

FARM AND DAIRY

AND
&
RURAL HOME

Dairy and Cold Storage Comm. Dec. 15
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DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., May 27, 1915



Six of Our Directors

A Few of the Farmers Who Own and Control Farm and Dairy

A Champion of Farmers' Rights

A Visit to the home of W. L. Smith.

Sowing Alfalfa in Drills

Results at Macdonald College.

When Should Heifers Freshen

Eleven Breeders Express Their Opinions

The Marketing of Canadian Wool

What Cooperation May Accomplish.

Desirability of Permanent Pastures

As Seen by Henry Glendinning.

When Alfalfa is Sickly

The Soil May Need Lime.

Hand Milking Beat A Mile

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

B-L-K Mechanical Milker

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

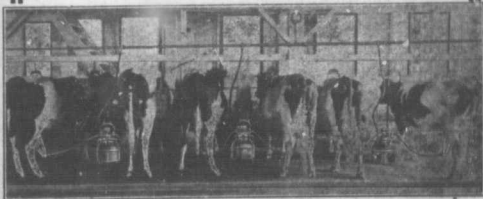
This amount saved for one year is sufficient to install a Complete Milking Machine Outfit in a 25 cow dairy.

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

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Our Farm Machinery Special is out next week, June 3rd. We have good service for you. Copy for the best of position should reach us by May 28th.

FARM AND DAIRY - Peterboro, Ont.

"can you bring me some cheese and coffee?"

"Yes, sir; in a minute, sir."

"And," continued the diner, "while you are away you might send me a postal-card every now and then."

The Local Telephone

Anson Groh, Waterloo Co., Ont.

WE have about 600 local telephone companies in Ontario, most of which are not cooperative. Occasionally we find a company with five or six subscribers whose lines start nowhere and end nowhere. Joint stock companies own numerous telephone lines, but these I do not consider co-operative.

In our county of Waterloo we have the municipal system which is truly cooperative. The municipality finances the company while it is building, and later a commission is appointed to run it. The first company that we had in the county was not co-operative and did not last. Several that were formed later did not succeed much better. Since then we have succeeded in cooperating successfully, and as a result have forced the charges for 'phones down \$5 in one day. We have 275 'phones and expect 300 'phones soon this year. In spite of opposition through the fidelity and support of our farmers who have stood by us faithfully.

We need fewer telephone companies in rural Ontario and larger one which are connected with the larger centres and with the trunk lines. When we were forming our company they tried to break us up by telling us that we could not get into the towns. We decided that the towns would want us as much as we would want them. We went about building our rural lines for two years we had connections with five towns and we now have connections with the Bell.

Only the cooperative spirit enabled us to do this. Jealousy, fear and opposition are all largely overcome by the use of cooperative methods which help to remove the cause of friction. There was a time when the farmers of Ontario were not ready to so cooperate, but that day is passed.

Punches for Progress

Want me to join a good milking company? Nope! A good live potato association suits me better. Good potatoes are as good as gold.

The grunting of contented hogs in a pasture is better than the jingling of money in the pocket. The hogs keep growing, the money keeps going.

If I had a small farm and no silo, I'd grow root crops as a substitute for silage. It pays to grow twenty tons of root crops to the acre, and—it can be done! "Swat the fly?" Not me! Flies breed in filth. I keep my farm clean, and my folks don't have to waste much time swatting flies. An ounce of prevention beats swatting.

Corn-planting is something of a science. You don't want to plant too thick, too thin, too deep, or too shallow. It depends on what you're planting for, on the condition of the soil, and a few other things. Study the problem as applied to your own farm.

Opportunity knocks more than once. That United States senator from Kansas, who wrote a poem saying it knocked only once, was dead wrong. It knocks all the time for the farmer boy or man in Canada. Perhaps the poetic senator had never been in Canada.—The Farmer with the Punch.

Our Wild Flowers

H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N. S.

A FAMOUS, though somewhat eccentric English artist lately visited Niagara. His American friends were disappointed and surprised at the lack of enthusiasm or even of admiration which their visitor displayed, so much so, that they questioned him. Were the Falls not wonderful, beautiful, and so forth? No, he replied; they were not wonderful, for this water was simply running down hill, whereas, did it go up hill or otherwise reverse the course of Nat., it would be wonderful. He had seen waterfalls much more beautiful, even in England. His whole claim to attention was in its size, its immensity.

This attraction of largeness seems to be the dominant characteristic of our own admiration for things. The huge rose, the immense lily, the glare of color, the overwhelming perfume, compel our plaudits. Size rather than beauty is the controlling factor.

But, to the artist, a masterpiece may be painted on a thumbnail; while the gorgeous landscape on the wide-spreading drop curtain is a most vulgar dash.

Beauty in Wild Flowers

Sometimes I wish that in my school days I had studied Nature or botany. And then again, perhaps the dissecting and cold scientific classification of our wild flowers would rob them of the attraction they have for me. Occasionally one of the children, knowing my weakness, will arrange a sprig or two of the tiny star-flowers, a few wild violets, and a bit of dainty fern, or just ordinary grass, in a wee vase, and put it by my place at the tea-table. It is not as a mass, but singly, looked close into, that these little flowers are so beautiful.

Take just one little flower spur of the horse-chestnut and look at it. Could some scientist grow its like, magnified to the size of a calla, we would all have over its beauty. Or take the blossoms on the pink hawthorn. Each of these is as perfectly beautiful as the most costly rose; only it is so small. For our parks, we want acres; trees and lawns that lose themselves in the clouds and the horizon. The Japanese take three feet square of ground, and on it construct tiny temples, rivers spanned by bridges of a finger-length, mountains that an anthill would overshadow; and, artistically, their creation is as beautiful as if outspreading like an English manor. Forget size for once, and deem beauty the sole criterion; then, try and arrange our most ordinary weed wild flowers in a tiny vase, just a few together, as you would arrange rare cut plants from a greenhouse and then see if they do not claim and well deserve your admiration and your praise. They are small, 'tis true; but even the sun itself is a mere atom when viewed as part of the infinite universe. There is no great and small in Nature; we compare one and another, but only with a view to indefinite aid of our own creation.

Anxious for News

HE had waited 80 minutes for a slow waiter to bring his dinner. "Now," he said to the waiter,



Trade increases 2

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FOR 18 years W

a love for farming as a profession the farm homes of a strenuous battle subtle influences that is best in agriculture was the earning part as a profession, sue. During this part to the farmers of Farmers' Weekly S the freedom from the joy of being next being the owner a at Orono, in Durha

It is a long journey farming on land, farmed on paper unjournalistic service. the day when he went back to the farm, friends grew dubious up, passed through careers of their own to journalism. Four prized even his intricate farm in Durh village of Orono. immediately to the or and days a week editorial work of T however, he has lition with The Sun editor. He has join farmers.

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FARM AND DAIRY



"We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas"

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada.

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

Vol. XXXIV

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27, 1915

No. 21

A Champion of Farmers' Rights and a Practical Farmer

A Visit to the Home of W. L. Smith, ex-Editor, who is Now Running His Own Farm

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

FOR 18 years W. L. Smith, of Toronto, with a love for farmers as a class and for farming as a profession, travelled and visited among the farm homes of Old Ontario and fought many a strenuous battle on their behalf. Against those subtle influences that sap the vitality of all that is best in agriculture by diminishing in secret ways the earning powers of those who engage in it as a profession, he was an uncompromising foe. During this period he became widely known to the farmers of Ontario as the editor of *The Farmers' Weekly Sun*. To-day he is revelling in the freedom from public responsibilities and the joy of being next to nature that is his through being the owner and manager of his own farm at Orono, in Durham county.

It is a long jump from farming on paper to farming on land, particularly when one has farmed on paper until his hair has grown grey in journalistic service. W. L. Smith often spoke of the day when he would lay down his pen and go back to the farm. As the years passed, his friends grew dubious, his older children grew up, passed through college, and started out on careers of their own. Mr. Smith seemed wedded to journalism. Four years ago, however, he surprised even his intimate friends by buying a 60-acre farm in Durham Co., Ont., adjoining the village of Orono. Although the family moved immediately to the country, Mr. Smith still spent several days a week in Toronto supervising the editorial work of *The Sun*. For the last year, however, he has lived on the farm. His connection with *The Sun* is only that of contributing editor. He has joined the ranks of the practical farmers.

His Sympathy For the Toiler

As intimated, W. L. Smith has always been a most sturdy champion of farmers' rights. It would be more correct to say of the rights of all men who toil. The paradox of our civilization—that the rich continually get rich and the poor poorer—appealed to his democratic mind as a condition at variance with things as they should be. He saw the workers of both country and city despoiled of the products of their toil and he protested with all the vigor and ability with which he is so well endowed. *The Sun*, during the 18 years that it was in his charge, was one of the most democratic papers in Canada. His sympathy with the common people led him to become an



W. L. Smith, Practical Farmer.

advocate of free-trade and the thwarting of the greed of corporations by more equitable taxation. To the farmers, however, he looked to establish justice in high places. This he saw could be accomplished only by organization. His greatest dream was an organization that would embrace in its membership all of the farmers from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He did more than dream; he worked. He travelled up and down his own province for many years doing all in his power to draw the farmers together into organizations

of their own in the hope that the provincial organization would become powerful in all provincial affairs, and be an important constituent of the united farmers of Canada. He was and is one of the most enthusiastic members of the Dominion Grange, and assisted in the organization of the United Farmers of Ontario.

It was on one of his organization campaigns that W. L. Smith happened upon the farm of his choice. He was campaigning with E. C. Drury in Eastern Ontario, their object being the establishment of new granges. At the conclusion of a meeting in Orono, he was asked to spend the night with one of his audience. As usual, he questioned his host on the subject of land values in the locality and farms for sale.

The Farm Purchased

"Why, I would sell this farm if I got a chance." The reply was unexpected; the price asked was even more unexpected. Next morning Mr. Smith and Mr. Drury carefully inspected the farm. They found a splendid two-story house that had cost within \$500 of the price asked for the entire farm. The outbuildings consisted of a bank barn, with a good but somewhat inconveniently arranged basement, an L arranged as a hog house, and a commodious drive-house. There were some five acres of bearing orchard and some more just set. The soil they found to be a light sand loam, almost verging on to blow sand at the back of the property. The farm, too, was cut up and uneven, but still it represented good value for the price asked. For two weeks Mr. Smith considered the possibilities of the farm and then he bought it. For the next two years he combined farming on paper with farming on land and daily became more convinced that farming the land gave him the highest and the best satisfaction.

It was a radical move for a man to make so far on in life as Mr. Smith. "Actually I used to feel weak when I thought of what I had done," he confided to me on the occasion of a recent visit. "Had I waited another couple of years, I would not have had the courage to make the plunge. The man who intends to go back to the farm should go as soon as he possibly can. You knew the late Alexander McNeil at Ottawa? Yes, I thought you would. Probably you didn't know that he had always intended to go back to the farm, giving up desk work entirely, but kept putting it off from year to year, until



"Brother Smith Believes That the Home Must Always Come First."

finally death found him in his official harness."

Why He Hesitated

"Professional work robs a man of decision and self-confidence in dealing with money matters," added Mr. Smith with conviction. "If you work too many years for someone else, you lose the courage that is necessary to the running of a business of your own." These latter remarks were in reply to my expressed incredulity that a man who had held aloft the banner of free-trade when almost all others were downhearted and discouraged, should be afraid of such an apparently simple transaction as the buying of a farm. "When you are working for someone else, particularly in a position that lacks financial responsibility," he continued, "you do not develop the character that is possible to the man who is the boss of his own business. When I came to this farm I did not have the confidence in myself to fully believe I could master all the ins and outs of practical successful farm management.

"But that was four years ago," he added with a smile. "I have developed more confidence since."

As I walked over the farm with Mr. Smith, talking on many subjects relating to agriculture, I found his enthusiasm for his new life most contagious. I wished that all the young fellows who are discontented with the farm could spare a few hours with Mr. Smith, who has seen the other side of life that they consider so desirable. He fully appreciates that advantage of the farm known as "being one's own boss." To him the farmer is monarch of all he surveys. His is the joy of creative work. To him to see crops growing and the live stock thriving is the source of greatest joy, the joy of creation.

A Practical Idealist

Perhaps this sounds too idealistic, too much like the viewpoint of the arched editor who urges others to go back to the farm, but always finds some good excuse for not going himself. But Mr. Smith is a practical working farmer. Let there be no mistake about that. On my first visit to my old friend in his new quarters, I found him in the orchard spraying, and he was doing a good job, too. On succeeding visits I have always found him energetically prosecuting his farm work; but perhaps I'd better tell something of his farm.

As the total area of his farm is only 60 acres, and the cultivated area considerably less, Mr. Smith regards diversified farming as offering his only chance of profit. He is placing the emphasis on the more intensive lines. Although he has not yet realized all of his plans, he is well on the way. His orchard, which he is extending by additional plantings, is and will continue to be one of the main sources of revenue. Small fruits with raspberries and strawberries in first place, are already bringing-in a few hundred dollars. Tomatoes and cucumbers are grown for the canning factory, and proving decidedly profitable.

The Poultry Department

The poultry department is already one of the most up-to-date I have ever seen in the hands of a practical farmer and on a farm where attention is necessarily diverted to many other lines. The stock is all of the famous O.A.C. bred-to-day strain of Plymouth Rocks. Accommodation for 300 laying hens has been provided in O.A.C. open front poultry houses. Artificial hatching and brooding is the rule and the poultry department is already on a good paying basis.

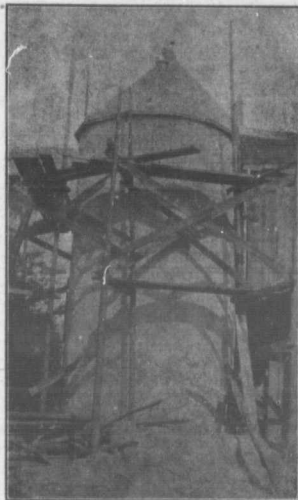
It was the dairy herd, however, that I was most interested in, and it was with a view to their comfort that most of the improvements in the buildings have been made. The old hog house has been remodelled into an up-to-date dairy stable, with cement floors and mangers, steel partitions and swing stanchions, and individual water basins. All of this work was done with the farm labor in spare time at a minimum of expense. The cement silo, however, was built on contract.

(Concluded on page 11)

For Permanent Pastures

Henry Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

WE have about 80 acres of our farm in permanent pasture, and under many conditions I believe the establishment of permanent pasture to be highly advisable. To see permanent pastures at their best, we must go to the Old Country, where good pastures will rent for



Indispensable on the Small Place.

This is the silo erected by W. L. Smith on his 80-acre farm in Durham Co., Ont., as photographed by an editor of Farm and Dairy shortly after completion. It is of monolithic concrete construction, with a steel roof.

more than arable land. In the titles of estates it is there provided in some cases that the pastures shall not be plowed, so highly are they valued. I have walked through pastures at Newcastle-on-Tyne that have been in pasture since the Roman wall was built. Walking on that verdure is like walking on plush. These are the kind of pastures that I would strive to imitate in this country.

In seeding for permanent pasture I use a mixture of alsike and white clover, orchard grass, timothy and Kentucky bluegrass. Part of our pastures seeded with this mixture have been down for 15 years, and it is from this pasture that we get the best fattening and the best milk production if we except alfalfa itself. Permanent pasture is ready for grazing earlier in the spring than the rotated pasture, and will stand closer grazing. I would note, too, that the best pasture grasses can seldom be sown to advantage in a rotation. The field on our farm that is in permanent pasture is some distance from the buildings, more difficult to reach than the others, and I believe is returning bigger dividends as permanent pasture than it would if under crop.

When Alfalfa is Sickly

By Tom Alfalfa.

MY good friend, the editor of Farm and Dairy, has been severely criticized for booming alfalfa so strongly. Alfalfa has been one of his favorite subjects in the five years that I have read this paper. Many who have been induced through reading the articles in Farm and Dairy to give alfalfa a trial, have failed. The alfalfa has been sickly in appearance, felled

around the whole year without making much growth, turned yellow, and finally the field was plowed up in disgust.

There are many causes for alfalfa behaving this way, but the biggest cause of all in Ontario is lack of lime in the soil. Much of Ontario is off the limestone belt. Haldimand is the great alfalfa county, because the soil is rich in lime. Where the lime is not naturally there, it must be applied. The litmus paper test will show whether or not the soil is in need of lime.

Get some blue litmus paper from the druggist's, and cut it in strips. Go out into the moist field and separate the soil with a knife blade. Slip in a piece of litmus paper and press the soil against it. Leave it there five minutes. If when withdrawn the blue paper has turned to pink, it is a sure indication that the soil is sour and needs lime before alfalfa can be grown successfully.

There are several methods of applying lime to the soil. Air slacked lime, one or two tons to the acre, will right any soil moderately sour. Ground limestone rock is coming into favor as a method of correcting sour soils, but applications of it must be heavier and its action is slower. Wood ashes are rich in lime, as is also basic slag. This latter I regard as the very best commercial fertilizer for alfalfa, it containing the two elements most necessary, lime and phosphoric acid. I would advise Farm and Dairy readers who have been berating the editor for getting them into what they may regard as a "foolish venture," to try some method of correcting the acidity of their soil, and then see if they cannot grow alfalfa to advantage.

Sowing Alfalfa in Drills

AT Macdonald College, Que., alfalfa has been grown in drills very successfully. A few months ago an editor of Farm and Dairy was conducted through the Experimental plots by Mr. Paul A. Boving, and the results of his observations were published in Farm and Dairy. Since the publication of that article, many of our folks have written us requesting further information as to the advisability of seeding alfalfa in drills where hay, rather than seed, is desired. Mr. Boving writes us on this point as follows:

"In reply to your question regarding alfalfa, I want to emphasize, before making any statement, that last year was exceptional, at least as far as this district is concerned. The drought threatened for a while to almost kill all vegetation, and the superiority of drill sowing of alfalfa, with subsequent cultivation, may be partly due to these extreme conditions. We had, as you may remember, experiments with both seed production and hay growing in rows as well as broadcast. If seed, we had about 50 pounds an acre, with alfalfa sown broadcast, whereas the drills yielded on the average of different distances, around 150 pounds of seed an acre. None of these yields are exceptional; they may even be considered rather low, but the difference is yields is very striking.

Drills Culture For Hay

"In regard to hay we had fully as high yields from drills planted on a distance of anywhere from 20 to 30 inches as from broadcast, and when one considers that a good stand can be obtained by drilling with as low a rate as five pounds an acre, it is worth while to try this method, even if it causes more subsequent labor.

"The yields of alfalfa for hay were not high last year—only about 25 tons; but it should be noted that alfalfa, broadcast, did not in a single case give a higher yield than any of the drill sown plots; and as you will remember, we west down, in rate of seeding, as far as three pounds of seed an acre."

Man did not make the earth, and though he had a natural right to occupy it, he had no right to locate as his property in perpetuity any part of it.—Thomas Paine.

The Mar

THE market for wool is very dull. The wool industry has been hit hard by the depression in the Dominion. The Dominion has taken the matter very practically as matters stand in the preparation for market. This is a very good thing for the wool industry. The regulation is of membership in the Dominion of William. It will get medium wool will get medium have a medium grades that they are getting. The manufacture of wool, never less, is a very important industry. There are in Quebec, Ontario and twelve in Virginia. The wool industry in Canada last year has had

associations in that the mills will get it. It will get medium wool will get medium have a medium grades that they are getting. The manufacture of wool, never less, is a very important industry. There are in Quebec, Ontario and twelve in Virginia. The wool industry in Canada last year has had



one association in and he estimates grading to that cents a pound of wool purchased of 100,000 pounds of Country. They wool in Canada, for the line of

The Marketing of Canadian Wool

THE marketing end of the Canadian wool industry has always been the one most neglected by wool growers. The Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has taken the matter in hand and is now offering practical assistance to associations of wool growers in the preparation and display of wool clips for market. Associations, in order to receive this aid must be organized in accordance with the regulations of the Live Stock Branch, and membership is limited to owners of sheep. West of Fort William, an association must contain at least 10 members and 3,000 sheep, or sufficient to clip one carload of wool; east of there, a relative number. Recently Farm and Dairy had a call from Mr. Jas. D. Thompson, one of the expert wool classifiers in the service of the Government, who is assisting in this campaign for better marketing of Canadian wool.

"The objection to Canadian wool in the past," said Mr. Thompson, "has been that it is dirty and generally unsatisfactory. The manufacturer has had to put too much labor on it following purchase. Our own manufacturers soon found that imported wools were cleaner and better graded. Hence there has been the tendency to give the home-grown product the go-by, although Canadian wool is just as good, and in some cases better than, imported wools."

"I expect to grade wool grown by the various associations in four to six different grades, so that the mills demanding a fine grade of wool will get it. Those demanding medium quality will get medium wool, and those who want coarse wool will get it. Previously, fine, coarse, and medium have all been packed together, and if mills would buy Canadian wool they had to buy grades that they did not want, mixed in with grades that they did want."

"How about the marketing of this wool direct?" we asked Mr. Thompson.

"The manufacturer will buy one carload or more, never less," he assured us. This the individual grower, with only few exceptions, cannot provide. Hence the organization of associations. There are now eight of these associations in Quebec, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces, and twelve in Western Canada. The department furnishes wool classifiers, such as myself, to grade the clips of the various associations."

Mr. Thompson, we learned, has been a wool-grader in Canada and the Old Land for 30 years. Last year he handled 12,000 pounds of wool from

Feeding Calves to Develop Capacity

A. S. Turner, *Wentworth Co., Ont.*

WE aim to keep our calves growing but never allow them to get sleek and fat. Calves of the latter kind do not develop into roomy, capacious cows. As we are in the city milk trade, there is no skim milk for our calves. For the first month, they receive whole milk, then we



"Ayrshire Beauties in Pastures Green.

From a photo on the farm of McMillan & Lowant, Huntington Co., Que. This herd has been dispersed since this photo was taken by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

gradually change to oil meal gruel. This is made by pouring hot water on the oil meal. The porridge is then diluted by the addition of cold water or milk and water. Half a cup of oil meal is allowed for each day. In addition to this they are fed oat chop and bran. We find that calves will consume larger quantities of bran than of any other grain. It is an excellent frame builder, with no tendency to fatten. We like them to eat plenty of hay and ensilage, as these bulky foods develop the digestive system of the calf.

Our calves may not look as well as more richly fed youngsters, but they grow into big-bodied cows. The digestive capacity of the cow depends on the manner of feeding of the calf.

When Should Heifers Freshen?

LAST winter, when Farm and Dairy's live stock representative was travelling among the Ayrshire and Holstein breeders of the Bellefleur district of Ontario, he discussed with several of the breeders visited the very old but still very much unsettled question of, How old should a heifer be before freshening for the first time? Following are some of the opinions offered by well-known and experienced fanciers of both breeds:

Wm. Honey: "My heifers generally freshen at two years. One of them had three calves at three years old. The first calf, sold for \$60, came, of course, as the result of accidental service. There is more money, I believe, in having cows

come in early. It may reduce the size some, but not much."

Wm. Stewart: "It does not pay to have heifers freshen before 30 months old."

Alex. Hume: "I have all my heifers freshen when from two and one-half to three years old. My first aim is to retain the size and vigor of my Ayrshires, and earlier breeding is inimical to this object."

J. Eagleson: "I don't like to have a heifer freshen before two and one-half years."

P. W. Nelson: "I have my heifers freshening at two years. I feed liberally, bring the calves on at a good rate, and, so far as I can see, the size of the cows is not injured."

H. K. Denyes: "I do not like to have heifers freshen too early. Early breeding saps vigor and constitution."

E. B. Mallory: "I have my Holsteins freshen at two and one-half years. This is quite early enough to breed big, strong cows such as I am at."

A. D. Foster: "There may be more immediate money in early breeding, but I prefer to wait for results, maintain vigor and substance, and have pure-bred heifers freshen at two and one-half years."

Ed. Partelle: "I prefer two years as a freshening age. I do not think that breeding at this age interferes with their growth."

Ben Leavens: "My heifers freshen at two and one-half years."

D. B. Tracy: "I do not allow a heifer to freshen before two and one-half years. I want to grow fine big stock."

Selecting the Dairy Cow

F. R. Mallory, *Hastings Co., Ont.*

IT is Prof. H. H. Dean, I believe, who was responsible for the statement that the only way to select a dairy cow is to sit down and milk her and then test her milk. I have come to the conclusion that Prof. Dean is about right. I have found that I may have two cows in my herd looking as much alike as two peas, but from the one I will get 5,000 pounds of milk in the year and from the other 10,000 pounds. You can poke your fingers over a cow for beef and test just what she is, but the cow's ability to make milk is inside of her where you can't see it or feel it. We must go back to the records of that cow and her ancestors to tell what that cow is liable to do at the pail.

Suppose we have the option of taking a grade cow at \$100 or another grade cow at \$80. The first cow will produce a profit in a year over and above feed of \$40, the second cow of \$90. Wouldn't it be foolish to take the second cow because we could get her for \$80 when the first cow is available for \$100? And yet farmers in Eastern Ontario are following this form of false economy right along. We don't realize that we are losing unless we are testing our cows regularly.—Extract from an address.

Some Differences

By Chas. F. Whitley

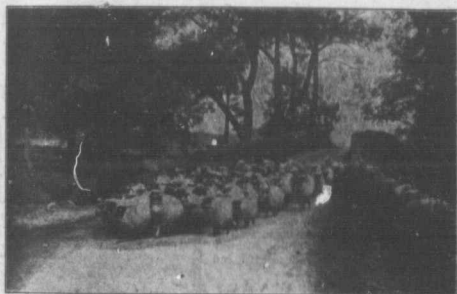
HERE and there amongst our dairymen are such splendid results attained that one can only be astonished at the complacency with which other so-called dairymen continue to be content with the pitifully small average yields of milk per cow. Why do the huge differences exist?

Just a few miles from here is one of those poor herds, six cows with an average of only 3,338 pounds of milk; the highest yield only 4,000 pounds.

In contrast to that, two good herds in western Ontario indicate the possibilities for the man whose eyes are open to what milk records have to teach. One herd of 19 grades averaged 10,687 pounds of milk and 117 pounds of fat; the second herd of 23 grades averaged 10,542 pounds of milk and 350 pounds of fat.

These marvelous differences in herd yields drive home hard facts. Men differ in their methods of feeding and handling cows, feeds differ in value, cows differ considerably in their inherent capacity as milk producers; they are not all cast in the same mould.

In the above two good herds, the constant use of milk records has proved an excellent lever in raising the production. Cow testing pays.



Black Faced Sheep in the Highlands of Scotland.

one association in Quebec, that in Pontiac county, and he estimates that the advantages of proper grading to that association amounted to five cents a pound on the market price. The firm who purchased this wool annually from the Old Country. They are now starting to buy their wool in Canada, and find that it is more suitable for the line of goods that they make.

Live Notes about Live Stock

Rearing High-Grade Calves

J. P. Fletcher, Fulton Co., N.Y.

The process of developing high cows should continue with calfhood and be judiciously followed up. The idea that young animals may be grown cheaply on the poorer qualities of feed is a mistake. As heifers are expected now to begin milking at two years of age instead of three, as was once the practice, it follows that they must be kept thrifty and growing steadily from the first.

During the first and second winters they should have the best of hay and a small amount of grain, especially the first winter. This should be of a kind that will assist in the growth of bone and muscle. Ground oats or oats and bran will be good for this purpose. They should have warm, comfortable quarters and always be kept clean and well cared for. In this way they will grow right along, and if rightly handled become quiet and docile, and make good and profitable additions to the dairy at the proper time.

Where winter dairying is followed to any extent, extra attention should be paid to the raising of calves. At least enough of the most promising heifer calves should be selected to supply the dairy with fresh stock as wanted. This will be found better, all things considered, than to depend upon buying cows for this purpose.

Farm Skimmed Milk Best

Where small separators are so generally used on the farm, both in buttermaking and in disposing of the cream in other ways, the dairies are much better off feeding good calves than when the milk is delivered to the creamery or skimming station and the skimmed milk returned. This is one of the greatest arguments in favor of the use of separators on the farm. With good warm, dry quarters in the stable and skim milk that can be fed clean and warm to the calves, it is found that they will do as well as in warm barns, and will get a good start over those coming along in the spring.

Care in not over-feeding is necessary, thus inducing bowel trouble. Increase amount of milk gradually as the calf grows older, and there should not often be trouble. In a few weeks these youngsters will begin to eat a little nice hay, and then they should have it every day. A bit of good grain feed will also be necessary and repaid by these thrifty growing animals. With this kind of treatment these early calves should become well grown and ready to turn to pasture another spring. It is kind of work that will quite a little attention, but it will be well to pay well, according to the experience of the writer.

What Dairy Cows Will Do

By J. Frank Smith

Ten profitable cows on a farm will yield an average monthly income of from \$80 to \$100 in cash for the farm, besides the skim milk that is the best of feed for the calves, pigs, and chickens, all of the latter being good money makers when properly handled. The income from a dairy herd depends on the number and quality of the cows.

The cows will bring in a steady monthly income all the year, and they are dependable every year.

The cows will bring in the regular monthly cheque, whether it is dry or cold or warm or wet.

The cows will call for soil building crops and they will also help to fertilize the land. A cow is said to be worth \$10 per year to a farm as a soil builder. After ten years of

dairy farming the land is worth more \$10 to \$20 more per acre.

Dairy farming is an economical business, as it does not require very much capital nor a very large force of men or teams to conduct it.

The market for dairy products is always steady and sure and getting better yearly, and cows call for silos by the use of which the farmer is assured of plenty of good cow feed and a crop failure is unknown.

Good dairy cows are coming in great demand and bring good prices, and a heifer calf from a good milk cow is worth from \$25 to \$50 when it is 10 days old. The increase of the herd is a constant source of income.

A Word to Breeders

N. J. Wilson, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

Year by year, even month by month, the Holstein-Friesians of Canada are creeping nearer to the standard already obtained by our fellow-breeders across the line, and I am of the opinion of Mr. Rae that Canada will soon possess a 40 pound cow. Who is going to be the lucky one? I say "lucky" one, although the present high production of these cows is a matter of careful selection, breeding and feeding rather than luck; yet it will be a matter of luck for the first man to own such a cow on this side of the line.

Although I have not had the experience that other official testers have had, I have been taking on quite a number of farms and have arrived at certain conclusions which I take the liberty of voicing, for I am positively certain that the cows which I have tested, if they had been in more skilled hands, would have made better records than they did under the circumstances. One thing I have noticed is that the pure bred breeders in the majority of cases are very reticent about their ideas of feeding. Breeders, you are all members of the same association, and have, or should have, the welfare of that association at heart, and I am so stung by letting the other fellows have the results of your experience. I have come across one or two men who seem to think that the more food you shove into a cow the more milk she will produce, and although they naturally would not listen to me, they might be convinced if they saw in the columns of Farm and Dairy, which I believe reaches the home of every pure bred breeder, the ideas of different successful breeders.

Then, again, agricultural colleges and experiment stations are for ever preaching "balanced ration" and "nutritive ration," and the farmer is given a course in the same, enabling every one of us to work out a balanced ration as required for the different standards of production; but when I have mentioned the term to one or two men they have answered that it is "too much bother to go into all that." If they only knew how little bother it really was and really worked out a good ration for their cows instead of using guesswork, they might do away with a great deal of unnecessary and costly experience.

Feeding and breeding for high production of milk has now become a recognized art and science go hand in hand, and it won't be a guessing breeder who produces that first 40 pound cow.

The best regulated dairy stables are those in which the same cow is milked by the same man at each milking. Milkers have individuality and the cow soon comes to expect to be milked in the same way and will give down her milk more freely and with less worry.

Silver's "Ohio"

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Good dairy cows are coming in great demand and bring good prices, and a heifer calf from a good milk cow is worth from \$25 to \$50 when it is 10 days old. The increase of the herd is a constant source of income.

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The Horse

Just Armstrong. HORSES ARE being sold to displace the horse who have looked in what carefully suits demonstration truck will be men, to horse place it. Recently I notice Company of quite a panic two years ago motor trucks for works, 1,2,3, hiring many of business create City Fuel create that trucks are hauls only. It is in its own spirit that of the I have been with Chicago portions of the short, that rest still in the crutch as an hot \$800 motor car fruit at a stand of time loss. O

Castration of Domesticated Animals

F. S. SCHOENLEBER and R. E. DYSTER

explains in simple language, the anatomy of the sexual organs, and aseptic precautions, previous to and during operations, methods of analgesia, after care, etc. The book is profusely illustrated, containing 200 illustrations, and is a proper understanding of the material offered, contains 100 pages, 5 x 7 inches, cloth bound, should certainly be in the hands of every stock-raiser, student of agriculture, veterinary surgeon or graduate veterinarian.

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One of the Choice Percherons at The Calgary Spring Horse Show.

Three-year-old Percheron stallion, Kline George 5th, winner of both the Canadian-bred and open championships of the breed at the Calgary Spring Horse Show, Calgary, owned by Geo. Lang, Bar of Stansbury, Alberta.

Halter Break Early

C. Elford, Bruce Co., Ont.

LAST summer I witnessed a rather amusing sight; three strong men on one end of a halter rope and a big, well-developed colt on the other. The colt was planning to go one way, the men wanted it to go another. When I passed, the colt was getting the best of it. Did I say an amusing sight? To a good horseman it was a painful sight. It will take that colt a long, long time to forget such a triumph, and the chance he will receive much abuse before it is finally halter broken.

The proper time to halter break a colt is in the first week of its life. The colt is then easily handled by a man, and if it is then taught that man is stronger than it, there will be little future trouble in its training. We halter break all of our colts in the first six days of their life, handle them considerably all through their colthood, and the process known as "breaking them in" is never necessary.

The Horse and the Motor

Jas. Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

HORSES are going rather slow this spring, and the question is being asked, is the motor truck to displace the horse on city streets. I have looked into the question somewhat carefully and I believe that results demonstrate that the motor truck will be merely a useful supplement, to horse power, but cannot displace it. In the *Breeders' Gazette* recently I noticed that the City Fuel Company of Chicago, which caused quite a panic among horse dealers two years ago by buying a number of motor trucks for coal delivery purposes, works 1,300 horses continually, hiring many others by the day when business creates such necessity. The City Fuel Company has discovered that trucks are economical for long hauls only. It is doing good service in its own sphere, but its sphere is not that of the horse.

I have been told by men familiar with Chicago that in the congested portions of the city where hauls are short, that teams will be at a standstill in the crush of traffic for as much as an hour at a time. Fancy a \$5,000 motor car, heavily loaded with fruit at a standstill for such a length of time. It would represent an enormous loss. On the other hand the

investment in a good team of horses would not be more than \$600 or \$1,000, and the cost of such standstills proportionately less. It is not the hauling charge or the loading charge that worries the cartage companies of big cities. It is the standing still charge and it is there that the horse has an advantage. The motor truck will not take the place of the horse. It will be merely supplementary to the horse and used largely for long distance delivery.

Sore Shoulders

I HAVE just read the method advocated by Jas. Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont., for avoiding sore shoulders,—clipping them a couple of weeks before spring work begins in order that there may be no hair in which grit and sweat may accumulate. This may be a good method, and I intend to give it a trial, but it will not be effectual where there is a bunch on the shoulder, and bunches are the cause of most severe suffering.

I had a horse so afflicted some years ago. I bought a new sweat pad and cut a hole through it right at the bunch. I then sowed around that hole, button-holed it if you please, so that it would not wear down thin around the bunch, sewed the old sweat pad on the back of the new one and had no more trouble. There was no pressure directly on the bunch and it healed up rapidly. The spot in of course tender, and I am not yet allowing any pressure to come on that point.

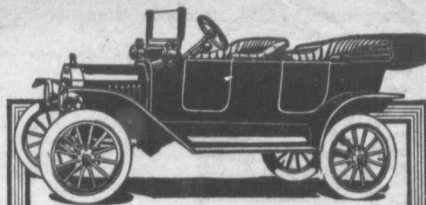
A Tribute to Canada

A GREAT deal has been written lately about the attitude of the average English immigrant towards the land of his adoption. Recently an Englishman who has lived in Ontario for two years was praising his new home so highly that a friend asked in curiosity:

"What is it about Canada that you like so much?"

"There's not so much to like about the climate," said the Englishman promptly. "But what I like about Canada is that a chap can look after his own furnace and still be considered a gentleman."

Beware of the man with the iron-centred rod and the man who claims that twisted cables are dangerous. This department will be glad to be informed regarding the operations of either.—Prof. W. H. Day, O. A. C., Guelph.



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

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Ontario Farmers should use Fertilizers because they increase the yield per acre and improve the quality of the crop. Those who have used them know this and their only concern now is to select the Fertilizer that will give the best results at the lowest cost.

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

does this. Our selling representatives are now on the road, and if you write us we will instruct one of them to give you a call. We think a talk with him will help you to make more money in your business.

Ontario Farmers Will Require to Grow More Fall Wheat

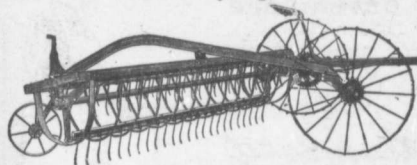
SYDNEY BASIC SLAG is the ideal Fertilizer for this purpose. If we are not already represented in your district take our agency and place a carload among your neighbors this Fall. They will be grateful to you for introducing BASIC SLAG to their notice and there will be reasonable remuneration to you for your trouble. Write us now because it takes time to make arrangements and the earlier you start to canvass your neighbors the better.

The Cross Fertilizer Co. Ltd.

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YOUR haying tools must be strong and steady; they must work easily and smoothly; they must get all the hay and put it into the best shape possible. That is why you should consider McCormick haying machines—mowers, rakes, tedders, side delivery rakes, windrow hay loaders, etc.—for IHC hay machines have never been beaten for good work in the field or for durability, at any time or place.

McCormick local agents sell these machines. When they sell you a McCormick machine for the harvesting of your hay crop, they sell you the best in hay machine design and construction that the market affords. Canadian farmers have called McCormick standard for many years. You buy a machine that you can depend upon; that will give you perfectly satisfactory service.

Drop a line to the nearest branch house and we will direct you to the nearest agent handling our machines, and will also send you interesting catalogues on any of these machines you are interested in.



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Order your chicks and eggs
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Strong, vigorous chicks. Carefully shipped. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chicks, 150
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uses a few cents in food and loses part of his
stock? Pratt's Baby Chick Food is the only
fully correct formula and not a guesswork mixture. It
gives health, strength and vitality to the young growing
birds, and cures them to whitewash disease. Put up in
2-lb., 4½-lb. packages; also 14-lb., 30-lb., and 100-lb.
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is so successful that we authorize our dealers throughout
the world to refund the purchase price in case of dis-
satisfaction. Extra large box 50c., small size, 30c.
Write your name and address on margin of this ad,
and we will send you 10c. (change or silver)
for "The Poultryman's Handbook."

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"I saw your ad. in Farm and Dairy" when you write
Advertisers. Then you get full benefit of our absolute
Guarantee.

Orchard and Garden Notes

ALL annuals and bedding plants
may go into the ground after
May 30th.

Peas and beans may be planted be-
tween rows of newly set raspberries
to advantage.

Don't plant melons, squash, or
other tender heat loving plants out-
side until about May 20th or 25th.

White Spine cucumber is a good
variety to use because of its quality
and productiveness.

Soak celery or tomato plants thor-
oughly for several hours before trans-
planting. This will enable you to
carry more dirt with the plant.

Hotbed or greenhouse plants should
be "hardened off" before being set
in the field. They are hardened by giv-
ing them all the air possible and by
reducing the amount of water. Cab-
bage and tomatoes have a bluish cast
when hardened.

Flowering canna require a warm,
rich soil, and must be given plenty
of water in hot weather. Many vari-
eties flower well. The bulbs are
quite easily stored over winter if not
allowed to get wet or too dry.

Codling Moth

THE time is near when it will be
necessary for the fruit growers
to again put up the annual fight
against the codling moth. The over-
wintering larvae, which can be found
under the rough bark and in the
crotches of the trees have now
of them come through the winter un-
injured. Often a large per cent. of them
are killed, but not this season.

All machinery should be in readi-
ness, and the arsenate of lead on
hand, so when the proper time comes
for making the first application, which
is the most important one that can be
made, the spray can be applied when
the blossoms are in just the proper
condition. This time is just after the
blossoms have fallen and before the
calyx cup of the little fruit has closed.
The idea with this application should
be to get some of the poison into the
calyx end of each apple. We have
found that over 60 per cent. of the
little worms enter the fruit through
the blossom end. Thus it is possible,
with thorough work, to kill 60 per
cent. with this one application.

The later applications will be to
form a coating of the poison over the
entire surface of the fruit for protection
against the remaining 40 per
cent. of worms that enter through the
side. The number of applications
will depend upon the degree of in-
festation. In some parts of the pro-
vince, a second application following
about three weeks after the first will
be sufficient, but in others, it is usu-
ally advisable to make an application
about the last of July or first of Au-
gust to protect against the second
brood of worms. In still other sections
where orchards are very badly infest-
ed, as many as five applications may
be advisable.

Foes of the Raspberry

By E. C. Stokman

THERE are three diseases of the
raspberry against which every
grower of small fruits should
carefully guard. These are anthrac-
nose, cane blight, and crown gall.

Cane blight has only come under ob-
servation at a serious disease in our
last few years. The canes first wilt.
On close examination the affected por-
tions are seen to be discolored. Later

the bark peels off. The blight is gray
but shows small black eruptions. The
wood in affected areas is usually
very dark.

Both of these diseases live during
the winter on affected canes and the
greatest precaution should be taken
therefore, to keep them cut out. As
soon as the canes are cut they should
be burned. All old canes should also
be promptly removed.

Evidence shows that a raspberry
plantation ceases to be very profit-
able after about four years, and a
rotation should, therefore, be prac-
ticed.

If spraying is resorted to, also, it
should be begun about the time the
leaf buds are commencing to break.
The canes should be well protected
until they are, at least, two-thirds
grown. It is questionable, however,
whether or not spraying raspberries
pays commercially. The method of
sanitation, before outlined, are prob-
ably more important.

Crown gall is a bacterial disease
which causes tumorous growths
on the roots and at the crown of the
raspberry plant. There is probably
little doubt in the minds of raspber-
ry growers about the damage done by
crown gall to raspberries. There is
absolutely no method of prevention or
cure except to set out healthy plants.
Very serious losses can be prevented,
therefore, by examining all canes
carefully and by rejecting all of those
which shows any sign of gall, at the
time they are set out.

Improve by Careful Thinning

By E. S. McIntosh

SUPERIOR fruit always sells
at a higher price and color attracts the eye and
win the favor of purchasers who
would otherwise hesitate. Well-colored
Wealthy apples often bring 50 cents
a barrel more than poorly colored fruit
of the same variety. The present sea-
son promises a large crop, too large a
crop, in fact. For this reason every
owner of an orchard should make it
his aim to get, not the largest possi-
ble crop, but the best possible crop
by sacrificing quantity he can im-
prove the quality of his product. This
shift from quantity to quality is made
by "thinning."

Thinning should be done in the
early summer. To thin properly, but
one fruit in a cluster should be left,
and there should be about six inches
between fruits. Poor mis-shapen, or
injured fruits should be removed. The
earlier the work is done after the
perfect fruits have dropped off, the
better will be the results.

Resumption Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Service

Passenger service via the Great
Lakes Canadian Pacific route from
Port Huron to Sarnia will be resumed com-
mencing Saturday, May 22nd. The
service this season will be maintain-
ed by the Steamers "Keewatin" sail-
ing Tuesdays, "Manitoba" Wednes-
days, "Albert" Thursdays, and "As-
siniboia" on Saturdays, from Port
McNicholl at 4.00 p.m. The "Mani-
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call at Owen Sound and call daily at
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POULTRY

Brooding Chicks

By Leslie E. Card

ARTIFICIAL incubation is usually followed by artificial brooding, and it is just as important that chicks be well brooded as that they are well hatched. A successful brooder must furnish a clean, warm, well ventilated hovey to which the chicks may have access at all times. The hovey should be partially darkened if best results are to be secured. In addition to this there must be a well ventilated exercising pen and an outdoor run for pleasant weather.

Before putting the chicks in the brooder it should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. The floor should be covered with a thin layer of clean sand and over this a fine cut litter or chaff. The brooder should be heated up a day or two before the chicks are to be put in so that it may be thoroughly dry and warm.

Avoid Drafts in Transferring

In transferring the chicks from the incubator to the brooder it is im-

portant that time clean fresh water should be freely supplied to them. We have had reports of excellent results where chicks four weeks old had had nothing to drink but sour milk. In such a case the chicks will naturally drink more milk than if they had water and consequently will make more rapid growth.

Sour milk should be kept before the chicks all the time at least until they are six weeks old and preferably until they reach maturity. Milk is an important factor in increasing growth and vitality of the chicks and in reducing mortality from general causes. Sweet milk gives just as good results but is somewhat more trouble to feed as during warm weather it will turn distinctly sour within two hours after feeding, and it does not seem desirable to feed sweet milk one time and sour the next. The sour milk should be fed in a thickened condition but before the curd has separated from the whey. This is chiefly because the chicks like it better in this condition and will consume more of it.

Grain Mixtures

Feed sparingly the first day after taking from the incubator on equal parts of grit, charcoal and chick feed. From the second day on, mix 10 per cent grit and five per cent charcoal with the grain mixture and feed three times daily, always keeping the chicks hungry for more. The



He Says That Pure-Bred Poultry Please and Pay.

This Nova Scotian boy is making a special possible. Edson Baggie might take his place in satisfaction, but he doesn't have to. He finds them more profitable than the best "barnyard" fowl. His home is in Hants Co., N.S.

effort to breed the very best poultry in satisfaction, but he doesn't have to. He finds them more profitable than the best "barnyard" fowl. His home is in Hants Co., N.S.

portant that they be protected from cold and drafts; the transfer should, therefore, be made as quickly as possible. If they are to be carried any great distance they should be placed in a basket which can be covered with soft cotton cloth. This matter is important as chilling at this time is likely to result in bowel trouble and consequent loss of chicks.

The brooder should be started at a temperature of 98 to 100 degrees F. This temperature can gradually be reduced until during the fourth week it is about 85 degrees F. Temperature readings should be taken with the bulb of the thermometer two inches from the floor. It is much better to have the hovey too warm than too cold for the chick can easily remedy the trouble by getting away from the heat. Extreme variations in temperature should be carefully avoided as these are responsible for much of the mortality, especially during the first two weeks.

Sour Milk First Food

On removing from the incubator take each chick individually and dip its beak in sour milk in order to make sure that milk is the first food taken into its system. For the first three or four days sour milk should be the only drink the chicks receive.

chick feed should be scattered in the litter to induce the chicks to take exercise. Any reliable brand of chick feed will give good results if properly fed but where large flocks are kept it is cheaper and more satisfactory to mix grain at home. The following ration has given good results:

DRY MASH	
Wheat	25 lbs.
Corn Meal	25 "
Finshed Oats	10 "
Low Grade Flour	10 "
Beef or Fish Scrap	10 "
CHICK FEED	
Cracked Wheat	15 lbs.
Cracked Corn (fine)	15 "
Broken Rice	10 "
Chick grit	2 "
Chick grit	2 "

Dry mash should be kept before the chickens at all times after the first week. The composition may vary considerably and still give good results.

Green food such as sprouted oats, mangels, or lawn clippings should be fed regularly.

It is better to underfeed than to overfeed during the first three weeks.

Any of the prominent breeds contain good laying strains. Strain deserves more attention than breed in production of laying birds.

Note The Convenience

of the Standard cream separator with its low supply can, and crank shaft just exactly the right height for easy turning. These are only two small features of the

Standard



cream separator, but they serve to show its up-to-dateness. In fact, the 1915 Model Standard is far in advance of other separators, as you can see for yourself by visiting one of our agents. Get him to show you the interchangeable capacity feature by which you can change from a 350 or a 450-lb. machine to a 600-lb., 800-lb., or 1,000-lb. capacity at small cost, where with an ordinary separator a new machine would have to be bought.

See the self-feeding system and the oil-tight case. No oil catcher is necessary under this machine. And you need oil it but once every three months.

THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO., LIMITED

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MADE-IN-CANADA

Have him explain the skimming system. Ask about the electrical welded spacing cranks on each disc, also the guide pin. Get complete information. The more you know about the Standard cream separator the more you'll appreciate its many advantages.

Dollars And Durability



THERE is no greater economy on the farm than the construction of buildings that will last. Especially is this true in the case of the silo, its contents are more valuable, and its walls are subject to more strain, than any other structure. Build a silo that's storm-proof, decay-proof, fire-proof and vermin-proof. Erect a

Natco Everlasting Silo

"The Silo That Lasts for Generations"

It preserves ensilage perfectly in all parts. Never needs painting or adjusting. In hollow vitrified clay the silo is impervious to air, moisture and frost.

Reinforced by bands of steel laid in the mortar.

Write for a list of State agents in your province and for Catalog 6.

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Crows Won't Steal Corn

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

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

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

You can't afford to do without it especially when we make a

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

If—after treating your grain as directed, with "Corvusine D.G."—you find it eaten by birds, we'll refund your money without hesitation.

Try a No. 1 Can to treat 16 bushels of corn. Sent prepaid for \$2.25. Cheaper in larger quantities. Free 24 page Booklet describes every detail. Dealers wanted in Ontario.

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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

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

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The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

Per Acre or Per Man

PROF. F. H. King in his travels in China, found one man maintaining himself, a family of 12, a cow, a small donkey, and two pigs on just two and one-half acres of land. All of these took their entire subsistence from the small farm, and Prof. King assures us that all were well nourished. This is a wonderful example of intensive agriculture, and one of our American contemporaries holds Prof. King's illustration up as an ideal to be striven for on this continent.

We question the wisdom of our contemporary. The highest human development is not found in China, where acre yields are lowest. It is production per man, not production per acre, that determines the heights to which the farmer will rise in the scale of civilization. Under present conditions, in America at least, maximum acre yields and maximum man comfort are not compatible. Increased acre production is only desirable in so far as it means increased production per worker. But even to attain to this standard of production, most of us have a long way yet to go.

Questions for Breeders

ARE phenomenal records by individual cows as desirable from the standpoint of breed welfare as they are from the financial viewpoint of the breeder who owns the phenomenal producer? Is not the highest ideal that which aims at a high uniform standard of production from the whole herd rather than a thirty-six or forty pound cow here and there. In short, are we not a little twisted in our breeding ideals? The man who develops a thirty-five-pound cow immediately finds himself in the limelight. The man with a herd of twenty cows, averaging 400 pounds of fat a year, would not receive one-half the recognition. Yet the latter has performed the more difficult feat and conferred a more lasting benefit on his breed.

Have we not been running after phenomenal records long enough? If we could have access to the figures showing the number of scrubs produced in even our best herds, would they not be illuminating? But such facts are always kept carefully in the background. How many herds are there in Canada, numbering twenty cows or more, that will produce, year in and year out, 400 pounds of fat per cow? Very few, we venture to state. Would it not be wise to replace our present individual standards with some such herd standard? We invite a discussion of the subject.

Tuberculosis Eradication

DURING the past couple of years, we have been devoting considerable space in Farm and Dairy to the question of bovine tuberculosis in its relation to the dairy industry, more particularly to the city milk supply. We have told of the great campaign inaugurated by the British Columbia Department of Agriculture to eradicate tuberculosis from every herd in the province. In Eastern Canada the opinion of city health authorities is divided as to the merits of a policy of eradication of the disease from the dairy herds or pasteurization of the entire city milk supply. Dr. Hastings, Medical Health Inspector of Toronto, is the best known exponent of the latter system of guarding the public health. At best, however, pasteurization will serve only to delay the inevitable demand upon us for clean milk from healthy herds. Much loss may be avoided by starting now, in advance of the public demand, to get ready for the day when herds must be butchered outright, or a good market lost.

The first essential to an intelligent fight with bovine tuberculosis is to know the standing of our own herd. The Federal Government will supply the tuberculin and any reliable veterinarian can apply the test; and when honestly and intelligently used, the test will locate every tuberculous animal in the herd. With this knowledge as a starting point, the disease can be gradually eliminated by the rearing of healthy calves from healthy cows in separate calf barns, by testing all new animals brought into the herd, by constant and thorough disinfection, and the fight with the disease may even make necessary new or remodelled stables, with greater provision for letting in sunlight and fresh air. Farsighted dairymen are already taking these measures to protect the health of their herds, even where city regulations as yet do not call for them.

Investing the Profits

AMONG the many questions that Our Folks submit to us for consideration, are not a few asking advice on investments in stocks, bonds, town lots, and "schemes." In the most cases the money to be invested are the profits made from the old farm.

The manufacturer seldom invests his profits outside of his own business. He prefers to put his surplus capital into an enlarged plant, improved machinery, and so forth. Why should not we do likewise? There are few farms so well improved that they do not afford facilities for investment in high-class stock, better equipment, a mile or two of underdrainage, improved fencing and other money-making investments. It is true in practically all cases that the money invested in the land of the farm pays smaller dividends than the money invested in well chosen improvements. Why not then put the surplus into dividend-paying improvements on the farm where the direction is in the hands of the owner? The money invested is not then at the mercy of an unscrupulous board of directors, as might be the case where outside investments are made. There is room for all our capital right in the country.

The Joy of Work

WORK makes men as well as fortunes. This truth came home to us very forcibly one hot, sultry day last summer. We were driving past a neat little fifty-acre farm in one of the counties of Western Ontario. That farm was a picture to delight the heart of any farm lover. It was splendidly built upon, splendidly fenced, and, as we found on closer inquiry, splendidly managed. The proprietor, busy cultivating potatoes, greeted us with a friendly smile. We talked to him about his farm. We found that it was his pride and joy. We found, too, that starting with nothing a few years before, he had worked with such enthusiasm that he now owns his little place free of debt, and drives his own automobile.

A few miles away is a farmer of an entirely different character. We have been well acquainted with him for several years. His farm was poor and run-down when we got it, and the land has not improved under his management. The farmer is as poor as his farm. Farm work to him is drudgery. The only thing about the farm for which he has any enthusiasm is his fine driving outfit, kept to carry him to town on more occasions than are necessary. He would rather lead than work any day. He does not stand for much in his neighborhood, and he does not amount to much in his own estimation.

Which of these two neighbors enjoy life more? Is it not true that the first, putting his heart into his work, has built character as well as material prosperity?

Cash Crops for Profit

SOME farmers make good profits every year. Their neighbors, apparently equally good farmers, get little more than a hired man's wage when all expenses are paid. Why this should be has never been adequately explained, but in recent years farm surveys have been bringing to light the wherefore of many farm problems never before satisfactorily elucidated. One of these surveys has recently been conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture on sixty to seventy farms in each of three sections of the State of Connecticut. In one of these sections it was found that the labor income on the best farm was \$2,156; the average labor income on the eleven best farms \$1,193; and the average on the seventy farms only \$214. The statistics collected did not reveal any great difference in the yield of the crops harvested, nor was there sufficient difference in the production of cows or the amount of land worked to account for the great difference in labor income. It was found, under Connecticut conditions, that the choice of crops has more to do with net returns than any other one factor. The investigators do with this point as follows:

"The better farms are more diversified than the average having a larger number of important sources of income. The better farms also have a greater proportion of their receipts from crops. In this respect many Connecticut farms are failing. They are not raising enough cash crops."

Is there a tendency to too much specialization on Canadian farms, particularly in the dairy districts? All surveys yet conducted, even in the specialized dairy districts of the United States, point that diversification is more profitable than specialization. It has been found that those dairy farmers who handle in addition a comfortable acreage of some cash crop, such, for instance, as potatoes or strawberries, are making greater net returns than those who devote all of their attention to the feeding and milking of dairy cows. This is an important problem in farm management and one worthy of careful investigation.

"Whilst another man has no land, my title is mine, your title to yours is at once vitiated."—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

A Champion

(Continued)
Mr. Smith nor the incident keeping is satisfied to of the most breeders of dairy his dairy cow he has laid out bred herd in cows. Ultima registered as a breeder, as he has not been at all even more rev but he checks experience ac shown in fight places.

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An Up Above all, he is known to believes that o come first. O was to install bathroom conv Electric power, for lighting, p the washing r and so forth his very modern the connecting with the inside in case the electricity be water u My friend S with his "back To him, nature is never-ending. This content his home he has the most up-to delivered each year with ap new neighbors already showing farmer citizen resident of the and a candidate for the Provin Smith, one time vlad and proud L. Smith, Pract

A Champion of Farmers' Rights

(Continued from page 4)

Mr. Smith had neither the capital nor the inclination to start right into keeping pure bred cattle. He is satisfied to follow in the footsteps of the most of our really successful breeders of dairy cattle. The most of his dairy cows are good grades, and he has laid the foundation of a pure bred herd in two registered Holstein cows. Ultimately he hopes to have registered Holsteins only. His course as a breeder pure-bred cattle has not been at all rosy. He has met with even more reverses than the average, but he checks it all up against the experience account, and in showing all the grit and determination in breeding good cattle that he has so often shown in fighting wrong-doing in high places.

Corn Improved by Selection

During the course of a visit last fall, we strolled back to the corn field. The year had been an exceptionally dry one and the soil on the Smith farm is of a very thirsty character. The crop of Longfellow corn, however, was good, a result of sowing in hills and cultivating both ways, thus conserving and utilizing all the moisture available. There is a little story in connection with this Longfellow corn. The original seed was purchased the same year as the farm. Each year since, the best ears on the best stalks have been selected, and each year, too, the crop has been improving as a result of this careful selection of seed. This is Mr. Smith's plan in practice the precepts that he taught in the agricultural pages of The Weekly Sun.

Here is another evidence of the practical way in which Mr. Smith is adapting himself to his environment. Like most sandy soils that have been mismanaged in the past, more humus is the greatest requirement of his farm. The usual methods of supplying humus—the growing of clover in a rotation and the application of barnyard manure—are being followed and an unusual method has been added. As soon as crops are off in the late summer, land that would otherwise lie fallow is immediately seeded to rye. This affords some pasture in the fall and early spring, and when plowed down adds a valuable store of humus to the soil. At the back end of the farm where the contour of the land is such that it cannot be worked and the soil so poor that it would not pay to work it if it were possible, Mr. Smith has proved himself the true conservationist by planting the steep hillside to pine, of which 95 per cent. has grown.

An Up-to-date Home

Above all, "Brother" Smith, as he is known to his fellow-grangers, believes that the home must always come first. One of his first moves was to install running water and bathroom conveniences in the house. Electric power, too, has been utilized for lighting, pumping water, running the washing machine and wringer, and so forth. The late addition to his very modern household has been the connecting up of the outside well with the inside water supply, so that in case the cistern runs dry there will still be water under pressure.

My friend Smith is well satisfied with his "back-to-the-land" venture. To him, nature in all its aspects is an ever-renewing source of pleasure. This the country only can offer. In his home he has all the comforts of the most up-to-date city flat. The mail is delivered each day at his door. He speaks with appreciation of all his new neighbors and friends. He is already showing his interest as a farmer citizen in things civic, being president of the local Farmers' Club and a candidate in the last election for the Provincial House. W. L. Smith, one time journalist, is now glad and proud to sign himself, "W. L. Smith, Practical Farmer."

Don't wait another week
Get your order placed now for an IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

ARE YOU ONE OF THE thousands of cow owners in the Dominion who made up their minds several years ago that they ought to have a silo but have never seemed to get to the point of actually ordering one?

IF YOU ARE MILKING cows or raising stock, there is absolutely no question about the advantage of having a silo. It ensures for the cow owner a larger milk-flow in winter or during dry, hot spells in the summer when grass is short, and it takes the place of grass for steers or sheep during drought.

DON'T DELAY ORDERING a silo from week to week until it is too late to get one up this season in time to take care of your corn. If you order it now you can get delivery in time so that you can have it erected when it is most convenient for you.

DON'T LET THE MATTER of the cost of the silo stand in your way. It has been repeatedly stated by some of the best posted authorities on farm economics, and by the most successful dairymen, that if a dairyman or stock raiser had

to buy a silo every year, he would still be money ahead. So when you take into consideration that an Ideal Green Feed Silo, if properly erected and given reasonable care, will last from 20 to 25 years, you can see that it would be a very profitable investment for you.

AS TO THE KIND OF A SILO to buy, if you order an Ideal Green Feed Silo you can be

sure that you can't buy a good, reliable, serviceable silo cheaper, and no matter how much you pay, you can't get a better or more serviceable silo than the Ideal.

FOR THE LAST THREE OR four years our silo business has almost doubled every year. This year is no exception to the rule and orders for Ideal Silos are coming in faster than ever before.

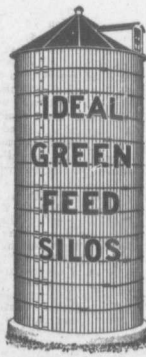
WE WILL HAVE TO PUSH our factory to the limit this year to take care of the farmers who want silos, and that is why we say "Don't wait another week, but get your order placed at once for an Ideal Green Feed Silo."

THERE IS PROBABLY A De Laval agent in your town who will be glad to quote you prices, terms, etc. If not, an inquiry sent to the nearest De Laval office will receive prompt attention.

Be sure to send for FREE SILO BOOK

De Laval Dairy Supply Co.

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DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA



Every Dollar Spent on Barn Equipment adds Two Dollars to Your Income

Chapman Sanitary Stalls, Stanchions and Water Basins increase the production of your cows by making them comfortable and contented. Chapman Litter and Feed Carriers take the place of a hired man and save you his wages.

CHAPMAN BARN EQUIPMENT

Handsome—substantial—sanitary—economical. Increases production and cuts down work and wages.

Chapman Stalls and Stanchions: Built on the Unit or Universal system. You can buy them in block or in self-contained, individual stalls. Simple, strong, easily operated. Dumps both ways. Patented curves and switches.

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TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG CALGARY

Advertisement for 'MY PROPOSITION' featuring a man in a suit and hat, with text: 'MAKE \$200.00 A MONTH'.

If you are making less than \$100 a month... You should write me... I will send you my proposition... I have a wonderful new camera with which you can take and instantaneously develop pictures on paper...

MY PROPOSITION
I have a wonderful new camera with which you can take and instantaneously develop pictures on paper... I have a wonderful new camera with which you can take and instantaneously develop pictures on paper...

WE TRUST YOU

In such conditions have we in our proposition that we will not only give you a full trial of our camera... I B. Ferris, Mgr., 70 Lennox St., Dept. 600 Toronto



SMALL things are not small if great results come of them.—Anon.

When to Lock the Stable

By HOMER CROY

Copyrighted 1914, Bobbs-Merrill Company

(Continued from last week)

"THE air's pleasant and I prescribe it for you." His arm reached out and drew her toward him. Before she realized it he had kissed her.

She was so angry that for a moment she scarcely realized what had happened. "Let me out!" she demanded. "Desperate cases need desperate remedies," he laughed.

"Are you going to let me out?" "Don't be foolish, Mary—it's six miles back to town." "Are you going to be a gentleman?" "I'm going to keep you with me every moment that I can."

"I see you dodge the gentleman part, I suppose. It is pretty late to begin."

With that she pulled at the catch on the door, swung out on the running board and then down. She gathered herself up from her knees and brushed the dust off her sooty dress.

He reversed the machine and came up behind her. "Don't be foolish. What would the people think if they saw you walking back to town alone and your clothes dusty, and when I have been doing everything I could to stop the rumors about you?"

The girl climbed over the fence and ran into the field until she could no longer hear the sound of his motor. Then Fordyce threw in top speed and went chugging back toward Curryville.

An hour and a half later she came up the street and before she knew it she was almost abreast of the cool shady house where Clem Pointer and his sister lived. At sight of it she paused. She wanted more than anything else to go to Hulda and tell her how much she appreciated what her brother had done for her, and to pour out her thankfulness. Then she recalled what Fordyce had told her gossip about them. She had told him that she cared not what people said or thought, so long as she was innocent, but now at the moment of decision the woman in her, trained by a lion in the face of convention.

If she had gone to Hulda and told her gratitude, and of the statements and insinuations of Doctor Fordyce the stream of Curryville's history would have run in a different channel.

CHAPTER IV.

SALVATION NIGHT.

For the first time in years the morning after the fire Clem hated to go downtown. Usually he hurried away on the slightest pretext, and was pretty good at finding one. Hulda's view of his heroism had taken all desire for recognition out of him. Every time she looked at him he felt guilty of something; he didn't know just what.

He was in the grape arbor propping up the heavily laden vines when he heard a rustling in the tree overhead.

It was Garibaldi. Clem gave a joyful cry and started up after his pet, but Garibaldi loved freedom so much as his namesake had and swung to another limb and chattered mockingly into Clem's face. Clem climbed after him, but Garibaldi leaped lightly away. Clem began to coax with honeyed voice and extended hand, but Garibaldi was perfectly satisfied to let well enough alone.

Hulda came out with a crock of potato peelings and flung them over the top of the chicken yard. "Land sales alone, Clem. Whatever has got into you? You didn't get hurt in the head last night, did you?"

Clem explained his gymnastics. "You riskin' your neck for that monkey! What if the preacher'd come by! Come down this minute!"

Clem did, but not that his sister meant. Clem began to jiggle on Garibaldi when the limb on which he stood gave way and down he pitched, crumpling up.

Hulda ran to her brother's side. He groaned once and became unconscious. It took someone like this to make him realize her affection—but it does most people for that matter. She sped to the neighbors.

When she returned Clem's eyes were open and when the doctor arrived he pronounced her brother's shoulder. The news spread and by noon the house was full of sympathetic visitors.

As Clem sat in the parlour one could but admire his blue eyes, patched in as they were with a hundred wrinkles from being so much in the western sun. They were kindly sometimes dreamy eyes, and under the hills and building new worlds of their own, but always coming back with a friendly twinkle.

In the kitchen Hulda gave directions to her assistants. When there was anything the matter with Clem she said or did enough for him.

"Clem's got a wonderful constitution. I never saw a man with such a constitution. The fall

would have killed any other man, but he'll be out to-morrow. The fall's in the white hoar, Mrs. Raab's. And not afraid of anything. That's the reason he could rescue Miss Mendenhall last night. I guess it'll be a long time before this town sees anything like it. You know, Mrs. Ford, he hasn't said hardly a word about it to me. I wanted him to tell me about it but not a word would he say. Whatever I got I have to find out from the neighbors—that's how modest he is. Put the skillet drippings in the tin can there, Mrs. Kiggins. I always save them and after they get too strong for cooking they make fine soap."

On his way back from supper Mr. Kiggins looked in. "You have a funny way of amusin' yourself," he greeted Clem. "A hero last night and a sick horse now. Bumped up your shoulder, did you? You know rheumatism is likely to set in and go to your heart. Then it's good-b' Curryville."

Mr. Kiggins was never intended to be a comfort to the sick.

"Last night, after I got home from the fire my rheum'tism set in again. Got wet, you know. Almost in the same place your shoulder's knocked out. I hadn't any more'n lit the feathers until it seemed to me seven devils with chin whiskers grabbed me and begun pullin' the hide off my shoulder in strips, peelin' it off like takin' off old wallpaper. Once in a while a chunk of meat'd stick on the wall-paper, the blood osin' out, and they'd scrape it off with a paddle and clean the paddle on the back of a butcher knife."

"But I ain't a man to talk about my own afflictions. Have you tried a mustard poultice? I remember comin' here, to see Kyle Fuller who'd fell down the cellar steps and twisted his shoulder about like yours. He was you are. He didn't think it amounted to much at first and let it run alone. I told him to look out for the rheum'tism but he didn't pay any attention. In just nine days I closed up the White Front to go to his funeral!"

"Miss Mendenhall dropped in to the store to-day and was asking about you. Well, I must run along, Clem. I'm

glad to find you so cheerful, but you can't tell how quick rheum'tism'll set in."

Clem recovered rapidly, but there was a wound inside that could not be rebuilt by new tissues. He didn't like to receive some word, at least an acknowledgment from Miss Mendenhall? Surely she could send him a note.

Before he knew it camp-meeting week was upon him. Each year he dreaded the coming of camp-meeting more and more, and each year it was a keener enjoyment to suffer. Clem was not an orthodox believer and it grated on him to have to bow down in unbelieving worship.

The meetings were held in Turner's Grove, just far enough from Curryville to get washin' water from the river and near enough to carry cooking water from the town pump. Monday afternoon every bolting family moved out in a tent, only running back home often enough to replenish the visible food supply, sleeping and camping in the tent until after the raising, big Sunday night meeting.

Bright and early the wagons of the farmers came rolling in, the father sitting in the front seat, the seat tilted to his side from long use. Behind him sat his wife with the baby in her arms and beside her the youngest. Behind her sat the girls, their bright bows fluttering, and one boy sweltering in a heavy coat too tight across the shoulders and too short in the sleeves. In a leather-bottomed chair sat the grandmother, a faded quilt over her knees to keep the dust off her black alpaca.

The families drew together for their meals, kneeling around in a circle, the men sitting in groups, each trying to keep a napkin from sliding off one knee, talking crows; the women putting the jam on the biscuits, elbow in elbow, discussing the grandmothers. The boys, a chicken leg in one hand and a pear preserve in the other, sniffed and gizzled, while the little girls, with their silver buttons on an apron clustered together staring speechless at the dinner was brought in a big basket with a lid and handles that folded together over it. Just as certain as dinner-time comes that the berry jelly was certain to be upset. He had a small bottle of medicine under the cover news of papers and just as surely as one of the boys tried to open a tin just as surely was bound to cut his finger on the tin cap. He would look at it a minute, fussy little wrinkles on his forehead, and the blood began to ooze out he would run to his mother and fling his arms around her neck. She would take her by the hair of the crown and the cods' rucker that all the ways made the same taste as though it had pillowings in it pour a cupful over the injured member and bind it up.

Some times or other during the meeting Big Oody was sure to come staggering down the sidewalk, lurching against the hitch-hocks, spreading his fingers as into a stiff fan as righting himself slow like a ship in distress. Stumbling over the board and turning his mouth awful expressions on it while the boys in their stiff duds gathered about him in a speechless open-mouthed stare.

(Continued next week)

The Upw

Rachels

"N Rama was t lamentation great mourning for her children, comforted, because Matt. ii, 18. When I was there those days, by which much power, that his mothers' heart the sad fate of they would not be that object, what

A Touch of

If you were tolling Bearing a love to strength to be Straining each nerve still Stumbling and I and such. As I have the past, As give one up their way. Would not the slight Of help and kind the day?

ere all those per- scribed? Because of the Prince of Peace. What a terrible many to-day, by which I will not be fairly so many though being taken, so many as you suffer. What object? Be afraid of other nations for peace. What a terrible as the faces of the degradation brought the awful curse spread to work its de- the hearts of the m- the rain of those de- due to be comforted. There are also tere limited under the sym- nanning in the stocks, mines, land, his are disgraced broken. Nicotine the failure of Clem's promise of his he would run to his mother and fling his arms around her neck. She would take her by the hair of the crown and the cods' rucker that all the ways made the same taste as though it had pillowings in it pour a cupful over the injured member and bind it up.

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(Continued next week)

Conserving Time

By Nellie E.

IT is not a light- I spend our our intelligence nities of womanhood evolution of humanity siesy through the h- more beautiful co- all economies the- sies. Our household- sish waste matter, present in its arrange- and, mind and body- s dust pan says. At the time of he woman weeds be worse than us- pers the house- nes needless work- naging. It takes



The Limb Gave Way and Down He Pitched.

The Upward Look

Rachels of To-day

IN Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning, Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted, because they are not." — Matt. ii, 18.

What a terrible system it was in those days, by which one man had so much power; that it was possible that the mothers' hearts were so torn over the awful fate of their babies, that they would not be comforted, or that object, what reason, what need

A Touch of Kindness

If you were toiling up a weary hill,
Bearing a load beyond your
strength to bear,
Straining each nerve untiringly, and
stumbling

and losing foothold here
and there,

And each one passing by would not
stop to help,

As give one upward lift and go
their way,

Would not the slight retarded touch
of help and kindness lighten all
the day?

—Susan Cookidge.

How all those precious little lives sacrificed? Because Herod was afraid of the Prince of Peace.

What a terrible system it is in Germany to-day, by which the will of one man is so potent, that he can take daily so many thousands of lives as being taken, so many homes desolated, so much agony suffered, and the mothers' hearts will not be comforted! For what object? Because one man was afraid of other nations, whose principles were for peace.

What a terrible system it is to-day, that the face of all the suffering and degradation brought on by it, yet the awful course, drink, is still allowed to work its deadly havoc! And the hearts of the mothers as they see the ruin of those dearest to them, refuse to be comforted.

There are also terrible wrongs committed under the system, which allows gambling in cards, roulette-wheels, stocks, mines, land, by which many men are disgraced and poverty-stricken. Nicotine is responsible for the failure of many a youth to fulfill the promise of his childhood.

There is much injustice, oppression, wrongs for many other causes, on account of the needlessness of which, the hearts of the women of our fair land refuse to be comforted.

With his permission, some of the thoughts herein contained are from a sermon given by Rev. Mr. Woods, of Herby Harbord. — H. N.

Conserving Time and Strength

By Nellie E. Maxwell

It is not a light matter, the way we spend our time, our strength, our intelligence. The higher status of womanhood, the higher revelation of humanity through her, of duty through the household, demand more healthful condition of house- hold, mind and body, than this present day. Our households are saturated with waste matter, and our lives are spent in its arrangement and removal. Mind and body are limited by the dust pan," says Helen Campbell. At the time of house cleaning the woman weeds out the useless worse than useless trunk that lies in the corner, holds dust and uses needless work of dusting and dragging. It takes courage often to

do away with things which are dear because of the giver, but one's time, strength and health are of much more moment than an assemblage of worthless trite-trite.

Bedrooms should be especially free from dust catching draperies and useless articles. When draperies are used they should be light and washable, and often washed.

OUR HOME CLUB

Live Members Discuss Live Questions

A SATISFIED Hired Man," who by the way, attends the Home Club for the first time this week, has stepped in to protect his side of the argument in connection with the subject of the hired man's room discussed by "A Perplexed Sister" a couple of weeks ago. The pseudonym under which he writes, speaks well for both those with whom he is employed and himself. We are looking forward to hearing the views of other members of the Club, both old and new, on this very interesting question.

We have still another live member to introduce to the Club this week, who signs himself "Nephew Bill." Come in, "Nephew Bill." Variety is the spice of life and we are glad to have a real Socialist in what you call "our eminently respectable columns." Your letter will probably lead others interested in Socialism to "speak out in meetin'!"

A Hired Man's Heard from

I READ with much interest that letter by "Perplexed Sister" in the May 13th issue of Farm and Dairy on the knotty problem of the hired man and his room. I am a hired man and have been one for the past eight years, and can say that I have been in both kinds of rooms described by "Perplexed Sister." When I have nice, cozy room, I appreciate it and try to use it the same as if I were in my own home.

How many hired men, however, have the time to sit in their rooms after the day's work is done? I imagine that the average man rises at 5 a.m. and finishes work about 8 or 9 p.m. And why shouldn't the hired man associate with the family? If he is a fit person to work for a man and

with a man, is he not fit to associate with the family? Or is "Perplexed Sister" one of those farmers' wives who is away above the hired man?

In my own experience I have always been used as a member of the family. I have worked for my present employer for over two years and am well satisfied with my home and work. After the work is done, instead of the hired man retreating to his room to look at the wallpaper, or count the tacks in the carpet, or hang up his clothes, I sit in the kitchen and read the newspaper, talk business or farm work with the boss, or amuse the children.

I think if more hired men were used as I am and, after the day's work is done, treated socially and made to feel at home, there would be more satisfaction between employer and employee.—"A Satisfied Hired Man."

A Socialist, Forsooth!

WE have been asked to reveal our hobbies. I wonder if our good editor expected one of the very first letters in answer to his appeal to come from a Socialist. Socialism is my hobby. People at one time looked at me askance. Now a venture can be a Socialist and appear to be in respectable. So I return to you the eminently respectable columns of the Home Club. Jimmy Simpson, of Toronto, tells of how he used to go down town alone to talk Socialism on the street corners, subject to the derision and contempt of his fellow citizens. Yet two years ago this same Jimmy Simpson got the largest vote ever given to any candidate for controller in the city of Toronto. There must be something about this Socialism when it can win favor at that rate.

Socialism as I see it is applied Christianity. The economics of Christianity, if you please. Did it ever appeal to you Home Club readers as strange that the men who produce the wealth of the world are those who have the least of it? The men who work everywhere are the down-trodden and the oppressed, while those who are exalted are the ones who have lived as parasites on their fellow-men. They even control the courts of justice. Don't you believe me? Well, here's an example:

Along one road of my native county in this province of Ontario, are no less than seven farmers who were induced to place their savings in the Farmers' Bank. Two of the men invested all of their savings and mortgaged their farms heavily because of the plausible representations of Mr. Travers. The bank failed. Those two old men found themselves with less than nothing in their old age. One of them never recovered from the shock. The other is living on the charity of his children. Numerous others were thrown into poverty. Mr. Travers was given a sentence of seven years in penitentiary without hard labor. I have known of poor men to get stiffer sentences for stealing \$10.

It is injustice such as this that is bringing Socialism to the fore. Socialism will give to every man just exactly the wealth that he produces and no more. The farmer will not be compelled to pay tribute to hosts of middlemen, corporations and combines. Perhaps other readers are better informed than I am on the tenets of Socialism. I know enough about it, however, to consider it a very good hobby.—"Nephew Bill."

Came Down

AN Irishman fell from the roof of a house where he was at work. A passerby rushed up to him, and asked, "Are you hurt?" "It's all right," said the Irishman, "I had to come down to the nails, anyhow."

An ounce of patient suggestion is worth numerous pounds of scornful reprimand.—Successful Farming.

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THE COOK'S CORNER

Conducted by LILLIAN GRUMMY

A Change in the Diet

SPRING is here and with it we feel the need of a change of diet; in fact our appetites are poor. We need no more of the heavy heat-producing food of winter, but lighter foods. Meat should be par-ketaken of sparingly, a good substitute being eggs, which food specialists and physicians tell us are invaluable, besides being most easily digested when raw, soft cooked, steamed, jellied or poached. They are also nutritious in custards, puddings, etc., but they should never be fried. We are told that the white of the egg is over four-fifths water, the remaining fifth being composed almost wholly of nitrogenous matter. It is of great benefit to the cook to have some knowledge of food values and their composition, so she can at the same time prepare foods which are appetizing as well as nourishing. Every vegetable garden is we know a medicine chest filled with valuable remedies, many of which are used as medicine. It is too early now for many garden vegetables; still we have ones, so good for the nerves, for sleeplessness and rheumatism; the lettuce also a great nerve food; asparagus, rhubarb, which holds such a prominent place as a regulator of the system. Then we have the stalks of the dandelion for green, the skins of grapes for wine, both such a spring tonic, besides other common greens, such as cowslip, marsh mallow, etc.

Fresh fish also holds an important place in the spring diet. It is rich in protein, is easily digested, and it is the common belief that fish is a particularly good brain food. But it should be borne in mind that the flesh of fish decays more quickly than any other meat, and if eaten in this stage will cause pneumonia poisoning. I speak from experience as once we purchased haddock, supposedly sound, but all who partook of it were ill. So for the benefit of those who may not be a judge of fresh fish, I shall transmit to them knowledge recently acquired from an article which has just come to my notice. "Fresh fish has full life-like eyes, red gills, silvery not ashiny skin, scales firm, tail not floppy and droopy and the flesh very firm and solid." To obtain it all up, the sooner the fish is transferred from water to table the better.

Homeseekers' Special Train Leaves Toronto 10:45 p.m. Each Tuesday, Commencing June 1st 1915

For the accommodation of Homeseekers and general tourists, traffic to Western Canada, a rough train carrying Tourist Sleepers and Colonist cars will commence June 1st, leave Toronto 10:45 p.m. each Tuesday night, further notice, running through to Winnipeg. Attention is directed to the remarkably low round Trip Fares in connection with Homeseekers' Excursions to Western Canada via Canadian Pacific Railway. Tickets are on sale each Tuesday until October 26th inclusive, and are good to return within two months from date of sale. Apply to any C.P.R. agent for full particulars, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy magazines. They are in better shape to be the latest and most modern and include the most modern features of the paper pattern. When sending for patterns, please refer to the number of the magazine. Write for your patterns to the Editor, Farm and Dairy, 100 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Publishers, Owl.



A POTATO community of 200 farm-ers of the fa- cent of the fa- cent represent- cent of the fa- cent. Consequently, per cent to half of one buyer, and be very likely to the farmer's disadvantage. Exactly the in purchasing is handicapped the other of the farmer who can lenders can cheaply than one. The farm- carloads of farm- farmer on can get a bet- ducts than can a wagonload of

Cooperat- There seems- tion to the farmer on with those with outside of the crease the also- the other of the several farmer- dinary size for contact, in bot- The latter plis- able, because- landlord and the hired-lab system- able the maint- sized farm, wh- our most impor- operation will- the maintenance- farm, operated- than it can be- other way.

Econom- Cooperat- buying is, we- economical dist- Large quantiti- products can- manage approxi- tities of prod- which may be- when brought to- form. When ev- facturing is of- of the hundred- the community- ter of a differ- butter was com- better in manag- the manager of his disposal larg- farm produce- am possible price.

If the produc- main- stock, can be- operation among- community in- these larger qu- products can be- same advantag- large farmer, of dairy industry- other enterprises- Club Promos- A farmers' club- runner of coop- plans, it gets- ally acquainted- confidence of each- is absolutely es- is a cooperat- scope a logica- carefully any pr- proposed to und- so that impracti- likely to be avoi- farmers' club is-

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The Farmers' Club a Forerunner of Cooperative Business

By A. D. Wilson

A POTATO-BUYER in a community may buy potatoes from 200 farmers. What is 100 per cent of the farmer's business in potatoes represents one-half of one per cent of the potato-buyer's business. Consequently, a deal that means 100 per cent to the farmer means one-half of one per cent to the potato-buyer, and because the deal means very little to the buyer and very much to the farmer, the farmer is at a disadvantage.

Exactly the same condition prevails in purchasing supplies. The farmer is handicapped because of the small amount of business he is doing. A farmer who can use two dozen self-binders can purchase them more cheaply than the man who uses but one. The farmer who can sell many carloads of farm products of one class can get a better price for his products than can the one who has only a wagonload or less to market.

Cooperation or Peasantry There seems to be but two solutions to the problem of putting the farmer on an equal business basis with those with whom he has business outside of the farm. One is to increase the size of the average farm; the other is to unite the interests of several farmers owning farms of ordinary size for purposes of outside contact, in both buying and selling. The latter plan is decidedly preferable, because it does not involve the landlord and tenant or landlord and hired-help system, and makes possible the maintenance of the family-sized farm, which is probably one of our most important institutions. Cooperation will help to make possible the maintenance of the family-sized farm, operated by its owner, longer than it can be maintained in any other way.

Economy in Cooperation Cooperation in marketing and in buying is, we believe, essential to the economical distribution of products. Large quantities of uniformly good products can be sold much more advantageously than can smaller quantities of products, each sample of which may be good in itself but which when brought together are not uniform. When every farm was manufacturing its own butter, and each of the hundred or more farmers in the community was trying to sell butter of a different quality, the price of butter was comparatively low. Where butter is manufactured in one plant, the manager of the cannery has at his disposal large quantities of a uniform product and can sell at the best possible price.

If the products of a community, such as grain, potatoes, and live stock, can be made uniform by cooperation among the members of the community in production, and then these larger quantities of uniform products can be sold by one man, the same advantages that come to the large farmer, or have come to the dairy industry can be secured in other enterprises on the farm.

Club Promotes Cooperation A farmers' club is the logical forerunner of cooperation. In the first place, it gets the people of a community acquainted and increases the confidence of each in the other. This is absolutely essential to successful cooperation. In the second place, it provides a logical means for studying carefully any enterprise that is proposed to undertake cooperatively, so that impractical undertakings are likely to be avoided. We believe the farmers' club is a vital factor in pro-

ducing cooperation for efficiency, because it is not organized to defeat any particular class of people but to study intelligently any problem that may come up, and to take the action necessary to put any plan decided upon into effective operation.

How to Organize a Club

The organization of a club is not complicated or difficult. A good way to start the movement is for someone in a community who is interested to invite two or more of his neighbors to meet at his home or some other suitable place. If an interesting programme, including singing and speaking by the young people can be

discussed the matter beforehand, in private conversation. No one need have any fear of joining the club, because there is no stock sold and no possibility of loss. It is simply a mutual understanding that the people in the community will take up collectively questions of interest to the community, instead of struggling with them individually.

A Word to Mr. Whiteside

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—I notice in Farm and Dairy of April 5th give us a little chin-whack on how to economize in making maple syrup. He thinks Mr. Payne has gone to a great deal too much expense in building a house in which to boil maple syrup. He says they used to tap the trees with a gouge and long cedar spiles and catch the sap in pine corks. So

in use, and the one building does for storing everything in as well as for boiling.

I wonder if I paid Mr. Whiteside a visit, would I find him with a yoke of oxen and an old wooden beam plow poking among the stones and stumps, or would I find him with a more modern equipment? If Mr. Whiteside will come and pay me a visit next spring-making session I will give him some as nice maple syrup as he ever tasted and also show him that I have not gone to the extreme in building. If in the county of Victoria, they do as things as they used to 40 or 50 years ago, I would ask Mr. Whiteside to move to the county of Peterboro, where we've things in an up-to-date manner.—Nathan Payne, Peterboro Co., Ont.

British Columbia Salmon

Norman Chapman, New Westminster Dist., B. C.

SALMON, and then more salmon, is one of the many treats to be found in B. C.; and of B. C. no other fish is famed like the Red Sockeye salmon to be found in the mighty Fraser River. The run is now on, and it is no uncommon sight to see the natives with their huge baskets full of this fresh water's production. Indeed at one time, before the large canneries were dotted along the mouth of the Fraser, the Indians would scoop the salmon up on to the banks with pails—using as many as they could and leaving the rest to decay. It was not long before the B. C. Government put a stop to this awful waste.

Here the Indians live a primitive life, tiredly on salmon, and have a prejudice which no white man has; that is, of fishing salmon with a net. Of course the white man can use a line, but that is very slow and wearisome. In certain places along the shore of the Fraser the remains of countless fish can be seen, having been caught in some sort of trap caused by the logs jamming, and thus met their death, only to be covered with sediment by the river and at last forming an abode for man. How wonderful a formation!

Postal money orders, express money orders, bank cheques and receipts to banks by depositors, must bear a 2 cent stamp and postal notes a 1 cent stamp. The issuer of a cheque or the purchaser of the money order or postal note pays this amount. A postal note of \$50 is provided for the person who neglects to place the necessary stamp on a cheque or savings bank receipt.



Is It Any Wonder He Is "Down and Out" with Discouragement.

No one agency has done more to attract attention to the rural road problem than the wide adoption of the automobile as a means of transportation. All now realize as a condition that must be remedied. The only question now is—if roads that will wear under auto traffic will cost twice as much as good roads for farm traffic, should the general public be asked to pay the difference? Or should the beneficiaries foot the bill? This picture might be duplicated now in several counties of the East.

arranged, so much the better. A dinner or supper should be provided, as eating together does more than any other one thing to break down reserve, formality and distrust. It is much easier to carry out a movement of this kind after a good meal has been served.

The proposition should be talked over, and it is well if a considerable proportion of those present have dis-

posed I, and many a time I have turned the troughs up against the trees in the fall to have them ready for the spring, but times have changed since then, and we are using more modern methods, not only for the making of a much better syrup, but for the sake of making the work much more pleasant as well as profitable. We have a thousand sap buckets, stores and gathering tanks to be cared for when not

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The Makers' Corner

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

Opinions on Salting

THE cry is for less salt and more uniformity. Complaints are being made as to the outputs of even our best creameries. Buyers tell me that they cannot even get a car of butter in Western Ontario uniformly salted.—Frank Herna, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario. Butter of uniform salting is what we want and what I find it almost impossible to get. For some reason or other the eastern townships are ahead of Western Ontario in uniformity of salting.—J. B. Muir, Produce Dealer, Ingersoll, Ont. When we know the quantity of butter in a churn and then weigh the salt we get uniform salting. If the cream is skimmed at the creamery and uniform cream is gotten every day. Hence uniform salting is easy. At cream gathered creameries the solution is to test the cream in the churn, it having been previously weighed, and then we can salt intelligently.—Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Branch, Ottawa. Seven of the creameries of which I am instructor, averaged four per cent. of salt last season, 36 creameries have never averaged three per cent. and some have as low as two per cent. of salt in their butter.—Mr. McMillan, Creamery Instructor in Western Ontario.

Our creamery of which I am instructor, salts very uniformly. The practice of the maker is to run a rule into the vat and, from the depth of cream ascertain its weight and, the percentage of butter known, is easy to add proportionately the same quantity of salt at each making.—Mr. Smith, Creamery Inspector, Western Ontario.

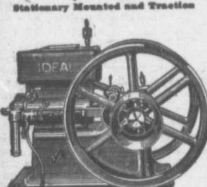
In the Dairy

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Egg Cases and Poultry Coops supplied free.
The Wm. DAVIES Co., Ltd.
Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

A Good Idea Use Windsor Dairy Salt Made in Canada



ADVERTISE in these popular col- umns which others find so profitable. It costs you only \$1.68 an inch

PASTEURIZER FOR SALE
One 300-Gallon Wizard Cream Ripener or Pasteurizer, copper-covered, in good condition. Will sell at Bargain. Apply Box No. 452, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

CREAM
We Pay Express and Furnish Cans. Profitable Prices Promptly Paid. Write us.
BELLEVILLE CREAMERY LTD.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

PURE MILK AND CREAM WANTED
Top Prices paid for same by
PEOPLES' DAIRY CO., LIMITED
403 PARLIAMENT ST. TORONTO, ONT.
Phone—Main 2085

answered her, "but I can get it at the other factory."

Graphite for Scale
READERS of this department of Farm and Dairy have made inquiries as to the value of graphite for scale in boilers. F. B. Fulmer, expert correspondent of the New York Produce Review, declares against its use in a recent issue of that paper.

"I have had a little experience with graphite for that purpose," he writes, "and cannot say that I am very favorably impressed with it. The usual method is to give the boiler a coating of graphite when it is opened to be cleaned. With small boilers this might not be an easy thing to do, but with large ones where a man can get into the boiler, both above and below the tubes, it only requires a short time to coat the shell and tubes. ** A boiler inspector who used to be chief engineer in a large electrical plant recently told me that using graphite for scale prevention was a scale preventative."

W. R. Starr, who is southern sales manager of The Graphite Company, of Girard, Pa., strongly advocates graphite for scale prevention, the graphite to be of an amorphous variety, and ground to impalpable fineness. The quantity used is about one ounce or one and one-half pounds, for each 100 h.p. developed, to be thrown into the boiler each time it is cleaned and immediately after cleaning. Then for each 100 h.p., about one pint is introduced daily with the feed water. "It will be found that with certain feed water," writes Mr. Starr in the New York Produce Review, "some what less than the above quantity will do the work."

Nuggets of Dairy Wisdom
L. A. Zujelt, Supt. of Kingston Dairy School

A COUPLE of years ago there was a great boom in the manufacture of butter. We wet told that the cheese industry had seen its best days. Everyone was encouraged to quit cheese and go into butter. The result was that the butter industry soon found itself in a critical situation. We were producing much more than we needed for local demand in Eastern Canada. We have no foreign market. In the past we have depended on the United States and British Columbia. We were able to supply enough to meet the demands of those provinces, and our butter suffered in comparison with the butter from New Zealand and that we sell in British Columbia to-day it is at a discount.

Ontario makers must admit the both Quebec and Alberta are producing better butter than we are. It is good that we have to be followed, but it is a pity that we are obliged to leave our pride behind us and imitate a good move by adopting the method of paying for cream on a quality basis.

If we have a horse or a cow or a pig to sell, we sell them for the merits. When we sell butter fat we leave merit out of consideration, but in proportion as we allow a man a profit on rood work, just so soon will rapid advance in quality come. The dairy farmer knows how to produce good cream if he is given a substantial incentive to do so.

We are sometimes too inclined to hesitate to launch out in new methods. We magnify the difficulties. If we decide that a certain course is right let us launch out and the gods may not prove to be as severe as we anticipate. I heartily endorse the suggestion of a conference of creamery men in Eastern Ontario to be held to discuss the question of cream grading.

The C
By F. M. A.
Wish side
Asked John
You milk her on
And the milk
Which side do
John was no fool,
The answer, and
The milk side first
And milk the oil
The old man started
I do see the
John smiled: "I
An older man has
But if you
It's because I can
The farther side
toe 118 1/2 to milk

- OFFICIAL RECORDS**
FRIESIAN COWS
(Continued from p. 491)
4 Princess of Wales, 54; 482 lb.
5 George, 54; 482 lb.
6 Mann's Royal, 54; 482 lb.
7 263; 487 lb.
8 213
9 Northford.
4 Anne Palatin, 54; 509 lb. milk.
5 Peter Smith, 54; 509 lb. milk.
6 E. J. Col, 54; 509 lb. milk.
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The Other Side

(By F. M. A. Aunay Farms)

"O who side do you milk a cow?"
"Asked John of Farmer White..."
"Which side do you milk your cows on?"
John was no fool, so quickly found the answer, and replied:
"The right side, that is, 'on 'round' And milk the other side!"

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM APRIL 1 TO APRIL 13, 1915

- 4 Princess of Westlake 2nd, 2007, 7y. 1m. 5d.; 482.5 lbs. milk, 1.46 lbs. fat, 20.53 lbs. butter.
Mama's Dorlicka De Kol, 2nd, 2010, 1y. 1m. 2d.; 207.7 lbs. milk, 1.45 lbs. fat, 12.5 lbs. butter.
Minnie Paladin Wayne, 2452, 3y. 2m. 2d.; 267.3 lbs. milk, 1.43 lbs. fat, 17.73 lbs. butter.

- Junior Three-Year Class
1. Pietie Inka De Kol, 1930, 3y. 2m. 2d.; 621 lbs. milk, 21.0 lbs. fat, 26.24 lbs. butter.
2day record, 3y. 6m. 24d.; 2,047.7 lbs. milk, 61.7 lbs. fat, 103.92 lbs. butter.
A. C. Barr, Brookville.

- 1. Colnitha Aris De Kol, 2000, 3y. 2m. 1d.; 462 lbs. milk, 15.2 lbs. fat, 19.22 lbs. butter.
2. Queen Kately Johanna, 2427, 3y. 2m. 4d.; 384 lbs. milk, 15.01 lbs. fat, 18.77 lbs. butter.
3. Homewood Fayre Cornelia, 1980, 3y. 2m. 1d.; 309.9 lbs. milk, 14.09 lbs. fat, 17.61 lbs. butter.

- Senior Two-Year Class
1. Minnie Paladin Wayne, 2451, 3y. 7m. 1d.; 462 lbs. milk, 17.86 lbs. fat, 22.24 lbs. butter.
2. Nicole Pontise Paulina, 2128, 3y. 6m. 1d.; 324 lbs. milk, 15.75 lbs. fat, 19.27 lbs. butter.

- Junior Two-Year Class
1. Pontise Aris Butter Girl, 2550, 2y. 1m. 2d.; 487 lbs. milk, 15.77 lbs. fat, 19.72 lbs. butter.
2day record, 2y. 2m. 15d.; 1,202.5 lbs. milk, 33.0 lbs. fat, 35.4 lbs. butter.
A. C. Barr.

- 1. Nellie Fayre 2nd, 2522, 3y. 2m. 25d.; 30 lbs. milk, 15.00 lbs. fat, 18.76 lbs. butter.
2day record, 3y. 2m. 25d.; 62.5 lbs. milk, 15.0 lbs. fat, 18.76 lbs. butter.
Halcy Bros.

- 1. Ledy Fayre Beris, 2900, 3y. 11m. 5d.; 26 lbs. milk, 15.4 lbs. fat, 18.5 lbs. butter.
2day record, 3y. 11m. 5d.; 72.5 lbs. milk, 24.46 lbs. fat, 33.0 lbs. butter.
Halcy Bros.

- 1. Manor's Hengerveld 2632, 3y. 2m. 11d.; 331 lbs. milk, 13.06 lbs. fat, 16.32 lbs. butter.
2. Betsy Olantha, 2002, 3y. 2m. 2d.; 43 lbs. milk, 13.4 lbs. fat, 16.39 lbs. butter.
David Campbell.

- 1. Hengerveld Grestak, 2306, 3y. 1m. 24d.; 378.5 lbs. milk, 10.93 lbs. fat, 13.17 lbs. butter.
Jacob Leusser.
2. Victoria De Kol Susa, 2948, 1y. 11m. 2d.; 217.7 lbs. milk, 12.0 lbs. fat, 13.26 lbs. butter.
Geo. Oliver.
3. Miss Louinda Orneault, 2264, 2y. 11m. 2d.; 342.8 lbs. milk, 10.23 lbs. fat, 12.79 lbs. butter.
H. Bollett.
4. Leticia Korndrke, 2566, 3y. 2m. 1d.; 333.3 lbs. milk, 9.5 lbs. fat, 12.16 lbs. butter.
Archibald Muir.
5. Dilliah Johanna Abbecker, 2914, 1y. 11m. 12d.; 309.9 lbs. milk, 9.40 lbs. fat, 11.86 lbs. butter.
H. Bollett.
6. Josso Mercedes Calanisty, 2423, 3y. 1m. 1d.; 289.5 lbs. milk, 9.45 lbs. fat, 11.83 lbs. butter.
Geo. Buckle.
7. Fielda Johanna Pieterie, 3390, 3y. 2m. 11d.; 254.6 lbs. milk, 9.0 lbs. fat, 11.15 lbs. butter.
N. Michener.
8. Minnie Colantha Mercedes, 2206, 1y. 10m. 12d.; 220.5 lbs. milk, 9.06 lbs. fat, 11.34 lbs. butter.
David Campbell.
9. Floral Hill Queen, 2428, 3y. 10m. 2d.; 267.7 lbs. milk, 8.5 lbs. fat, 10.80 lbs. butter.
Archibald Muir.
10. Floral Hill Zara, 2564, 1y. 10m. 5d.; 258.3 lbs. milk, 8.5 lbs. fat, 10.63 lbs. butter.
Archibald Muir.
11. Forest Ridge Scie Alice, 2725, 3y. 2m. 2d.; 201.2 lbs. milk, 8.08 lbs. fat, 10.03 lbs. butter.
L. H. Lipsit, Stratfordville.

The official records of 63 cows and heifers were received and accepted for entry in the Record of Merit during the first half of April. In the mature class, Marion Korndrke leads with 25.29 lbs. butter in the senior four-year-old class. First with 25.35 lbs. and in the Junior class, Homestead Colantha Pieterie is best with 22 lbs. Among the senior three-year-olds, Minnie Paladin Wayne leads the seniors with 22.23 lbs. and Pontise Aris Butter Girl the juniors with 19.73 lbs.

W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary.

ANIMAL DIP AND INSECTICIDE FOR LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY Make Live Stock Pay Better



Only healthy live stock pays. Beef, pork and poultry lose weight and quality and may even be a total loss if disease gets among them. Kill all disease germs by using Zenoleum as a disinfectant and germicide around the pens, stalls, barns and poultry houses...



There has been no trace of disease at, or following, the Canadian Live Stock Shows at Guelph, Ontario and Toronto where the management used Zenoleum exclusively. Used and recommended by Canadian and United States Agricultural Colleges. It is wise to their methods ought to be, your money back. Home-made mixture are more expensive, dangerous and seldom really effective. Ask your dealer, or send us \$1.50 for enough for 80 gallons capacity. We ship from a credit to you. HAZEL WYER for 64-page book - 'Veterinary Adviser.' Free if you mention this paper.

ZENOLEUM DISINFECTANT CO. 318 Sandwich St. E., Windsor, Ont.

Advertisement for ACORN IRON PRESTON SAFE LOCK SHINGLES. Features a large illustration of a house with a gabled roof. Text includes 'A great feeling!', 'To build—and know that what you build will stand during your own life, your children's and your grandchildren's. Yes, it's a great feeling. And aside from the pride of owning permanent buildings, there's the practical, horse-sense feeling that your money is well invested.', 'When you build with Preston Safe-lock Shingles and Acorn Corrugated Iron you can laugh at the elements—Wind cannot loosen shingles; storms cannot drive rain, sleet, or snow in on your grains; lightning or fire cannot wipe out at one stroke, barn, crops and cattle.', 'ACORN IRON (corrugated) PRESTON SAFE LOCK SHINGLES', 'Your Building Questions were', 'Steel Truss Barns', 'Send the coupon for these books. They deal with modern ideas of building—better lighting and ventilation, better construction these books will be sent to any farmer interested.', 'The Metal Shingle & Siding Company, Limited, Preston.'



SARNIA FENCE

THE FENCE OF QUALITY

Sold Direct to The Farmer



PRICE

At the present time all indications point to a very marked increase in the price of wire after July 1st. This is caused by the present exceptionally high price of spelter which is used for galvanizing on all fence wire. The normal price of spelter is about 3½¢ a lb., while at present it sells for about 14¢ a lb. After present contracts expire, July 1st, all prices will be on the higher basis. Therefore it will be to your interest to buy before that date.

No. Line Wire	Height in Inches	Stays per rod	Spacing of Horizontals	Weight per rod	PRICE	PRICE	
					Less than Carload in Ontario	Less than Carload in New Ont. Nov.-Mar. Provinces	
5	40	9	10, 10, 10, 10	6½ lbs.	20	22	
7	40	9	7, 7, 8, 9, 9	7½ lbs.	25	26	
7	48	9	5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½	8½ lbs.	25	28	
7	48	9	5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11	9 lbs.	25	28	
8	40	12	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8	10½ lbs.	30	33	
8	48	12	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	11 lbs.	32	35	
9	48	9	3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 8, 8, 9	11 lbs.	32	35	
9	48	9	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	11 lbs.	32	35	
9	48	12	3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 8, 8, 9	12 lbs.	34	38	
9	52	9	4, 4, 5, 6½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	11½ lbs.	33	36	
10	50	12	3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 8, 8, 8	13½ lbs.	36	40	
11	52	12	3, 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 8	14½ lbs.	40	44	
Poultry and Hog Fences No. 9 and 12 wire							
7	36	30	3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6½	6½ lbs.	25	27	
15	50	24	1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7	12 lbs.	40	44	
18	58	24	1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2, 2, 2½, 3, 3, 3½, 4, 4, 4½, 5, 5, 6, 6	13½ lbs.	44	48	
Barb Wire Prices							
					2 point, per 80 rod spool	\$2.40	\$2.65
					4 point, per 80 rod spool	\$2.60	\$2.75

SERVICE

This year with our extensions to our formerly enormous plant, we are able to adhere very closely to our rule of making shipment the same day the order is received.

QUALITY

Sarnia Fence is the best known fence in the Dominion of Canada to-day, which is due largely to the fact that it has lived up to every claim we have made for it. From the first we have used a most rigid system of inspection, which insures our customers of getting the most perfect fence possible.

This year we are selling the farmers of Canada the best fence ever placed on the market at the best price possible.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee our fence to be made from the best galvanized hard steel wire, both stay, line wire and knot, and to be the most perfectly woven fence on the market, and of full Government gauge No. 9 wire.

The Sarnia Fence Company, Limited, Sarnia, Can.



Pure-Breds Free

Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth Chester White, Poland China

or any other of the popular breeds.

Just pick out the kind that you want, male or female, write us, sending your subscriptions and we will be delighted to fill your order. Remember the pigs are all pure-bred, and we will take particular care to have a good individual shipped to you.

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

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

*Become an independent breeder
of pure-bred swine, by getting a
start with one of our FREE pigs.*

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

For years pure-bred pigs have proved the most popular premium we have been able to offer. Orders have come to us—hundreds from all parts of Canada. At times these demands were so heavy that we had difficulty filling them.

In order to secure a Pure-bred Pig Free, send us Nine New Yearly Subscriptions with Nine Dollars to pay for same.

Hundreds of boys and girls have secured pigs free. You can too. We supply you with all the material needed to canvass your friends and neighbors. Write us at once.

CLIP THIS COUPON IMMEDIATELY

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro
Dear Sirs,—I am determined to win one of your pure-bred pigs. Send me full particulars.

Name

Address

.....