

FARM AND DAIRY

AND
&
RURAL HOME

Dairy & Cold Storage
Commits
Dec 14



DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., May 21, 1914

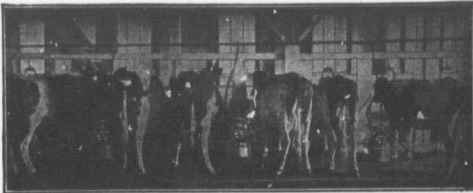


FUTURE MATRONS OF THE HERD

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



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

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 4, 1913.

Messrs. D. Derbyshire & Co., Brockville, Ont.

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

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

Wishing you every success with the machine.

I remain,

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) E. A. PARSON.

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

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

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

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

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

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works - BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, P.Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Every Farmer
Wants to Know

All About Your

Haying and Harvesting Machinery

Before He Buys

Illustrate Them In Our

Farm Machinery Number

Out JUNE 4th

Reserve your space early. No copy accepted after May 31st.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Bees

H. Pevey Blanchard, Hants Co., Ont.

The little boy described "apis vulgaris" as "a big fly with a red-hot tail that lays honey."

Poets have sung of the bee and of its drowsy hum in the nectar laden valleys of fragrant Apulia. The philosopher has praised its tireless industry, and a more modern bard apostrophises thus:

How doth the little busy bee,
 Delight to bark and bite;
 To gather honey all the day,
 And eat it up at night.

Some one may remind me that there is some confusion of thought in this little gem of poetry just quoted; but the experience of a near friend of mine seems to confirm me in the belief that the poet was under no delusion when he penned those lines.

Last spring he bought two hives full of bees and set them in a sheltered warm spot near his orchard. Later in the season, with such assumed courage, he put a super in proper shape on each hive. In due time he went to collect his honey. He could find none. A few miles away lived a bee-man who did well with his hives, and he was brought into consultation, and examined his friend's two profitless hives. Sure enough there was no honey and his conclusion was that the bees had every now and again swarmed away on the principle presumably that "it is cheaper to move than to pay rent."

AN UNCONSCIOUS DOUBTER

Perhaps so; but I am still inclining to the aforesaid poet's explanation. As likely as not, hearing every word of the expert's learned diagnosis that morning, were those gluttoned, guilty bees, smiling the smile of the satisfied there in their back kitchen; and licking from last night's orgy the honey from their chops. But have bees got chops? Lambs and mutton and veal have, but what about bees?

An contrary (as the seaisick Frenchman answered when asked if he had dined), assuming the poet wrong and the expert right, and what was our friend doing to do with his two hives? Bees, said our expert, will come out of their hive, wait impatiently around the front door a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes for Mrs. Queen, who has to have a last word with the cook, button her gloves, etc. (any married man will understand the situation) and when she at last appears, the whole outfit will peel for a tree. Here they will cluster and hum and think they are having a gay, good time; and then, away they go to the woods, and never come back. To carry out our expert's advice, our friend would have to be cinctured all summer. I feel that I am quite competent to give him advice, because I am thoroughly unprejudiced on the matter, as I know nothing about bees; and so my suggestions will not be forefended by facts to show them impracticable.

First, I will have him set his hive on a large, smooth platform. By the time a swarm is probable, he will put

a similar empty hive, corner to corner with the full one, and both facing on a square to be enclosed with an anti-common front door under net for both hives. At the top inside of the front verandah have a piece of a link with a little "essence of swarm" rubbed on it, and a little of the same essence inside the new hive. It is out of door of all could be made of a tin so the workers could use it and the queens could not squeeze through the thing is done. When the swarm issues it collects on the twig. "Essence of swarm" causes that. By alongside is a vacant apartment house, flats added as occupants desire. "For rent we take all you can make." The swarm moves into the new habitation; after which the old house is moved a bit back out of the way. I will not endeavor to work on the detail, as I generally find the working out the details ruins magnificent inventions. The detail will leave to those who know something about the bee business.

If this simple plan will not work why, there is nothing else but to admit defeat and appeal to the wisdom of The Beekeeper for the needed assistance.

Coming Western Events

Association sale of stock, Las Vegas

June 2.

Winnipeg Horse Show, June 8 and 9.

13.

Short Course and Annual Convention for Manitoba Municipal

Inspectors at Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, June 10 to 12.

The larger summer exhibitions:

Portage la Prairie, June 30 to July 2.

Calgary, June 30 to July 4.

Lethbridge, July 7 to 10.

Winnipeg, July 10 to 18.

Medicine Hat, July 14 to 17.

Brandon, July 20 to 25.

Swift Current, July 21 to 23.

Regina, July 27 to August 1.

Saskatoon, August 4 to 7.

Edmonton, August 14 to 15.

North Battleford, August 15 to 17.

Prince Albert, August 25 to 27.

Vancouver, September 3 to 12.

New Westminster, September 29 to October 3.

A Real Rural School

A teacher in Norfolk Co., Ont. recently wrote a letter to Mr. S. McCready, Director of Elementary Agricultural Education, that told good work of a practical character. Here are a few paragraphs from the letter.

"The trustees purchased a cock testing outfit for \$8 in January and the older boys were soon able to make accurate tests under my supervision. They have tested the eggs of cream separators of nearly every farm."

"They have gained much valuable information in a very interesting way; and besides, great excitement has been created among the farmers as this is the beginning of milk testing in this section. It also did much to awaken the interest of the parents in regard to the school and its possibilities."

"After an examination of an alfalfa plant and its roots and tubers the class decided to try a plot of alfalfa. It has been come to the lesson, who often come to the lesson, who also to inoculate their seed. Who could I obtain the bacteria from them?"

"This is getting away from the idea that all education must be put out and dried from books. Test is now learning that children should be taught just as readily by the hand and the eye as through memory, and this teaching will be more good."



We Welcome Pro

Trade Increases the

Vol. XXXIII.

The

WE are growing grains in the than we actually dairymen are growing changing it for corn-corn-growing would

Some have objected heavy feeder and is large crop of corn will of the land. But that to take out all the fert big crops, but we want manner that this fert

The acreage devoted to raising; the acreage not. One reason for is that the corn belt northward.

Accompanying this is a demand for seed corn growers are taking adding to produce seed corn are comparatively few. seed corn which we Essex county, Ontario, learn to produce what have come to depend of our seed corn in preference. United States is that we seed that is better

When the farmer goes seed corn in bulk, he is not having the largest large seed but we also turn in time to be cut kernels we have found early.

What we need, then, will mature early, and the more this statement planted some large kern ears at all. Another farther north corn is seed of the seedling.

seed of strong vitality to the district; a proper and intelligent cultivation

How shall we select ask ourselves the question variety? This can only ment or by observing how Next, will it grow? T kernels by the ordinary kernels to select when from the middle of the kernels are late maturing early but produce too is the ear well bred?

*Address delivered by Prof. College, at the Guelph W



FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

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

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 21, 1914

No. 20

The Growing of Ensilage Corn in Quebec Province*

PROF. L. S. KLINCK, MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE.

Some Advice on the Wherefore of Corn Growing, the Selection of Variety and Seed, and the Growing of the Crop.

WE are growing more small grains in the country to-day than we actually need. Many dairymen are growing grain and exchanging it for concentrates, whereas corn-growing would give them more feed.

Some have objected to corn because it is a heavy feeder and is hard on the soil. True, a large crop of corn will take a lot of fertility out of the land. But that is exactly what we want—to take out all the fertility we can in the form of big crops, but we want to treat the soil in such a manner that this fertility will be returned.

The acreage devoted to corn for ensilage is increasing; the acreage of corn grown for grain is not. One reason for the increase of ensilage corn is that the corn belt is being pushed steadily northward.

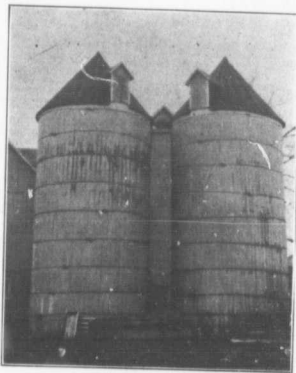
Accompanying this development is an increasing demand for seed corn of the right kind. Some growers are taking advantage of this and are trying to produce seed of the right type, but these are comparatively few. A large proportion of the seed corn which we use in Quebec is grown in Essex county, Ontario. The Essex growers must learn to produce what we need. The reason we have come to depend on south-western Ontario for our seed corn in preference to the corn belt of the United States, is that the Ontario growers send us seed that is better suited to our requirements.

When the farmer goes into a store to purchase seed corn in bulk, he generally chooses from the lot having the largest kernels. Now, we like large seed but we also want seed that will mature in time to be cut for ensilage. The large kernels we have found will not mature sufficiently early.

What we need, then, is a smaller kernel that will mature early, and the further north we go the more this statement holds true. We have planted some large kernels that never produced any ears at all. Another point noted is that the farther north corn is grown, the more careful must be the seeding. In addition we must sow seed of strong vitality and of a variety suitable to the district; a proper rotation must be followed and intelligent cultivation practiced.

How shall we select our seed corn? First, we ask ourselves the question: is it of a suitable variety? This can only be ascertained by experiment or by observing how it has done with others. Next, will it grow? This can be easily determined by the ordinary box test. As to the best kernels to select when buying in the ear, those from the middle of the ear are the best. The butt kernels are late maturing while the tip kernels are early but produce too fine a growth. Finally, is the ear well bred?

*Address delivered by Prof. Klinck, of Macdonald College, at the Guelph Winter Fair.



Where Quebec Corn is Best Stored

These two large stave silos afford storage room for the corn grown on the farm of Geo. H. Montgomery, Missisquoi Co., Que. Corn cannot be ripened properly in the greater part of Quebec province, but it can be sufficiently matured to make excellent silage. Prof. Klinck deals specially with Quebec conditions in this article adjoining.

To decide this last point one must have some knowledge of the characteristics of the different varieties. The dent corns have the characteristically dented rather square kernel, which is comparatively deep. The cobs are usually well covered with straight rows of the yellow dents. Early Leaming is the best suited to Quebec province. It is inclined to lack uniformity in the rows and to be open and irregular in the covering of the butt and tip. The Leaming variety has been grown since 1826. Different men have had different ideals as to what was the best type, with the result that all kinds of types have been originated. The medium and late types are too late maturing for Quebec and eastern Ontario. For this reason it is important to buy Leaming on the cob to be sure of getting the early, which is smaller, shallower and narrower in the kernel than the late.

In the white cap yellow dents there is much need for a standard. The large variety is too late in maturing for our climate. Some of the small varieties are deeper in the kernel and, therefore, later than the medium. The most suitable are the medium and some of the small varie-

ties. These corns incline to lodge. Wisconsin No. 7, a white dent, is more uniform. Corn growers in western Ontario who have grown this variety exclusively have done well. They

must see to it, however, that the standard is maintained. To sum up, the Early Leaming is first choice, then the medium and small White Cap Yellow Dent and then Wisconsin No. 7.

Of corn grown for grain, Compton's Early is the best with Longfellow a good second. Both are flint corns. The former while larger in the ear has a smaller kernel and matures earlier.

When buying seed corn in the ear it is important to note the condition of the cob. The cob should not be spongy. Neither should it be too large as it is then apt to mould. If too small it does not carry a large enough proportion of grain. If, on removing the kernels, the tip cap at the base remains on the cob, the ear is worthless. One needs to be on the watch for frosted ears.

In regard to this point many people are careless with flint corns because they believe they will not freeze as readily as will the dents. As a matter of fact, the opposite is true. When dent corn ripens the ear falls over, the husk loosens and the grain dries and hardens quickly. The ears of flint corn remain erect. Rain collects at the butt of the ear, with the result that freezing does much more damage.

CORN CROSS-FERTILIZES

Corn is cross-fertilized, the pollen being carried from plant to plant by the wind. Normally the silks, by which the pollen is able to fertilize the ovaries, are about six inches in length. If there be no pollen then the silks will grow for several times this length. If there still be no pollen then additional ears will grow out from the base of the first one. The first kernels to be fertilized are those at the base of the ear. About five days elapse between the time that the butt kernels and tip kernels are fertilized.

Rotations differ but the best ones are those in which corn follows clover. Corn does best on a rich early soil. When grown in hills, we plant 42 inches apart each way and consider three stalks to a hill a full stand. When in rows, we plant one foot apart in the row and 42 inches between rows. This stand gives the best balanced ensilage.

Early in the season the cultivation should be fairly deep but as the season advances it should be shallower. The reason is that the new roots which the corn plant sends out are near the surface and deep cultivation cuts them off, thereby doing perhaps as much harm as good. This is no cause, however, to cease cultivation. Even after the corn has become too high for the two row cultivator it will pay to keep at it with a one row strawberry or straight toothed cultivator.

Experience with Double Disc Harrow

H. R. Nixon, Bount Co., Ont.

We are very much pleased with the work of our double action disk harrow. We used it first last season on our corn ground, which was fall plowed and manured during winter and early spring. It did a splendid job, making a fine seed bed and mixing manure thoroughly with the soil. In fitting ground for fall wheat, we were equally well pleased, working the barley stubbles over immediately after harvest and plowing later. One field we put in without plowing, working over twice with the double disk, which made a better seed bed than where plowed.

We are just now using our cutaway harrow on 25 acres of alfalfa sod plowed last fall, which had been in sod eight years and was very tough with spear grass. It is doing a great job on this tough sod land. Of course, it does not run alone and is hard on horse flesh. We put on four good horses and the driver has orders to keep moving steadily during the forenoon. In the afternoon they are changed off on harrows and drill. We can heartily recommend the double disk cutaway harrow.

Advertising the Farm

James Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

I always find myself where horses are, no matter where I go. That explains why, when in Buffalo recently on business and pleasure, I found myself on the Horse Exchange. When I dropped in there was a brewer there looking for horses. He seemed to be willing to pay any price so long as he got fine animals, well matched and stylish. One of the salesmen explained to me that that brewer's horses were known all over the city of Buffalo and that he considered them the best advertisement of his business.

I believe that the farm team also advertises the farm; likewise the farmer. And it's a mighty poor advertisement that many farms and farmers get through the farm teams as seen on the village streets. A fine team is a distinct financial advantage to the farmer who does business with the townspeople of the neighboring town. It is an advantage in any case in that it gives the farmer more respect for himself to be seen driving a splendid team than if he drives boy "skates" that look better on the back streets. I find too that a good team is a strong inducement to hold out to the hired man, for the best hired men are good horsemen and admire a good team as much as the owner.

Renting Systems

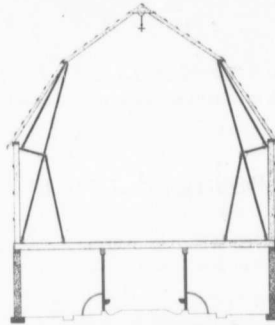
H. Price, Oxford Co., Ont.

One farmer in every seven in Ontario is a renter. In many counties the proportion is much greater; hence the problem of the tenant farmer is becoming an important one in our province. The proper system of leasing is also a more important subject than it has ever been before.

For some years I lived in the corn belt states of the United States and saw much of leasing systems. A very common system was to lease the farm on shares, the owner to get one-half of the cropping for his farm and the tenant the other half for his work. Under this system the tenant endeavored to skin as much out of the land as possible, putting back as little as possible, and at the end of three or four years move on to another farm. The bad results of this system on soil fertility are in evidence everywhere in the corn belt states.

The system that I believe to be ideal is somewhat as follows: The amount of grain that may be sold off the farm is limited to the product of a comparatively few acres. No roughage of any kind may be sold. Provisions are made in the lease whereby the tenant must seed down with

clover a certain number of acres each year, that he must grow so much corn and see that the manure is spread in the fields. I also consider it advisable for the owner of the farm to buy the clover seed as he is then sure that enough will be used, and likewise that the seed will be free from noxious weeds. It is also good policy for the owner to have a silo on the rented farm.



The Inevitable—The Steel Truss Barn

High prices for lumber have given farmers a new interest in the steel frame barn. While few barns are being made of steel in the entirety, many barns have been built in recent years in which steel enters largely into the construction, as seen in the diagram herewith.

This plan may be worked out with the tenant getting half the proceeds, or better still on the cash lease basis. The cash lease basis is the more business-like and gives a good tenant better opportunities to improve his condition.

If alfalfa is being introduced into a neighborhood for the first time it is important, not only for the farmers who wish to grow this crop, but for the farmers of the section, that a hardy strain of alfalfa be secured. If the first tests are made with tender strains which become winter-killed in a short time, it is not only a loss to the farmers who sowed the seed, but gives a set-back to alfalfa growing in the neighborhood for some time to come.—Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph.

There is a satisfaction in work well done. I have noticed, too, that the hard worker who takes a pride in his work doesn't wear out.—J.A.C.



A Sectional View of a Barn of Steel Truss Construction

Some of the advantages of the steel truss barn as seen in the illustration are lightness of construction, hence ease of action and economy of space. As will be seen floor beams are set the same as in an ordinary barn. In the illustration herewith the exterior is covered with steel sheathing, practically a fire-proof structure.—Ours courtesy the Metal Sizing and Siding Co.

The Control of Sex

Dozens of theories have been advanced as to how sex of offspring can be determined. Most of these theories have been discarded as soon as published. One theory advanced by Thury in Europe in 1860 seems to have been proven correct by experimental work to date. Thury's claim was that if the cows were served at the very beginning of heat, there would be a tendency toward a preponderance of heifer calves in the resulting offspring. On the other hand, if the cows were served relatively late in heat there would tend to be more male calves born.

In the case of lower animals, such as frogs and toads, Thury's theory has worked to almost a 100 per cent. accuracy. The statistics regarding sex determination in cattle collected at the Maine station are the most extensive which have yet been available to test this matter. Putting together all the authentic evidence which has been collected at Maine and several German experiment stations, the relations are as shown in the following table:

	No. Males to 100	Female	Females
Early heat	134	178	75.3
Middle heat	67	58	115.5
Late heat	77	44	175.0
Total	278	280	

These figures comprise 558 distinct breeding operations to test the matter. They show that when the service was early in heat, there were 75 bull calves to every 100 heifers. When the service was late in the heat there were then 175 bulls born to every 100 heifers. Plainly the proportion of sexes change with the time of service.

The Maine investigators do not claim that sex in cattle can be absolutely controlled, but their results indicate that to a certain extent it can be. The subject is one of such vast importance to stockmen, particularly to breeders of pure bred stock, that the theory is worthy of much investigation.

The Growing of Turnips

A. F. King's Co., N.S.

We started to get ready for our turnip crop last autumn. After the cattle had had a good feed on the after grass and the soil was in proper condition for plowing, we plowed and then worked the soil into as fine a tilth as if we were going to plant the seed immediately. We then ridged up to give the frost a better chance to work on it through the winter. A couple of crossings with the spring tooth harrow pulled this ridged down and levelled the land this spring. We intend to harrow that land regularly right up to the first of June, when we will sow to turnips.

Fine tilth and freedom from weeds are the main points in success with turnips. Occasionally we don't get in at such full work as I have mentioned, and we have to plow in the spring. Then we disk lengthwise and crosswise, then we get the drag harrows to work. We work until the soil is so fine that you would almost wonder how even a turnip could sit up straight in it. We then round the land up in ridges about 24 inches wide and sow the turnips with a horse seeder on the top of the ridge. We then roll.

(Concluded on page 7)

Squa

"MAN'S work" but woman truly can do the work and daughters and daughters-in-law being before them a impression seems plenty to willing to work a chorus of pro-squabs, indeed I've used another excellent day?"

Dear reader, no doubt I ask first, before condemning "squab raising" as a source of pin-money for the farmer's wife. Daughters to first read this article carefully; you will see for yourselves that squabs are one of the few things which do not demand any great labor, nor large capital to start with. Our cousins on the other side of the border have developed the squab industry into most profitable and paying concern.

LITTLE LABOR INVOLVED

A good pair of pigeons will raise from seven to 10 pairs of squabs a year and this with next to no labor for yourself as the pigeon coop clean, and water, oyster shell and accompanying this article. The coop is made of boxes joined together; it of about 20 degrees, anvanized iron, and the posts. The flight attachment made, though both attractive as possible, a side them located under ample last summer attracted admiration from all passermission to be allowed to

Inside my coop, I place two nests for each pair of pigeons, a large bowl filled with a mixture of handful of hemp seed, two Canada peas; the other shell, charcoal, grit and rock salt.

SQUABS UNLIKE

Squabs are not like chicken incubators or brooders and attention to see that they are not too cold, overfed or crowded each other. The farmer knows an endless effort to neglect it who sits on the right side at the breeding season. In squabs look after their young themselves, brooding a themselves, the male bird himself his share of domestic

As a rule, pigeons make some flighty young hen from her hearth and home raising of some unmated males, therefore, one must

Squabs--A Source of Pin Money on the Farm

MRS. MARY McMORINE, LENNOX AND ADDINGTON CO., ONT.

"MAN'S work is done with the setting sun but woman's work is never done!" How truly can this be applied to our farmers' wives and daughters, and it sounds like irony to bring before them a suggestion which as a first impression seems piling more work on to the already too willing Eves of our land. I already hear a chorus of protestations, exclaiming "Raise squabs, indeed! are we children? or do you think we need another extra job to our already overfilled day?"

Dear reader, no doubt the above seems a platitude, but I ask you first, before condemning "squab raising" as a source of pin-money for the farmer's wife and daughters to first read this article carefully and you will see for yourselves that squabs are one of the few things which do not demand any great labor, nor large capital to start with. Our cousins on the other side of the border have developed the squab industry into a most profitable and paying concern.

LITTLE LABOR INVOLVED

A good pair of pigeons will raise from seven to ten pairs of squabs a year, and this with next to no

labor for yourselves, apart from keeping the pigeon coop clean, and supplying them with food, water, oyster shell and grit. The little picture accompanying this article shows my own little start. The coop is made out of two drygoods boxes joined together; the roof raised to an angle of about 30 degrees, and covered over with galvanized iron, and the whole supported on cedar posts. The flight attached to the coop is also home made, though both were made to look as attractive as possible, and with the pigeons inside them located under the boughs of a stately maple last summer attracted much attention and admiration from all passers-by. Many asked permission to be allowed to look at my birds.

Inside my coop, I place nest boxes, allowing two nests for each pair of pigeons; also a drinking fountain, a large bath pan; two hoppers, one filled with a mixture of chopped corn chiefly, a handful of hemp seed, rolled oats, red wheat and Canada peas; the other filled with gravel, oyster shell, charcoal, grit and sand, and a few lumps of rock salt.

SQUBS UNLIKE CHICKENS

Squabs are not like chickens. They do not need incubators or brooders nor the constant care and attention to see that they are neither too hot nor too cold, overfed or underfed, or tramping and crowding each other. This every chicken farmer knows is an endless tie, and no one can afford to neglect it who wishes to have his balance on the right side at the end of the chicken-raising season. In squab raising each pair of pigeons look after their young, sharing the duties of incubation, brooding and feeding between themselves, the male bird bravely taking upon himself his share of domestic duties.

As a rule, pigeons mate for life, sometimes some flighty young hen may be induced away from her hearth and home by the officious attentions of some unwanted male bird. In pigeon raising, therefore, one must keep a watch to see

that no old birds of either sex are left in the breeding pens, or they will invariably make trouble.

The squabs are ready for market at from three to four weeks old, for they must be killed just before they leave the nest when at their fattest so as to prevent them running their flesh off. Good squabs demand as much as \$6 a dozen. Of course this is for extra choice ones, plump and

large floor space, unlimited range and good equipment, which means quite a tidy little bit of capital sunk in buildings, incubators, brooders, etc., etc., whereas squabs can be raised regardless of land. Pigeons will breed and raise their young through the coldest winter months in buildings where the most breeds of poultry would be frozen stiff. The squab business can be made "go," even under unfavorable conditions, whereas one mistake will set the whole poultry mechanism out of gear.

Do not now, dear reader, go away with the impression that I am anything but a poultry enthusiast, and I make my poultry pay well. But in speaking to the beginner or to the one with small capital, limited land and unfavorable conditions, I unhesitatingly state "Experiment with squabs before you start experimenting with poultry."

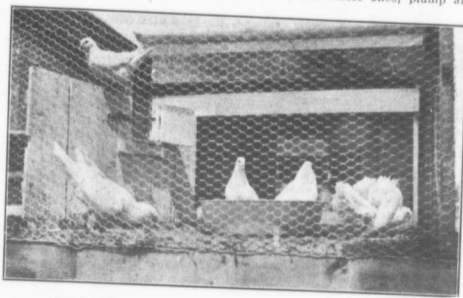
Dairy Value

Chas. F. Whitley, in Charge of Dairy Records, Ottawa

In the commercial world it is reasonable to assume that what you pay and what you get determine value; a low price, in itself, does not spell value; price and quality, together, determine value.

As applied to the dairy herd, how does this work out? A farmer does not necessarily buy a cow because the price is low, he wants quality; in this case quality may be interpreted to mean dairy capacity, or ability to produce plenty of milk. If he does not purchase, possibly the heifer coming into milk has been raised at rather too high a cost so that her dairy quality is impaired. She may not be of the right stock, that is, from a dam of deep milking qualities and a sire of known ability, and all may have suffered from lack of the right feed.

The other part of the value side of every dairy cow, that is, what you get from her, is right in the dairyman's own hands. He can easily determine each cow's value, or dairy quality, by keeping individual records of production. Then



Did You Ever Consider Squabs as a Source of Pin Money?

In the adjoining article Mrs. Mary McMORINE, of Lennox and Addington Co., Ont., tells of her experience with squabs as a source of profit. Although an enthusiastic poultry woman, Mrs. McMORINE finds that squabs are easier to care for and the profits surer.

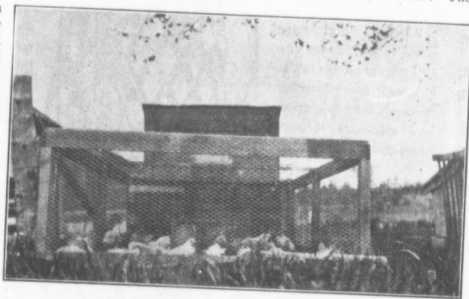
white fleshed. A dark fleshed squab cannot be sold in any first class market.

The best variety of pigeons for squab raising is the Homer, and the Carneaux. I myself prefer the Carneaux, though some people might object to start with such high-priced breeds. The Carneaux nevertheless is the ideal pigeon for ducing squabs which will weigh from three-quarters to one pound a piece from three to four weeks old. They are extremely white in flesh, juicy, and of delicate flavor, and raise as many as 11 pair of squabs in a year. Another advantage of the Carneaux is that they have no homing qualities and will remain where fed, whereas Homers will always go back or try to get back to the place of their birth.

Another source of profit in pigeon raising is the manure, which is used for dressing leather, and all good tanneries are only too glad to get it and pay a fair price for it.

SQUAB RAISING VERSUS POULTRY

Regarding the poultry business vs. the squab business: It would not do for me, a poultry breeder, since the age of five, to preach anything but the gospel of Biddie. Nevertheless, without casting any depreciation on my first love, I am not afraid to state that apart from high scoring, fancy priced fowl to a utility point, squab raising can be put on a profit paying basis much sooner, and with larger returns from the amount invested. To raise large flocks of poultry one must have



Squabs Do Not Require Expensive Quarters

This coop is the one in which Mrs. McMORINE started her squab business. It is made of two dry goods boxes joined together with a roof of galvanized iron.

if he wishes to part with a good cow, her selling price is enhanced by reason of that certificate of value, her record, which helps to fix the price. Right buying is true economy; the factory patron with the highest conception of value will buy, or raise, right, and will know, by his own simple records that each cow in the herd separately, not averaged in a lump, fits his ideal of value. Fix a good standard, make each cow pay. Milk and feed record forms are supplied free by the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

Making the Farm Pay

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

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"Back to the Farm"

Some months ago we described a drama, "Back to the Farm," staged by the students of the University of Minnesota. Since publishing that report Farm and Dairy has received numerous letters from Our Folks asking where they can secure a copy of the play, but heretofore we have not been able to supply our correspondents with definite information.

"Back to the Farm" has been copyrighted by the University of Minnesota, and may not be given without the consent of the Agricultural Extension Division. Parties who wish to give the play in any way without charge, or allowed to give copies of the play. Parties outside of Minnesota who wish to make use of it, will be charged a royalty of five dollars for each performance. The payment of the royalty for the performance will also cover the cost of ten copies of the book. Address all inquiries and remittances to The Agricultural Extension Division, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn."

Items of Interest

The annual convention of the Canadian Forestry Association will this year be held in Halifax, N. S., September 2nd, 3rd and 4th. For five or six years those interested in the forests of Nova Scotia have been endeavoring to secure the annual convention of the association.

Corley or powdery scab of potatoes, which exists throughout Quebec and the Maritime provinces, was largely instrumental in causing the United States to place an embargo on Canadian potatoes. If the export trade with the United States is to be regained in face of the existing regulations, the methods directed toward the eradication of the disease must be followed intelligently and in a thorough spirit of cooperation. In order to familiarize the farmers of Canada with this disease a comprehensive circular entitled "Powdery Scab of Potatoes," is now being issued by the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. All potato growers should have this bulletin. A postcard will bring it.

The seventh annual meeting of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry will be held August 5th, 6th and 7th, at Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que. This Association is composed of poultrymen who are connected with Agricultural Colleges, Experiment Stations, Provincial and Federal Government in the United States and Canada. It is an international association of wide repute and since its inception some six years ago, it has done much to further the interests of poultry culture in America. Through the organization of this Association the educational and investigational phases of the poultry industry have been outlined and defined and the Association is also concerned in the commercial side of the business.

The Dairy and Cold Storage Commission has for many years published plans and specifications for cheese factory and creamery buildings.

In order to meet the demand for correct information on this subject there has been issued in Bulletin of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commission a full treatment of the subject, in which seven different plans are described. In these, various construction materials, etc., have been taken up. The publication, which was prepared by George H. Barr and J. G. Bouchard embraces 82 pages and contains many sketches. Applications for the Bulletin should be sent to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

FARM MAN

Soiling Crop

I wish to sow some annual feeding crops. I have three ground clover in the corn and potatoes. You advise sowing an Italian clover.

You should suggest the pieces of land of the areas in the future of oats, peas and proportion of three hundred of peas and vetches an acre; 2 about 10 lbs. of red clover. The crop should be sown in June, when sown thickly.

On the second piece the planting of corn apart, with the peas in the row. I would mention the low Dent and Wisconsin.

On the third and would suggest that the seeding of which is laid until June, will be quite warm. Miller at the rate of about



A Type of War

The undershadow or drop seed grain, roots, applied easily lodged and unless himself constructs the in axle and

and cut just as it in blossom.

In succeeding years should be followed, corn millet; clover hay after of corn and peas; and peas after corn—millet as it is the least a rotation would be established.—J. H. G.

Alfalfa Enquiry

What is the best variety of alfalfa that will successfully cover and timothy seed? I want to know the cost, as well as where the cost is in some cases it is not too early to sow. It is winter killed or not. You recommend for seed bed for alfalfa.—G. G. Que.

There are only two varieties of alfalfa that will successfully cover the Canadian winter in a portion of Canada; that is, the variety produced in Scotland, and the variety produced in the Grisons. Both of these varieties are hardy when Peruvian varieties have completely failed. Alfalfa seed this year

The facts are these:

No-Rim-Cut tires, because of costly features, used to cost one-fifth more than other standard tires.

Yet they excelled so far that they soon outsold any other tire in the world, as they do today.

With mammoth output came lower factory cost. Our overhead cost in Canada was also materially reduced. New machinery, new efficiency, brought costs down and down.

This, with reduction in rubber cost, meant a drop in Canada-made All-Weather treads. Prices reached a point which other makers of good tires do not care to reach.

Now 18 American and Canadian anti-skid makes sell higher than Goodyear prices—some almost one-half higher. And every tire user wants to know what justifies these prices.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
Head Office, TORONTO

Our answer is this:

Those higher prices can't be justified in any way whatever.

We have had scores of experts working to find ways to better No Rim-Cut tires. And they all agree that these tires mark the present-day limit in low cost per mile.

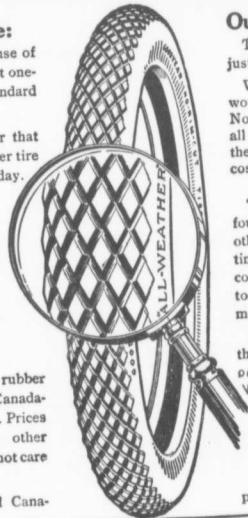
Then No-Rim-Cut tires have four costly features found in no other tire. One makes rim-cutting impossible. One saves countless blow-outs, and it adds to our manufacturing cost immensely.

One lessens by 60 per cent the danger of loose treads. And one is our double thick All-Weather tread.

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Lower prices are easily explained. Higher prices lack a single shred of basis, save smaller output or a larger profit.

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GOOD YEAR
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With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

Factory, BOWMANVILLE

FARM MANAGEMENT

Soiling Crops for Cows

I wish to sow some forage crops for summer feeding for 15 head of milk cows. I have three small pieces of ground close to the barn—where in corn and potatoes last year. What would you advise sowing and when—A. J. Mell, Selkirk, Que.

I would suggest sowing on one of the pieces of land, preferably on one of the areas in corn last year, a mixture of oats, peas and vetches, in the proportion of three bushels oats, one bushel of peas and half a bushel of vetches an acre; and with this sow about 10 lbs. of red clover per acre. The crop should be cut before it begins to lie down, as it is liable to do when sown thickly.

On the second piece, would suggest the planting of corn in rows 3½ feet apart, with the kernels about eight inches apart in the rows. As varieties likely to give good satisfaction, I would mention the White Cap Yellow Dent and Wisconsin No. 7.

On the third and remaining area, would suggest the sowing of millet, the seeding of which should be delayed until June, when the weather is quite warm. Millet should be sown at the rate of about 50 lbs. an acre.

article and it will be difficult indeed to get anything except Southern seed.

The method of preparing the seed bed for alfalfa that is being widely adopted in Ontario and would be especially advisable in Quebec, is to work the soil at frequent intervals up to the first of July and then sow the seed at the rate of 20 lbs. to the acre without a nurse crop. If one prefers to seed early with a nurse crop, barley or the oats of three-peaks to the acre is preferable to oats, the stooling tendencies of the latter causing them to smother out the alfalfa.

The Growing of Turnips

(Continued from page 4)

I know that there are objections to ridging. These objections are always based on the argument that moisture is better conserved by flat cultivation. We, however, find that it is easier to thin the turnips with the hoe when on the ridge than on the flat. Anyway, we do not want the turnips covered too deeply, and at the first hoeing at which we also thin, the land is left practically level. Turnips that stand well out of the ground are easier to harvest.

Here is a quirk in the handling of a weedy soil that we have found a

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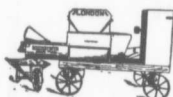
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on your soil. The soil must be sweet to produce good crops. Where sorrel, horse tail, moss, etc., appear, the soil is sour, and you cannot expect the maximum yield of hay, cereal or fruit without correcting this acid condition. Lime Carbonate (Caledonia Marl) will do this. In many instances it has more than doubled the yield. We furnish blue litmus paper free with directions for testing your soil. Write us for further information. Agents wanted.

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Commission of Conservation

A Type of Wagon Used Extensively in the Maritime Provinces

The underslung or drop axle wagon, here illustrated, is handy for hauling stones, seed grain, roots, apples, manure and so forth. Being close to the ground it is easily loaded and unloaded. It is made narrow to permit of easy turning. In the Maritime provinces, where this type of wagon is frequently used, the farmer himself constructs the body of the wagon, the local blacksmith makes the drop axle and a set of wagon wheels completes the outfit.

and cut just as it is coming into blossom. In succeeding years a rotation should be followed, corn coming after millet, clover hay after the mixture of oats and peas; and the oats and peas after corn—millet being eliminated, as it is the least valuable, and a rotation would have thus been established.—J. H. G.

good one. Ridge up quite early in the season and allow the weeds to grow. Then draw a chain or plank drag lengthwise of the ridges. This will scoop the top right off and leave a nice moist weedless seed bed for the turnips. Of course, this plan need only be followed in extremely weedy ground.

A Clover-Cow Query

How many pounds of alkali clover seed are required for an average heavy seedling? The land is in good shape. Is it timothy hay or is it wheat? Would seed next year? If wheat, should I grow way to milk a cow the two front teats across?—E. F. B., Ontario, or angling road.

The standard for alfalfa is five pounds of seed per acre. If it is intended to mow for seed next year, it is intended to cut for hay, five pounds of timothy seed might be added.

Most good milkers prefer to milk out the front teats first, then the back ones. As a general rule, the two front quarters contain approximately the same amount of milk and the two

Alfalfa Enquiries

What is the best variety of alfalfa? I set some 20 lbs. with my red clover and timothy seed. I don't know what variety the alfalfa was. It came out well, where the oats were not so well. In some cases it was 15 inches high. Is it yet too early to tell whether it is winter killed or not? What process do you recommend for preparing the seed bed for alfalfa?—G. R., Missisquoi, Que.

There are only two varieties of alfalfa that will successfully withstand the Canadian winter in the greater portion of Canada: the Canadian originated, the seed of which is largely produced in South-Western Ontario, and the Grimm alfalfa. Both of these varieties have proved hardy when Peruvian or Southern varieties have completely winter killed. Alfalfa seed this year is a scarce

Amattite Roofing
 Sample Free

THERE is a community near here that has found out all about Amattite. It began with a single farmer who wanted to roof a shed on his farm. He had heard that a new roofing had been invented which needed no painting. He found that its name was Amattite and he bought some and laid it. He found that it was just as easy to lay as the old-fashioned painted roofing, and it was sold in rolls with nails and cement supplies free as usual. And he found also that Amattite Roofing instead of costing more as might have been expected, actually cost less than other roofings of much less weight.

After the first winter, he noticed that the Amattite was exactly as good as ever, and after the second winter he was still unable to detect any change in it.

He has other roofings on his farm and he was accustomed to giving them a good heavy coat of paint every two years just as the manufacturers of those roofings urged him to do. He was glad that it was not necessary for him to paint the Amattite roof after the second year. It saved him money and trouble.

He began to tell his neighbors about Amattite, and the local dealer laid in a stock of it. Other farmers began buying it and had the same experience—the roofing gave faultless service year after year with no trouble whatever to the owners.

It is five years since the first Amattite Roofing was laid in that town. Now, Amattite is the principal roofing sold there. It has won its way on its merits.

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(Continued on page 10)

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On a McCormick binder the reel has a wide range of adjustment and handles successfully, tall, short, down or tangled grain. A third packer assists in handling grain that is full of undergrowth or that is very short. The bottoms of the guards are nearly level with bottom of the platform, allowing the platform to be tilted to cut close to the ground without pushing trash ahead of the knives.

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The McCormick local agent will explain these and other important features on the McCormick binders which are built especially to meet Eastern Canadian conditions. You can get catalogues from him, or, by writing the nearest branch house.

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These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.



Our Veterinary Adviser

INJURY TO GROUP—I have a heifer whose rump just in front of the root of her tail has dropped as though she had got a blow with something very heavy. What would you advise me to do with her as I am afraid her calf will not be born alive?—E. M. Adair, Oshawa, Ont.

If your diagnosis is correct nothing can be done. It is possible that a veterinarian might be able to treat successfully if he had the opportunity of making a personal examination.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS—I have a cow that has difficulty in getting up at times. She will try to get up but is unable to do so, and in five minutes time she can get up all right. She freshened March 24. The calf is strong. At first I thought it was her back that was affected, but when she is standing she is all right. The trouble seems to be in her legs.—V. J. B. Hastings Co. Ont.

Purge her with two pounds Epsom salt and one ounce ginger, and follow up with two drams iron vomica three times daily.

GAVE BOILED OIL—In mistake I have given my horse a pint of boiled linseed oil. When I found this mistake, however, I gave him a pint of raw linseed oil. The horse seems to be all right, but would like to know what effect the boiled oil would have on the horse and what would have been the best remedy to follow.—Subscriber, Renfrew Co. Ont.

A pint of boiled oil is not likely to give serious results in a horse. Larger doses might. You would have got quicker and surer results if you had followed it with about eight drams aloes and two drams ginger instead of raw oil.

MAMMITIS—I would like to know how to treat my three-year-old heifer. She has freshened and before freshening I gave her a pint of raw linseed oil. She has swollen up and her udder was very much swollen and flabby but hung down on the side. Since she freshened the inflammation has hardened somewhat. I bathe the udder three times a day with hot water, rubbing with lard afterwards. What do you advise?—J. A. C.

Continue to bathe the udder four or five times daily with hot water, and after bathing massage well and rub well with camphorated oil. Rub the hardened part in front of the udder well once daily with a liniment made of four drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium and four ounces each of alcohol and glycerine.

BRAIN TROUBLE—I have some sheep ailing with the following symptoms: They won't eat or drink anything, and when they start to walk will run in a straight direction. They seemed to take head very high, sometimes moving it up and down, also seem to lift front feet when walking. When first noticed they were frothing at mouth and grinding their teeth.—E. S. Lanark Co. Ont.

The symptoms indicate that condition known as sturdy or Gid, caused by the hydrated or larval form of that species of tape worm known as Taenia Coenuria. In rare cases the hone becomes absorbed, the skin broken and the hydrated escapes, but most cases are fatal. Treatment consists in locating the hydrated, trophaneating the skull and removing it, but the location of the seat of trouble is very difficult. Prevention consists in riding all dogs that frequent the premises of tape worm. As my diagnosis may not be correct it will be wise to have your veterinarian hold a post-mortem and investigate.

Listowel has authorized a \$10,000 loan to the Dominion Milk and Flour Company, Limited. The company proposes to erect a \$35,000 factory for the manufacture of butter and milk powder, having a capacity of 10 tons of milk a day. They state that they will pay 15 to 20 per cent more for the milk than is now being paid by cheese factories.

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on the
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advantage in this structure is largely lost by the of the space that must drive floor. Where entirely as a dairy barn that labor will be so little when they can a circular space in the who have round barns is an advantage well ing. Others again see

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T. O'BROURRE, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Thickness of Planting Corn

How thick should corn be planted? The Ohio Experimental Station has been conducting experiments in this line for the past five years with reference to drilling corn for the silo. Four different distances have been tested,—four, six, 10 and 12 inches. The results varied widely from season to season, but the average for the five years are as follows: Kernels dropped at four inches, 15,74 tons of corn per acre; six inches, 14,27 tons; for 10 inches, 14,11 tons and for 12 inches, 12,87 tons. The total nutrients per acre were as follows: 7,038.0 lbs.; 5,735.9 lbs.; 5,875.8 lbs. and 5,529.4 lbs. The most thickly planted corn produced 497.4 lbs. of protein per acre as compared with 463.3 lbs. in the 12-inch planting. There was also a greater quantity of carbohydrates, fat and crude fibre per acre in the closely planted corn. Referring to their work the experimenters state:

"While these figures favor the four-inch planting, there is one very serious disadvantage in this very thick planting which should be mentioned, viz., the plants do not stand up well. They are so slender that they lodge badly, thus making it difficult, both to cut the corn, even with a harvester, and to handle the bundles after they are cut. It is quite probable that, one year with another, 10 inch planting will prove most satisfactory."

Alfalfa in Quebec

I have recently acquired a large farm in very poor condition. My financial means are limited. What is the best means of improving the soil, which is a gravelly loam on part of the farm and a stony soil producing good crops of corn and grain on the rest. Would this soil grow alfalfa to advantage?—Missquoi Co., Que.

This inquiry is an exceedingly difficult one to reply to without having an opportunity of seeing the farm and sizing up the situation, and the only suggestions I have to offer are the following:

I would strongly advise your correspondent to pick out the best fields on this farm wherose to grow crops—leaving the rest of the land for pasture purposes until he can gradually bring it under the plow and handle it in such manner as to ensure at least some fair return for labor, cultivation, etc.

Alfalfa is likely to do well in Missisquoi county, providing conditions are satisfactory, that is, if the land on which it is sown is well drained and has a fairly open subsoil or is under-drained and lies in such a way that water never rests upon it for any length of time during the winter or the spring. The soil should also be in good condition when the alfalfa is first sown, as otherwise the alfalfa is likely to be poor.

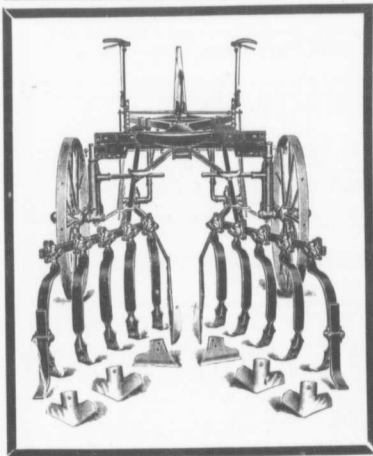
For alfalfa, the land should be well manured and used for some long crop for one year thus affording an opportunity of freeing it from weeds and getting it into a good state of tilth preparatory for the sowing of the alfalfa. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that alfalfa will succeed on poor, badly handled soil, for it will not; and efforts to grow it under such unfavorable conditions invariably mean loss of time, labor and seed.—J. H. G.

A Clover-Cow Query

(Continued from page 7)

hack quarters correspond as to quantity of milk. The quantity of milk to be obtained from the front and back quarters, however, may vary greatly, some cows giving quarters as much milk from the back quarters as from the front quarters; hence the advantage of milking front quarters together and back quarters together.

"Frequent Cultivation
Is An Almost Certain
Insurance of Bumper
Crops."



Cultivate Your Corn!

Cultivate your corn crop frequently. The increase in quantity and quality of yield will pay you a handsome profit for your time and trouble.

To get the best results, it will be to your advantage to do this with a

COCKSHUTT CULTIVATOR

It has a high arched frame, to allow for cultivating even well-advanced crops. Pressure is applied to each section by independent levers—so that the implement must cultivate thoroughly regardless of character of soil.

Teeth are reversible—give extra long service—are easily attached and detached. Either Spring-Tooth or Shovel-Tooth types can be supplied. For harvesting Beans we supply a cultivator with special attachment.

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BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED
SMITH'S FALLS, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, N.B.

"Don't Judge a Cultivator By Its Price—But By Its Service And Its Results."

Orchard and

It is easier to care for before the post.

Cabbage, caulini may get out over the other hardy keep a strap worms. They will

Plant spinach, onions, peas and

vegetables. Start a few

bers and watermel in the cold frame.

The hop vine, a dinal climber, and good annual vines.

Pergolas or sun made not only be growing the wild

over them.

Use plenty of rden. Good cultivat plant food is resp

the "good luck." Many flowering petunias and pot

sown in the open it is well warmed.

Early May is not a few King raspbe

top strawberries, Perfection currants

Prune gooseberries. May if it has not

Take out old, weak shoots that are cro

Protect and show much as possible.

or thickets of brush the birds a nesti

pay for it by catch insects.

Powdery Scab

In Farm and D attention is called

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This disease is wide in Canada. The

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2. Disinfect such any stray disea

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4. Do not plant land which has show possible seed such

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6. Pay special r cleaning, and, if n

tion of implements the disease.

General Fruit

D. Johnson, De

Commis

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Orchard and Garden Notes

It is easier to put up the pea trellis before the peas come up.

Cabbage, cauliflower and kohlrabi may be set out early in May.

Set out strawberries, raspberries and other hardy plants or shrubs.

Keep a sharp lookout for the cut worms. They will soon be active.

Plant spinach, radish, lettuce, onions, peas and other early garden vegetables.

Start a few muskmelons, cucumbers and watermelons in pots or boxes in the cold frame.

The hop vine, wild morning glory, cardinal climber, and morning glory are good annual vines to use as screens.

Pergolas or summer-houses may be made not only beautiful but useful by growing the wild grape or Beta grape over them.

Plenty of manure in the garden. Good cultivation and plenty of plant food is responsible for most of the "good luck."

Many flowering annuals, such as petunias and portulacas, may be sown in the open ground as soon as it is well warmed.

Early May is not too late to set out a few King raspberries, Senator Dutch strawberries, Beta grapes, or Perfection currants.

Prune gooseberries and currants in May if it has not already been done. Take out old, weak wood and any new shoots that are crowding.

Protect and shelter the birds as much as possible. A few windbreaks or thickets of brush on the farm give the birds a nesting-place and they pay for it by catching many injurious insects.

Powdery Scab of Potatoes

In Farm and Dairy this week attention is called to a circular recently got out from Ottawa dealing with powdery scab of potatoes. This disease is wide spread over Eastern Canada. The following is a summary of recommendations for the control of powdery scab:

1. Use only "seed" from a crop free from the disease.
2. Disinfect such "seed" to destroy any stray disease germs.
3. Use land known to be free from the disease. In most areas this will have to be land not previously planted to potatoes.
4. Do not plant potatoes again in land which has had the disease. If possible seed such land down to grass.
5. Isolate the crop from any field showing the disease, and take all possible precautions to avoid the spores from this crop spreading where they infect other potatoes.
6. Pay special attention to the cleaning, and, if necessary, disinfection of implements which may carry the disease.

General Fruit Conditions

D. Johnson, Dominion Fruit Commissioner

In the province of Nova Scotia fruit trees have come through the winter in good condition, with no apparent injury to either buds or branches. The trees are that an excellent apple crop will be harvested, inasmuch as the trees are well set with blossom buds. It has been reported that the conditions during last winter and this spring coincide almost exactly with those which preceded the season of

1911, when the record crop of Nova Scotia was harvested. The weather still remains cool and the trees are somewhat late in coming out.

In the province of Ontario the conditions are generally favorable. The early winter was very mild, but during January and February severe cold weather was experienced throughout the entire province and a great deal of damage was done to the peach crop in the Niagara district. All other varieties of fruit seem to have withstood injury and the buds have set for a good crop. There have been reports of a probable shortage of plums in the province of Ontario. It is not unlikely that such a condition will prevail, inasmuch as the crop harvested last year was a very heavy one, and one which might almost be considered exceptional.

British Columbia reports a very mild winter and practically no injury in any of the fruit sections. The spring has been one of the earliest experienced for many years. The general prospects are that a large crop of all varieties of fruit will be produced.—Commissioner's Report.

Formalin Bath for Potatoes

N. Goodhill, Kent Co., N.B.

Potato Scab is becoming a serious disease in the high orchard, and I understand is more or less prevalent throughout Canada. Hence the importance of treating all seed potatoes before planting. Here is my method.

I make a solution of one pint of formalin to 30 gallons of water. Sacks of potatoes are then immersed for one and one-half hours in this solution, the container being an oil barrel. The potatoes are then spread out on the barn floor and allowed to dry. As soon as dry they are cut and planted. This formalin bath does not cost much, and I have found it an effectual preventative of potato scab.

Income from Ten-Acre Orchard

Just what are the profits or losses from an average orchard? The only possible way to obtain an absolutely correct reckoning is to add up the expenses for the whole life of the trees and subtract from the total income. This plan might have been feasible for Methuselah or others of his long-lived generation, but in our short span of life with the trees living as long as we do, it will not work. Prof. U. D. Hedrick, of the New York Experiment Station, in coming to a conclusion on the profits of orcharding, has divided the life of an orchard into seven periods of 10 years each. He derives his figures from a 10-acre orchard conducted by the State Experiment Station. He reduces his costs to the rate per barrel of apples. Here are his results:

Interest on investment	21.40
Taxes	1.30
Pruning	6.50
Spraying	3.50
Watering	9.50
Superintending orchard	2.30
Picking, packing, sorting and hauling	24.40
Total costs	80.90

Of all the first and second apples from this orchard have been packed in barrels, each barrel costing on an average of 36 cts. each, making a total charge against the barrels of \$129. The average price received

for the past 10 years has been \$2.60 for first and second barrel stock and 67 cts. a barrel for evaporator and cider stock. The final calculation Prof. Hedrick has made places the profits per acre at \$93.74, making a dividend on the investment of \$500 or 18 1/2 per cent. In summing up the results of this experiment in a recent number of The New England Homestead, Prof. Hedrick writes:

"The profits of this orchard are probably many times greater than those from the average plantation in New York. Indeed I suspect that if we had the financial history of every apple tree in New York we would find that the total cost of all quite equal receipts from all,—in other words, many are losing and few are winning."

POULTRY



Age to Market Laying Stock

A. Powell, Peel Co., Ont.

Shall we replace our laying stock each year with pullets, or shall we carry the yearling hens over for another year or two? This is an old question and I do not believe there is any definite consensus of opinion for either one side or the other. In trying to come to a conclusion as to which is the best course to follow, there are three factors to be considered—breeding value, egg laying power and the advantageous marketing of the discarded fowl.

Of the first I do not consider that there is any question. The breeding value of the fowl is usually better as a yearling than as a pullet. The eggs are larger and stronger and it has been my observation that larger chicks are generally produced. The vigor of the offspring does not decrease until the fowl is three or four years old at least. Hence where one follows the trapping-system and discovers that certain fowls have great egg-producing ability, he should hold to these fowls because of their breeding value until they are four years old at least. This argument of course does not apply where eggs for hatching are purchased each spring.

THE EGG LAYING FACTOR

In the case of laying fowl we may take it as a general rule that the older a bird becomes the less eggs will she lay. In fact, in the 12 months following the first egg that a laying hen produces more eggs than it does in the second year. Therefore a flock composed entirely of pullets will show a higher average annual production. We must take into consideration, however, the cost of rearing a pullet to laying age and balance this against the decreased number of eggs that the more mature fowl will lay. As a general rule I believe that on this basis alone the yearling fowl will show a greater profit on its year's production. I believe it a safe rule to decide that profitable production ceases at the end of the second year.

In marketing old fowl I like to sell them at the season of the year when they will bring the greatest price. If we replace our laying stock every year it is almost necessary to market the discarded fowl in the fall when the pullets are starting to lay, as if we marketed earlier we would be left without eggs for several months. At the same time the Canadian market is highest earlier in the season or about April 15. May 1. Take the last year for example. I

find that on looking back over Farm and Dairy that on the Thanksgiving market in Toronto dressed fowl were quoted at 12 to 15 cts. On the Christmas market dressed fowl were 10 to 13 cts. Going back to the April market, however, we find dressed fowl quoted at 16 to 18 cts., the same quotations holding in May and June.

My plan is to replace 50 per cent of the old fowl each year. Hence my flock is half pullets and half yearlings. The pullets are carried until the third spring after they are hatched, when they are marketed on the highest market of the year.

I am aware that this problem of when to market laying stock does not worry many farmers. On a great many farms laying stock are simply allowed to stay around until they die of old age or disease. To those of us, however, who wish to make as much money out of our poultry as possible, it is a mighty important question.

The Raising of Geese

How should I care for goose eggs and young goslings? How should I feed them and at what age should I put them in the water? Will they do well in the yard where they will have access to green grass and running water? How long must a goose set before putting eggs under her? How long should the eggs be incubated? Is it necessary to wrap them in wool and turn them every day? How often must geese be piped? How long should the summer? Would it be alright to keep the young geese in the year's egg to mate with an old goose or gander? My goose are the Toulouse breed.—D. E. M. York Co., N.B.

Goose eggs for hatching should be kept in a cool place. It is not absolutely necessary that they should be kept in wool, but they should be turned every day. This is to prevent the thread which connects the germ with the yolk from becoming broken or weakened by the egg staying in one position too long. When the goose has laid her setting of eggs (the Toulouse geese lay from 30 to 45) allow her to make her nest. It is better to have the nest where she laid the eggs as geese become much attached to one place. The eggs can be placed under her as soon as she is ready to set. They will hatch in from 28 to 30 days. At the end of about three weeks watch for a chance when the goose is off the nest and wet the eggs in lukewarm water. This is to soften the shell so that the gosling may get out more easily.

When the goslings have hatched out they will not require any attention for the first day. During the first week feed them a little bread soaked in milk. Do not feed them bread too wet. By this time they will be able to get along on the grass, which is their natural food. The yard you mention will be a splendid place to keep them. Let them get to the water as soon as they want it.

It is better to mate young geese by pairs with young ganders in the fall of the year. It is advisable not to keep a gander over four or five years of age. We do not know that it is necessary to pick geese during any particular number of times during the summer.

A Successful Poultry Woman.—Miss Gracie Tibbitts, of Cowansville, Que., this last year shipped to Robertson & Son, Montreal, from 100 hens, 1,330 doz. eggs. She also supplied a family of four with eggs, sold upwards of \$100 worth of chickens and old hens. On figuring up receipts, Miss Tibbitts finds that she has a net profit of \$1.50 a hen, after paying for the feed. Miss Tibbitts is enlarging her stock for the coming season. Her eggs averaged about 33 cts. a dozen the year round for 1913.

Agricultural Legislation in Ontario for 1914

THE session of the Legislature just passed has been marked by agricultural legislation which greatly strengthens the agricultural department in the different lines of work being carried on.

One of the bills passed places the work of the District Representatives upon a statutory basis; formerly this branch of the work was covered by regulation only.

In a number of counties publicity associations have been formed to advertise the resources of the county. Formerly the expenses connected with this work had to be provided for by the county council or by public spirited citizens. The County Publicity Act provides for the payment of one-third of the cost of this work by the Department of Agriculture, with a limit of \$1,000 for the total cost for any one year. This Act should provide considerable encouragement for this kind of work, which is likely to do more to

check the exodus from the farm to the city than any other one line of endeavor on the part of the Department.

STALLION LEGISLATION

"The Ontario Stallion Act" was considerably strengthened by amendments passed at the session just closed. Heretofore, while the enrollment of all stallions was compulsory, inspection was optional with the owner. The result was that unless a man felt quite sure in his own mind that his horse would pass inspection he would not present him for inspection. The result was that the man who paid for inspection, while he received a certificate stating that his horse had been inspected and was approved did not receive full value for his money as the man who with an unsound horse could have him enrolled without inspection. When a horse was enrolled without inspection the certificate issued to him did not mention the disease or malformation, which he quite frequently had. After

Appropriations in Aid of Agriculture in Ontario

Comparative statement of appropriations made for different lines of agricultural work through the Ontario Department of Agriculture for 1913 and 1914:

	1913	1914
Civil Government, Printing Reports, Bulletins, Statistics, etc	\$79,700 00	\$69,218 13
Agricultural College	363,366 00	395,658 00
Institutes	185,925 00	183,300 00
Agricultural and Horticultural Societies	51,500 00	54,125 00
Live Stock Branch	41,025 00	41,200 00
Plant Industry	64,000 00	64,175 00
Dairy Branch	62,988 50	64,175 00
Fruit Branch	141,000 00	140,775 00
Colonization and Immigration	148,820 00	208,300 00
Ontario Veterinary College	40,600 00	40,600 00
District Representatives	10,000 00	10,000 00
Demonstration Farms	10,000 00	10,000 00
	\$1,160,574 50	\$1,252,132 75

August 1st of this year inspection becomes one of the requirements for enrollment. Further amendments give notice that after 1916 no grade stallion which is found to have any of the

diseases or malformations mentioned in the regulations under the Act shall be allowed to be enrolled or be offered for service, and after 1918 no grade stallion sound or unsound shall be allowed to be offered for service. The amendment outlined gives Ontario one of the best stallion acts in America.

Formerly when a man allowed his bull to run at large and the bull got a neighbor's pure bred cow in calf the neighbor had to take action for trespass, he wished to recover damages. By the "Protection of Pure Bred Cattle Act" the owner of any bull running at large is subject to a penalty of \$25, and the owner of a cow got in calf by him is entitled to full damages recoverable under the provisions of the "Ontario Summary Convictions Act." This makes the recovery of damages more simple and makes the running at large of a bull an offense, which it was not so considered formerly.

"THE DEBENTURE ACT" AMENDED

Amendments made to the "The Drainage Act" empower a township to borrow funds for this purpose up to \$40,000, instead of \$10,000, formerly, and for purposes of repayment the debentures may be issued repayable in 10 to 20 years, as the municipality may elect. Formerly the debentures ran for 30 years, and the council had no option. The only undesirable change made is in the rate of interest, which is raised from four to five per cent.—J. E. R.

Not Favorable to National Show

The directors of the Canadian National Exhibition are not favorable to the holding of a second National Live Stock Horticultural and Dairy Show such as was held on their grounds last November. The directors were unanimously of the opinion that such a show is not in the interest of the Canadian National Exhibition, and being a duplication of the fair at Guelph, it is not needed. They feared that it was the show to be a success from the standpoint of attendance, which it was not last year, the result would be to detract from the already successful Canadian National Exhibition. If it does not succeed it will be a continual source of expense and strain on the city's finances.

The directors advocated that nothing be done until the plans of the Government for the holding of a National show should be made known, in which case the directors were quite willing that the city should place the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition at the disposal of the Government for the holding of such a show.

A lazy boy can kill more time with a hoe than weeds.

Take a vacation. Let the world run itself as it must when you are dead.

Dr. Malte

Dr. Malte, of Mental Farm, was the son of Prof. C. S. G. He believed it time in the western Canada going in more for would want a foal rely on. Alfalfa need. The variety out ones worth called Baltic strain Grimm's, and farmer's name would start with.

Dr. Malte thought, by applying methods of selection the capacity of a duce seed and qualities. Hybrid breeds in animals, sterility. He has the examination



A Single Alfalfa

This old alfalfa plant falls and on the large farm, shows why stand drought better than other farm crop the system as is heretofore

Some were pastured. Plants which well would give produce good producers of

Millet for Dairy

What place does millet see for the dairy cow, compare with clover, hay, it be sown?—E. O. Parton

Hay from millet grass, when well fed for feeding as dry for Millet, however, is not lean, and for a heavy its value is doubtful should more than six be fed daily. It can with clover, being excellent composition. In fact, a complementary millet because clover lean.

Perhaps the best use of the dairy farm is as Seed in June when it is quite warm at the need to the acre. The not just as it is coming. We would suggest writer that if millet sown for roughage it be exercised in feeding. One should be tempted that purpose. In several situated cases millet has been known as which often results fatal.

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- Sky Pilot
- Man from Glenarry
- Glenarry School Days
- The Prospector
- The Foreigner

Books by Marlan Keith:

- Duncan Polite
- Treasure Valley
- Lisbeth of the Dale

By J. J. Bell:
Whither Thou Goest

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The hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread

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Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes)	2.50
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry)	2.50

CEREALS	Per 98-lb. bag
Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 5-lb. bag)	.25
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag)	2.50
Family Gormeal (per 98-lb. bag)	2.25

FEEDS	Per 100-lb. bag
"Bullrush" Bran	\$1.30
"Bullrush" Middlings	1.35
Extra White Middlings	1.45
"Tower" Feed Flour	1.60
"Cem" Feed Flour	1.75
Whole Manitoba Oats	1.50
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats	1.55
Manitoba Feed Barley	1.40
Barley Meal	1.25
Chopped Oats	1.55
Feed Wheat	1.65

Prices on Ton Lots. We cannot make any reduction on above prices, even on purchase five or ten tons. The only reduction from the above prices would be on carload orders.

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

The Campbell Flour Mills Co. Ltd.

(WEST) TORONTO - ONTARIO

Dr. Malte Talks Alfalfa

Dr. Malte, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, who led in the discussion of Prof. Zuzita's paper at the C. S. G. A. Convention, said he believed it to be a critical time in the history of farming in western Canada, as farmers were going in more for stock raising they would want a fodder plant they could rely on. Alfalfa would furnish this need. The variegated kinds were the only ones worth trying out. The so-called Baltic strain was identical with Grimm's, and simply bears the farmer's name who got Grimm seed to start with.

Dr. Malte thought it would be possible, by applying the C. S. G. A. methods of selection, to improve both the capacity of alfalfa plants to produce seed and its fodder yielding qualities. Hybrids in plants, like hybrids in animals, have a tendency to sterility. He had observed this in the examination of alfalfa plants.



A Single Alfalfa Plant

This old alfalfa plant, dug from an alfalfa field on the Iowa Agricultural College farm, shows why this crop can withstand drought better than any other common farm crop. Do you know of any other farm crop that has such a root system as is here illustrated?

Some were pistillate and some staminate. Plants which produced seed well would give progeny that would be good producers of seed.

Millet for Dairy Cows

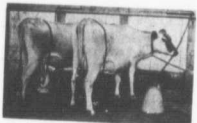
What place does millet take as roughage for the dairy cow? How does it compare with clover hay? When should it be grown?—E. C., Perth Co., Ont.

Hay from millet or Hungarian grass, when well preserved, is useful for feeding as dry forage once a day. Millet, however, is not rich in protein, and for a heavy milking cow its value is doubtful. In no case should more than six or eight pounds be fed daily. It cannot be compared with clover, being exactly opposite in its composition. In fact, clover hay is a complementary roughage to millet because clover is rich in protein.

Perhaps the best use for millet on the dairy farm is as a soiling crop. Seed in June when the weather is quite warm at the rate of 50 lbs. of seed to the acre. The crop should be cut just as it is coming into blossom.

We would suggest to our subscribers that if millet be grown and stored for roughage that great care be exercised in feeding it to horses if one should be tempted to use it for that purpose. In several well authenticated cases millet has brought on a disease known as millet disease, which often results fatally.

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TRACK COUPLINGS, ea.	.15
TRACK BUMPERS, ea.	.10
SLING LIPPER, ea.	1.40
SHORT SLINGS, 2-Hope,	2.60
Per Set	2.60
SHORT SLINGS, 3-Hope,	3.50
Per Set	3.50
SLAT SLINGS, 4 Ft., Per	5.50
Set	5.50
SLAT SLINGS, 5 Ft., Per	8.25
SHIH PULLEY	1.75
PULLEYS, ea.	.25
FLOOR HOOKS, 3/4-in., ea.	.08
PITCH HOOK, ea.	.20
PITLLEY HOISTER, ea.	.15
HANGER STEEL TRACK	.07
HANGER WOOD TRACK	.07
BRACKETS	.06

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New York Office—256 6th Avenue

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 16,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 17,000 to 18,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full distribution rates.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

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

Refuses shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honest business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Limited

PETERBORO, ONT.

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

An Injustice to Breeders

WHAT do the breeders of pure bred live stock in Canada think of the policy of the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in distributing pure bred sires over Canada practically free of cost?

Of one thing there can be no question: The Live Stock Branch, in inaugurating their policy, were inspired by a sincere desire to benefit the farmers of Canada by improving the stock of the country. Seeing the need of pure bred sires in almost every community, the Live Stock Commissioner decided that aid could best be given by supplying each community with sires practically free of charge. The Commissioner deserves all credit for his good intentions, and it was the knowledge of his sincerity that deterred many from at first opposing his well-intended scheme. On more mature consideration, however, many are coming to regard the policy as class legislation and favoring strongly of paternalism.

Had the breeders of Canada a monopoly of the pure bred trade and been in the practice of "holding up" needy farmers for several times the real value of pure bred sires, we could understand why the Government should take a hand in the business. As it is, however, far from being a monopoly, the trade in pure bred live stock is characterized by the keenest competition, and pure bred sires may be had at a price that affords only a reasonable return to the breeder. If the Government is to enter this field and supply sires free of cost, the incentive to breed and sell first-class cattle, horses, sheep and swine will be largely removed.

We doubt if the Government's policy will be of great permanent benefit to even the people whom it is designed to benefit. Advantages that come without effort are not appreciated and seldom used. The best progress is always that

which comes from the initiative of the people themselves. We do not want to develop in this country the tendency to lean on the Government that is so characteristic of some European peoples. We know that in older countries this policy of paternalism has tended to rob the people of their independence and ability to help themselves. And what is the policy of the Live Stock Branch if not paternalistic? Is it not also an undue interference with the business of hundreds of breeders of pure bred stock throughout Canada?

Toll of the Ocean Combine

THE Ocean Freight Combine has recently been brought into the limelight by the very plain speaking of a Conservative member of Parliament in the House at Ottawa. This combine, in which are pooled the interests of all the great shipping companies plying between Europe and America, exacted from Canadian farmers last year \$6,000,000 on their wheat alone. This toll was accomplished by an advance in rates of four and three-quarter cents a bushel over the average rate of the previous five years. In 1907 the rate per bushel on wheat from New York to Liverpool was three and one-quarter cents; in 1908, three and one-eighth cents; in 1909, three and one-quarter cents; in 1910, three cents; in 1911, four cents; and in 1912, seven and three-eighths cents. In 1913 the rates charged ranged as high as nine and three-quarter cents a bushel. The figures from Montreal to Liverpool are approximately the same. Chairman Drayton of the Railway Commission was appointed to look into this combine, and he reported that it would be difficult to bring it under government control in that the ocean is an international highway and under the control of no one government.

Such a condition of affairs calls for drastic measures. This combine is hindering trade both ways. We have noted the increases in rates on wheat. Increases on other lines of merchandise have also been heavy. No private individual would attempt to compete with this combine backed as they are by the railway interests. It would seem that the only way in which relief can be afforded to Canadian shippers is by the establishment of a government-owned line.

Were the Canadian Government to buy a few freighters and enter into competition with the combine, their action would not be without precedent. Fifteen years ago the Russian Government established a line of steamers between their seaports and London, with the result that the agricultural products of Russia now hold a foremost place in the London market. Last September Brazil bought out a large steamship line issuing a loan of \$10,000,000 for the purpose. It would seem that some such measure as this is necessary to break the power of the Atlantic combine.

Where the Danger Lies

ON three successive days recently, Toronto papers told tragic stories of farm life and all with the same setting—a "nice, kind bull that wouldn't hurt anyone" and a too trustful owner. In all three cases the results of over-confidence in handling the bull resulted fatally.

Such tragedies as these are altogether too common. Have you noticed that in practically all cases that result fatally the bull was considered safe? There is little danger from a bull that is recognized as "ugly." We are careful in handling him and never give him a chance to do us injury. The lesson that we need to learn, however, is that all bulls are potential man killers and we cannot be too watchful in dealing with them.

When Eliminating Middlemen

IT takes special training to successfully run a city retail store. The Colorado Fruit Growers who joined the Apple Growers' Exchange of Denver, have paid heavily for this piece of information. They, however, got their knowledge by experience. The rest of us can get the same knowledge cheaper if we will profit by the mistakes of these Colorado men.

Briefly, the plan of the Exchange was to establish apple stores in some of the larger Colorado cities, deal directly with the consumer and entirely eliminate middlemen's profits. The growers forg that it takes special training to make a success in a mercantile line. They did not have this training and consequently their own stores did not handle the fruit as economically as did the commission merchants. They found that the middlemen are not robbers and that, for the most part, they are giving good service for the commissions charged.

There may be exceptional cases where middlemen are pocketing more than their share of the consumer's dollar, but if farmers' unions are going to replace these middlemen with their own agents they must be as skilled in business as are the middlemen they are attempting to replace. Few of us have any idea of the risks and losses that are met by the dealers who stand between us and the consumer. The legitimate place of cooperative dealing is between farmer and dealer. In few cases can cooperation bridge the entire gap between producer and consumer, unless it be where the consumers organize to meet the producer half way.

Land Taxation in Denmark

THE Organized Farmers of Canada have repeatedly requested the partial or entire abolition of taxes on labor or its products, and the levying of revenue for public purposes by a tax on the unimproved value of land. It will come, therefore, as a pleasant surprise to many Canadians to learn that the farmers of Denmark have been agitating for exactly the same reform as we have. In Denmark over 300,000 voting farmers have over and over again adopted the following resolution in their national and district conventions:

"The Danish peasant farmers demand the earliest possible abolition of all duties and taxes levied upon consumption or assessed in proportion to income on labor, and in lieu thereof they demand that a tax be imposed on the value of the land, which value is not due to any individual effort, but is derived from the growth and development of the community."

Denmark has long been held up to us as an example of the all-sufficiency of cooperation and education. The Danes themselves evidently hold no false illusions as to the sufficiency of these measures. They realize that their rural problems will never be solved while the products of labor are taxed and land, by virtue of the light taxation on it, is allowed to absorb in its capitalized value all of the benefits of thrift and intelligence. In the solutions of our mutual problems it is pleasant to learn that we farmers of Canada see eye to eye with our Danish brethren.

Farm Furrows

Worry kills more people than work. It is an optimist.

Young grass is water grass. Cattle on pasture should not have stable feeding discontinued immediately the cows are turned out.

Farming isn't a "get-rich-quick" proposition, but the farmer who owns his farm is as sure of three square meals a day as the millionaire in his mansion. Such independence is worth something

A Ple

THE editor of a well known national acquaintance told me that Yorked to have more sight of the car w other part of the such a recommendation perhaps a few pal from a man fro not be out of pl

Painting was at simple operation on the member when al ary was a whiteo some lime and wat mix it in. Paintin proposition in tow calling in a painte and setting him to

On the farm the become more compl something better th of our fathers, and to have a profession of our work. Muc fact, the incomes f even in York counti to give us that co cost that is chara town residents. W painting ourselves;

FACTORY MIXED PAINTS. In painting my h ways use oil paint paints of an inferior wise I would adv mixed paints be purvants of factory-m many. It must be paint made and laboratory formula,

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Yet the Advertising

How could it be statements apparently other. Yet the advertising of one full business men. He vice so much given to manufacturers in general. I used extensively in a where he had a great He says:

"I have run these continually in our fa papers, and have yet first order by mail, e any of my agents in villages for a year advertised. However hammering is increa splendidly from month

"And I want to exp that the merchant mu to get mail orders fr zone, or from the loc established agencies. M satisfied that the busn ers will never buy there is a chance to see beforehand. The customer self. 'Wait, go in town I must go in Jones has that is such in the implement line.' ly buys and says nothing seen the advertisement being certainly paye you may not trace dir the papers you use. Y your judgment in pic by the territory they c class of people that read GOOD HOMES always Farm Papers. The w arms will receive Y through. FARM AND A Paper Farmers S

A Plea for Ready Mixed Paints

Jacob Mellis, York Co., Ont.

THE editor of Farm and Dairy, with whom I can claim a personal acquaintance, once remarked to me that York Co., Ont., seemed to have more painted barns in sight of the car windows than any other part of the province. With such a recommendation from the editor perhaps a few painting suggestions from a man from York county may not be out of place.

Painting was at one time a very simple operation on the farm. I can remember when it was necessary was a whitewash brush with some lime and water and a barrel to mix it in. Painting is still an easy proposition in town. It consists in getting a painter, getting his price and setting him to work.

On the farm the proposition has become more complicated. We want something better than the whitewash of our fathers, and we cannot afford to have a professional painter do all of our work. Much as I regret the fact, the incomes from our farms, even in York county, are not sufficient to give us the fine indifference to cost that is characteristic of many town residents. We must do our painting ourselves; but how?

FACTORY MIXED THE BEST

In painting my house I would always use oil paints and never oil paints of an inferior grade. Likewise I would advocate that ready mixed paints be purchased. The advantages of factory-mixed paint are many. It must be self-evident that a paint made and mixed under a laboratory formula, with the aid of

the most up-to-date methods, must be better than that mixed at a hardware with the materials purchased at the nearest hardware store. Of course they will cost a little more per gallon, but even then it is superior economy to buy the mixed paints for they are more finely ground than can be done by hand, and the covering capacity is consequently much greater.

There are various paints made for various purposes. I would use the best grades of mixed paints on the house. For steel or iron work special grades of paint are required. The first coat or primer should contain a much larger proportion of oil than succeeding coats, as the main point of this coat is to fill the pores of the wood, and they may as well absorb linseed oil as the more expensive white lead. Some companies have special primer paints, but I have found it quite satisfactory to thin the ordinary run of factory-mixed paint by adding more linseed oil.

CHEAP PAINTS FOR BARN

For barn paints we do not need such a fine job, and the red barns of York county which attracted the attention of the editor of Farm and Dairy are painted in many ways. The cheap grades of ready mixed paint are used in many cases, and of course give a fine looking job, but a few, however, are using paint powders, or what are known as cold water paints, and they too give a good effect. Still others use home-made paints for the barn, the principal constituents of which are cement, whiting or coloring matter and water. I am not very familiar with the formula for these home-made paints, but I know of one neighbor who makes a green paint by using Paris Green and a little lamp black to give the color effect. Where cement is used in the paint it must be applied immediately after mixing or the cement will harden and be worthless.

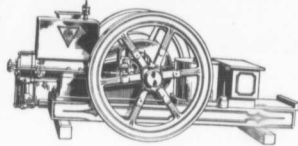
While most of our barns are painted in one color I prefer a combination of colors. A white barn with green trimmings or red trimmings looks fine. A red barn looks best with white trimmings on the door casings, eave troughs and so forth. White and slate make a good combination for barn painting also. The main point, however, is to paint. There is no reason why the barns of Ontario should so generally be blot on the landscape.

Choosing the Stallion

As the spring season draws near, the progressive farmer who keeps brood mares is confronted with the problem of choosing a stallion to which to breed. In many cases it is merely a question of eliminating the worst as there are many communities that are not supplied with a good stallion. In many other cases, however, the saving of five dollars on a service fee plays an all too important part. A saving of \$5 on a service fee often means a loss of \$100 or more when the colt is two years old.

When looking at a stallion it is well to ask yourself, "How much would he be worth as a gelding? If his colts are like him, will they be good market geldings? How much improvement will be made when bred to the average farm mares?" The answer to these questions will decide whether the horse is a suitable sire or not. In answering them it should be kept in mind that good feet and legs are the first essential of a marketable horse. If the stallion does not have them he cannot be expected to produce them in his offspring.

Alpha Gas Engines Are Farm Burden Bearers



The "Alpha" is a good engine for any purpose, but because there is no "mystery" in either its construction or operation it is ideal for farm use.

It isn't built of rough castings and high grade watch, put together like a stove. It's built more like a high grade watch. It starts and runs on a slow speed magneto. That means you have no batteries to fuss with or to exhaust themselves.

You just give it a supply of gasoline or kerosene, oil it up, give it a pull and away it goes and saves your wood, cuts your fodder, grinds your feed, pumps your water, runs your cream separator or your washing machine, or anything else you want it to do. No worry, no bother, no tinkering — just plug along like a steady well-broken horse.

Every farmer ought to have an "Alpha." Send for new catalog.

You Could Buy an IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

every year and still be money ahead.

If you keep cows or raise stock you are losing money every year you try to get along without a silo.

Get our Silo Book and learn how to make more money with silage.



DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

AD. TALK CCKLIX

NOT FOR SALE

Yet the Advertising was Successful!

How could it be possible! The statements apparently disprove each other. Yet such is the paradox in the advertising of one of our successful business men. He followed the advice so much given to merchants and manufacturers in general, and advertised extensively in the Province, where he had a great many agents. He says:

"I have run these advertisements continually in our farm and county papers, and have yet to receive the first order by mail, either here or at any of my agents in the towns and villages for a year or other article advertised. However, my continual hammering is increasing business splendidly from month to month."

"And I want to emphasize the fact that the merchant must not expect to get mail orders from his local zone, or from the local zone of his established agencies. Moreover, I am satisfied that the best rural customer will never buy by mail where there is a chance to see the goods beforehand. The customer says to himself: 'What the first time I go to town I must go in and see what Jones has that is such a good thing in the implement line.' He apparently buys and says nothing about having seen the advertisement. Advertising certainly pays, even though you may not trace direct results to the papers you use. You must use your judgment in picking out these by the territory they cover, and the class of people that read them."

GOOD HOMES always invite Good Farm Papers. The wealthy dairy farmer will receive your message through "FARM AND DAIRY."

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

You Can Solve the Problem of raising young calves ECONOMICALLY by using



Gardiner's Calf Meal

THE PERFECT CREAM SUBSTITUTE

along with your separated milk, this is no experiment but has been proven successful by thousands of our customers.

The good reports from the users of our Calf Meal which are coming to us every day are our best guarantee as to the value of our Calf Meal for raising calves. Our Calf Meal prevents scours, in fact we have several customers who have given us positive proof that our Calf Meal has cured bad cases of scouring in their calves.

Why not give it a trial? If your dealer does not handle our meal write direct for our Special offer of a trial sack of 100 lbs. prepaid to your nearest station.

Save the Young Chick

One of the greatest sources of revenue in poultry raising is to be able to bring the maximum number of young chicks from the hatch on to full maturity. This can be done by feeding

Gardiner's Baby Chick Food

to the baby chicks for the first few weeks until they are old enough to take larger grain when they may be fed our Chick Food. Put up in 25-lb. packages or in 5-lb., 10-lb. and 100-lb. bags. Ask for our special prices of assorted orders of 500 lbs. of our Calf Meal and Poultry Foods. Manufactured by

GARDINER BROS., SARNIA, ONT.



RECOLLECT that trifles make perfection, and that perfection is no trifles.—Michael Angelo

"Inasmuch,"

By MRS. F. E. SHEPHERD, Stalwart, Sask.

LITTLE Mrs. Graham walked past the big house once more. To tell the truth, she felt quite nervous now that she was close to it. It had seemed easy enough while sitting out on the verandah talking it over with Father, who invariably let her do exactly as she wished, but now, standing close to the house, the brass letters "Children's Orphanage" seemed almost alive, and to use her own expression, she felt "quite scared."

Suppose the matron should be one of those big, grand-looking women, or suppose she was kind of "cross-like," or perhaps she might not be even there at all, and her long journey would have been taken in vain. Well, well, she had just got to find out anyway; she wouldn't go back empty-handed if she could help it, so taking her courage in both hands, she walked up the steps and rang the bell.

She would not have felt so timid if she had known what a sweet-looking old lady she was, dressed in a pretty gray dress, with gray hair draped softly with chiffon, half concealing her gray hair, and kind, gentle eyes—she made a picture at which many turned to look.

After a while the door opened and a tall Irish girl stood looking down at her.

"Is the matron in?" asked Mrs. Graham hurriedly. "And is she disengaged? Could I see her for a few minutes?"

"Why, shure she is," was the reply in a brogue so broad that you could cut it with a knife.

"Come right in," she ushered Mrs. Graham into a pretty little sitting room.

"Sit ye down while I go and tell her."

The room was plainly furnished, but had a look of home about it. Several pictures hung on the walls. The piano stood open. A canary was singing in its cage and the rocking chair looked inviting. "I guess everything will be all right," murmured Mrs. Graham sitting bolt upright on the edge of a chair, "it generally is when I have prayed about anything as much as I have this."

In a very few minutes the door opened and a pleasant faced young woman came into the room. She smiled at the motherly looking old lady, who looked up, now quite reassured.

"Good morning. You are the matron, I am sure."

"Yes," was the quiet answer. "I have come to see," said the visitor, "whether you have any little children, you know, who you want adopted by somebody, because Father and I thought if you had we would very much like to have one, now the boys and girls have grown up. We would

be very kind to it," she added, glancing almost appealingly up at the matron's smiling face.

"I should think you look as if you would be very kind to anything or anybody," was the quiet reply, "but



A Wonderful Beautiful Effect Easily and Cheaply Attained
This arch of Dorothy Perkins roses marks the entrance to the garden of Wm. Harry, Horton Co. Ont. The trellis is an easily constructed, home-made affair. Rose bushes of this variety may be had at small outlay from any nursery man. Truly the effect is worth the effort.

you had better come up and see the babies first. Most of them are having their morning nap, but I daresay that some of the little monkeys are awake; they generally are."

She led the way upstairs to a large room that had been fitted up as a nursery. Two nurses in spotless white uniform were in charge. There were six or eight cots in the room each containing a tiny baby, most of them fast asleep.

Tears sprang to the visitor's eyes as she gazed first at one and then at another of the little occupants.

"Don't they look sweet," she whispered; and to think that none of them have either father or mother! Oh, nurse, may I take him up and hold him a minute?"—as one little face puckered up and showed unmistakable signs of crying. "Lo! let me!"

"Why certainly you may," answered the oldest woman of the two, "and if you care to you can be quite a help while Nurse Phillips goes out for her half hour's walk." She generally goes about this time. And lifting the baby gently she placed it in Mrs. Graham's arms.

She nodded to the younger nurse who slipped out of the room, glad to

have someone she could chat to in the meantime.

"Well, I shall have to leave you for a few minutes, too," remarked the matron. "I have a board-room meeting on soon and must have a look around to see everything is in ship-shape order."

She hustled away. A faint wail rose from the adjoining room.

"That is one of the older babies," said the other remaining nurse; "you can't often depend on a dozen babies sleeping two consecutive hours, you know. I will go and see which one it is."

Left alone, Mrs. Graham hugged the little one who was holding closer to her, and the tears which she had been holding back, fell like rain.

"Oh, baby, baby," she murmured; "pretty little dear; how like old times it would be if I could have you for my very own. Your little dark head—just like my own babies used to have, only they have all grown so big, too big to nurse, and, although they are awfully good children and think there is

nothing, "why you must remind the child of its grandmother. Give me the little baby white you take him more comfortably."

"No, no," I really can't part with this one; indeed I can't nurse; he reminds me so of my own babies. Bobbie is a pretty little fellow—and just the size my husband wanted me to bring, only I want this tiny one so much. See, I can hold them both at once, and she said the action of the word, to Bobbie's huge delight.

"Dear, dear," said Nurse rather fully, "I am really disappointed. Let you know, when I saw you walking up and down outside, I wondered if you were after one of our babies, and if so I meant to see if you wouldn't take Bobbie. And now it seems you want the very youngest one we have. Well, never mind, come to Nurse, Bobbie."

But Bobbie stuck like a little leech. "No, no," he said very decidedly, if not very plainly; "I belongs here, and he's clinging closely to Mrs. Graham's arm."

Both women laughed. "Well," said nurse, "it looks to me as if Bobbie has adopted you anyway. What are you going to do about it? There is a meeting of the board on now, and you can ask matron to lay it before them and have it all settled and take him back with you, and save the trouble of another journey if you like. Only," and she looked with a puzzled expression from one child to the other, both lying so quietly in the little old lady's lap, "which one is it to be?"

Mrs. Graham looked up, a serenely happy smile illumining her whole face. "Well, nurse, I don't see why I should not take them both."

Nurse gasped. "Goodness gracious, ma'am! That is surely rather a responsibility, but that you look capable enough," she added. "But won't your husband mind?"

Again the happy smile flitted over Mrs. Graham's face. "No," she said. "My husband has always let me do just as I like for thirty years, and he will not fail me now, I am sure. We have talked it over many times, and he has always said, 'All right, Mother, if it would make you any happier to take in a poor little homeless child and

look after it, I will do a father's part towards it.' He knew," she added softly, "how my heart ached for the little ones. Of course he would rather have one Bobbie's size to toddle around after him all the time. Eh, Bobbie?" She smiled and shook her head at him.

"But," squeezing the younger one softly to her. "This little one will have to be my baby."

"Well, well, here comes Matron," laughed the nurse. "If you know who she will adopt, losing two babies both at once; but that their cot will soon be occupied again I expect. Here comes Nurse Phillips, too. I am glad to see her as the little ones are beginning to get restless," and she stepped softly from one little crib to the other, watching the eyes of each and altering the pillow of another. Picking up one of the oldest children, she said, "This is little Annie, don't you want another one or two, Mrs. Graham?"

"Now don't tease me, nurse; must she, Matron?" turning to the latter as she came into the room.

(Concluded next week)

The Upw

Helpful Lesson

The Lord shall good; and our law increase.

Righteousness shall and shall set us a stop.—Psalm 85.

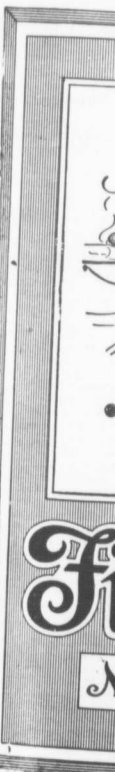
One could never wonderful fairy story for the past weeks ago, in real life ability is that these w taken as a matter pay no attention to

It seems as if o open to the marvell giving power that been at work, recrea ing the life of natura being dormant ter months.

A few months ago covered lawn, now a few weeks ago laur now they are bursti new, dainty, feather days ago—

"Such a starved Till that May Blue ran the flas Violets were bo

It seems as if we ou



The Upward Look

Helpful Lessons from Nature

The Lord shall give that which is good; and our land shall yield her increase.

Righteousness shall go before Him; and shall set us in the way of His steps.—Psalms 85; 12-13.

One could never imagine a more wonderful fairy story than that which for the past weeks has been unfolding in real life about us. The great pity is that these wonders are so often taken as a matter of course, that we pay no attention to them.

It seems as if our eyes must be open to the marvellous, reviving, life-giving power that is now and has been at work, re-creating and awakening the life of nature, that has seemingly been dormant through the winter months.

A few months ago there was a snow-covered lawn, now a green grassy one; a few weeks ago bare brown branches, now they are bursting forth with their nest, dainty, feathery leaflets; a few days ago—

"Such a starved bank of moss,
Till that May morn,
Blue ran the flash across,
Violets were born."

—Browning.

It seems as if we ought to be chang-

ed also. This fresh, invigorating, arousing power must work a change in ourselves, which every one of us needs. Are we all leading a Life Beautiful to the best of our ability? Are we as noble, as pure, as helpful as we have often longed to be? Whose fault? Not God's, but ours. Some of us has said that man cannot and God will not prevent our leading noble lives.

May we prayerfully examine ourselves to discover what it is that is preventing us from being true to our own highest ideals. We can not possibly have all the daily worries, the petty cares, the great anxieties, serious of our lives, but with God's help and through His power, our own strength and determination may be so revived and quickened that we can rise above the new world of Nature around us. —I. H. N.

It is sometimes so hard to see the bright side, and if we can't see the bright side, let's polish up the dark side.

If you know of a thing that will darken the joy of a man or a woman, a girl or a boy,

That will wipe out a smile or the least way annoy

A fellow, or cause any gladness to ebb,

It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

The Girl's Share

"A Hired Man," Northumberland Co.

In a recent issue of Farm and Dairy, I read with interest the article under the above caption. It is only natural that if there are men, or correctly speaking, sons, in the family, that they should inherit the land; that is, the farm or lot on which they were raised. I do not quite agree with a section of the above-mentioned article, however, in which we are told that "the chances of marriage are slim. They (the girls) have worked away all the beauty that attracts, in their brother is now the proud possessor."

I feel that this can be honestly contradicted, perhaps even by the writer, maid, or old maid, since such pessimistic thoughts are expressed in regard to matrimony. Why should their chances of marriage be slim? I know who can handle horse and pitch sheaves in as graceful a manner as they handle themselves in a ballroom. They have not worked away "all the beauty that attracts."

On perusing the article further we read that expression, "worked to death." Most farmers' wives know that in spite of the many duties that are placed upon them in addition to the daily household routine and housewifery, that they have just as good a time, if not better, than most city

women. I think the case before us was an exception.

What father of a family does not think as much of his daughters as his sons? Certainly his sons are out plowing and tending stock, but are not his daughters helping their mother in the house and doing just as important a duty on the farm, namely, preparing the meals?

Yes, the daughters should be mentioned in the will and inherit some fraction of the farm, either in a pecuniary fashion or in some other way. Certainly the girls should be remunerated, for when labor is scarce, as at present, and men will not leave the town to work in the country, girls play an important part on the farm, and are as good as, if not better than, some men.

Wake up, fathers, and look to your daughters as well as sons. Remember they want a little remuneration, and are generally "on the go" whilst we men are sitting reading Farm and Dairy and other farm journals.

Past, present, and future. Don't worry about the past nor ponder too much about the future. It's the present that concerns us most.

A sponge in a porcelain umbrella stand will keep the umbrellas from striking the bottom of the jar, which is often broken in this way, and will also absorb the rainwater from a wet umbrella.



Dainty, Disappearing Doughnuts.
Devoured near as fast as you make 'em.

Golden—tooth-teasing—able-bodied nuts of dough.

Made from dough that *Tastes Like Nuts*, you know.

Use **FIVE ROSES** flour.

Get that *individual* toothsome-ness of *Manitoba* wheat kernels.

Doughnuts with a *Palate-Pleasing Personality*.

See 'em bob up in the rich deep fat—swelling, soft-textured.

A hole entirely circled with *Light Digestible Food*.

Fat without being fat—for **FIVE ROSES** is the sturdy *glutinous flour that resists fat absorption*.

Just enough to *brown* deliciously, to *crisp* quickly.

No greasiness, heaviness, sogginess.

Filling a vacant place so pleasantly with *novus* as *outraged* stomach.

Like these make **YOURS**.

Use **FIVE ROSES**.

Five Roses Flour

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Learn music in Sixty Minutes

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We send the entire invention absolutely free. It will enable you to read and play...

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All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best

AMUSEMENTS

Conducted by MARION DALLAS

First Picnic of the Season

"The 24th of May is the Queen's birthday. And if you don't give us a holiday We'll run away."

How the old refrain still lingers in the memories of the grown-up children...

There would be 10 exchanges, and the parcel then being held, was the property of the person who had just secured it.

There was a good deal of fun when the "Exchange" was opened for business.

With a lily bulb came this verse: "May this lily grow up, And grow up quick; Then carry it, please, To some one sick."

There were our refreshments picnic style in boxes, one box for two.

Great Discovery Wonderful Cloth—Wool Tear—Wool Wear Out—Absolutely Heat-Proof

A sensational discovery that should prove a boon to all readers has been made by a well-known English clothing company.

To interest her class in Nature study, one of the teachers in Toronto last May invited her class to a hunt for wild flowers.

CHILDREN'S FLOWER-HUNTING PARTY To interest her class in Nature study, one of the teachers in Toronto last May invited her class to a hunt for wild flowers.

1. A color and a girl's name? — Bluebell.

2. An exclamation and a hero of Greece? — Alas! and Alexander.

3. A historical ship? — Mayflower.

4. What a father said to his son in the morning? — Johnny jump up.

5. A beautiful sunrise? — Morning glow.

6. A flower immortalized in song? — Rose.

7. A top? — Dandelion.

8. A term often applied to a popular girl? — Daisy.

9. Easy way to get rich? — Marigold.

Every child was given a packet of seeds, with the condition that when the flowers blossomed one bouquet be sent to some "shut in."

During the month of May, nearly all the societies in Church and in literary circles suspend their activities for the summer.

Every one was requested to bring a bulb, a root, slip or seeds, and all were to be wrapped up in an old shape.

There was a good deal of fun when the "Exchange" was opened for business.

pared and the disposal of the harvest. The contents of the packages were to be taken from one's own house and not supposed to cost much, and of course be kept secret.

Exchanges were only to be made when the signal was given.

There would be 10 exchanges, and the parcel then being held, was the property of the person who had just secured it.

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Paint-making is made so simple and so easy that even a child can do it.

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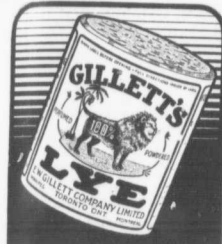
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Real paint—the kind you want—is made scientifically, in a way that calls for expert paint-makers, scientific selection of materials, accurate proportions, immense grinding and mixing machinery and other factory equipment. No hand-mixed paint can begin to compare with it.



Careful tests have shown that good wearing and protecting qualities of paint depend upon the fineness of the grinding as well as upon the accurate proportions of the materials, and their high quality. "High Standard" is made of the choicest materials and in the exact proportion that years of experience tests have proved to give best results. No one can approach this in home-made paint.

For interior walls and ceilings use **Low Brothers Mellotone**—the beautiful finish that is washable, fadeless and does not easily scratch or mar. Adapted to every room in the house.

Have the best looking home in your neighborhood. Ask your local "High Standard" dealer-agent to give you paint information and color combinations for exteriors, interior walls, floors, woodwork, etc.

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LOWE BROS., Ltd.
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OUR HOME CLUB

Summer Health

Our Home Club "Doctor" must practice much in the country; he is so well informed as to country conditions. I am not a doctor, but I have a few ideas of my own on country health that I would like to ventilate, and if I go far astray "The Doctor" can correct me. Working around as a hired man for some years I am fairly well in touch with farm conditions.

Three summers ago I worked on a farm where screen doors and screen windows were considered an unnecessary luxury by the man of the house. I must confess that the women folk did their part well. They were continually chasing flies and they must have said, "Shut that door after you," at least 100 times a day. In their efforts to keep out the flies, however, they also kept out fresh air. If we could get a census of the number of farm homes that are not supplied with screens of any description, I believe it would surprise even "The Doctor."

I say let in the fresh air, but don't let flies in with it. I don't want flies climbing over me and my food, that have come from the house folk know what dirty spot. Have every window in the house up in summer and have it screened.

Now here is my third point and the one which I know will sound awfully funny, coming from a hired man, a representative of a class that are always supposed to be kicking about the grub. It is, don't eat too much. Next to fresh air and no flies, I would place this point. I find that most of the men folks and the women folk too go on the idea that if a man must work he must eat. Sure, but he doesn't need to make a hog of himself. It's wonderful how much cooler and healthier one keeps when they restrain their appetites. These ideas are respectfully submitted by "Another Hired Man."

Piano Culture

Since I have derived so much pleasure and profit from your household department and the interesting letters and articles of your readers, I feel an irresistible impulse to drop in for a chat too.

I have just come in from the garden, where I was much interested and somewhat alarmed watching a flock of purple grackles. We have our seeds nearly all in the ground, and the lettuce and radish have already made their presence known, but when I saw all this energetic pecking and digging I feared they were doomed to an untimely end. Some bread crumbs thrown on the side lawn diverted the attention of the grackles, however, and occupied them in a most atrocious manner. I don't know where these birds received their early training. They certainly are not adherents to the school of "Flesh and Bones."

What a day this is! Could one imagine anything more tragic than a pouring down east rain (it's raining now), accompanied by the piano tuner. And while I think of it, there are a few suggestions I might make on this subject that may be helpful, though I suppose I must be brief.

What would civilization be without the piano? asks Dr. Holmes. The general answer was right. Yet if the piano is to be a real "humanizer" it is necessary that the instrument should be a good one, and that it should be properly cared for by the possessor.

EASY Churning

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

THE
Maxwell
"FAVORITE" CHURN WITH BOILER
is used in thousands of dairies—in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, S. Africa and Denmark. It produces butter with a minimum of effort. Used in Agricultural Colleges. Praised by Government Inspectors as the finest butter maker in the world.
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Get your dealer to demonstrate the unique features of the MAXWELL "FAVORITE" (with flow lever).
MAXWELLS LTD., ST. MARY'S, ONT.

Adjustable handle—movable to centre, right or left, as desired.



Strong light steel frame. All roller bearings (not ball). Dark oak finish with gold beize hoops. Sold in eight sizes.



HAWK BICYCLES
An up-to-date High Grade Bicycle with *Roller Chain, New DePuy Valve, Coaster Brake, and High, Enamelled Wood Rim, Pistonable Tire*, high grade equipment, including *Woolgarite Pumps*, \$22.50 and up.
For FREE 1914 Catalogue, 90 pages of *Bicycles, Sundries and Repair Material*. You can buy your supplies from us at Wholesale Prices.
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OUR SPECIALTY: The decoration of small houses at small cost.
OUR MOTTO: It is the use of color, not money, that counts.
OUR CHARGE: Nothing for orders over \$5.00.
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Anything you want to know about fixing up your home, ask
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Big Ben



He's Big All Over And Good All Through

Big Ben is built for *endless service*. He has "off-days," no shut-downs. His four years of existence have been one long record of on-the-dot accuracy. 7,000 Canadian dealers say that he does more *efficient work* for less pay than any other clock alive.

A Big Ben battalion, over 3,000 strong, leaves La Salle, Illinois, every day. Their sparkling trim nickel-plated coats of implement steel; their dominating seven-inch height; their big, bold, black, easy-to-read figures and hands; their big, easy-to-wind keys—all make Big Ben the world's master clock.

In return for one little drop of oil, he'll work for you a full year. From "Boots on" to "Lights out"—365 times—he'll guarantee to tell you the

time o' day with on-the-dot accuracy. He'll guarantee to get you up either of TWO WAYS—with one long, steady five-minute ring if you need a good big call, or as the *installment plan*, with short rings one half-minute apart for ten minutes, so you'll wake up gradually, and he'll stop short in the middle of a tap during either call if you want to shut him off.

Big Ben is a mighty pleasant looking fellow. His big, open honest face and his gentle tick-tick have earned him a place in thousands of *parlors*. The next time you go to town call at your dealer's and ask to see Big Ben. If your dealer hasn't him, send a money order for \$3.00 to his makers—*Wm. La Salle, Illinois*—and he'll come to you prepaid.

YOUR SUNDAY ROAST
Your Sunday roast is best done on a

New Perfection
WICK BLUE NAME
Oil Cook-stove

Its steady, even heat preserves the rich, natural flavor of the meat. And you can regulate the heat just as you want—ideal for baking, broiling, toasting—every kind of cooking.

Made with 1, 2, 3 and 4 burners, also new stove with Fireless Cooking Oven. At all hardware and department stores.

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THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited

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FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

WE WILL PAY YOU \$10 to distribute religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used.—International Bible Press, 122 Roulston Ave., Toronto.

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada

Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding THE FARMER'S MOST PROFITABLE COW, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.

W. A. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.



In the Dairy

Use Panshine to thoroughly clean and shine all the cans, pails, shelves, etc. Leaves everything sweet-smelling and sanitary. Cleanliness pays—especially in the dairy. Use



PANSHINE

It's a pure, white, clean powder—doesn't scratch—can't harm the hands—odorless.

Sold in Large Sifter Top Tins 10c. At all Grocers.

It is astonishing how many people allow their pianos to go to ruin for want of tuning, and I fear we in the country are the greatest offenders in this respect. Of course it is inconvenient getting a tuner in the country. The first-class tuners are usually kept busy in the city, and one may be tempted to consider the second-class and, incidentally, cheaper man, which is most detrimental to the health of the piano.

TO GET A GOOD TUNER

Then again there is usually the consideration of train and livery fare which prevents a trip to the country being a paying proposition to the tuner. It is a good idea to have a list of your neighbors whose pianos require his attention, all ready for the tuner when he visits you. This will save him much loss of time, and it's just possible that he may reward you for the service by tuning your instrument free of charge. I have known such to be the case.

But no matter what it costs, let us keep them in good condition. Pianos allowed to remain out of tune for a long time, lose their power to keep in tune, the strings lose their elasticity, and if the instrument is a new one, it is likely to lose pitch.

Then again consider the offset it has upon ourselves. There's no use in trying to hedge. We are ashamed of that piano and may as well make an open confession. We are it, we are ashamed to have the children asked to play, and if the poor dears do attempt it, the introduction of a series of apologies, and throughout the whole performance we have the extreme pleasure of watching our friends clutch their chairs in mortal (?) agony.

Again, a child's musical ear may be seriously injured by listening day after day to discords and false intervals and they eventually lose their appreciation of true harmony, so summon the tuner without delay.

Now that the piano is all fixed up, just a word in regard to care. The atmosphere of the room must be considered. It should be neither hot nor cold—as equable as possible. A piano is always much affected by alterations of temperature, by dryness and moisture. A small bag of unslacked lime hung inside, underneath the cover of the instrument, will absorb dampness and prevent rust. In winter when the fires are out, for this reason it is good to keep some growing plants in the room.

I have been in homes, or rather houses, of which a portion was reserved for the exclusive use of spiders. When a member of the family entered, they involuntarily paused on the threshold, then advanced with bated breath and muffled tread.

We are truly thankful that the majority of these places of torture passed away with the 19th century, but alas! there are still in existence a few rare specimens. If we are to be true home-makers let us banish all such before we banish our families.

What an amusing spectacle were the unexpected guest arrives. There is a wild skurry to kindle a parlor fire. We chat pleasantly and really fire. We chat pleasantly and really fire. We chat pleasantly and really fire. We chat pleasantly and really fire.

Some one rises and we find ourselves joining the procession, which wends its way with all the dignity demanded by the occasion.

Upon entering our nostrils are greeted with the odour of scorching varnish, and the suspicious sounds in the direction of the piano tell us the

sudden change in temperature is sacking the strings.

If you must retain this relic of bygone generations, "The Parlor" is gone means bring the piano to the living room, where it will really be one of the family.

Have just been comparing the length of this letter with some of those published, and find that it greatly exceeds the majority, so will hasten my departure. An enclosing a few hystercias for you, Mr. Editor—a real breath from the country.

Modern Dress Preferred

One of the most popular topics of conversation nowadays is present day fashions. We hear people express the opinion over and over again that never before have women gone to such obnoxious extremes in the matter of dress, sacrificing comfort and attractiveness on the altar of fashion. While I agree with those who express such opinions to some extent, the fashion craze came home to me in a little different light quite recently.

Two or three weeks ago I spent a pleasant day with an aunt who lives several miles from our home. During the course of our conversation she brought out an old album, and we began to look over some of the old-fashioned photographs. The styles presented such a marked contrast to those of the present age that we could not refrain from commenting upon them.

Hoop skirts predominated in the collection of photos which we were examining, and I thought how perfectly ridiculous they must have looked. My aunt informed me that some of these skirts were made so large that they actually had to be pushed through an ordinary door.

Other popular styles called for endless yokes or peating, shirring, or heavy bead trimming. Full bustles effects also held a high position in the fashion ranks. Some styles of skirts were anywhere from five to seven yards wide around the bottom, and when heavy linings, bindings, and trimmings were added, I would imagine that a small woman would feel as though she were tied to a weight or dressed in a strait jacket.

It seems to me that we to-day have more sane ideas in the matter of dress than did our mothers and grandmothers 40 or 50 years ago. I consider the present styles (excluding the extremes, of course) much more healthful and comfortable. We can be more economical nowadays in the amount of material necessary for a new gown, than when seven yards were required for a skirt. A dress can be made now out of two yards and a quarter, and it won't be skimpy either, for I have tried out the experiment.

I would like to hear the opinions of other members of the Home Club on this fashion question.

—“Sister Mac.”

A rather gaily-dressed young lady asked her Sabbath school class what was the most important virtue of the world. The answer was honest, but rather unexpected. “Them flowers on your hat.”

Save all the odd bits of fruit and juice when canning and use it all together with plenty of sugar, boil slowly and can. It makes delicious tutti-frutti.

To keep floor oil cloth, linoleum, etc., looking new, and with very little work, keep an extra quart of oil on hand. Rub it over with an oil. Never wet with water. Always sweep wipe off the floor or oil cloth with the oily mop.

The Make
Butter and Cheese
to send con-
department, to
matters refer
and to suggest a

Has Soft Cheese
Canadian
Miss Bella Miller
Guelph

To-day is a day for the soft cheese in other walks of life, the subject of soft cheese on this program you ever think of the classifications of cheese? This people divide up the (1) Canadian cheese (2) Imported cream—everything able. While this is rather amusing us run over the calendar, we do not think of them about it. It and if we are truly make it just as good trade as the imported British market.

The kinds of imported, but such as fort and Gorgonzola, we need try to make conditions are so very results must necessarily have homes just like have a good illustration in the country in the by the Trappist Fathers. Visits to our grocer that there is a demand of these. The man may seem small in our exports, yet in our country in the past years, and this supports the Canada to-day.

Now we come to and if we take that say that a cream cheese varieties of cream to butter milk, because smooth is called “people. The MacLennan varieties of cream among our oldest well known from and the demand for cheese is steadily increasing for a cheese form.

A COMING CLASS There is another cheese, which is new in people,—that is cheese made from cream and part milk. Gowers. There are soft cheese made from milk, such as the Galloway. The cheese is not large in growing, and as this becomes better known thereabout. We had at this at the Ontario Fair.

Among exhibits at the City from the Dairy Depot and only were there different cheese on exhibition. Printed leaflets registered cheese dishes for distribution. Each of these were given to it was surprising how cheese was liked and

*Extract from an advertisement W. O. D. A. Convention

The Makers' Corner

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

Has Soft Cheese a Place in Canadian Dairying?

Miss Bella Miller, Dairy School, Guelph, Ont.

To-day is a day of changing conditions in dairy work as well as in other walks of life. If it were not the subject of soft cheese would not be on this program. Did you ever think of the many kinds and classifications of both hard and soft cheese? This is the way that some people divide up the cheese business: (1) Canadian Cheddar,—the only cheese; (2) Imported,—anything with blue veining or mold; (3) Cream,—everything that is spreadable. While this classification may be rather amusing to some of us, let us run over them again. Canadian Cheddar, we do not need to say anything about. It stands in its merit and if we are truly Canadian we will make it just as good for the home trade as we have been making it for the British market.

IMPORTED CHEESE

The kinds of imported cheese are many, but such as Stilton, Roquefort and Gorgonzola I do not think we need try to make here. Our conditions are so very different and our results must necessarily vary. Cheese here homes just like people. We have a good illustration of this in our country in the Oka cheese made by the Trappist Fathers.

Visits to our grocery stores tell us that there is a demand for a variety of cheese. The amount imported may seem small in comparison with our exports, yet statistics tell us that our imports have increased over fivefold in the past seven or eight years, and this supply is about one-tenth of the cheese consumed in Canada to-day.

Now we come to the third division, and if we take that definition and say that a cream cheese is any cheese that is spreadable we cover many varieties all the way from rich cream to buttermilk, because anything that is smooth is called "cream" by many people. The MacLaren and Ingersoll varieties of cream cheese are among our oldest brands. They are well known from ocean to ocean, and the demand for this kind of cheese is steadily increasing. People are asking for a cheese put up in an agreeable form and no waste.

A COMING CLASS OF CHEESE

There is another class of cheese which is newer to our Canadian people,—that is, a fresh mild cheese, from cream, or part cream and part milk, such as the Gears. There are also varieties of soft cheese made from fresh whole milk, such as the Camembert and Coulommere. The trade for these cheeses is not large yet, but it is growing, and as this class of cheese becomes better known the trade will increase. We had an illustration of this at the Ontario Provincial Winery Fair. Among the educational exhibits at the Cts' Hall was one from the Dairy Department. Not only were there different kinds of cheese on exhibition, but there were printed leaflets regarding cheese and cheese dishes for distribution, and at certain hours each day free samples of cheese were given to the people. It was surprising how well the cream cheese was liked and how anxious the

people were to know how to make it and where they could procure it. Although some of the varieties of cream cheese on sale in our Ontario stores to-day are made in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, we are also getting them from different places in New York State. The same thing is true in British Columbia. Much being shipped in from the States to the south. I mention this to show that there is a demand and this demand is bound to increase and we ought to be ready to fill it.

CREAM CHEESE NOW BEING MADE. During the past few years some of our colleagues have added soft cheese-making to the work of their dairy departments, so that any one wishing to gain knowledge along such lines may do so. Some of the creameries in our larger towns and cities might have some variety of cream cheese or soft cheese as a side line. The City Dairies of Toronto puts out one variety of cream cheese, which is the creamery of the T. Eaton Co. cream cheese and fancy varieties of cream cheese are made every day. These also receive small orders for those who have tried them must have appreciated them.

Talking of mail orders, we shipped to Nova Scotia in the past, and with such satisfactory results that we tried British Columbia in the West. These experiments proved wonderful-ly successful, when we consider the perishable product, the conditions of transportation and the length of time in reaching the consumer.

(Concluded next week)

A Puff for Cream Grading

Geo. H. Barr, Chief, Dairy Division, Ottawa

As a result of grading the cream in those two provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan, the butter from creameries grading the cream is commanding prices in the British Columbia and Yukon markets that are unsurpassed in Canada. It is doing more. It is creating a demand for graded butter. At a meeting of the Wholesale Fruit and Produce Association of Vancouver, on Nov. 24th, 1913, the following resolution was carried:

"Whereas, the buying of creamery butter offered by creameries operating in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, particularly from those creameries operating outside of the direct control of the Dairy Departments of the above provinces, is surrounded with the greatest difficulty as to buyers getting proper weight and grade of goods,

"Be it resolved, that all creamery butter bought from any creamery operating in any of the above provinces, or purchased from any broker or agent representing any creamery, such creamery butter is to be bought only on a grade certificate to be issued by the Department of Agriculture for the province in which the creamery offering the goods for sale is situated.

"And be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be mailed to each creamery operating in the above provinces."

This shows the feeling of the merchants in regard to grading, and we will have to meet their demands if we are going to place butter to advantage on these markets. We saw something of the superior quality of Alberta butter at Toronto and Ottawa Fairs last fall when it was awarded four 1st, two 2nd, and three 3rd prizes.—Extract from address.

I would not call myself a good cheesemaker if I could not claim to be on good terms with every responsible person. It is good business.—R. Kerr. Perth Co. Ont.

Take Care of Your Separator

Worn out bearings mean a jarring, shaky separator. You get less cream and less profit. Keep your separator running right with

STANDARD Hand Separator Oil

It reduces friction to a minimum. Never gums, never rusts, feeds freely into the closest bearings. Lengthens life of your Separator and keeps it running like a watch. For sale at all oil companies.



THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., LIMITED

Winnipeg Edmonton Calgary Saskatoon
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WE Make Butter WE Furnish Cans
Want CREAM Pay Express
WE Pay Every Two Weeks

Write us
BELLEVIEW CREAMERY, LTD.
Belleville, Ontario

FOR SALE

One 4-H.P. Vertical Boiler; One "Beaver" Bottle Washer and Sterilizer; One 4-Bottle Automatic Filler for pints and quarts, in good condition. Selling because too small for growing business.

Sanitary Dairy, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Flanges, Bend, Ralls, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Selling, listing, stating what you want.—The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen Street, Montreal.

CREAM WANTED

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

Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.
15 Church St., TORONTO

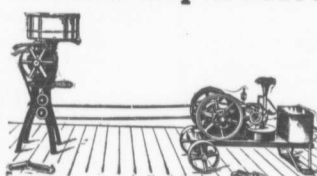
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GRAIN AND HAY
MACHINES, Reapers
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Collectors, Discs
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Key Frames
CORN MACHINES
Planters, Pickers
Ridgers, Cultivators
Eradicators
Shedders, Struckers
TILLAGE
Combination,
Fog and Spring-Tooth,
and Disk Harrows
Collectors, Discs
GENERAL LINE
Oil Tractors
Motor Sprayers
Cream Separators
Hay Wagon
Water Trucks
Trucks
Grain Drills
Feed Grinders
Kiln Grinders
Rear Tines

PIGS and calves thrive and grow fat when fed with warm, skim milk.

You cannot get warm skim milk to feed them unless there is a cream separator on your farm. There is money enough in this one advantage to pay for a cream separator the first year. This is especially true if you buy a close fitting, durable International Harvester cream separator—Lily, Bluebell or Dairymaid.

These separators have all the points which make cream separators good. They have the balanced bowl, the self-adjusting neck bearing, the toolsteed spindles, the bronze bushings, the spiral gear, the low supply can, the high skim milk spout, and the open, sanitary base, without which no separator can be satisfactory.

Some dealer near you handles I H C separators. If you do not know, write us and we will tell you who he is. We will also send you our cream separator book which tells you why it pays so well to buy an I H C separator.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd
At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.; Ottawa, Ont.;
St. John, N. B.; Quebec, P. Q.

*Extract from an address before the Int. W. O. D. A. Convention at Stratford.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, May 18.—"There is still a strange lack of optimism on the part of our wholesale houses regarding the immediate future of trade," says the Montreal Trade Bulletin. It would seem that the unsatisfactory condition with which the wholesale man is beset, in the slowness with which remittances are coming in. Retail merchants are finding it hard to dispose of their stock of goods, and consequently cannot meet their obligations. All eyes are now set on the new crop and its progress will decide the trend of trade.

Seeding conditions have varied very widely. In a large section of Eastern Ontario and throughout a good part of the West, conditions are such as to get the seed in the ground, although unfavorably to growth. In some sections, however, continual weather has kept the farmers off the land, and in one section of South-Western Ontario all the low-lying land is under water.

The markets of the past week reveal a strong grain and stock market. The only market easier feeling is in butter.

WHEAT
A green grain scare has been the latest factor in the wheat market. On the whole, however, prospects are still good for a record crop. The United States winter wheat crop is in good condition,

quoted \$1.25. At Montreal too the market is high, prices having advanced \$2.00 in two weeks. Green Mountains are quoted \$1.20 to \$1.25, as compared with potatoes, \$1.10 to \$1.15. Quebec white "beans" too are up, primes being quoted \$2.25; hand picked \$2.00. At Montreal three-pound pickers are quoted \$1.80, one-pound pickers, \$1.50.

HIDES AND WOOL
Quotations are: Hides, cured, 14½¢ to 15¢; part cured, 13½¢ to 14¢; green, 13¢ to 13½¢; horse skins, \$4.00 to \$5; horse hair, 35¢ to 40¢; calf skins, cured, 17¢ to 18¢; deakins, 85¢ to 1.10; lamb skins, 20¢ to 25¢; washed rejects, 15¢ to 20¢; coarse, 25¢ to 25½¢; fine, 30¢ to 37½¢.

DAIRY PRODUCE
The easy feeling in the butter market continues. Receipts into the Toronto and Montreal markets are increasing steadily and factories seem disposed to sell at a slightly lower price. During the past week a couple of carloads of butter were shipped from Montreal to Winnipeg, but demand from that quarter is expected to be limited. United States markets have advanced recently and it is possible that

Pure Bred Ayrshires

I have to offer 10 Head, consisting of
1 BULL CALF, 6 mos. old
1 BULL CALF, 2 mos. old
3 COWS, 6 and 10 years.
1 HEIFER, 2½ years, due in June.
1 HEIFER, 2 years, due in Nov.
2 HEIFER CALVES, 2 mos. and 6 mos.
I Send for description of breeding I want to dispose of them in one lot and will give you a bargain for cash. They are true to type, and a nice even lot.

E. A. SCHOFFIELD, - HAMPTON, N.B.

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES

The leading R.O.P. herd, High Fertility, average test for herd 1.4 per cent butter-fat.
Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves for sale, all from R.O.P. stock.
WOODSIE BROS., ROTHSAI, ONT.

Burnside Ayrshires

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

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and Home-Bred, all of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THREE Young Bulls dropped this fall, bred by "Nether Hall Good-time" - 2644 (imp), as well as a few females of various ages. Write or come and see.
J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, P.Q. (Phone in house) 1-61

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A select lot of Young Bulls, all ages, sired by the following:
Sarsheak's Cheerful Boy (Imp), 2879 (7731)
Holstead Bonnie Boy (Imp), 2972 (8774)
10-ton Mats Planet (Imp), 2378 (8774)
Auchenbraun Sea Foam (Imp.), 3578 (888)
Imported Dams - Record of Performance.
Manager: GEO. B. MONTGOMERY, 2071
Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal
Philadelph., Que.

OXFORD DISTRICT

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

FOR SALE

MERCÉDES DE KOL KORNDYKE
Born March 12, 1913. About 1 white. Dam at 2 years and 2 months, has a record of 19.32 but ter 41 lb milk. Price \$100.00.
J. H. THAYLOR & SON
SCOTLAND, ONT.

Pontiac Bull Calves

We have for sale young Bull Calves, sired by KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA, the only son of King of the Pontiacs in Canada.

Calves are from one month to one year, from \$300 up, all from high testing advanced, registry dams. For instance, one from Canadian Champion Junior Two-Year Old, with over 25 lb record.

Many others as good and better. Several fully ready for service. Prices low for the quality.

A. C. HARDY
Avondale Farm - Brockville, Ont.

LYNDEN HERD

High-Testing
An offering Bull, fit for service, best descendants of Pontiac Korndyke: Do Not Plus, 106 lbs milk 1 day, 22.84 lbs in 1 year; Evergreen March, 29.45 lbs butter 7 days; 118 lbs milk 1 day, 25.00 lbs in 1 year; Spotted Lady the Koi, 27.85 lbs butter 7 days; Lulu Glaser, 25.77 lbs 7 days; and Bontzie Pusch the Best, 23.18 lbs 7 days at 2 years old. Write for particulars or come and see them. Prices reasonable.
S. LEVON, LYNDEN, ONT.

The Main Thing

If you have not the best Herd Sire you can get you are working backwards. Get a Bull Calf with high records behind him. One with a Dam producing 21, 23 or 24 lbs. We have them, and this is your chance to start right without paying a high figure. Write for extended pedigrees. Prices quoted f.o.b your station.

D. B. TRACY
Hamilton House Dairy Farm
Cobourg - Ontario

Big Yearlings that Bear Testimony to Good Feeding and Care
These grade Heaston heifers were just one year old when photographed by an editor of Farm and Dairy on the farm of R. J. Waller, Peterboro Co., Ont. Lots of people who have seen them can hardly believe that they are only yearlings. Mr. Waller says that their size is the result of the kind of feeding that always keep them growing vigorously.

and as harvesting will start in four or five weeks, nothing can damage the crop markedly. The winter wheat crop is also doing well. In the Canadian West seedling has been delayed by wet weather. Quotations here are: No. 1 Northern, 95¢; No. 2, 92½¢; Ontario, \$1.02 to \$1.04.

COARSE GRAINS
Oats, both Ontario and Western, are particularly firm, although no great amount of trading is done. Quotations are as follows: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 42¢; No. 1, 40½¢; Ontario, 39½¢ to 40½¢; corn, 73¢; rye, 55¢ to 60¢; peas, 90¢ to \$1.05; barley, 55¢ to 60¢; feed, 50¢ bushels; 80¢ to 85¢. Montreal wholesale dealers quote: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 43¢; No. 1, 42½¢; corn, 71¢ to 75¢; barley, ranging, 60¢ to 66¢; feed, 54½¢ to 56¢; buckwheat, 87¢ to 89¢; rye, 72¢ to 75¢; clover, \$1.50 to \$1.70.

MILL FEEDS
As predicted last week, mill feeds have taken a slight drop. Bran, \$23 to \$24; shorts, \$25 to \$30; middlings, \$28 to \$30; feed flour, \$30 to \$32. Montreal dealers quote here at \$25; shorts, \$28; middlings, \$28; feed flour, \$28 to \$32.

HAY AND STRAW
Receipts of hay are limited and merchants are buying on the track at \$14 to \$24.50 for No. 1; No. 2, \$10 to \$15; No. 3, \$8 to \$9; baled hay, \$12 to \$25. At Montreal the market is higher and No. 1 quality is hard to get at \$16 to \$16.50; No. 2, \$14 to \$15.75; No. 3, \$11 to \$13.

EGGS AND POULTRY
Country buyers are not so anxious for supplies and quotations have decreased slightly. Toronto dealers are paying 29¢ to 32¢ for Montreal. Eggs are a little in advance of Montreal. Poultry quotations here run firm. Spring broilers are now on the market. Quotations: Dressed, yearling, 1½ to 2½; alive, 1½ to 1¾; yearling chickens, 1½ to 2½; alive, 1½ to 1¾; spring broilers, alive, 1½ to 1¾; over, 30¢ to 40¢.
POTATOES AND BEANS
Potatoes have advanced again and dealers are now asking for them at \$1.10 in car lots. New Brunswick potatoes are

Canadian will start to be disposed of in New York and Boston. Wholesale quotations now are: Creamery prints, 25¢ to 26¢; harness separator prints, 21¢ to 23¢; dairy prints, 18¢ to 20¢; bakery, 15¢ to 16½¢. Cheese are quoted 14½¢ to 15¢ for large and 14¢ to 15½¢ for twins.

LIVE STOCK

There have been no price changes on the cattle market this week but anticipated that quotations will remain steady until grass-fed steers arrive on a market. The work has been done at a record with the strongest demand in the feed and butcher sections. Stealers have been in particularly good demand even at the high prices noted, 65.50 to 87.75, and there is not enough to supply the demand.

Quotations are as follows: Choice heavy steers, 86.15 to 85.50; choice steers, 85 to 88.75; butchers' steers, com. to good, 87 to 88; heifers, 86.75 to 88.30; cow-cows, 87 to 87.50; com. to good, 84.50 to 87; butchers' bulls, 85 to 87.75; feeders, 87.25 to 87.15; stockers, 86.50 to 87.75; canners and cutters, 84.50 to 85.50. Choice milk cows go at \$65 to \$100; com. to med., \$40 to \$65; springers, \$40 to \$100. Calves range from \$5 to \$10, according to size and quality.
The majority of sheep has been inewer, but quotations have tended to slightly lower levels for inferior grades: Spring lambs, each, \$2.50 to \$3.00; wether lambs, 88 to 89; buck lambs, 87.25 to 88.25; light ewes, 87 to 87.50; bucks and culls, 84 to 85.50.

Hog quotations have broken several times during the week, but now show a tendency to firmness. Packers quote 82 to \$4.10. Hogs still come from the West. At Montreal, too, cattle ruled firm, although trade was slow. A few choice steers brought \$3.60 to \$3.50; bulls, 85 to \$7.50 and butchers' cows, 87.50 to 89; mitch cows ran from \$50 to \$90 each. Mutton prices are unchanged. Yearling lambs, 88 to \$3.50; sheep, 85.50 to 87. Calves ran from \$3 to \$10 each.

THIRD ANNUAL SHOW AND SALE

Held under the auspices of the District of Beauharnois
Live Stock Breeders' Association at
ORMSTOWN, QUE.
JUNE 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1914

Open to the Dominion of Canada and Franklin Co., N.Y.
Sale Offering 75 Registered Cattle and Horses (June 5th)

Write the Secretary for a Premium List and Sale Catalogue, and make your plans to attend.

J. G. BRYSON, Sec'y,
Ormstown, Que.

HOLSTEINS

ONLY ONE LEFT

Bull Orlif, born May, 1913, sire, King Pontiac Arie Canada...

20 Heifers

From 10 to 18 months old and 2 Bulls

1 year old is my special offer. Must be sold in next 30 days. Write or phone.

SPRING BROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

An offering a nice Bull, 8 months old, a son of Sir Kordyza...

WATERLOO CO. - BRESLAU, ONT.

Lakeview Holsteins

Senior herd bull, COUNT HENGERVELD, FAYNE DE KOL...

E. F. OSLER, - BRONTE, Ont.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Hard Sire Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs

Son of King of the Pontiacs Peer Bull Calves from good record dams.

HAMILTON FARMS

ST. CATHARINES - ONTARIO

This business is only in its infancy BUT we are rapidly going ahead.

WHY because our work is up to the standard of perfection

AND our prices are very reasonable

Send to day FOR prices on Sale catalogues. Extended pedigrees

Blank pedigree forms Letterheads our speciality.

Canadian Holstein Pedigree Co. BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS

demand the best in Labor-saving Machinery. You'll be wise to illustrate YOUR lines in our

Sixth Annual Farm Machinery Number

Out June 4

FARM MACHINERY AND FARM POWER

is the line of thought of our Editorials for that issue. Take advantage of it.

Order Your Space Early No Copy Taken After May 31

Advertising Dept. - Farm and Dairy

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, May 16.-The week feeling which has characterized the market for live hogs of late still continues to be the main feature of the trade...

MONTREAL BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, May 16.-The market for cheese opened this week with a lack of demand from the other side.

CHEESE MARKETS

Stirling, May 12.-255 boxes offered: 230 sold at 11 1/2c. Campbell, May 12.-45 sold at 11 1/2c.

Madison, May 12.-275 boxes boarded: 100 sold at 11 1/2c.

Brookville, May 14.-Offerings were 370 white and 1272 colored.

Elgin, May 14.-146 white and 177 colored boarded.

Corwall, May 15.-737 cheese boarded, 121 were white and 616 colored.

Napans, May 15.-Cheese boarded, 600 all solid. Windsor, May 15.-1366.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM APRIL 15TH TO APRIL 30TH, 1914

- (Continued from page 27) 1. Alberta's Grace, 1906, 3y. Im 294. 2. Merens Arie Canada, 1906, 3y. Im 294.

SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM APRIL 15TH TO APRIL 30TH, 1914

- Mature Cows 1. Lakewood Bettle, 1354, 5y. 954. 2. The milk, 655 lbs. fat, 931 lbs. butter.

Stately and Handsome, the Kind that is Valued Everywhere

Horse breeders of Western Canada made an exceptionally good showing at the last Chicago International Live Stock Exposition.

Victoria May De Kol, 1929, 3y. 2m. 254. 3. Merens Kordyza, 1906, 3y. Im 294.

Four-year-old class 1. Prema 2nd, 1926, 4y. 31d. 3015.

Three-year-old class 1. Lakewood Bettle, 1354, 5y. 954.

Two-year-old class 1. Alpha Pouch Betts, 1476, 2y. 3024.

One-year-old class 1. Dolly Staple, 1570, 2y. 2794.

Calves 1. Dolly Staple, 1570, 2y. 2794.

Heifers 1. Dolly Staple, 1570, 2y. 2794.

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OUR FARM

Correspondent PRINCE EDWARD PRINCE CO.

VERY GOOD, MAY 12.-Completed and backward...

PRINCE EDWARD PRINCE CO. MAY 12.-Completed and backward...

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Correspondence invited
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
PRINCE CO., P. E. I.
RICHMOND, May 12.—The weather is rich and backward for farm work. No seeding is done yet, nor will for a few days, which makes it nearly two months later than ordinary years. Hay is over \$16 and scarce. Butter is high and hard to pick up. First-class hares do not command the prices of last year. Egg circles are flourishing; prices are 10c. Butter, 5c. oats, 35c to 42c.—J. D. McE.

ONTARIO
HASTINGS CO., ONT.
TRENTON, May 10.—Seeding is pretty well through, except on a few low fields. The weather has been all that could be desired, and land has worked very easy. Prospects seem good for a good crop of corn this year. The tent caterpillars are showing up again.—J. L.

HURON CO., ONT.
BAYFIELD, May 12.—Seeding is almost back this year, the best yet in fine weather has been ideal, not too hot. Many of the seeders, that had yearning to be plowed up, as the seed is not good. Considerable grazing is being done. Corn growers are getting outlands and taking an interest in their orchards. The bloom on nearly all orchards and nearly all varieties of apples as well as other fruit.—E. R. S.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.
GUELPH, May 12.—Seeding operations are nearly a close here, but a number still have their peas to sow. Fall wheat sown through the winter in rather poor soil, and generally went into a fine and grass seeds has been good, and the present outlook is very warm. Weather the hay crop looks quite promising. Some down on the old meadows, and new meadows have wintered well. Some new silage crops, quite badly killed. Spring wheat sown.—C. S. N.

ELGIN CO., ONT.
TANBOLTVILLE, May 12.—Seeding is all completed, and already the grain that is up presents a healthy appearance; a few early crops are now required to get into are advancing rapidly. Preparation of 30 or more acres on a farm will not be unusual. Pastures are sowing in grain, going up to \$15.0 a bushel. Pastures look well and some receiving more attention. Some farmers have sown fertilizer on their barley and oat crops, as well as clover.—E. O.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.
APPIN, May 13.—Continued wet weather has delayed seeding until the previous week. What have made splendid progress. Cattle are going out to grass rapidly these days, especially where the prospect for fruit is abundant. Where orchards in this locality is excellent, and spraying and better attention generally to be seen in the chance. The work being done.—C. M. S.

LAMBTON CO., ONT.
WYOMING, May 12.—We have had a very good spring for work on the land, from a damp and cold, with very little through rather and wheat has some extra good pieces of wheat. Pasture is not out. Hay and feed are all ready, and sheep are scarce. Most of the poultry get good results. There are few preparations for the corn show and the 10 tonnage will be represented. The crop feature here is that men of small capital are dropping out and are compelled to—D. N. A.

ESSEX CO., ONT.
BARROW, May 12.—The farmers have had seeding and some fields are plowed, grain being two to three inches high. A great deal of clover was winter killed. Plowing for corn, potatoes and seed are in the general rule. Grain and seed are not very plentiful any more, but getting more plentiful. The farmers are making preparations to grow small acreage of cucumbers. Hogs are lower, selling at \$12.50.—W. A. B.

OUTSTANDING OFFERINGS AT MANOR FARM SALE

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The coming sale to be held at Manor farm, Bedford Park, Ont., on May 26th will be an event in the history of the Holstein-Friesian bred of cattle in Canada—an offering of such importance that every owner of the great Black and White cattle should be present if possible. Nicolo Paganini, a cow of great size and capacity, with a udder of 25 lbs., would add character to any herd. One of her sons is now doing service in bonds in the U.S.A. In this herd there are some 40 other cows, all of them saleable. One of his sons was recently imported to this country for \$1,250. A yearling daughter of the great Black and White bred by Pontiac Korndyke, should prove an extra attraction to Canada, as it will be the first opportunity ever offered to the buying public of this sale to bid on a daughter of this renowned sire.

Two other herds we wish of special note are: Mercena, Pontiac Poach and Mercena Johanna Nig. Both are of exceptional breeding and individuality. The two-year-old daughter of the Mercena Poach, who is fast coming to the front as one of the greatest sires of the breed; in regard to the number of officially placed daughters he now has second but unfortunately died in her prime. The Kol, Pontiac Johanna Nig, a 25-lb. cow. Her breeding is of a very superior nature. Her sire is King Hengoverd, a son of King Hengoverd, the Canadian champion in the year-old year-old Pontiac Korndyke. Her dam, Calamity Johanna Nig, a 25-lb. cow, having two 30-lb. three-year-old daughters and from a 25-lb. daughter of Pearl of the Dairy Co. De la Roche.

Calamity Howitz Pauline is a 33.9-lb. daughter of Prince Poach Calamity, who was by son of A. A. Poach and winner of the champion for seven years, and finest 25-lb. cow in the world. Her dam, Howitz J. P. Inka Paul, was a 20-lb. cow, daughter of the great imported cow Howitz.

To give a full detailed account of the breeding and the achievements of the animals in this sale, one would take up too much space, but a good illustration of the high quality of the stock may be gathered from the fact that besides the cows mentioned above, 15 others have records above 20 lbs., and many of them are in young bulls there are 10 yearlings to select from, ranging from two months to six months old.

We will refer your readers to the catalogue for more details of the breeding of the other animals to be sold. They are all good individuals with the best of breeding—Canadian Holstein Pedigree Co., per John J. Rae.

GREAT OFFERINGS AT MAPLE LAWN FARM SALE

(Continued from page 22)
has 98 A.R.O. daughters, and who is a full blood brother of Hengoverd De Kol, with 216 A.R.O. daughters. They have 13 sisters who averaged 100 lbs. milk a day in official tests, and each of these sisters better than and have each 200 lbs. of milk in the test. In common. No other sire has produced so many daughters above 100 lbs. of milk. He was the first bull to sire three 25-lb. daughters, and for years the world's record for his daughters was 100 lbs. of milk for one day of 119 lbs. for one day. He is the grand sire of the blood unapproachable champion cow, Cramelle Vale, for milk lbs. in 365 days. With the blood of 9,992.45 great sale, with a record of 37.00 lbs. in 300 days. He is so intensified in, and with his Hengoverd De Kol, should surely prove attractive.

His oldest daughter tested, Cansie Hengoverd De Kol, has just produced, at three years, 8.53 lbs. of butter service in three years. His best daughter tested at two years made 19.45 lbs. butter. Hengoverd De Kol, has under three years of age, the Mapleton herd includes 30 daughters, all under three years of age, of this great sire. A fine lot for breeding, many being from officially tested dams, being from officially tested dams, and all standing in their first milk, and all balanced, well carried udders, and well placed, good feet and legs. All show abundance of constitution, size and udder, and being all grand-daughters of a \$3,000 cow, a champion for three years, and one of the best of the country has produced anything better and are of greater value, particularly ever offered our dairy farmers and breeders of pure-breds at public sale.

PONTIAC KORNDYKE KING SEGIS and KING WALKER

are the three greatest Holstein sires. Sons of King Segis Walker combine the blood of these great sires.
Only one for sale and that from the only cow in the world that has two 30-lb. daughters and herself a 30-lb. cow.

A. A. FAREWELL OSHAWA, ONT.

DO YOU NEED HOLSTEINS? MAPLE STOCK FARM offers a large number of Young Cows and Heifers; also 6 Yearling Bulls, most of the dams of these are choicely bred. Females offered are in pink of condition—large, smooth and good square udders—right every way—most of them are great grand-daughters of Tidy Abbe-kerk—all of the show type. As we have no public sale this year, we could supply a calf-od if desired. If you need good ones, see our lot before buying elsewhere. Prospective buyers met at Waterford Station on request.

WM. SLAGHT BEALTON, ONT.

HET LOO STOCK FARM

Het Loo Farms now offer a few Choice Young Cows, the kind you will be proud to own, also Three Choice Bull Calves at low prices.
Dr. L. D. HARWOOD, Proprietor GORDON H. MANHARD, Manager
HET LOO FARM, VAUDREUIL, QUE.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS Herd headed by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke the Butler in 7 days. His sister, Pontiac Lady Korndyke, has a record of 32 lbs. Butter bred to this bull, also a few bull calves.
J. W. RICHARDSON R. R. No. 2, CALEDONIA, ONT.

HAY BAY HOLSTEINS

Present offering, Bull Calves, sired by Segis Walker Akkrum, whose two-year-old sisters are giving as high as 85 lbs. milk in one day. Calves from others as good. Calves from a daughter of Inka Sylvia Beets Poach, another \$50.00 cow. Calves from one to three months old, priced from \$40.00 to \$50.00 for quick sale.
Also pure-bred Yorkshire Pigs, \$8.00, registered, either sex.
L. F. BOGART Telephone. R. R. NO. 3, NAPANEE, ONT.

FAIRVIEW FARMS

Offers some good Young Bulls, ready for service now, sired by a good son of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and out of officially tested cows at prices so low that you cannot afford to use a grade bull even on your grade herd. Young bulls the next thirty days. Come and see them or write for breeding.
E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, NEW YORK. NEAR PRESCOTT, ONT.



PURE BRED SIRES

THE LIVE STOCK BRANCH
Dominion Department of Agriculture

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

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

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

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

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

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

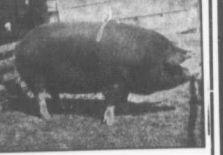
Communications must state age and breeding of animals offered and price asked.—60271.



If you had a "mint of money"—you couldn't buy a better car. Ford merit has made it the standard car of all nations. It's light—strong—comfortable and dependable. And its cost is well within your income. Get your's today.

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

Perhaps
You
Don't
Want



A FULL GROWN PIG BY NEXT FALL?

But most boys and girls are very anxious to have one, especially when they can call it their very own.

NOW is the time of year to get your little pig, so that it can run outside all summer and will cost you very little until fall.

We are in a position to give away a large number of these this spring. Any of the popular breeds can be obtained and of these we give nothing but pure-bred stock.

Boys and girls who in the past have got pigs from us, have in almost every case been highly delighted.

Send us nine new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy for a pure bred pig.

FILL IN THE BLANK

FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBORO

Dear Sirs—
Send me full particulars and supplies in order that I may win a pure bred pig.

Name.....

Address.....



A family like this, may be yours next spring

A Home-Made Manure Pit of Cement-Concrete Construction
A pit such as the one seen in the illustration solves the question of preserving the fertility of farmyard manure. The statement is often made that fully half of the fertilizing value of manure is lost through its careless handling on the farm. In a cement manure pit leaching is entirely prevented, and if the manure is firmly packed fermentation is reduced to a minimum.

A SALE THAT WILL ATTRACT A WIDE RANGE OF BUYERS.
There is one feature about the Manor Farm herd of Holsteins that is going to draw a great many of our best breeders to Toronto on May 26th. It is the fact that at the head of this herd during the past few years there have been two of the most worthy Holstein sires to be found in the Dominion, Prince Henryveld of the Pontiacs, the senior herd sire, is known to practically every man in the Holstein business. His offspring are already proving that he has been the getter of the best of producers. He comes of the best producing blood himself, his sire being that most noted of Holstein bulls, King of the Pontiacs who produced the first and only 42—

In addition he has an endless list of other high producing daughters. Sixteen of his two-year-old daughters have records that average 7 1/2 lbs. of butter from cords that average 7 1/2 lbs. of butter from the dam's side is almost equally good, being out of a daughter of Etierette Henryveld Count De Col, who has 98 A. R. O. daughters and 44 A. R. O. sons. His breeding and record as these make the offspring of the Prince worthy to head any herd.

The breeding of the young sire, King Segis Pontiac Pasch, is equally good, not better. His sire is that high priced bull, King Segis Pontiac Alcatraz, now heading the Arfan herd. The two blood lines in the makeup of this latter bull are the most popular ones in America today, the sire being King Segis Pontiac and the dam being a daughter of the King of the Pontiacs. The dam of King Segis Pontiac Pasch is Fairmount Netherlands Pasch, the youngest cow of the breed to hold a 29th record. In divinity this bull is as choice an specimen as one could wish to see, having carried off the Junior Championship at both Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions last year. Practically all of the females in the herd will be in calf to him. There are 14 milch cows, nearly all of them just in their prime of life. Few of these would ever be put up for auction were it not that Manor Farm has already sold one and Mr. Oakes will not have accommodation on his new farm until he re-builds. Twenty-eight of them have C. O. P. records. This is possibly the highest number of this class of animals ever kept up in Canada. The very best cow, Lady Vincent, a mature cow, has a record of 29.56 lbs. Lady Somerville 28.26 lbs. among the good three-year-olds with 25.61 lbs. She stands fifth highest in Canada. Among the high milkers, there are four at two-and-a-half years with records from 17 to 21 lbs. butter per week. In fact every cow in the herd and in the milking herd at Manor Farm has both the breeding and the records to put them in a class by themselves. All of the females of age will be bred to the young herd sire, King Segis Pontiac Pasch.

Breeders who are starting a new herd, or adding to one already established, should not fail to take a day off and visit Manor Farm on May 26th. The animals offered, give the buying public an exceptional opportunity of securing foundation stock, the records and breed of which are equaled by few, if any, private herds in the Dominion. (Not in Farm and Dairy of last week or send for a catalogue.)

The first prize Avshrine doe cow at the National Live Stock and Dairy Show, Toronto, owned by Alex. Hume, Campbellton, Ont., set a new third month milking record, 1,700 lbs. milk, highest day's milk, 64 lbs.—W. F. B.

HONESTY IN MATCOLEIN H. GAIN
In theory the institution is ethical, of the breed, and the common dairy practices in ethical object is system is common. It is right and improved dairy getting reward for improvement of the breed, and the common dairy practices in ethical object is system is common. It is right and improved dairy getting reward for improvement of the breed, and the common dairy practices in ethical object is system is common.

AVSHRINE RECORD WORK
The official testing of Avshrine cows for advanced registry is having a wonderful influence in bringing the Avshrine breed to the attention of all classes of dairymen. The Avshrine cow is proving her ability to make good on a poor pasture and scant fodder, and return to her owner a fair profit, and also is showing that with the other extreme she can give a good responding return for the most abundant food supply and the best of care. She is showing that marvellous ability to adapt herself to any and all conditions and to enrich her owner in just that proportion for which he has provided.

Sold His Calf
"Farm and Dairy certainly brings replies to live stock advertisements. The notice which I advertised recently in Farm and Dairy was sold in about an order and within a few days after it was sold I had no less than thirty-seven other applications. I received so many replies to the advertisement I found it a great trouble answering them. A. J. Tumblyn, Orono, Ont."

Holstein-Friesian
The World last week wonderful record. May Hima, who has been honored by producing her fat in 365 consecutive days the former record of Belle the Koi, by 28 days. This record brings us the fact which a good cow must before realize, and we have a rival worth to not for and do not know for the advancement of our going to be left to our friend Champlaine. Yearly

- Mature 14 years
Banshee Belle De Senne 8 years
Diamondwood Hope 4 years
Queen Grace Do Col 4 years
Daily Juliana Dirkjen 3 years
The Miss Abberker 3 years
The Miss Manor Kate 2 years
Lady Paul Livardy 3 years
Mrs Guernsey 4 years
May Hima 4 years
Diamondwood of Pineshu 4 years
Homer Bright F 2 years
Dolly Dimple 3 years
Dolly Dimple 2 years
Daydream of Pineshu 2 years
Pride 2nd 1 year
Dolly Dimple 1 year
The above are all from the fact that the record is right now in the championship in this class. We can gain a good idea from the fact that the other four, but even as a show thing are 27 days F. C. Thompson, Sardinia, B. C. W. F. STUPPIEN, Sec'y.

HONESTY IN OFFICIAL TESTS

Malcolm H. Gardner, Bellevue, Wis.
 In theory the object of advanced registration is ethical, being the improvement of the breed, and through the breed, of the common dairy stock of the country; in practice in very many cases the ethical object is lost to sight, and the system is commercialized to the limit. It is right and proper that an owner of improved dairy cattle should receive a fitting reward for his efforts toward the improvement of his breed; but just because the rewards are so great, it is necessary that the rules and regulations for the conduct of tests should be as stringently drawn as may be consistent with their enforcement. The one point above all others is to retain the confidence of the dairy public. If that confidence be retained, the certificates of production issued by the several dairy associations will always be worth their face value; but if it be lost such certificates would hardly be worth the paper they were written upon.

If in a flock numbering many hundreds there be but one black sheep, that sheep is the one conspicuous animal in the flock. If 99 breeders walk the straight line of rectitude and the one hundredth breeder seems now and then to wobble, deservedly or undeservedly, the eyes of the public will centre on the one man. If the one alone, even though innocent, suffered, the result would not be so grave, but the truth of the matter is that the 99 suffer for the fault, or alleged fault, of the one; the public getting the idea that they too may be wobbly when no one is watching. To retain the confidence of the public, it is not sufficient that 99 tests in 100 shall be correct beyond dispute; the one hundredth must also be conducted as to be beyond question. In these days of quick communication the delinquencies, or alleged delinquencies, of any breeder, herdman, or supervisor soon spread over the country. Such rumors, correct or otherwise, engender a public distrust that not only hurts the breeders directly interested but also the breeders of all other pure-bred dairy cattle.

The Holstein-Friesian breed has not as yet suffered to any appreciable extent from adverse criticism, and we must strive in all possible ways against all things that may give rise to such criticism. I may safely say that 99 reports of official tests out of 100 that come to this office are satisfactory; and I want the one hundredth to be equally satisfactory. It is not necessarily the test with the large production that is unsatisfactory; the results may be just moderate. But a report of test that shows moderate results for the first three or four days and then shows an increased production of 30 to 40 per cent for the last few days is, to say the least, decidedly unsatisfactory.

JOLSTEIN SUPREMACY CHALLENGED
 (Holstein-Friesian World)

The World last week announced the wonderful record of the Guernsey cow, May Bisma, who has just won highest honors by producing 1,662.59 lbs. of butter fat in 365 consecutive days. This beating the former record holder, Banosine Belle de Kol, by exactly 1.21 lbs. of fat. This record brings us face to face with the fact which a good many of us did not before realize, that in the Guernsey we have a rival worthy of our mettle, and if we do not keep steadily at work for the advancement of our favorites, we are going to be left behind.

Holstein Champions in Semi-Official Yearly Test

Mature	Fat lbs.
Banosine Belle De Kol	1,568.34
4 1/2 years	
Lindwood Hope	931.45
4 years	
Daisy Grace De Kol	962.80
3 1/2 years	
Queen Juliana Dirkje	817.38
3 years	
Briar Potje Abhekerk	764.35
2 1/2 years	
"E" Manor Kate	618.73
2 years	
Lady Paul Livardy 3rd	737.36
Guernsey Champions	
May Bisma	1,662.59
Dairy cows	
Dairymaid of Pinehurst	910.67
4 years	
Honor Bright F.	694.64
2 1/2 years	
Dolly Dimple	906.69
3 years	
Dairymaid of Pinehurst	860.25
2 years	
Arden's Pride 2nd	706.46
3 years	
Dolly Dimple	703.86

In the above table the star (*) indicates that the record in question is a right now the Guernsey hold world's championships in three of the seven from the fact that a little consolation the other four, but even this will come as something of a shock to a good many of us, who were laboring under the delusion that the Holstein stood without a rival in the ready production of butter.

We Are Ready

Have you your Catalogue?
 Drop a Card To-day.

Sale
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 at
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 a.m.

To Welcome You

Bring your Wife for the Outing—
 She can Spend the Forenoon Shopping.

All
 Animals
 Sold
 Subject to
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At Manor Farm

Every animal will
 be closed out at
 your bid.

Come Early and Pick Out the Ones You Want.
 Lunch for All At Noon.

ONE you NEED
 is here.

On May 26, 1914

Write

JOHN J. RAE
 Holstein Pedigree Co.
 Sales Manager
 for your Catalogue

COL. B. V. KELLY, Syracuse, N.Y.
 Auctioneers
COL. R. E. HAEGER, Algonquin, Ill.

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TURNIPS for FALL FEEDING

For satisfactory crops we confidently recommend the following selection of Turnip Seeds. Steele, Briggs test the growth and vitality of all seeds sent out, which are all selected varieties from the best growers.

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

They produce bountiful crops of sound large roots. Sold only in sealed packages. Refuse substitutes—on others "just as good."

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A Fairbanks-Morse Spraying Outfit offers you the most effective and economical means of destroying insects and of curing and preventing plant and tree diseases.

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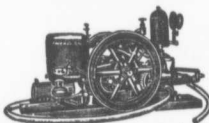
Send for free catalogue of spraying outfits and appliances. It contains much valuable information, tells you what to spray, what chemical compounds to use, how to prepare them, when to do the spraying, etc. We are the largest Canadian dealers in farm engines, scales, and mechanical goods of every kind.

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MR. CHARLEY ODUM, who is a farmer and merchant on the Bonita road in Lauderdale County, Mississippi, which has not been improved, plainly evidences his dissatisfaction with the road conditions with which he has to deal. Mr. Odum says:

"There hasn't been a time since the first of December that I have been able to get anything hauled to my place from Meridian, just four miles, for less than 25 cents per hundred. In the majority of instances it has cost me as high as 50 cents and a good many times it has been impossible to get it at any price. The people in my community have actually had to go without oil for their lamps for a week at a time because they couldn't get it. If these conditions are not a heavier tax on the people than paying for the construction of roads, then I am a bad judge and a bad mathematician."

This statement is a strong argument against bad roads and shows one way in which good roads would benefit a whole community.

Concrete Roads

eliminate the possibility of such conditions. They are passable every day in the year and permit heavier loads without straining horses or breaking down wagons. They lower the cost of hauling and the cost of living, at the same time. They are best at first and cheapest in the end, for they require practically no expenditure for maintenance.

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Concrete Roads Department

Canada Cement Company Limited
830 Herald Building, Montreal



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				Old Ont. per rd.	New Ont. per rd.	Maritime Prov.
4	30	22	10, 10, 10	\$0.16	\$0.18	\$0.19
5	37	22	8, 9, 10, 10	.18	.20	.21
6	40	22	6 1/2, 7, 8, 9, 9	.21	.23	.24
7	40	22	5, 5 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8	.23	.25	.26
7	48	22	5, 5 1/2, 7 1/2, 8, 10, 10	.25	.26	.26
8	42	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.26	.28	.29
8	42	16 1/2	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.28	.30	.31
8	47	22	4, 6, 5 1/2, 7, 8, 9, 9	.26	.28	.29
8	47	16 1/2	4, 6, 5 1/2, 7, 8, 9, 9	.29	.31	.32
9	48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.29	.31	.32
9	48	16 1/2	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.31	.33	.34
9	51	22	4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8, 9, 9	.29	.31	.31
9	51	16 1/2	4, 4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8, 9, 9	.31	.33	.34
10	48	22	3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 7, 7, 8	.31	.33	.34
10	48	16 1/2	3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 7, 7, 8	.33	.35	.36
10	51	22	3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 9	.31	.33	.34
11	55	16 1/2	3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 9	.36	.38	.39

MEDIUM WEIGHT FENCE

No. 9 Top and Bottom, and No. 12 High Carbon Horizontals between: No. 12 Uprights; No. 11 Locks (Maritime Province prices of Medium Weight and Special Fencing includes painting)

5	36	16 1/2	8, 8, 10, 10	.18	.19	.22
6	36	16 1/2	6, 7, 7, 8, 8	.20	.21	.24
6	42	16 1/2	7, 7, 8, 10, 10	.20	.21	.24
7	42	16 1/2	6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8	.22	.24	.27
7	26	8	3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6	.25	.28	.31
8	48	16 1/2	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.26	.28	.31
9	36	12	3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6	.27	.29	.32
9	50	16 1/2	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.28	.30	.33
10	54	16 1/2	3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	.30	.32	.35

SPECIAL POULTRY FENCING

No. 9 Top and Bottom, Intermediate No. 12 Uprights, 3 inches ap rt.

18	48	8	Close Bars	.42	.44	.46
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WALK GATE, 48 in. high, 3 1/2 ft. opening, 2.35				2.35
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ROYAL PURPLE Saves the problem of **CHICK MEAL** of what to feed young chicks. **ROYAL PURPLE** Chick Meal is not right, neither too coarse nor too fine. The ingredients hard to digest are partly roused. No boxes of chicks through fifty per cent of **ROYAL PURPLE** Calf Meal. If your dealer hasn't it, write us direct. Write your name on the writing which that you can be free of question due to improper feeding. Use our poultry remedies, especially our **Roup Cure**. There is no reason why you should lose an infant chick, or your young chicks or turkeys from disease.

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