation. Her record for fat production is the greatest for any senior three-year-old of any breed—1,077.55 lbs. fat from 17,795 lbs. 113 on milk in one year. Her first daughter is exceeding the record of her dam at the same age. Lean 66th is the property of Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

Items of Interest

JOHN R. DARGAVEL, M.P.P. for Leeds has been appointed chairman of the Agricultural and Colonization Committee of the Ontario Legislature. This appointment will be received with pleasure all over Ontario, where Mr. Dargavel's qualifications for the position are known. Along with his other responsibilities, public and private, Mr. Dargavel numbers that of being a director of The Rural Publishing Company, the publishers of Farm and Dairy.

So great has been the demand for Bulletins, Pamphlets, Records and Reports upon the Publications Branch

of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa as a result of the Patriotism and Production Movement, that it has been found impossible to comply with all the applications as promptly as could be desired. Of some of the Bulletins the supply has been exhausted and no time has been afforded for reprinting, while of others the quantity asked for individually has been such that instant compliance would mean many applicants might have to go without. As fast as possible the requests will be attended to, but in the meantime there will have to be revising. In such circumstances patience appears to be a desirable and necessary quality.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Farm and Dairy is exponent of dairying. The great majority of the members of the Canadian Holstein Association are readers of our paper. Members of the Association are invited to send their names to Holstein Friesian Editor, in connection with their location in this column.

THE HOLSTEIN SALE

THE attendance was large at the sale of 4 head of Holsteins by Mr. John McLean. Bidding was lively and a price was realized. The average females was \$14.50 and a best \$12.00. Total receipts the top-notch price, \$300. Johanna Kine Indulge by M. Kaino. Some other good 12 were as follows:

* Johanna Kine Indulge, \$150.00, sold, Huntington; Clinton \$150.00, John Orr, Ormslow; Ethelka De Kol, \$225.00, Len Rhoda De Kol Lilly, \$150.00, J. A. Sullivan, \$165.00, J. A. Sullivan, Melochville; Netherlands, \$150.00, Ontario; Patricia Sunnyside, Lebrun, Chateauguay, Len Netherlands, \$150.00, Geo. McKee, Ontario; Countess Patricia De Kol, \$150.00, Allan's Corners; Ontario; John Orr, Ormslow; J. A. Sullivan, \$150.00, Archie town; Patricia De Kol Indulge, Helm, Huntington; Countess J. E. Sullivan, Malochville; Netherlands, \$170.00, A. Leank, May Queen, \$150.00, Geo. McKee, Bruce, \$155.00, C. O'Brien, Ontario; Indulge De Kol, \$175.00, Cornwall; Ont. Rhoda Indulge, Irwin, Huntington.

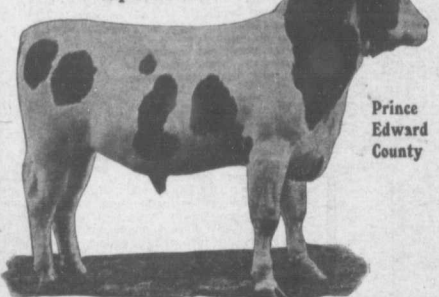
BELLEVILLE APRIL

"WHAT we have well planned" and the Belleville Holstein Breeders' convention to their slogan at their annual held in Belleville, Thursday. Favored by fair weather and road rates, a great number attended, the big sale tent being to its capacity. Col. D. L. Perry, of Colton was advertised as auctioneer, but he did not appear. However, Mr. T. W. Wade in Canada man, wielded the hammer.

"Kings" Ready for Service

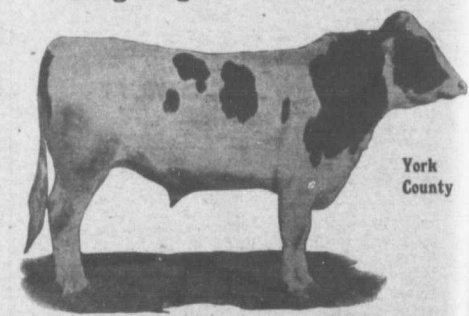
ARE you ambitious for a better bred herd of Holsteins? How are you going about it? Possibly the bull and heifer calves you sell to-day are low priced because they are not backed by rich breeding and records. These sires will solve your difficulty. We believe we have brought to Canada a pair of the best Holstein sires in America. They have proved their worth. Their blood is in lesser demand every day. They are sired by the great KING SEGIS PONTIAC ALCARTRA. The blood of these sires will make your calves—produce worth more in \$ to you. And isn't that why you are in the Holstein business? Our wealthiest Holstein breeders are those who have used the best of Holstein sires. You can do the same. At the present time we are in a position to accept for service a limited number of females at each of our stock farms. All females accepted are subject to approval.

King Segis Alcartra Spofford



Prince Edward County

King Segis Pontiac Posch



York County

HIS SERVICES ARE IN DEMAND

Listed! Six of "King's" sisters average 21 lbs. at Jr. 5-yr-olds—a record never equalled before. So our fellow-breeders are beginning to realize "King's" value to their herds. Already he has been bred to a 3-yr. cow and 3 of her daughters. We have booked ahead a 23,000-lb. cow and her daughter and 3 females altogether. We are open to accept a few more females. Get his blood into your herd. Remember, "King" has the 30-lb. habit on both sides. We are offering \$500 in prices for "King's" daughters. Write us for particulars if interested.

For sale at present we offer a few cows bred to "King" and a couple of bull calves from our former herd sire.

PURTELLE & LEAVENS, BLOOMFIELD, Ont.

WHO SAID "IS" WAS UNLUCKY?

KING has already thirteen calves in my herd. Eleven of them are females. They are as fine a bunch as any breeder could wish to see—all out of daughters of Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs. In breeding "King" is a full brother to King Segis Pontiac Spofford. Could you ask for better? King is making his mark—his calves are "chips off the old block." You cannot buy any of King's daughters at any price. But you can raise sons and daughters from King. We are open to accept a limited number of females to breed to him in the next month or two. Write me about "King's" services.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, CLARKSON, Ont.

Re

That is what is behind

PONTIAC ALCARTRA (ev)

FAIRMONT P

She has the following re-

At 5 yrs., 35.7 lbs. but

30 days 2,074 lbs. milk

At 5 yrs., 31 milks, 201

butter for 30 days, 2,050.20

At 5 yrs., 1 monthly 213

butter for 30 days, 1,800.70

She is dam of Fairmont

butter 7 days. Her daughter

dam of J. A. R. O. daughters

Three 2-yr. old, 1,400-700 cwt.

Hengerveld Parthema, the 1

steered, 3 above, 30 lbs.

\$9,000. This is the mother

(A GOOD CAND)

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Another 100-lb. per Day Cow, in a Young Breeder's Herd.

"A big square cow with a splendidly balanced snug udder"—this closely describes Totilla of Riverside that has just completed a record of 11,000 lbs. milk in five months. She is in the herd of Mr. Joe O'Reilly, of Emmanico, a young breeder who has formed the habit of developing big record animals. Totilla made 104 lbs. milk at her highest day. She is springing in the S.O.P. and will be heard from with a big record at a later date. Totilla is the first 100-lb. per day cow developed at Riverside Farm. Her fifteen nearest dams are in the advanced registry with large records for all. From this breeding Totilla sets her ability to produce.

DAIRY PRODUCE

A feature of the butter situation is the unusually small quantity that is being received on the central markets. Montreal reporting only about one-half as much as for the same period last year. Stocks in that latter has declined one cent in the last week. Best September selling in a wholesale way at 35c. The local demand is confined largely to new milk butter, for which Montreal grosses pay 31c to 32c. On all to grocers at 30c to 30 1/2 cents, 30c to 32c dairy prints, 30c to 31c and butters, 30c to 32c.

It is now confidently predicted that the April make of cheese will be considerably in advance of that of last year, and even has started out well. It is to 17 1/2c and even has been taken up to meet the demand from Canadian markets, and some dealers believe that as soon as receipts exceed these requirements, lower prices will rule, on account of high ocean freight rates and insurance.

LIVE STOCK

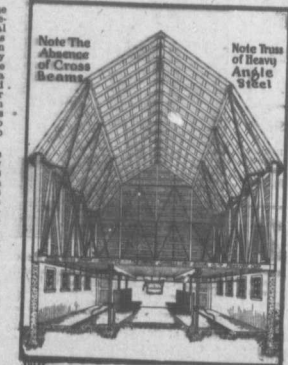
The demand of the market of to-day is for baby beef. During the past week the advanced prices of the previous week have held strongly, advanced in some sections in fact, but in heavy steers even when well finished, there has been a loss. The market wants handy to medium weight steers, and this is best supplied by raising for well finished stuff, but such is still in the minority on the market, country feeders, evidently, having decided that all of the expensive grain they are now putting into their cattle in the stables is so much lost money, and the market for steers has been quiet. Although there were some outside buyers on hand. Packers have reduced their demands for carcasses and cutters. Questions average as follows:

Shipping steers, \$7.40 to \$7.50; handy choice steers, \$7.40 to \$7.60; butcher steers, \$7.25 to \$7.35; calves, \$5.50 to \$7.40; choice cows, \$5.20 to \$6.50; com. to good, \$4.75 to \$5; feeders, \$5.25 to \$7; stockers, \$3.75 to \$6.75; cullers and cutters, \$1 to \$4.25. Choice milk cows are at \$4.25. Good demand at \$5 to \$5.50; com. and med., \$4 to \$4.50; springers, \$4.50 to \$6; best quality of calves have greatly increased, and the price has decreased. Choice veal, \$8 to \$10.50; com. to med., \$4.50 to \$5; grass, \$3.50 to \$4.50; com. to med., \$3 to \$4.50; calves, \$3 to \$4.50. Butcher animals are strong. Light lambs, \$5.50 to \$11.50; heavy to med., \$7.50 to \$9; \$2 to \$2 1/2; light ewes, \$7 to \$7 1/2; heavy sheep and bucks, \$5.50 to \$7; culls, \$3 to \$4.50.

Hops are the strong feature of the market, a good part of the demand coming from the buying of packers to fill army orders. They are now quoted 34 1/2 lbs. country points.

SALE DATES CLAIMED

Dispersion sale, pure-bred Holsteins, Mrs. W. Clark, Mill Hill, Ont., Apr. 8. First public sale of Holsteins, A. C. Hardy, Avondale Farm, Brockville, Ont., May 8. Lipsett, reduction sale of Holsteins, Stratfordville, Ont., May 4.



Note The Absence of Cross Beams

Note Truss of Heavy Angle Steel

It won't cost you a cent to get our help

Let us help you plan your barn. We'll show you how to save money and time by building the Steel Truss way. We'll show you how to have one-third more storage space for your grains—more light for your work—better ventilation for the entire building. You want to be protected from loss by Fire and Lightning—to know how to reduce your insurance costs—we'll show you. You will want to know how to lay out your stables so that you will have the proper amount of space for each animal—the most sanitary conditions so that your stock will thrive and bring in good returns. We'll show you how. We'll show you how to reduce your work at chore time—during harvest and during every day in the year. We'll show you the hundreds of little money savers and labor savers which we have learned in the past twenty years of barn building.

STEEL TRUSS BARN

YOUR BUILDING QUESTION ANSWERED

We've just issued a new book "Your Building Questions Answered" which you will find interesting reading. Your copy is here waiting to go out to you. You will find a lot here. There's another free book which you will want to read. We call it "The Steel Truss Barn," and it deals with the all over Canada. Both of these books will be mailed to you FREE of all cost if you will just sign your name and address to the coupon below and mail it to us. Mail it tonight, so that we can send your copy of the book early next week.

- Note these Features. Acorn Ventilators. Acorn Roof Lights. Lightning Proof Ridge. Acorn Corrugated Iron Roof and Siding. Metal Gutter. Metal Clad Doors on Bird-Proof Track.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited PRESTON, ONT.

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

Please send barn plans.....

Steel Truss Barn on Bow Park Farm, Stratford.

Butter, P. R. 7775, 62 1/2 the butter. 1917, 62 1/2 the butter. 1918, 62 1/2 the butter. 1919, 62 1/2 the butter. 1920, 62 1/2 the butter. 1921, 62 1/2 the butter. 1922, 62 1/2 the butter. 1923, 62 1/2 the butter. 1924, 62 1/2 the butter. 1925, 62 1/2 the butter. 1926, 62 1/2 the butter. 1927, 62 1/2 the butter. 1928, 62 1/2 the butter. 1929, 62 1/2 the butter. 1930, 62 1/2 the butter. 1931, 62 1/2 the butter. 1932, 62 1/2 the butter. 1933, 62 1/2 the butter. 1934, 62 1/2 the butter. 1935, 62 1/2 the butter. 1936, 62 1/2 the butter. 1937, 62 1/2 the butter. 1938, 62 1/2 the butter. 1939, 62 1/2 the butter. 1940, 62 1/2 the butter. 1941, 62 1/2 the butter. 1942, 62 1/2 the butter. 1943, 62 1/2 the butter. 1944, 62 1/2 the butter. 1945, 62 1/2 the butter. 1946, 62 1/2 the butter. 1947, 62 1/2 the butter. 1948, 62 1/2 the butter. 1949, 62 1/2 the butter. 1950, 62 1/2 the butter. 1951, 62 1/2 the butter. 1952, 62 1/2 the butter. 1953, 62 1/2 the butter. 1954, 62 1/2 the butter. 1955, 62 1/2 the butter. 1956, 62 1/2 the butter. 1957, 62 1/2 the butter. 1958, 62 1/2 the butter. 1959, 62 1/2 the butter. 1960, 62 1/2 the butter. 1961, 62 1/2 the butter. 1962, 62 1/2 the butter. 1963, 62 1/2 the butter. 1964, 62 1/2 the butter. 1965, 62 1/2 the butter. 1966, 62 1/2 the butter. 1967, 62 1/2 the butter. 1968, 62 1/2 the butter. 1969, 62 1/2 the butter. 1970, 62 1/2 the butter. 1971, 62 1/2 the butter. 1972, 62 1/2 the butter. 1973, 62 1/2 the butter. 1974, 62 1/2 the butter. 1975, 62 1/2 the butter. 1976, 62 1/2 the butter. 1977, 62 1/2 the butter. 1978, 62 1/2 the butter. 1979, 62 1/2 the butter. 1980, 62 1/2 the butter. 1981, 62 1/2 the butter. 1982, 62 1/2 the butter. 1983, 62 1/2 the butter. 1984, 62 1/2 the butter. 1985, 62 1/2 the butter. 1986, 62 1/2 the butter. 1987, 62 1/2 the butter. 1988, 62 1/2 the butter. 1989, 62 1/2 the butter. 1990, 62 1/2 the butter. 1991, 62 1/2 the butter. 1992, 62 1/2 the butter. 1993, 62 1/2 the butter. 1994, 62 1/2 the butter. 1995, 62 1/2 the butter. 1996, 62 1/2 the butter. 1997, 62 1/2 the butter. 1998, 62 1/2 the butter. 1999, 62 1/2 the butter. 2000, 62 1/2 the butter.

NORTH DAKOTA SEED CORN
"The Best is not The Good"
The most reliable and heaviest yielding of any available corn. See Government Bulletin No. 32.
Don't run chances by using unreliable varieties. I took two first prizes and crested stakes at Chatham, and two at Brookville, also White Cap and Longfellow. Quality guaranteed. Prices reasonable. **ED. W. BARTWICK, R. R. 6, Winfield, Ont.**

AVYRESHIRE SELL WELL AT SPRINGBURN

THE dispersion sale of Ayrshires of "Springburn" Farm, Trout River, Ont. on April 2nd drew a large crowd. Bidding was keen, and the 54 head brought under the hammer were disposed of in about two hours. The highest bid was by auctioneer, A. Philip, M.A.S.O., being an average of \$118.15, realized \$74.00, being an average of 63.1% of the average of the good average, considering 15 of the 54 head were under 1 year of age and five of these were less than one week old. The herd was in the condition, and for the time being, the government inspection in the tuberculosis test for the past four months, with the government official of health was granted. This allowed any individual in the herd to enter the United States, and the herd to enter the strict embargo, particularly in New York State, on account of the foot and mouth disease, more buyers would have been present had the border. The received a permit from the authorities of that state to allow individuals to enter the herd to enter, but too late to allow prospective purchasers to attend. Mr. Will Macpherson made purchases for a first-class Ayrshire and the Rev. Hugh Macpherson were the highest purchasers, the latter bought for farmers in Antigonish Co. Nova Scotia.

FOR SALE
1 No. 1 Melotte Cream Separator, new, for sale. Cost \$75.00. Will sell for \$60.00 or next best offer.
1 Finary No. 1 Grinder, second-hand, Cost \$50.00. Will sell for \$15.00.
1 2 H.P. Gasoline Engine. Cost \$150.00. Will sell for \$125.00 or next best offer.
1 Cutting Box (Hamford & Son, England) with Husk Extractor and Blower Attachment. Cost \$100.00. Will sell for \$150.00 or next best offer.
Apply
BOX 1088, FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE
Five head of excellent Ayrshires (Duch.), a mature cow, has milked over 50 lbs. a day and is a beauty, a 5-yr-old heifer, both to freshen before May 1st, bred to an imported bull. Also 2 excellent yearling heifers and the imported bull. Bull is 3 yrs old, quiet, an excellent handler and sure stock getter.
Will price very reasonable as I am anxious to sell.
J. T. WARNOCK - MAYNOOTH, ONT.

KEITH THE FARMER'S SEEDSMAN
SELLING GOOD SEEDS SINCE 1866

NOTE these prices for Quality Seeds
We pay railway freight in Ontario and Quebec on orders of \$20.00 or more. Extra 20c for each cation below specified.
TIMOTHY (Gov. Pat.) No. 1 \$4.50
"Diamond" No. 1 \$4.50
"Crescent" No. 1 extra No. 1 for purists No. 2 4.75
"Crescent" No. 1 4.75 for purists.
RED CLOVER No. 1 4.50
"Sun" (Gov. Seed) No. 1 12.25
"Giant" No. 1 13.50
We have a small quantity of RED CLOVER No. 1 at \$4.00
MAMMOTH CLOVER No. 1 13.00
"Sun" No. 1 13.00
ALFALFA CLOVER No. 1 14.50
"Crown" No. 1 14.50
"Sea" No. 1 14.50
"Lark" No. 1 14.50
ALFALFA No. 1 17.00
Ontario grown No. 1 17.00
Ontario grown No. 1 14.00
Ontario grown No. 1 17.00
Ontario Variegated per lb. 40
Lyonnais's Grimm No. 1 40
Lifton No. 1 40
SWEET CLOVER No. 1 25
White Blossom (hulled) No. 1 25
White Blossom (hulled) No. 1 25
Yellow Blossom No. 1 25
SEED GRAIN
Prices for seed grain include freight and Railway freight to Ontario and Quebec, if your order amounts to \$10.00 or more.
WHEAT Per bus.
Marquis, Ontario grown No. 1 67.50
Marquis, Manitoba grown No. 1 67.50
Prelud No. 1 67.50
White Globe No. 1 67.50
Red Fife No. 1 67.50
White Fife No. 1 67.50
White Russian No. 1 67.50
Summer No. 1 67.50
CORN Per bush.
Corn for ensilage (70 lbs.) shelled Wisconsin No. 7 41.40
Golden Glow No. 1 40
White Wonder No. 1 40
Imp. Leaming No. 1 40
White Cap U. Dini No. 1 40
Longfellow No. 1 40
North Dakota No. 1 40
Complan No. 1 40
Broken bushel orders: **Gov. Corn** add 10c extra for each broken lot.
O.A.G. No. 7, Registered Seed No. 1 50.00
O.A.G. No. 7, grown from No. 1 50.00
Registered seed No. 1 50.00
Yellow Russian ("Fancy") No. 1 50.00
Siberian, Registered No. 1 50.00
American Banner, Registered No. 1 50.00
Danbany No. 1 50.00
SPRING RYE No. 1 50.00
Registered O.A.G. No. 2 No. 1 50.00
O.A.G. No. 2, food sample No. 1 50.00

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING
THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

CHEESEMAKER to open and manage new factory. Controlling interest and option for small investment. Western Ontario. - W. S. Downham, London.

Advertise in these Reliable, Protected columns. It'll pay you well.

Burnside Ayrshires
Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of best size, imported or Canadian bred, for sale.
Long Distance Phone in house.
R. H. HESS - NORWICH, QUE.

Brookside Ayrshires
Present Offering

2 Choice Bull Calves, dropped in December. Both fine, straight calves, mostly white in color.
One cow bred by Brother King of Leazeswood (2nd of Springbank) (a half brother the champion, Briary 2nd of Springbank).
The second lot is sired by the young Leazeswood Free Trader, a Stone of Leazeswood Panzy 2nd, winner of 1st prize in class for cows in milk last June at Ormsiston Spring Show, 15
JOHN MCKEE - NORWICH, ONT.

Ayrshire Sires from Championship Blood

We are offering a particularly splendid fellow, **READY FOR SERVICE**. He is out of an R.O.P. dam, by the **DUKE OF AYR**, a son of Primrose of Tanglewyld, ex-champion Ayrshire of Canada. Write us early if you desire a choice sire. We have also a couple of younger sires—1 to 8 months—all out of R.O.P. dams, one by the Duke of Ayr. The others are by a brother to the champion 2 yr. old Ayrshire cow and out of Duke of Ayr dams. This gives them two crosses of champ. R. O. P. blood. Could you ask for better breeding than these? Write me your needs.
W. W. BALLANTYNE & SON, R.R. 3, STRATFORD, ONT.

WANTED, DAIRY FARM TO MANAGE by Englishman of good reputation. Life experience in general farm work. Good milkier and stock raiser. 30 married, one stepson. Free to engage immediately.
CHAS. GOULD - GRANDE LIGNE, P.Q.

If you could see these Holstein Bull Calves

Your mind would be made up immediately. You would need absolutely no persuasion in order to be induced to secure one like them, especially when they are being given away.

FOUR GONE

Although the offer has been standing only a couple of weeks, three of our subscribers have sent in 25 subscriptions each, and so are entitled to a calf. We have heard from a number who have secured nearly all the required number of subscribers and who expect to get the rest in a few days.

Valuable Premiums

Any one that knows a thing at all about live stock breeding recognizes that these premiums are exceptional. The calves are bought from well known breeders and in many cases are backed up by some of the finest show and breeding stock in Canada. We buy them cheap, quality considered, from breeders who are over stocked with young males.

GET IN ON THIS

For 25 new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy we will send you one of these calves. Here is a chance to get a start with well bred stock. It won't cost you much, just a little of your time. Write at once to—

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

SEEDS
GEORGE KEITH & SONS
124 KING ST. EAST
TORONTO ONTARIO

HOW SHE GOT HIM.
"I COULDN'T get out of marrying her," Hencock explained. "When she proposed she said, 'Will you marry me?' I said, 'No, I don't want you.' She said, 'You see, no matter whether I said 'Yes' or 'No,' she had me."
"Why didn't you just keep silent, then?" inquired his friend.
"That's what I did," she said. "Silence gives consent," and that ended it."

Why Haven't YOU Equipped Your Stable With a HINMAN MILKER ?

The Reason Cannot Be—

- THAT you think the HINMAN MILKER is not practical.
- THAT, you are afraid that you cannot install or handle the HINMAN MILKER.
- THAT, the cost of the outfit is holding you back.
- THAT, you consider the cost of upkeep too high.
- THAT, you are afraid of the milk becoming contaminated.
- THAT, you think the cost of power will be high.
- THAT, you consider your dairy too small or too large for the HINMAN.

It must be for a personal reason that you have delayed sending us your order or that you have an objection which has not been covered by one of the above arguments. If either is true we will deem it a personal favor if you will write us, fully explaining your objections.

H. F. BAILEY & SON

Sole Manufacturers for Canada

DEPT. D. GALT, ONT. CANADA

HET LOO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE. HOLSTEINS

Send us square top pictures on Holsteins Calves from 4 to 8 months old, also high head cows individual Holsteins. Bred with records from 25 lbs. to 30 lbs. in 7 days. We are short of rooms and will price them low if taken soon.

W. J. GORDON and W. H. HARRARD, Mgrs.

THE NAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD All closely related to the R.O.P. 5-yr.-old champion leader, Duchess Wayne Calanthy 2nd—16.714 lbs. milk and 94 lb. butter—39.26 lbs. in 7 days. We are short of calves offered at present—one a half brother to Duchess; one from a 20 lb. 3-yr.-old sister to Duchess and the third from a closely related 20 lb. cow. Could you ask for better looking? They are all splendid chaps. Write or come and look them over. WILSON RIVERS R. E. & INGERSOLL, ONT.

THE BLOOD OF CHAMPIONS I am offering 18 months Bull from the 3-yr.-old champion, just leaving cows. One Good or three ordinary cows. You save in feed, housing, time and labor. Holstein Cows milk longer, more per year, and more per life than any other breed. There's money for you in Holsteins. W. A. CLEMONS, Sec'y H. F. Association ST. GEORGE, ONT.

BULL CALVES Fit for Service AYONDALE FARM offers a number of young bulls from 10 months up, one from a 28 lb four-year-old; several others from 23 and 24 lbs dams. We have also 3 young ones from dams over 20 lbs., something extra good. All sired by our great son of KING OF THE PORTLANDS. We want to clear these before our sale. Everything guaranteed just right. A. C. HARDY - Proprietor BROCKVILLE, ONT.

THE LYNDEN HERD High Testing Holsteins. I am offering 5-yr.-old Cows with records as follows: 1 27.10lb 4-yr.-old, 1 a 24.8-lb 3-yr.-old, fresh, and 1 a 24.8-lb 3-yr.-old, due to calve in May. Also two 3-yr.-old, 1 a 27-lb for service, 1 a 24-lb for service, 1 Bull fit for service, 1 eight mos. old with a 27-lb. dam and Bull Calves. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or come and see them. S. LEMON, LYNDEN, ONT.

Spring Valley Stock Farm

Offers for quick sale the Holstein-Friesian Bull, Triumph Burns De Kol, 13 mos. old, 5% milk, well-grown—a good individual, sired by Guido Triumph, whose sire is the only bull in Canada whose dam and grand-dam averaged over 100 lbs. of milk per day. His dam is a half-sister of Victoria Turle, who has the creditable record of 30.28 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Price, \$65.00. Write for his extended pedigree. Special offering in halter calves, also two-year-olds and mature cows with good ancestry, quoted at interesting prices. Write for prices and breeding. VALENTINE BROS. VIOLET, ONT.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

QUEBEC
COMPTON CO., QUE.
COMPTON, March 28—We are getting good sugar weather now, and all those who have sugar places have been very busy for the last few days. Very few sugar places will stand idle this season, as the high price of granulated sugar makes us all anxious to make all the maple sugar we can.—L. C.

SHERBROOKE CO., QUE.
LENOXVILLE, March 28—At a meeting held in the Town Hall last night a large number of sheep breeders, including Growers and Sheep Breeders Association, which, it is expected, will do much to encourage that somewhat neglected but so highly important industry. We understand Mr. McMillan is having very good success in promoting the business of sheep raising throughout the province.—H. Mor.

SHIMMOND CO., QUE.
DANVILLE, March 28—March has been a very pleasant month until the 20th; then we were made aware of the fact that March had arrived with his high winds and cold. There was some sugar and syrup made during that time weather but not very much lately. Farmers anticipated a short sugar season. Pork selling at \$10.50; W. No. 1 butter, 50c; potatoes, 50c.—M. D. H.

ONTARIO

GRENVILLE CO., ONT.
DOMVILLE, March 27—We have lost our snow, the fields are quite bare. We have frosts every night, which will be hard on clover. There is plenty of feed for our stock although not any to spare. Cattle stock although not in as good shape as last year. All the farmers who have sugar will have been tapped and report a good run. Our cheese factory started on cheese. Brans, 62c; shreds, 50c; grates, 40c; hay, 22c; clover, 21c; pork, 97.50; d.w. 16c; veal, 21c; alive chickens, 11c each; eggs, 15c; 12c; butter, 30c to 35c; potatoes, 30c.—G. W. C.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.
WRETH, March 21—We have had a short period of warm, bright weather, which induced farmers to begin sugar-making. The weather has now turned cold again, and as a result the sap flow has ceased entirely. The temperature at night remains almost to zero, and in causing some uneasiness regarding meadows and fall grain. Good prices have risen to 50.—H. S. T.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.
ELMIRA, March 27—Spring is slow in coming, as snow goes slowly. Roads are bad. Farmers are waiting for early spring on account of shortage of feed; cattle are being turned to market in half fat condition on account of high-cost feed. Cows are good price for your own raising, but people who bought high-price cows are feeling less full are leaving practically all feed for their own. Hogs are a good price. Brans is scarce and dear. Date No. 4 has for feed; peas, 31c; barley, 50c; turnips took a jump to 12c; potatoes stay cheap and a lot are used to feed cows and hogs; hay is scarce at 25c; horse and plantain and cheap; milk cows, 60c to 85c; young cattle higher. Auction sales are quite unprosperous.—A. B. H.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.
QUELPH, March 23—The snow has all disappeared from the fields, except around the houses. Fall wheat and clover has wintered well, but the past few days have been rather trying on these crops owing to freezing at night and thawing during the day. This weather, however, has been very beneficial to sugar syrup making. A few exposed woods have run very little sap yet. There has not been over 10 lbs. of sugar made on the Dutch market yet this season. New seedlings of alfalfa at present are looking promising as they had a better stand last fall than most of timothy and red clover, as alfalfa stood last season's drought best.—C. S. S.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.
SMOOR, March 25—Spring is opening up with dry, cold very little frost and no snow. Wheat and clover are looking well, considering cold nights and warm days. Feed and fuel are becoming quite scarce and dear. Milk cows are easier. Woodhouse farmers club is having successful meetings. We have just unloaded some feed corn for some at 75c. We have decided to grow potatoes cooperatively. We expect J. C. Harz to address us on farmers' co-operation on March 31.—F. O. B.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
NEW WESTMINSTER CO., B. C.
CHILLIWACK, March 27—Considerable excitement has been caused by a certain alibi which makes it tight over the night during the hours of the morning. However, there is no damage reported, which it has done so it must be a local craft. The farmers are trying seedling now. The weather is very dry and almost scorching will burn.—C. C.

HORSE-POWER

Your horse can pull bigger loads if you grease your wagons with

MICA AXLE GREASE

It is the Mica that does it—makes a smooth bearing surface, perfectly lubricated, on which the wheel revolves without friction.

Sells Everywhere

The **IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY** Limited

Made in Canada



The Bissell Out-Throw Disk Harrow

To settle all doubt about which is the BEST OUT-THROW DISK HARROW, we ask you to test the "Bissell" Out-Throw in a field competition with other Out-Throw Harrows.

The "Bissell" Out-Throw has many features that have made the name "Bissell" famous in connection with Disk Harrows. It has plates of the correct shape. One gang is set slightly ahead of the other. The gangs cannot crowd or bump together and cause the Harrow to rock when you come to hard soil—a new feature in Out-Throw Harrows. The hitch is well back, the draught is light and there is no neck weight.

The machine in actual use is our best advertisement. No need to send special travellers to sell the "Bissell." We put our name on every Harrow. If you would like to learn more about Disk Harrows, send to Dept. R for free booklet of both out-throw and in-throw styles.

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD.,
ELORA, ONT.
JNO. DEERE PLOW CO., LTD.,
77 Jarvis St., Toronto, Selling Agents for Ontario and Quebec.

Plows
Disc Harrows
Drag Harrows
Spring Toth
Harrow
Spring Toth
Cultiva
Stiff Toth
Cultiva
Manure Spread

Head Office

Spring
THOROUGH seed and depends on the weather condition

If the seedling weather condition



the other hand, increased yield in a bad year means between success and

EVERYTHING progressive is the way which will be found in the



titating Machinery. Harrows, Drag Harrows

Mass
Bran

Plows
 Disc Harrows
 Drag Harrows
 Spring Tooth Harrows
 Spring Tooth Cultivators
 Stiff Tooth Cultivators
 Manure Spreaders

The Massey-Harris Spring Bulletin

Hoe Drills
 Disc Drills
 Shoe Drills
 Fertilizer Drills
 Broadcast Seeders
 Seeder Attachments
 Cream Separators
 Spray Outfits
 Wagons, Etc.

Head Offices

TORONTO

April, 1915

Spring Machinery for the Dairy Farmer

THOROUGH preparation of the soil, good seed and careful seeding, pay big dividends on whatever the additional expense may be.

If the seeding is not properly done, perfect weather conditions are of little help, while, on



the other hand, right sowing means a largely increased yield under favorable conditions, and in a bad year may mean the difference between success and failure.

EVERYTHING necessary to enable the progressive farmer to handle the soil in the way which will yield the best returns will be found in the Massey-Harris line of Cul-



tivating Machinery. Plows of all kinds, Disc Harrows, Drag Harrows, Spring-Tooth Cultivators, Stiff-Tooth Cultivators,

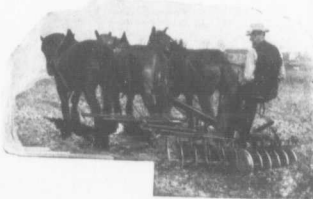
Land Rollers, Packers, Fertilizer Sowers, Manure Spreaders, etc.

EVERY Farmer should keep cows. If properly handled, they add very materially to the season's profit.



A Massey-Harris Separator is a big help in realizing the greatest possible profit from the dairy herd.

Ask us for information regarding recent improvement in this already popular Separator.

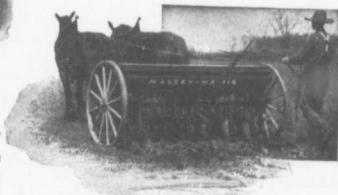


MASSEY-HARRIS Drills are famous for uniformity of sowing in any desired quantity. Raising or lowering the

Discs, Shoes or Hoes starts and stops the feed and applies pressure automatically.

Frames are of steel, reinforced with strong braces. Furrow openers are of approved design, and made of best quality material.

The Massey-Harris line of Drills is very complete, comprising Single Disc Drills,



Double Disc Drills, Shoe Drills, Hoe Drills, Combined Grain and Fertilizer Drills, Fertilizer Sowers.

Any of our Catalogues will be sent on request, or apply to your nearest agent.

Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Head Offices Toronto

Branches at Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatchewan, Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton.

Agencies Everywhere



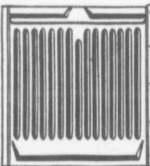
RAIN-PROOF!

It's the Roof that Makes or Mars Your Barn

Because if the roof is not watertight no matter how well built the rest of the barn may be, your leaky roof will quickly ruin anything you may have stored under it. A "Pedlarized" roof of "George" Galvanized Steel Shingles is the best roofing that 53 years' experience has taught us how to make. Not only is such a roof absolutely watertight, but the fluting gives it exceptional strength as well as making it the handsomest roof you can buy.

Pedlar's "GEORGE" Shingle

is guaranteed rainproof on any roof having a fall of 3 inches or more, to the foot. Each shingle has a hook-like flange along the top and bottom edges. The top flange is on the outside, and the bottom flange underneath the shingle. As the shingles are laid, these flanges intermesh, and the self-draining side locks seal up the side seams, making the roof one continuous sheet of steel, and a perfect watershed.



No rain can get in between the shingles, because the side-locks are sealed top and bottom, as shown by the illustrations inset below. Note the top flange which seals up the gutter, and the long nailing flange which extends to the bottom of the shingle. These features render the roof absolutely proof against driving snow or rain.

Each "George" Shingle is 24 in. x 24 in. in size and 25 shingles will cover 100 square feet of surface.

MADE IN CANADA

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