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FARM AND DAIRY
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RURAL HOME

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APRIL 17

1913



A FARMERS' ORGANIZATION WHICH INCLUDES BOTH MEN AND WOMEN IN ITS MEMBERSHIP
A factor that goes far to explain the failure of many farmers' clubs and similar organizations to make a permanent place for themselves in their respective communities, is that their meetings lack the helpful and inspiring presence of the women folk. The Dominion Grange is the oldest farmers' organization of the kind in Canada. It includes in its membership all of the members of the family, and thus recognizes the important part that women play in our agricultural economy. Not only are women admitted to the membership, but they also hold office in every grange—local, county and provincial. In our illustration may be seen the officers of the Essex County Grange, recently organized. It is composed of representatives from the local granges.
—For names see page 15.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

Are You Getting Into

Shape for the Dairy Season?

Time waits for no man you know, so don't neglect to look over your Dairy before the busy season commences.

You will probably want a **SIMPLEX Combined Churn and Butter Worker** right away to save you a lot of time and labor.

Why not write in regard to it at once and have us send you a full description of a machine that can allow salt to be added while the butter is being worked, ensuring an even distribution, and automatically delivering the butter from the drum by means of a sliding tray ready for packing.

You probably have a patron, or a friend, or neighbor who needs a **SIMPLEX Cream Separator**, or a **B-L-K Mechanical Milking Machine**. Send us word about him,

If you want to know more about **SIMPLEX Dairy Supplies**, write to

D. DERBYSHIRE & CO.

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BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: Peterboro, Ont., Montreal and Quebec

We want good, live Agents for unrepresented districts



Count Them in the Fall

Profits depend on the number of chickens matured, not on the number hatched. What proportion can you bring through? Are you satisfied with the average results you secure each year? Just try the better way and experience the satisfaction of a highly successful season. It is easy! Secure from your dealer, or direct from us if necessary, these preparations:

Praitt's Baby Chick Food
25c up

Praitt's White Diarrhea Remedy
25c, 50c

This combination furnishes just what you need to grow the best chicks, and lots of them. It starts them right, strong, vigorous, husky, and keeps them free from the worst chick disease.

After the chicks reach three weeks of age, include in their ration a small amount of **Praitt's Poultry Regulator**—25c, 50c, \$1; 25 pounds, \$2.50.

This will keep them healthy and vigorous right up to maturity. Chickens like its comfort, destroyers and stunt growth. An occasional dosing with **Praitt's Powdered Lice Killer**—25c, 50c,

will insure freedom from these trouble makers. Use these products according to directions. You take no risk. Remember the unsolicited Praitt guarantee: "Your money back if it fails."

Our products are sold by dealers everywhere, or

The Praitt Food Co., of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Praitt's 100-page Poultry Book, 10c by mail



WE CAN PUT THIS LOAD WHERE IT BELONGS

Expenditure of the money raised by taxation increases the value of the land in the locality where it is spent,—usually in our towns and cities. This expenditure does not add one dollar in value to the products of industry. A \$100 cow is always a \$100 cow, irrespective of the distribution of taxation expenditure. Why then should industry—goods, buildings, fences, etc.—be taxed when they cannot benefit from the expenditure of taxes? Why not place the tax on the man who benefits,—the land holder; largely the city land holder, whose land may be worth millions of dollars an acre? We can do this by taxing land values only as recommended by every farmer's organization in Canada.

ONE FARMER AND HIS BANKER

"A Farmer in Debt," Wentworth Co., Ont.

LET the farmer cultivate the acquaintance of the banker. I entirely endorse the views of Mr. J. A. Macdonald on the subject of banking in Farm and Dairy, March 20th. They express exactly my opinion. A few years ago I was persuaded to try the plan of paying all accounts of any size by check. I would not now think of returning to the old plan of paying by cash direct. Most of my money comes in by check as we sell our milk wholesale in Hamilton and each month a check is sent to me for payment of the month's milk. The next morning I return the check by mail and have it endorsed on the back and a note also on the back reading: "Please credit my account, No. ——" and thereby ordering the bank to credit it to me. As bills are to be met I pay them by check and at the end of each month send or take my bank book in and have it balanced.

By keeping up this plan I have got quite well acquainted with both the bank manager and also a good many of the clerks. If I happen to issue more checks than I have funds to meet they are paid and I am notified to please cover, which I always do, and nobody knows anything about it. If I happen to run across a horse or team of horses or some cattle that are selling a little cheap I can buy them, give a check in payment and nobody knows anything about my standing with the bank. If the check overdraws my account I either go to the bank if I have time or write to them telling what I have done. They send me a note which I sign and return by mail. The business is often done by the use of the mail and the accommodation that the bank gives.

A GOOD EXAMPLE

A few of my intimate friends often ask me how it is that I always seem to have money by me, and I have shown them my plan and advised them to adopt it. Some of them have done so. I have gone with them to the manager and told him that they

wanted a loan. He would ask a few questions regarding their standing and they have always been accommodated. Just lately I walked into the bank and asked for the manager. His assistant informed me that he would not be in for several days and also asked me if he would do instead of the manager. I told him that I would like \$200 and inside of three minutes a note was signed and I had the money credited to my account.

In giving this personal experience I would say that I am a farmer in quite ordinary circumstances, having a heavy mortgage to contend with, and the bank manager knows all about it. It appears to me that the bank is just as willing to loan money to me as they are to take it on deposit, and I firmly believe that they pay as much attention to the way that people meet their obligations as they do to their standing. Personally I never let a note become payable. If I do not have the money before maturity I make a new note for two or three months' time.

THE BANKS WANT FARMERS' BUSINESS. The bank that I deal with seems to me to want to do that kind of business. Some of my friends tell me that it has put money their way just by knowing where they can get it to use when they want it and taking the advantage of it. I am satisfied that if farmers would use the bank more and cultivate its acquaintance, a great deal more business could be done to the advantage of the farmer. Personally I do not know where the limit of their loan is, but my banker has never refused me any sum for which I asked, and as long as I can say that, it is sufficient for me.

In speaking with a friend the other day about this plan, he thought he would put one on me as regard a use of interest. When we came to compare our loans he had to admit to me that he had \$50 borrowed from a friend costing one per cent. more in-

(Continued on page 7)

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Farmers
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FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

OVER 400 DELEGATES DISCUSS NEW CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN FARMING

Farmers are Receiving Too Little for their Produce—Consumers are Paying Too Much—Why Is This? The Great Question Discussed at a Great Convention held in Chicago and Called by the Farm Papers of America. A Review of the Proceedings Written by an Editor of Farm and Dairy, who was in Attendance at the Great Conference.

A REVOLUTION is taking place in agricultural conditions on this continent. Out of the old is emerging the new. The old type of farmer was and is—for we still have many left—content to devote his attention to increasing the productiveness of his farm. Public questions of the day were left for the political parties, railway and business interests, to settle among themselves. The farmer has paid but little attention to such issues. He has tried to hoe his own row in his own way.

Of late a change has been coming over his dream. He has had a few horrid nightmares that have helped to frighten him awake. He is likely to have a few more before he becomes wide awake. He has increased the productiveness of his farm enormously, but the railway and express companies have charged such enormous prices for handling his products he has had little or nothing to show for his extra effort. His farm products are selling to-day for higher prices than ever before, but the middlemen and other influences have stepped in and take the greater part of this increased revenue which should go to him. He has doubted the wages he formerly paid for farm help, but the business interests have gone him one better each time, with the result that it is more difficult to-day to obtain satisfactory farm help than ever before. Large sums have been spent in improving country highways, installing rural telephones and making similar improvements in country conditions, but rural depopulation increases. What is going to be done about it?

To discuss just such problems as these, but particularly the great marketing problem, over 400 delegates, representing four provinces of Canada, and 28 states of the American Union, met in Chicago last week. These men represented the new type of farmer: The farmer who now realizes that his interests extend far beyond the borders of his farm, and that if he is to receive the full reward of his labor he must take an intelligent interest in questions which he now realizes he has too long ignored.

HOW IT WAS CALLED

This great gathering was called together by the representatives of the agricultural press. The editors of the great agricultural papers of the continent have long felt a growing restiveness and pressure among their readers for information and action along these lines. Some months ago Col. Frank P. Holland, of the "Farm and Ranch," Dallas, Texas, placed himself in touch with his brother publishers to find if they would cooperate with him in calling an international conference to discuss these problems. The response was instant and continent wide. A committee was formed

and arrangements for this great gathering made. This was the meeting that took place last week in Chicago. It was called "The First National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits."

WHO WERE THERE

The interest taken in the gathering was immense. Besides the farmers who were present, the national and state governments had representatives, there were college professors and presidents and leading railways had delegates in at-

thought that both producers and consumers must cooperate together. As man after man expressed his beliefs it became increasingly evident that the problem was too great for early settlement. Men who had come there believing that their plan was sufficient saw their mistake. They realized that many more factors than they had ever thought of must be taken into consideration. Another conference was seen to be necessary, and steps were immediately taken to organize for continued definite effort along the chief lines. Officers were elected, the outlines of a constitution approved and provision made for the holding of another conference, to begin the second Tuesday of April next year.

ARE LARGE CROPS ALL?

It is significant that at this conference, which comprised some of the brightest and brainiest thinkers of the continent, greater production as a remedy for the difficulties that now beset us, was mentioned only once and then not by a farmer, but by a railway president. This convention was no place for making loose statements or for uttering old-time platitudes recommending old-time remedies. Evidence was immediately brought forward to show that great crops have not benefited the farmer. Statistics produced proved that the bumper crops of 1912 returned to the United States farmer about \$150,000,000 less than the much smaller crops of 1911. Statistics for other years and from other countries showed similar effects of increased production.

Any old-time ideas of what constitutes the work of a farmer which may have been lingering in the minds of any of the delegates and of what should interest him were entirely done away with at this conference. It was unanimously conceded that the day is past when the farmer may be content if he produces great crops. The speakers proved that methods of marketing are of just as great importance to farmers as are methods of production, and that the farmer of to-day must be as well informed on marketing as any other business man. A generation ago the neighboring village or the country seat offered fair markets to the individual farmer, but such a method of distribution is not in harmony with the business world. The produce of one section is consumed hundreds of miles away; it may be on another continent. Great cities have sprung up and farmers who have never walked their streets are producing food for the people of those cities. These modern conditions have given rise to a most complicated system of marketing, in which middlemen galore, as well as transportation and cold storage systems, take an important part. It was realized that in few sections have farmers made the necessary adjustment to these modern conditions, and through no fault of their own the situation is reacting harmfully upon all. The cost of marketing produce varies from 50 to several hundred per cent of the price the farmer receives.

(Continued on page 11)

What is Wrong with Farming?

Why is it when the farmer receives so little for his products that the consumer must pay so much? This constitutes the giant paradox of the times. What is it that is wrong? Farmers realize that great crops or production alone will not avail. They have found that they receive less money for large crops than they do for small. What then should be done?

Such is the problem that was discussed at the First National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits at Chicago last week. Over 400 delegates attended this conference called by the editors and publishers of the farm papers of America. The delegates to the conference represented many interests, including banking, transportation and consumers' leagues, as well as agriculture. They came from 28 states of the American Union, and four provinces of Canada. Two Canadian farm papers, The Grain Growers' Guide of Winnipeg, and Farm and Dairy, were represented.

All recognized that a new day has dawned in agriculture, and that old-time remedies will no longer avail to make farming profitable. In an adjoining article an editor of Farm and Dairy tells something of the great convention, and in future articles will deal with some of the methods suggested by delegates for the amelioration of present conditions.

tendence to see in part what the farmers were doing, as well as to take part in the discussions. There were also present many managers of farmers' cooperative associations, representatives of consumers' leagues, legislators and others interested in the problems to be discussed.

CHIEF RESULTS

Discussion was limited to two subjects—marketing and farm credits. Even with the subjects thus limited, the delegates soon found themselves overwhelmed with the magnitude of the task before them. Naturally in such a large body of thinking men there was a great diversity of opinion as to the best methods of solving the problems before them. Some believed that the various governments should take action. Others believed that the producers, through cooperation, could solve the whole question themselves. Still others

Providing Fodder for the Dairy Cow

J. H. Caldwell, Carleton Co., Ont.

The provision of fodder for the dairy cow is a much more difficult problem than providing the cow, and one which every dairyman must solve largely for himself, as conditions are seldom alike on different farms.

There are, however, certain principles that we all should strive for. One is to provide suitable goods as cheaply as possible and on our own farms. "Corn is King." It stands pre-eminently at the head of the list as a food for the dairy cow. To all persons engaged in dairying, a silo is a prime necessity. We have found that two small silos are much better than one large one, as more can be taken off daily, keeping the ensilage sweeter.

Next on the list come roots, turnips and mangles. Turnips take the lead. Mangles are more suitable for dairy cows, but it is much harder to get a good crop. Turnips can also be sown much later than mangles, about the 10th of June being considered the best time to sow. This gives us time to prepare the soil. Where turnips are fed immediately after milking we have noticed no ill effects.

We believe every dairyman would be wise to sow a sufficient quantity of peas and oats to provide against the shortage of pasture before the corn is in a condition to be fed. When this mixture is not needed we cut and cure it as hay. It makes a most excellent fodder.

Clover hay is our best fodder for the dairy cow, the late red standing first on account of the pasturage it gives in the fall. We believe that it is seldom out in time to secure the best results, as it is generally mixed with timothy, and many hesitate to cut till the timothy is fairly well matured. This is a great mistake, as a few days' delay in cutting lessens the feeding value appreciably. We have found that a light coat of manure applied with a manure spreader will assist very materially in getting a good catch of clover, especially on lands that are worn out. We sow on fall plowing, and we sow early. We do not loam the soil too deep, but work the surface fine.

We find that on account of the difficulty in securing suitable help on the farm, that some of the largest dairymen are cutting out the roots as they involve too much labor and are growing more corn. Some are growing as much as 40 acres for ensilage.

THE BEST YET SEEN

We value highly a small pamphlet issued by the Ontario Agricultural College, Bulletin 138, on "The Composition of Ontario Feeding Stuffs." This is the best thing we have yet seen on the subject of feeding. One of the chief attractions of this pamphlet is the concise form in which it is arranged. Tables just suitable for busy readers are arranged with results so tabulated that one can look them over in a few moments. The table on page 26 is of particular value, as it deals with comparisons of the different foods which nearly all dairymen have to purchase at times. This bulletin should be in the hands of every farmer in Ontario. If you haven't one, send for it. It will pay you well for the trouble.

The lessons of the past three years have been very valuable to farmers who were willing to learn the lesson of the value of corn. If one is thinking of sowing six acres let him sow nine. Let him double the acreage of peas and oats and sow more clover.

As a food for dairy cows I find that alfalfa works in well with even ensilage, and gives excellent results. Alfalfa is high in protein, while the ensilage is low, and the two go well together.—S. A. Northcott, Ontario Co., Ont.

How much finer it is to go out in the woods and lift up your voice in song, and be a child,

than to fight inclination and waste good God-given energy endeavoring to be proper.—Eibert Hubbard.

Future of Pure Bred Stock

By "Dairy Instructor"

"This bubble will burst some of these days just as all other bubbles do."

This remark came to my ears as I was leaving the ring side at a recent sale of pure bred Holsteins. I supposed that it applied in some way or other to pure bred stock. I was interested and drew a little nearer. I heard the usual talk about the high prices realized and how they made it pos-



One of Graydon's Premiums

This three-year-old pure-bred Tamworth was won by Graydon Knowles as a premium for securing subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. For a boy of 31, Graydon shows lots of enterprise, and, as his father says, is "making good."

sible for the purchaser to make any money on his deal. I have heard so much talk of this kind that I think it is time that we were looking at this matter in a strictly business-like manner.

In the first place, the value of pure bred stock at the present time is not based entirely on their value as milk producers, but on their value as stock getters. A dairyman might be foolish to pay \$300 for a pure bred cow if he intended to get his money back out of the milk she would give. He will get his money back, however, in the superior kind of milking daughters that that cow will produce, and in the superior prices for which he can sell his stock. I don't believe that the market is overworked. I am told that in Canada only one cow in every 1,000 is a pure bred. This would seem to indicate that we are just beginning to touch the possible market for pure bred stock.

THE VALUE OF A BULL

"One hundred and fifty dollars for that bull calf! I should say of the man that paid it that 'a fool and his money are soon parted.'" Such was another remark that I heard at the same sale. Of course the speaker went on to reason that as milk production is the characteristic of the mother and not of the sire, that it is the mother that determines a heifer's value at the pail. We know as a matter of fact, however, that the sire has more influence on milk production than the dam.

Suppose that the increase from the first cross is only five pounds of milk a day, or 1,600 lbs. a year, or \$15 worth of milk. Suppose there are 10 cows in the herd. This means an increase of \$150 in the value of milk produced during the first milking period. The average cow has at least seven milking periods. Hence, that investment if \$150 in a pure bred sire is almost certain to return the investor \$1,050 if he has only 10 milk cows. This is not pure theory. I know farmers who have done even better in practice.

I have noticed that almost invariably when a man uses a pure bred sire for a time and sees the splendid results attained, that he soon wants a few pure bred females also. Hence it is that the market for pure bred stock is ever growing and the bubble will not burst, in our generation at least. I don't believe it ever will.

Mortality in Horses Due to Silage

To lose a good horse is a serious setback to the average farmer. To lose three horses right in a string would mean disaster to many. And few of our wealthiest farmers can afford to regard such a loss with equanimity. Such a case recently came to the attention of an editor of Farm and Dairy when visiting a farm in York Co., Ont. Just previous to our visit three horses of the heavy Clyde type and about three years old had died with influenza—so their owner said. From the description of the symptoms, however, we hardly credited the influenza theory, or if it was influenza, we decided that it must have been of a very peculiar type. Where the horses were down they were not able to get up. The owner ascribed the cause of the disease to the fact that there was no partition between the horse and cow stables, and that the "cow odor" did not agree with the horses. We learned that this farmer had been feeding ensilage, and decided that this might be the real cause of the disease. Accordingly, we wrote to Dr. J. H. Reed at Guelph for his opinion. His reply, which follows, will be of interest to every horse owner:

"This is a mistake of diagnosis. Influenza does not cause paralysis except in very rare cases; of course, the disease is liable to almost any complications, but paralysis is very, very rare, and not at all probable to occur in three horses in the same stable. Neither would air from a cattle stable cause either influenza or paralysis.

SILAGE PROBABLY RESPONSIBLE

"As silage has been fed, there is little doubt but that the horses suffered and died from a disease known as cerebro-spinal meningitis. This disease is caused by a germ found in water or food containing diseased or partially decayed animal or vegetable matter. Silage is a prolific cause of the disease in horses. Silage of first-class quality will not cause it, but when there is even a little mould or partial decay (as there often is, and especially this year) it is very dangerous for horse food, even in small quantities. The disease, while sometimes killing very quickly, usually first causes an inability to swallow. An affected horse will, when offered water, apparently drink heartily, but if he be drinking out of a pail it will be noticed that while he is apparently drinking and making the normal noise, the quantity of water is not diminishing. In eating he masticates properly, but cannot swallow, and the food is either quitted or becomes masticated between the molar teeth and the cheeks. Paralysis appears sooner or later, and the horse usually dies in convulsions. No successful treatment has been discovered, and prevention consists in giving pure food and water."

100 Pounds More Butter a Year

Horatio Webb, New Westminster Dist., B.C.

I tested my herd of 15 cows some years ago, doing all the work of taking samples and testing myself. My herd averaged 292 lbs. of butter fat in a year, and my best cow made 305 lbs. butter fat. My three poorest cows together only made 300 lbs. of fat, thus showing the difference that I found between my best and my poorest cows.

I went on improving my herd until I sold my farm at \$500 an acre. My cows I disposed of to the purchaser, the price set being the value of the butter fat produced by each cow in the previous year, according to the records of the Dominion Cow Testing Association. I had received 30 cents and a fraction for butter fat from my creamery, and my cows realized me \$87 a head for testing. When I sold out the average production of a head was nearly 100 lbs. of fat a year greater than when I started to test.

VARIETY AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN DETERMINING VALUE OF GRAIN SEED.

Professor C. A. Zovitz, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

One variety not as good as another. Some of the varieties of Grains and Potatoes that have proved best in an experience of 25 years recommended.

WHEN at my home on a 200-acre farm in Middlesex county, where we grow practically all classes of farm crops, including from eight to 20 acres of corn annually, I did not consider that variety was a very important factor in crop production. I did not know but what, possibly, one variety might give the best results in one year, and another variety in another year. After having studied many varieties, however, during the past 25 years, and having watched the records of some of these varieties under varying conditions for several years in succession, I am thoroughly convinced that much depends upon variety, and if we are going to secure the best results it is important that we secure the most suitable varieties for our own particular soils and conditions. If we did not have such a strong faith in this work we would not spend so much time at the Ontario Agricultural College in trying to secure through importation, selection and hybridization the very best varieties for cultivation in Ontario, and then distribute the highest quality of seed of these varieties for experimentation, and for cultivation throughout the various parts of the Province. Some of the most extensively grown varieties of farm crops in Ontario at the present time were introduced by the Ontario Agricultural College, and distributed through the medium of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Unit. In 1912, upwards of 5,000 Ontario farmers cooperated in the carrying out of this experimental work.

THE BEST BARLEY

According to information gleaned throughout Ontario in 1912, fully 94 per cent of the barley which is grown in this province is either the Mandshouri or the O.A.C. No. 21. The Mandshouri barley was imported by the Ontario Agricultural College in the spring of 1889. The seed was carefully selected and tested at the college in each of five years. Its record for the five years' experiment was so good that it was introduced into the cooperative experimental work, and distributed throughout Ontario. This variety also gave excellent returns through the province, and experimenters soon increased the seed, and the variety rapidly entered into field cultivation and became a noted variety in Ontario, and spread from Ontario to other places. In 1903 we had a nursery plot of about 10,000 plants at the College. From this nursery plot 50 of the best plants were selected, and tested out separately. As a result of this work the O.A.C. No. 21 proved to be the most desirable variety, and this was distributed in connection with cooperative experiments five years ago, and it is now increasing very rapidly throughout the province. Practically all of the prizes which have been awarded to standing crops of barley in the field crop competitions of Ontario and in the threshed grain at the principal exhibitions during the last two years have gone to samples which have belonged to the O.A.C. No. 21 variety. Of the 28 entries of barley at the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph in December last, 23 were the O.A.C. No. 21 and four were the Mandshouri variety.

Of all the grain crops of Ontario, oats are grown more extensively than any of the others. The market value of the oat crop of Ontario now amounts to about \$38,000,000 annually, and yet there is room for wonderful improvement in this important cereal. We are growing decidedly too many varieties, and it is difficult for oatmeal millers and other buyers to obtain uniform samples. We have been looking for an oat which would be a leader in the province. The Banner oat has been the most extensively grown variety, but it is rather thick in the hull, it does not yield enough an acre, and the straw is only of medium strength. The Siberian, which the College imported from Russia over twenty years ago, is the second most extensively grown oat in Ontario. It does better in some localities than the Banner, but not quite as well in others.

Ten years ago we had a hand planted nursery plot of over 9,000 plants of the Siberian variety. We selected some of the best individual plants,



The Best Market for at Least Part of the Milk

"What substitute can I get for milk for my calves," is an altogether too common query as soon as the cheese factories open. If the calves are of the right their milk diet early in life. We should realize higher prices on the milk fed to farmers claim to get a good return for their milk fed to calves marketed in that way.

—Cut courtesy I. H. C. Service Bureau.

and have tested them out in the same way as we tested the plants of barley. As a result of that work we found that the O.A.C. No. 72 variety gave us the best results. We sent choice seed of this variety to three hundred of our experimenters in the spring of 1911. When the returns were received in the autumn we found that the O.A.C. No. 72 had taken the lead throughout the province. Many of these experimenters carefully saved the seed, and sowed it all in the spring of 1912. Although there is now a big demand for these oats those who have the seed are apparently holding on to it for sowing this year, and by next autumn I expect there will be a good supply of pure seed in Ontario. One man recently sold 100 lbs. of this seed for \$25. The O.A.C. No. 72 oats grow a good length of straw, are comparatively free from rust, and usually stand well. The grain is white in color, and is of good quality, being thinner in the hull than the Siberian, the Banner, the Lincoln and many of the other varieties. We hope that this oat will prove of great service in Ontario.

Winter wheat, or fall wheat, is grown on about

three-quarters of a million acres of land in Ontario annually, and the most extensively grown variety in the Province at the present time is the Dawson's Golden Chaff. In 1882, Robert Dawson had a field of the White Clawson wheat which was very badly lodged. When walking over the field Mr. Brown found one plant which was standing erect, and it had a different appearance from the surrounding plants. He saved the seed of this one plant, and soon had enough for sowing in his own fields and for selling to his neighbors, who called the wheat the "Dawson's Golden Chaff." Mr. Dawson's name soon became the household word throughout Ontario, and the wheat has become known in many places as a variety of very stiff straw, of beautiful appearance, and of high yielding qualities. Unfortunately, the grain is somewhat soft, and not as good a producer of flour for bread production as some of the other varieties. It is used very extensively in combination with the hard spring wheat of the West, and there has been a considerable demand for it for the manufacture of breakfast foods, biscuits and pastry. Some selections from the Dawson's Golden Chaff, such as the American Wonder and the American Banner, gave a slight increase in yield of grain per acre. All the highest yielding grains in Ontario at the present time are of the Dawson's Golden Chaff type.

The annual market value of the potato crop of Ontario is about \$12,000,000, while that of the husking corn is about \$10,000,000. We believe that the value of the potato crop could be greatly increased annually if the farmers would grow only a few of the very best varieties and pay more attention to the seed which they use. There are far too many varieties of potatoes grown in Ontario, in fact, from the enquiries which I have made in each of the past few years I have never had less than fifty varieties of potatoes mentioned as grown quite extensively in different counties in Ontario. I think it is very unfortunate that agents representing seed firms, particularly in New York State, are going through the province from house to house, and from year to year, selling different varieties of potatoes in small quantities. It is practically impossible for the farmers to get anything but a local market for their potatoes. Buyers cannot get a sufficient

uniformity of potatoes grown in the different sections to place in car load lots to ship to the larger markets. While it is true that it requires a few varieties to meet the conditions of the different soils throughout Ontario, we believe that these varieties could be confined to a very small number.

The Rural New Yorker No. 2 is the most extensively, and the Empire State the second most extensively grown varieties in Ontario at the present time. Both of these are good varieties, especially the Empire State, but in a season like 1912 it is only an average variety in its resistance to rot. We have another variety of late potatoes, known as the Davies' Warrior, which we have been testing and selecting at the College for some time, and which is exceedingly promising. In seven years' experiments at Guelph it has given the highest yield per acre of all other varieties, and in the two years that we have used it in the two years that we have used it in connection with the cooperative experiments over Ontario it has taken the lead in yield per acre through the

(Continued on page 13)



Spring days are Ford days. When the open road allures, you'll want and need a light, right and economical Ford. But, unless you get yours to-day you're almost sure to be disappointed. The supply is big but the demand is bigger.

Our factories, produced nearly a quarter of a million Model T's. Prices: Runabout, \$975. Touring Car, \$750. Town Car, \$1,000—f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont., with all equipment. For particulars get "Ford Times"—an interesting automobile magazine. It's free—from Walkerville factory. Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited.

FARM MANAGEMENT

One Winter with a Silo

Ivan M. Law, Durham Co., Ont.
For the price at which it can be produced there is nothing to equal corn silage as a cheap roughage for both dairy and beef cattle. This is my first season with a silo, and I only regret that I did not have it sooner. Every one taking a "walk through the stable walk," "Are you fattening these?" When I answer in the negative they say, "Well, you have them in good shape, you must have a silo." These are the words of practically all the people passing through my stable.

My silo has cost me about \$150 so far, but I did the plastering myself and have no roof on it. It is of solid cement, 14 by 35 feet, holding about 114 tons of silage, and if filled, would carry 25 head of mature cattle over winter. I am going to try an experiment, the success of which I will let you know of later. As a suggestion to those wishing to try it also, I will give it here. I propose to place a cement partition across the bottom, about 7 1/2 to 10 feet high, dividing the silo in equal parts, so that I can feed one-half at a time during the summer. I will thus have a silo 14 by 25 to 27 1/2 feet for winter feeding, and the same as one 10 by 25 feet for summer feeding; yet I will only have the expense of building, making shutes for, and filling one silo.

If any one has such a silo I would like to hear how they like it.

Farm Work Fits Draft-Horse Breeding

The farmer breeder of horses must strive to raise the kind of horse which will do his work best and bring the most money when sold. Prejudice in favor of the wrong type of horse from the using standpoint has probably been the cause of more failures to make money when opportunity was waiting than any other one factor in farm horse-breeding, says J. L. Edmunds, of the Illinois Experiment Station, in the *Breeders' Gazette*. Too much of this prejudice still remains. To be highly regarded nowadays a drafter must have more than mere bulk to recommend him. He must be rugged but must also have quality with it to make him a stayer and a good wearer. Softness of joints and unsoundness are sure to be much more discriminated against in the future than in the past. Size and fat will not hide such a multitude of sins as was formerly sometimes the case.

WHERE NO MONEY IS MADE, the misfits and unsound ones are the hardest to peddle. They are always discriminated against most severely in cases of a bad market. No one ever made money raising the mixed class of horses on the market. The dealer makes some, but probably not so much as the grower lost in producing them.

In no point are drafters showing more systematic improvement than with respect to their action. This is evident wherever draft horses are used and in the showing. There is more profit in using big fast-walking horses with mechanically perfect action.

TRAIN THE HORSE TO WALK

The art of making better walkers from natural good ones is an art not as much practiced by farm teamsters as it should be. Cost would be cut down and speed increased by keeping teams at a good walk instead of a slovenly slow one and an occasional jog to make time. The good smart-moving big horse is a prize worth striving for, even though it is hard to

produce. This kind of horse is largely free from criticisms which are made of the sluggish sort in hot summer weather.

Practically all of the work on the land must be done at the walk. This is why work on the land makes much safer work for in-farm mares than hauling loads. No pregnant mare should be required to back heavy loads or do work on slippery footing.

Acre Profit Competition

To prove the possibilities of an acre of land and to further interest the young men in agriculture, the Ontario Department of Agriculture is conducting a competition through its District Representatives. It is to be known as an acre profit competition. The prize will be awarded in every county to the young man who produces the greatest profit from an acre of land. The competition in each county will be confined to the same crop, so that chances will be equal. It will be open, generally speaking, to the young men who have taken the Course in Agriculture with the District Representatives or who have won prizes in rural school fairs.

It will be necessary to keep as close count as possible of the expenses incurred and the returns will be figured in the fall on the basis of current prices for the crop produced. The prize for the winners is to be free transportation and living expenses for the two weeks' short course in Live Stock and Seed Judging at the Ontario Agricultural College. Already considerable interest has been developed and there is no doubt there will be keen competition in many counties.

In some counties they have decided to carry on the competition in potatoes, in others in oats, others in barley, etc.

The Why of Spring Cultivation

Grant S. Pearl, Halton Co., Ont.

The scientist tells us that plant food in the soil must be in solution before it can be utilized by the plant. It is necessary, therefore, that the soils of our orchards should be kept in a moist condition during the growing season if we expect to get sufficient wood growth and good-sized fruit. In many parts of Ontario the growers have to contend with a month or more of drought during the growing season, and at this time they cannot afford to let the fruit and trees stop growing. The value of conservation of moisture, to offset the dry weather, thus becomes important.

The fact that thorough cultivation tends to conserve soil moisture constitutes one of the first principles in horticulture work. Many of our Ontario growers do cultivate their orchards, but some commence this operation too late in the season to produce any beneficial effects. It is not uncommon to observe orchards with heavy clay soils being worked during July, for the first time that season. These orchards are generally dried out before they are plowed, so that the ground turns up very lumpy and rough. When in this condition it is with great difficulty that the lumps can be reduced sufficiently to obtain the desired mellow mulch.

The proper amount of food to feed is the amount that will produce the greatest number of pounds of milk at the least cost a pound. Seales at both ends of the cow must be used to do this.

I received your Life Songs on Saturday last. They are just lovely, and I am glad to receive them.—Hazel F. Greenham, Leeds Co., Ont.

Fire Taught One Man the Value of Paint

Fire destroyed a building that cost him \$8,000; all covered by insurance. But this insurance was \$3,000 under the cost of replacing the building. Materials have advanced that much in the past few years.

The point for you is here: Fire may never destroy any of your property, but weather-rot surely will if it is not well protected. The barn that cost \$1,000 3 or 4 years ago would now cost \$1,500 to rebuild. So don't let it "go to pieces."



Look for the Little Blue Flag

Lowe Brothers FARM SERVICE PAINT

is the best for every utility purpose around your property. Easy to put on, hard to wear off, impossible to beat. Lowe Brothers Farm Service Paint accomplishes the one most important thing—absolute immunity from weather. It will deliver your buildings in a tough, weather-proof coat that will last for years. It will deliver 100 cents of honest service for every

dollar you pay for it. You can't ask for more in any paint—you can easily get less in ordinary paint, so insist on Lowe Brothers Farm Service Paint at the best dealer in your town—or write books, free, together with directions where to procure this paint.

Lowe Brothers Limited 267 Sorauren Ave., Toronto
Dayton New York Boston Chicago Kansas City

In British Columbia, high crop farming running flourish.

quantities grown is not in cattle or portion some food.

Around
If so, now being Railway Homes. The stations here an 2nd, an Homes issued at in Canada Saskatchewan Tuesday via Chicago also be on during at Northern are good date of Through is 50-cpi Tuesday and Home Toronto a through to St. Paul. sions in rail at a nom to Grand The Gra is the sh tion, with lighted sil newest, m rapidly dev Canada, servation Agents, C routes. T Winnipeg Yorkton Mirron and hugh and Before do suit any ag Railway f timetables C. E. Hor Agent, Ont. tario.

DAIRYING AS WE FIND IT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

By H. Rice, Provincial Dairy Instructor of B. C.

DAIRYING in British Columbia should be one of the leading agricultural industries. A large proportion of the now settled portions of the province are richly endowed by nature with the necessary soil and climatic conditions for the development of this industry. The market is scarcely excelled by any country in the world and, as a consequence, prices for dairy produce run high. Along with this high price of the product we find that the price of concentrated food stuffs and labor are high. But to offset this very large

quantities of hay and grain can be grown per acre. The winter season is not long; scarcely a day passes that cattle cannot go out, and for a large portion of the year they can obtain some food. The buildings for housing

Quantities of hay and grain can be grown per acre. The winter season is not long; scarcely a day passes that cattle cannot go out, and for a large portion of the year they can obtain some food. The buildings for housing

High-priced land is the strongest factor in British Columbia. Land in the best dairy sections sells for prices ranging well over \$300 an acre. Such values make good farming a necessity that explains in part the progress that British Columbia dairymen are making.

—Photo, courtesy B.C. Department of Agriculture.



In British Columbia, where Dairy Farming is Progressing in Spite of Difficulties

quantities of hay and grain can be grown per acre. The winter season is not long; scarcely a day passes that cattle cannot go out, and for a large portion of the year they can obtain some food. The buildings for housing

Around the World, via "Empress of Asia"

If so, exceptional opportunities are being offered by the Grand Trunk Railway System in connection with Homeseekers and Settlers excursions.

The Settlers excursions apply from stations in Ontario to points in Alberta and Saskatchewan, April 10th, 20th and 29th, at low rates. Homeseekers' round trip tickets are issued at very low rates from stations in Canada to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Each Tuesday until October 29th inclusive, via Chicago and St. Paul, and will also be on sale on certain (Tuesdays) during above period via Sarnia and Northern Navigation Company, and are good returning two months from date of issue.

Through coaches and Pullman Tourist Sleeping cars are operated every Wednesday in connection with Settlers and Homeseekers excursions leaving Toronto at 11.00 p.m., and running through to Winnipeg via Chicago and St. Paul without change. Reservations in Tourist cars may be secured at a nominal charge on application to Grand Trunk Agents.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg-Saskatoon-Edmonton, with smooth roadbed, electric-lighted sleeping cars, through the newest, most picturesque and most rapidly developing section of Western Canada. Through tickets sold and reservations made by all Grand Trunk Agents. Costs no more than in other routes. Trains now on by operation Toronto to Saskatoon and Regina, Winnipeg and Calgary, Sask., Camrose, Mirror and Edson, Alta., also to Fitzhugh and Tete Jaune, B.C.

Before deciding on your trip consult any agent of the Grand Trunk Railway for descriptive literature, timetables and particulars or write C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto, Ontario.



In British Columbia, where Dairy Farming is Progressing in Spite of Difficulties

High-priced land is the strongest factor in British Columbia. Land in the best dairy sections sells for prices ranging well over \$300 an acre. Such values make good farming a necessity that explains in part the progress that British Columbia dairymen are making.

This, of course, is of advantage to the individual dairyman. The great increase in the population of the province, and of the cities in particular, has to some extent changed the character of the dairy business, especially that of the manufacture of butter and cheese. The cities surrounding the towns and estates is being opened up by suburban lines, both electric and steam, and as the cities are calling for more and better milk a great many patrons of doors open markets for milk and sweet cream. This has been taken advantage of by many during the last year and as a result the manufacture of butter does not appear to be as great as in former years. Most of the creameries outside of still growing and have reported this year an increase in production, and considering the greater number of people that are using milk and cream we must conclude that the industry is still growing and must of necessity grow much larger.

The British Columbia Dairymen's Association, by its increased membership this year, is to a certain extent the advance movement in this industry. The Association is now on a more prosperous basis than ever before and is effectively attacking many of the problems and aiding financially and otherwise many of the difficulties that confront the dairymen. To a certain extent it is assisting in the educational work and in promoting the interests of the dairymen in general.

One Farmer and His Banker

(Continued from page 2)

forest than I was positive for a loan from the bank. Besides, I had no obligation to his friend.

I feel that my brother-in-law does not do enough business with the banks. I want the money as I do most men who have money to lend. The banker knows that a farmer has quite a lot at stake, even with a mortgage on his land, or as I told my banker need to borrow money. I find it better to owe the bank \$100 than to owe 10 men \$10 apiece.

Amatite Roofing Needs No Painting

AMATITE is made of pitch, and it makes an ideal roof. There are two layers of this wonderful water-proofing material in Amatite.

If you are a practical man and know what a nuisance and expense roof painting is, you know the value of a "no-paint" roof.

Amatite comes in handy rolls with nails and cement free. Skilled labor is needless. You can lay the roof yourself.

Look into the subject. We will supply you with sample without charge or obligation. Address our nearest office.

Creonoid Lin. Destructive and Case Destroyer. This is the best material for roof painting and comes well tested.

Everjet Elastic Paint. Here money by using this black paint wherever the color is an objection. It is a perfect roofing and all exposed iron and wood.

The wearing surface is composed of a pitch-crushed mineral by embedding crushed mineral matter into a tough pitch matrix.

Rain has no more effect on the pitch than it has on the mineral, and year after year Amatite roofs give perfect service without any paint or care.

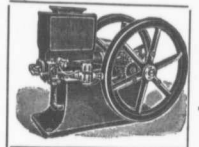
THE PATERSON MFG. CO., Limited

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.



GET A "MONARCH" IT PAYS

Our "Monarch" Engine is a boon on the farm. Save time and exertion by doing farm chores - pumping, sawing, grinding, separating cream, cutting silage, roots, straw, etc.



Experts make each "Monarch" part from best material, including automobile engine features, such as primer, sight-gauge, etc., not found in usual farm engines. Size 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 h.p.

Send postal for "red circle" folder and terms. Fully explains the "Monarch" part by part.

CANADIAN ENGINES Limited, DUNNVILLE, ONT. Sole Selling Agents in Eastern Canada. THE FROST & WOOD CO., Limited, Montreal, Que., St. John, N.B. MITHS' FALLS, ONT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EXCURSIONS To Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

HOMESEEKERS

Low Round Trip Rates each Tuesday, March to October inclusive. Winnipeg and Return - \$35.00 Edmonton and Return - 43.00 Other points in proportion. Returns Limit two months.

SETTLERS

For settlers traveling with live stock and effects. SPECIAL TRAINS Will leave Toronto Back TUESDAY MARCH AND APRIL 10.20 p.m. COLONIST GARS ON ALL TRAINS No charge for Berths. Settlers and families without live stock should use REGULAR TRAINS Leaving Toronto 10.20 p.m. Daily Through Colonist and Tourist Sleepers.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARs on all excursions. Comfortable berths, fully equipped with bedding, can be secured at moderate rates through local agent.

Home Seekers' Trains Leave Toronto 10.20 p.m. during March, April, September and October, and at 2 p.m. and 10.20 p.m. during May, June, July and August. Through Trains Toronto to Winnipeg and West.

Full particulars from any C.P.R. Agent or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto

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**INCREASES THE YIELDS
IMPROVES THE QUALITY AND
HASTENS THE RIPENING
OF ALL CROPS ON ALL SOILS**

Write us for FREE copies of our illustrated Bulletins, containing valuable advice on the treatment of various crops as well as records of fertilizer experiments, conducted in every province of the Dominion.

As the season is well advanced, we would urge those interested to communicate with us at once.

Send us five or more names of your neighbor farmers and we shall send you a colored wall placard.

German Potash Syndicate

(Manager: B. LESLIE ESSLIE, C.D.A., P.A.S.I., F.C.S.)
1106 TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO

FREE-FARM ACCOUNT BOOK

Hickmore's Farm Account Book will be sent free to any farmer who will tell us who and where he is. This book is arranged to keep all accounts in simple form—more simple and certainly more practical than trying to remember them; shows what to charge against crop production, has a "robbers time record" and section for personal accounts. 94 pages, for ink or pencil. Not a book, but a series of loose-leaf cards. Here are new size tables and the best middle scales. Keep Hens, Cows, Swine, Horses, Geese, etc. You don't have to write the work up. Hickmore's cards will be horse work. Special blank for more birds to enter. The cards are just as good as any and do not take a substitute. Farm Account Book is ready. Send today.

WINGATE CHEMICAL CO., Canadian Dist'r., 8400 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Can.



What Three Bushels More to the Acre Means

EIGHT years ago the farmers in a central state raised average crops that ran three bushels less to the acre than they now get. Suppose each acre of farm land in this country were so tended that it produced an equal increase. How much more money would farmers have, with which to buy the luxuries of life that they earn and deserve?

What others have done, you can do. Your share in this prosperity depends entirely upon yourself. The first step for you to take is to fertilize your land properly with manure spread by an

I H C Manure Spreader Corn King or Cloverleaf

Manure cannot be spread as it should be unless a machine is used. An I H C spreader covers the ground with an even coat, light or heavy as may be needed, and pulverized so that the plant food elements in the manure combine with the soil to best advantage.

The spreader that does this work as it should be done must have many excellent mechanical features. The apron should move without jerking; the beater should meet the load at exactly the right point of the machine; the speed changes of the apron should be positive whether uneven. All these features are provided for in the construction of I H C spreaders.

The I H C local agent carries in stock the machines best suited to your locality. See him for catalogues and full information, or write the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd
BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. Catharines, Winnipeg, Yorkton



HORTICULTURE

Training Neglected Suckers

A. McNeill, Chief, Fruit Division, Ottawa.

An apple tree that has been pruned back severely, and in consequence developed a rank growth of suckers which have not been properly pruned after three or four years, forms a serious problem in pruning. Merely to cut the suckers will not do, because those that are left have long and bearing wood if any has developed, many feet in the air.

Perhaps the best general advice that can be given is to thin the suckers, and make grafts close back to the large wood on those that it is desirable to use as the foundation for the new head. In no other way can we be sure of getting the bearing wood low down and close to the heavy supporting wood. When the grafts have made a growth of one year they should be cut back as previously described and the remainder of the suckers may then be cut away together, and the growth from the grafts will take their place.

It is quite possible, too, if the suckers are not too large, the new growth if cut back severely, will develop dormant buds, and a new top can then be developed from these, care being taken to prune back the new growth, and thus not repeat the error that one is striving to correct.

Whether the method of grafting or trusting to dormant buds would be the better, can only be determined by actually seeing the tree. But, speaking generally, it can be advised. Quarter of three-quarters of an inch or over, grafting would be the correct method. If less than three-quarters of an inch, it is quite likely if cut back to within six or eight inches of the larger wood, this stub would develop new wood.

Age of Bearing

On their own stock, Soy trees will bear in about 15 years, but with proper pruning they should bear in 10 to 12 years. Ontario's bear with me in five to six years with good care, and Hubbard's in six to seven years. To bear so early the trees must have good cultivation, proper pruning and thorough spraying. I grew a box crop in the orchard the first five years after setting.

Spies according to care and pruning will bear up to its oval barrel a tree at 11 to 12 years of age. Ontario's will bear as early as the fourth year, but the tree is no good. To get an early bearing tree I would say take good care of the trees, cultivate, manure and spray. Prune the planting year and the year following and then guide the main joints until eight or nine years old. Then in summer prune. This results in early bearing. —Elmer Lick, Oshawa, Ont.

Northern Spies will begin bearing at seven or eight years from planting and increase to 25 years. Greenings, Baldwins, Snows, Ontario's, Pippins, Alexanders and Duchess come to full bearing at a much earlier age. —F. M. Leks, Brant Co., Ont.

Cut down your acreage and double your culture," will often be good advice.

Apple are luxurious not a necessity. We should start them in the fall at a price at which customers will buy a quantity.—J. Dixon, Apple Buyer, Wentworth Co., Ont.

A WELL STOCKED VEGETABLE GARDEN

\$1.00

RENNIE'S "GEM GARDEN" COLLECTION OF VEGETABLE SEEDS

contains just the right quantities of each kind to give a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables every day in the season—early or late.

Ask for the "GEM GARDEN" Collection when ordering. It contains:

1 lb. Dwarf Stringless Yellow Pod Beans	Beans
1 lb. Dwarf Stringless Green Pod Beans	Beans
1 pkt. Dwarf Bush Lima Beans	Beans
1 pkt. Round Red Beans	Beans
1 pkt. Early Cabbage	Cabbage
1 lb. Early Sugar Beet	Carrot
1 pkt. Intermediate Red Beet	Carrot
1 pkt. Cabbage Heading Lettuce	Cucumber
1 pkt. Early Slicing Lettuce	Onion
1 lb. Early Slicing Lettuce	Onion
1 pkt. Long White Parsnip	Parsnip
1 lb. Early Slicing Peas	Peas
1 lb. Medium Early Dwarf Peas	Peas
1 lb. Early Smooth Scarlet Radish	Radish
1 lb. Early Smooth Scarlet Turnip	Turnip
1 pkt. Round White Turnip	Tomato

\$2.50 Worth of Seeds for \$1.00

Address all orders to
WM. RENNIE CO., Limited, SEEDS
TORONTO

Strawberry Plants

I have choice Strawberry Plants for sale in large or small quantities at very reasonable prices. Write me.

WILLIAM B. LEAVENS
"Leavens Orchards," Bloomfield, Ont.

Seed Corn

We have 4,000 bushels of Seed Corn—leading quality grown in Kent County, and cured in our own mill, which we will sell in small quantities.

Write for particulars. Seed Corn—Dent varieties — \$1.40 per bushel
Flint — \$1.75

Special prices on orders of 10 bushels or more.

Terms cash with the order.
MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFIED

M. W. SHAW & CO.
MERLIN, ONT.

EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY

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

PROMPT RETURNS
Established 1854

The **DAVIES Co.**
Wm. DAVIES Ltd.
Toronto, Ont.

A FARMER'S GARDEN

Without real serious meaning to many, thousand farmers because they think they are not doing it is not convenient to work a horse, but many farmers fail to understand what truly wonderful possibilities there are in modern horse tools.

IRON AGE Wheel Hoes and Drills
(Now made in Canada)

do all of the sowing, hoeing, cultivating, weeding, mowing, raking, etc. in a garden with better results, for less work and less expense, with the superior, 28 or more combined tools, at \$2.00 to \$10.00 each. Write your dealer about them and write for "Modern Tools" dealing with Modern Tools, Iron Age Farm Paper, Iron Age Farm Paper, Iron Age Farm Paper, Iron Age Farm Paper—both are free.

The **Iron Age** Wheel Hoes, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.
© Campbell Ave.

April 17, 1913

A. C. Hens
hour or more by my raged to try as that did not or motions ly, but we dress the meeting flatly the manner who I court. "How first dem "Will, may be he said.

"The 'E

There both of new. Eggs should be will the especially large, yet all put be used. Have a good will the special provided have enough ing the and ship. Accept the long ridical, ch made to be dealers. Also pro them on your side to call. Farm a your need the cost small ad only a inch each \$1.80. Classified each into count as ways necessary advance I. Fit up grain and will sell hatching Farm as messes of buyers. many hens cannot say "but maybe "What demanded. "Well the mixed grain in is often enough. My friend up on his ragged left he looked like to tell nos, but at had no regu ed on his n spare. "And how I asked "You know a large family especially for don't lay m about all in summer w the following

Poultry Bookkeeping

A. Carmichael, York Co., Ont.
 "Hens don't pay." I don't know how many times I have been told this by my neighbors who have not managed to make any money out of poultry as I have. I always suspected that these neighbors of mine really did not know whether their hens paid or not. I usually take their objections to poultry pretty good naturedly, but when at the end of a short address that I gave at an agricultural meeting held here recently, I was told flatly that hens don't pay. I set after the objector much in the same manner as a lawyer—once got after me when I was acting as a witness in court.

"How many hens have you?" I first demanded.
 "Well, I don't know exactly, but may be there are 30 or 40." Mary," he said, turning to his wife, "hoy

"The Baby Chick" and "Eggs for Hatching" Business

There is a tidy little profit in both of these lines of poultry business. Eggs you can get or ship across a continent quite safely and will hatch well. Boxes made especially for the purpose, (cheap, light, yet strong) and filled from all poultry supply dealers, should be used.

Baby chicks do not require feeding for periods of at least from three to four days. Nature has provided for them by the yolk they have enveloped inside of their small bodies just before they are hatching. Thus they should not be hatched and shipping them long distances keeps them from being fed for some time. Thus they do not need extra long feed rations by experts in the special, cheap, light, strong boxes made to provide for them and to be had from poultry supply dealers.

For profitable sales and plenty of them one must reach out and sell to his own neighbors. The best way is to advertise.

Farm and Dairy has anticipated your need in this line. We make the cost very low to you for small ads, that are ordered for only a few cents—only \$1.00 per inch each insertion, in advance, 15c.

Classified rate only 2c per word, each initial, plain. Advertisements to count as one word. Cash must always accompany orders strictly in advance for classified ads.

Fit up your ad now while you are thinking about it. You may as well sell your stock and eggs for hatching at good prices!

Farm and Dairy will take your message out to over 10,000 possible buyers.

many hens have we anyway?" "I cannot say exactly," was the reply, "but maybe there are 40 or 50."

"What do you feed them?" I next demanded.

"Well they get the table scraps and mixed grain."

"Very good, if you feed that mixed grain in large enough quantity and often enough. How do you feed it?"

My friend was getting somewhat "up on his ear" at being thus interrogated before all his neighbors and he looked very red in the face as if he would like to tell me to mind my own business, but at last he admitted that he had no regular time for feeding the grain and that the quantity depended on how much he thought he could spare.

"And how many eggs do you get?" I asked.

"You know Mr. Carmichael, we have a large family and we all like eggs, especially for breakfast. The hens don't lay much in the winter, so about all of the surplus that we get in summer we store in salt for use the following winter. We got any-

where from a dozen to two dozen eggs a day in the early summer, however."

"Do you think those eggs pay for the feed?"

"I don't know." I asked numerous other questions and the invariable answer was, "I don't know," or "I guess so." Would that man like to take a case before a judge and jury that he knew so little about as he did his poultry? The inference that seems to prevail as to the profits from poultry is not due to the difficulty of "getting wise." In order that those who knew as little about their poultry as did the farmer of which I have told you, may know more of their poultry, I will tell of the simple system that I have of determining poultry profits.

On the wall of the poultry house, we have tacked two large cards. Between them a pencil hangs on a string. One of them is ruled off so that entries may be made of the number of eggs gathered each day. The other of which I have told you, we have tacked two large cards. Between them a pencil hangs on a string. One of them is ruled off so that entries may be made of the number of eggs gathered each day. The eggs gathered each day are recorded in a separate column down the side of the sheet and at the end of the year we can add up the 12 months and the number of eggs we have received altogether. In a column alongside we put down the value of the eggs for each month, allowing the same for the eggs used in the house as we do for those that are sold. This is only fair to the poultry.

On the second sheet we keep track of the feed consumed. This is easily done. Instead of getting the usual daily allowance from the general grain bin, we bring the feed to the poultry house in bushel lots. For instance, if we were feeding wheat and the couple runs out we go to the barn and bring over a couple of bushels at once. This is jotted down on our feed sheet along with the value. At the end of the year we are able to determine quickly just what our birds have cost us and in about two minutes we know just what the profits have been.

Egg Eating.—I have had a good deal of trouble with egg eating fowls, and have found the best preventive is to cut off a bit of the upper bill with a sharp penknife till you see a drop of blood. This leaves the bill sore for a day or two, and the act of breaking an egg shell hurts so that it is not repeated. By going into the pen after night, a good many fowls can be trimmed, as I have suggested, in a few minutes.—C. W. Young, Stormont Co., Ont.

I take several farm papers but appreciate Farm and Dairy most, and consider it truly the farmer's friend. G. H. Laird, Oxford Co., Ont.

CURES CAKED UDDERS OVER NIGHT

A Saskatchewan Stockman's Experience With Douglas' Egyptian Liniment

The stockman, and more particularly the dairy farmer, has to keep a sharp look-out for caked udders, for he knows how seriously trouble of this kind is likely to affect the milk production of his herd.

Mr. W. Robinson, of Ituna, Sask., does not worry about it any more, however, for he has found a quick and certain cure. He says:

"I have used your Egyptian Liniment with splendid results. I have had cowa caked at night with their udders so badly caked that it was impossible to milk them, but after one application of your liniment they were all right next morning."

Caked udders demand quick action. The safest, wisest plan is to keep a bottle of Douglas' Egyptian Liniment always on hand.

25c at all dealers. Free sample on request. Douglas & Co., Napane, Ont.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED PLYMOUTH
 Rock Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. J. P. Hales, Box 77, Ont. Agr. College, Guelph, Ont.

BUY WHITE ORPINGTON
 and B. W. Leghorn Eggs for hatching, from prize winners. Price, \$1.50 per 15. Geo. J. Northcutt, "Clarm Brae," Selma, Ont.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS COMBINED
 The Philo System. This machine gets the largest percentage of the hatch of any machine on the market today. Address: The Cyclo Hatcher Co., 415 SYMINGTON AVENUE, TORONTO

M. Collins, Canadian Manager. Dept. 2
 G. M. CLIFF, Manager Toronto, Ont.

Baby Chicks

Order your baby chicks now from our splendid laying strain of SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Utility Poultry Farm
 T. G. DeLAMERE, Prop.
 STRATFORD - ONT.

THE GATE THAT SERVES YOU BEST



THE PEERLESS

Braaced Like a Steel Bridge

JUST as the engineer strengthens the points of strain in a big, mighty bridge, so we have designed braces, stronger than was necessary, to make our gates stiff and rigid. They can't sag—they can't twist—they are a great improvement over gates made the old way.

Peerless Gates

Made of first-class material. Frame work of 1 1/2 inch steel tubing electrically welded together. Peerless pipe braced gates are all filled with heavy No. 9 Open Hearth galvanized steel wire—built for strength and durability—weather proof and stock proof.

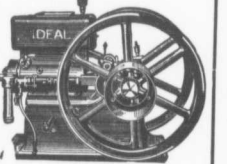
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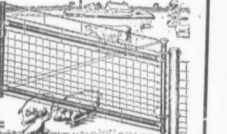
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WINDMILLS
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THIS GATE

WON'T sag, bend, break, burn, blow down or rot. Positively keeps back breech and cattle. Can be raised as shown. Will last a life time.



Made of tubular steel of large diameter (far stronger than gas pipe or two or eight inch iron), and heavy steel fabric. A gate for every purpose. All sizes. One or a dozen "Clay" Gates will be sent on 60 days. Free Trial. State width of opening. Try them before buying them. Send today for illustrated Price List.

Improve Your Farm

FARMERS of Canada, whenever you find it necessary to set up new gates on your farm, investigate the "Clay" Steel Farm Gate. This Gate has features not possessed by any other gate. These features have made and have led to their purchase by the Ontario Agricultural College, the government Experiment Station, Farm at Ottawa; the Model Farm in connection with Macdonald College, Quebec.

Clay Steel Farm Gates

have been bought by some thousands of Canada's best farmers. 30,000 "Clay" gates were sold in 1912. This extensive appreciation of "Clay" Gates is the soundest possible evidence of the superiority of this Gate.

If it costs a little more than the ordinary Gate, it is worth more than much more. Then consider this: Farmers who have had this Gate "on trial" have never given it up. Read our guarantee.

The Canadian Gate Co., Ltd., 29 Morris Guelph, Ont.



Guarantee
 I guarantee every "Clay" Gate to be free from any defects for 10 years. In material or workmanship. FREE and Gate giving out for such reasons.
 R. RALPH STEELE, Manager

First User of Hydro Power

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I have just finished reading an article in Farm and Dairy of March 27th entitled, "A Hydro-Electric Farm." It is misleading and, in some ways, entirely false. To prove my assertion it is only necessary to drop a line to the Hydro Commission at Ingersoll and get the facts. When I first installed Hydro power I did not make a big noise, but when I see things misrepresented I feel like stating a few plain facts.

In the first place I was the first farmer in Ontario to use Hydro-Electric power and light. I had my motor and lights fully installed two months before any of the neighbors. Moreover, I claim the credit of getting the power introduced in our district. I tried at first to get a bunch of the neighbors interested, but did not have much success, so I went after it on my own account. As I am only a quarter of a mile from the brick and tile yard, where they had been using the power some four or five years, I prevailed on the Commission to extend the line to my farm. Then the neighbors to the south had the line extended to their places, but did

not get it until a full two months after I had been using both motor and lights. I worked hard to get this line and had to keep right after the Commission. It was not a pleasant job but nothing is gotten by sitting down and waiting for it. When I and my neighbors got the power I felt well paid for my trouble and was willing to let it rest there. All I want is the credit for what I have done.

A SMALL MOTOR SUFFICIENT
I will give an illustration of what a five-horse power electric motor will do. I have twice filled my silo which holds over 100 tons and have power enough to put through in six minutes as big a load of corn as a good team can haul from the field. The power is sufficient to cut the corn as fast as a good man can feed it. A week ago I cut over 10 cords of old rails into 18-inch wood in about three hours.

Mr. J. N. Raymond, who lives one mile north of the town, has done wonders with a two-horse power motor. He had the motor and lighting installed last fall and he has us people south of the town "beat to a frazzle."—T. W. Clark, Ingersoll, Ont.
NOTE—Farm and Dairy is pleased

to publish Mr. Clark's letter. Our editor who wrote the article in question was given to understand by several newspaper articles and by a gentleman in Ingersoll that Mr. Pronse was the first farmer user of Hydro-Electric. Mr. Pronse, himself, is in no way, responsible for the error that has occurred.—The Editor.

Dairy Notes

Fresh air is alright in its place, but the dairy calf and cold windy blasts do not go well together.

Hurrying a cow with an udder heavy with milk is about as foolish as lighting a fire with dollar bills. Sanitary precautions and healthy calves go hand in hand. Scald the pails, clean the stalls and use disinfectant most rigorously.

In every town or city there are customers who will pay an extra price for an extra good article. In fact, the demand for this extra good article is greater than the supply.

Milk, butter and cheese, are cash products. The dairyman's returns are steady, the cows paying their board twice a day. This is one of the biggest advantages that the dairyman has over the beef or grain farmer.

My Dairy Management

H. Wiltshire, York Co., Ont.

I have been asked for my methods of handling dairy cows. Cut cover hay, out straw, ensilage, turnips and mangels comprise the roughage. For milk rations I use oats and peas ground together and a little gluten meal. I grow quite a bit of mixed grain and feed it mostly dry.

I like my cows to freshen one or two each month. I find they do better freshening in the fall of the year. They milk better and maintain a large flow of milk, and it do longer with stable feeding than on grass. When a cow is on grass one gets a large flow of milk for two or three months; in the stable one can maintain the supply much longer. Winter dairying is profitable; we have time to attend to the cows and the milk brings a much better price than in summer.

I think we farmers should raise three or four good heifer calves each year from a good sire, as cows are getting very dear, and good ones are scarce at any price. I am sorry that I cannot give figures to show the difference between summer and winter dairying.

22¢ PER ROD **STEEL WIRE FENCE** **22¢ PER ROD**

NO. 9 WE PAY THE FREIGHT CHARGES IN

HARD ONTARIO

7 LINE FARM AND STOCK FENCE 48 INCHES HIGH

A strong and serviceable Fence, a popular height, and easy to erect. It is made of No. 9 wire, fully galvanized and tightly interlocked. This fence is heavy enough for general purposes, and tight enough to turn the worst animal. Stays are 7 feet, and 2 to the rod, being 59 inches apart.

19¢ PER ROD SPECIAL HEAVY FARM FENCE **MEDIUM WEIGHT CLOSE FENCE, 21¢ PER ROD**

An extra heavy and strong fence. There is no better grade or more reliable farm fencing. The knaps lock the stays so tightly to the line wire that they cannot slip or spread, and the line wire cannot move up or down. This fence will turn a vicious bull or a stallion. It is the highest grade at a price so low that you will save a nice amount of money on your purchase. Wire is full gauge. No. 9, and heavily galvanized. Stays are 22 line apart or 9 to the rod.

70-265X, 8-line wire. Height 42 inches. Per rod.....	19c	70-371X, 6-line wire. Height 40 inches. Per rod.....	21c
70-377X, 9-line wire. Height 51 inches. Per rod.....	22c	70-372X, 10-line wire. Height 56 inches. Per rod.....	23c

Freight paid to your station in Ontario.

Write for prices on any special style of Farm Fencing you require.

25c PER ROD HOG FENCE PER ROD 25c

FREIGHT PAID ANYWHERE IN ONTARIO

Our Hog Fence is interlocked so that line and stay wires can not slip or spread. It is a long-tight fence with the upright stays 12 inches apart. Height of fence is 34 inches. It has 8-line wires. The top and bottom wires are No. 9, with No. 12 filling, and heavily galvanized. Sold in 20 and 40 rod rolls.

70-365X, Price, per rod. Freight paid to your station. **25c**

Collared Spacing Wire. Heavy No. 9 wire. Best quality steel, uniformly galvanized. Has spiral coil, thus allowing expansion and contraction. Sold only in full bundles of about 150 lbs. One pound contains about 17 1/2 feet.

70-361X, Price per 100 lbs. **3.40**

Freight paid to your station in Ontario.

12-FOOT STEEL GATE, 3.90

FREIGHT PAID ANYWHERE IN ONTARIO

STRONG FARM DRIVE GATE. The frame is heavy tubular steel, perfectly welded by electrical process, and the filling of gate is heavy hatch and hinges are supplied with zinc. Freight paid to your nearest station in Ontario.

70-362X, 3-foot Walk Gate, 48 inches high. Price.....	1.95
70-363X, 5-foot Walk Gate, 48 inches high. Price.....	2.50
70-364X, 12-foot Drive Gate, 48 inches high. Price.....	3.50
70-365X, 13-foot Drive Gate, 48 inches high. Price.....	4.00
70-366X, 14-foot Drive Gate, 48 inches high. Price.....	4.50

Write for prices of other gates or ornamental fence.

GET OUR PRICES ON BINDER TWINE AFTER APRIL 15th

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The men... Brood... meeting... Ayrshire... Stewart, Mr. Stewart... ent bree... as other... that are... used to... until it... ready to... 300 lbs... proved s... ble to g... ing 300... half the... We are... ized by a... an age o... breeders... head the... males wit... instead o... in many... long rest... to stand... we would... B... F... wit... Apot... and... during... S... The... did... new... Say... that y... and o... it can... of you... Your... over y... girls I... like to... right... arrang... Deter... FA...

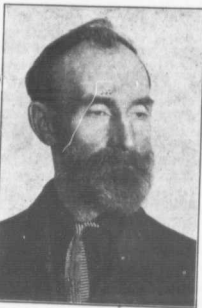
A Question of Breeding

M. L. Haley, Oxford Co., Ont.

Shall we breed heifers younger or older in future? I have been asked my opinion on this question. It all depends upon circumstances. Some breeds are much smaller than others and a great many cattle of the differ-

ent, "like the type that came from the old sod."

EARLY BREEDING NEGROBATES FEEDING
I do not advocate breeding heifers young because a great many breeders do not feed and get the growth in their calves. But I practice breeding young and have heifers with immense vein and udder development. Nearly all our heifers freshen at 18 to 24 months. I let them have a little more time before breeding again. I would like to see at our dairy field shows, or National Dairy Show, men to superintend who would encourage the development of young heifers. Many breeders, who agree with me, would bring young heifers out so developed that it would be an object lesson to dairymen generally. It is the same in the dairy business as in any other business; men as breeders will have to be developed to get the most profit out of their cattle. In this age of progress it appeals to me that to think of leaving heifers until two and a half to three years before freshening is out-of-date. I said before I do not advocate early breeding because so many men's judgments is involved. If breeders would pay more attention to type, constitution and feed, feed, they would have little occasion to weep.



The Veteran President

The members of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, at their last annual meeting, did honor to one of the oldest Ayrshire breeders in Canada, Mr. Wm. Stewart, Sr., Meigs, Ont. They elected Mr. Stewart President of the Association, thus expressing their appreciation of Mr. Stewart and of the services he has rendered their breed.

ent breeds do not develop so quickly as others, being bred from females that are weaker in constitution. We used to think we had to keep a hog until it was one year old before it was ready to go on the market at 250 to 300 lbs. But the breeds have been improved so that now it is quiet possible to get them on the market weighing 200 to 250 lbs. in six months or half the time.

We are living in an age characterized by a great race for the dollar or an age of rush and development. If breeders would rush after sires to head their herds from males or females with the greatest constitution, instead of after large records made in many cases from cows having a long rest to get them into condition to stand the strain of high feeding, we would have a stronger type of cat-

Over 400 Delegates discuss Conditions Prevailing in Farming

(Continued from page 3)

The conference therefore set itself to work with a will to find a better way of marketing the products of the farm.

Taken all in all the remedy for the marketing problem most advocated was cooperation; cooperation among producers for the packing and marketing of their products and cooperation among consumers for the distribution of farm produce among the people of the city. "When we get producers and consumers both organized it will be comparatively easy to bring the two together," said Lloyd S. Tenney of the United States Department of Agriculture. Out of the fullness of their experience as cooperators many of the delegates voiced the same sentiment. How to get cheaper money, the second subject for discussion at the conference, was also believed to be capable of solution along the lines of cooperation.

Space does not permit that a full report of this conference, the greatest of its kind ever held in the world, be

given in Farm and Dairy this week. Cooperation in marketing, as dealt with at the conference, was the subject of a special article in Farm and Dairy next week, and cooperative credit will be dealt with in the issue of the week following. These questions, questions almost entirely apart from agricultural production, are of the most vital interest to farmers that the farmer is coming to realize that his work does not cease with the cultivation of his land is one of the encouraging signs of the times. The National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, to be covered in three issues of Farm and Dairy, is one of the products of the changing conditions with which we farmers too must change.—F. E. E.

Prince Edward Island Dairy Experience

D. N. McKay, Queens Co., P. E. I.
My experience, and the experience of other practical dairymen, tells me that the dairy cow must be well fed



One Result of the Wind Storm

Not in years has Ontario experienced such a gale as blew on March 22. Here is one result in Oxford county—a silo blown off its foundation.

and well cared for, and regularly milked and fed. I like to have my cows in good condition when they freshen; a good share of fat is not objectionable. A cow poorly wintered will not do her best when they freshen. We never let our cows on the grass until they can get a good feed of grass. A great many dairymen

make a mistake by allowing the cows on the pasture too soon in the spring before the grass is well started. I never yet fed grain on full grass, so cannot say if it would pay.

Always sow peas, oats and vetches at three or four different times, two or three weeks between, so to have plenty of green feed when pastures get a little bare and dry. I do not throw it over the fence for the cows to fight over and tramp it in the dirt. I always haul it to the barn and feed in the stable night and morning, so every cow gets her share. I also keep salt in the mangers all the time. I would like to have some corn to come on after the oats, peas and vetches are done, but as a rule corn is not a success on Prince Edward Island. Another that for fall feed I have white flax turnips. I find them a very good fall feed, given twice a day after milking.

SOILING INDISPENSIBLE

I consider soiling cows indispensable in connection with a dairy herd. Every dairymen should have some soiling crop to supplement his pastures.

As a rule I have had my cows freshen in April or May, but intend to have more freshen in November and December as we can raise calves better in winter when we have the milk will be dry in September and October when the pastures are short and dry. I finally believe that we will never get the best from our cows until we adopt winter dairying. If the cow that freshens in November or December gets about 30 lbs. of turnips or mangles, eight pounds cracked oats and bran and two or three pounds of cake, twice a day, this ration divided in two feeds, with all the hay she will eat, she will milk well all winter and be in good shape for the summer.

I would advise dairymen not to mix breeds. Too many have made this mistake. I did so myself. Stick to one breed, weigh every cow milk and if possible have it tested and then you will be in a position to weed out the poor ones that are not giving a profit over and above their feed.

Lime in the soil is exceedingly important where alfalfa is to be grown. In Ontario we have much limestone formation, hence we do not give the same applications of lime as they do in the United States, but in some cases, lime might be profitably applied.—Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. C., Guelph.

BOYS! BOYS!! A Pure-bred Pig For You BOYS!! BOYS!!!

Also for the GIRLS, too

Free

One bright boy only 30 years old got a pure bred pig, a Yorkshire Boar pig, and we paid him \$5.00. He was also and it took him only three days to win this valuable prize and money.

Another boy, aged 22, won two pure bred pigs during two weeks.

See the Boys in the Picture

These boys are very proud of their splendid pigs, which we give them for getting new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

Now you make up your mind right now that you will win one of our pure bred pigs if it easily. You will need only to see a few of your father's friends and neighbors.

Your choice of Tamworth, Yorkshire, or Berkshire—a boar pig or a sow pig, whichever you want, \$5.00 men, boys and girls have secured pigs from Farm and Dairy. They will send you. Sign the coupon. Clip it out and mail it to Farm and Dairy. They are delighted with their pigs. You will see them and their friends and neighbors on the telephone, and arrange to see others on the way home from school or on Saturday about taking Farm and Dairy.



MASTER GRAYDON KNOWLES AND BROTHERS
These are standing with their Farm and Dairy pig to have their picture taken. They have kindly done this for us so that you might know how easy it is to get new subscriptions for Farm and Dairy from amongst your own people. Farm and Dairy a pure-bred pig of the breed you want. Master Graydon is only Tamworth. His brothers you see here are Tom and Noel—the three sons of Mr. Graydon.

and anyone who reads this offer

Ask your father's friends and neighbors to subscribe to Farm and Dairy. Show them this copy. Tell them how much your Papa thinks of Farm and Dairy. They will be glad to subscribe at once.

Free

We Give You Absolutely Free A Pure-bred Pig—Your Choice

For getting only nine new subscriptions for Farm and Dairy.

We will pay you a liberal cash commission if you would rather receive one new subscription you will give us from amongst your father's friends and neighbors. You are sure to get that you have helped Farm and Dairy.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Dear Friends— I have read your offer in Farm and Dairy, April 10, and I will try to get nine of your Papa's friends and neighbors to take Farm and Dairy each one year. They will be new subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

(Signed) _____

Post Office _____ Prov _____

FARM & DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

FOR SALE Exhibition and Dribly A few pairs of Tramp, Cheap, Cockerels and 3 Pullets, Rose Comb, Rhode Island Reds.

Eggs for Hatching from (silver cup winners) Barred Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns and Ancona. Special price on large lots. Send for free circular.

CHAS. N. KILN, INC., ELMHURST, ONT. SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns Twenty Eggs, One Dollar. Hundred, Four Dollars. Cockerels, One Dollar. ISAAC REED, ARDRETTA, ONT.

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We Offer for Prompt Shipment

Table listing various seeds and their prices. Includes OATS, WHEAT, BARLEY, PEAS, RUCKWHEAT, SPRING RYE, RED CLOVER, ALFALFA, TIMOTHY, MANGELS, SWEDE TURNIPS, GRASSES, and FORAGE PLANTS.

Table listing various seeds and their prices. Includes Improved Leaming Shelled, Improved Leaming, White Cap Yellow Dent, etc.

Geo. Keith & Sons Seed Merchants since 1861 124 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

Our Legal Adviser

TERMINATION OF CONTRACT—A hired B for one year at \$75, including board and washing of him, had been there a month. A took a notion to build and told him that he was not the right kind of a man for him, and that he had better look for other work, but could stay till he found more.

Around the World via "Empress of Asia"

The "Empress of Asia" will leave Liverpool June 14, calling at Madras, Cape Town, Durban, Colombo, Singapore and Hong Kong, arriving Vancouver, August 30th. Yes-el remains on duty at Hong Kong. "Rate for entire cruise, \$639.10."

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

ITALIAN BEES—60 Colonies, free from disease; 6 francs France; \$5.00 each, free from disease. Rural Route No. 5, Peterboro, Ont.

S.C.R.I. RED EGGS, No. 6 good laying strain, \$1.00 per 25. Shipment guaranteed. Jas. C. Barrena, Indian River, Ont.

BLACK AND WHITE WANDOTTE EGGS, \$2 per 15, from winners at Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs. Stock for sale only. E. Grose, Farm St., Peterboro, Ont.

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulley, Belting, etc. Also very heavy Scaffolding for building, etc. Write and Metal Co. Dept. F. D., Imperial West, Montreal.

Selected Seed Potatoes

Improved Empire State, a blight resistant strain, very heavy yielder and less liable to rot than ordinary stock. \$1.50 per bag. Satisfaction, or give highest refund, and Delaware (or Green Mountain), \$1.75 per bag.

ALFRED HUTCHINSON, MOUNT FOREST, ONT.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK. Steels, Briggs Seed Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

A Pure & Wholesome Nutritional Meal CALFNE

CALVES LAMBS COLTS PIGS

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Protein . . . 20 per cent. Fat . . . 5 per cent. Fibre . . . 4 per cent.

Saves \$15.00 to \$20.00 on Your Calf Feed

Write for Booklet and Prices CANADIAN CEREAL AND FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED Toronto, Ontario

his duties, unless it is then terminated by mutual consent or by some term in the contract of hiring providing for the termination in the event of illness or incapacity.

COMPENSATION FOR BAD PURCHASE

—Last September I bought a registered Jersey cow and a heifer from a local dealer, both in calf but neither milking. Unfortunately they have not proved except the receipt for the money. He about 50 lbs. milk (verbally) to give in October and the best she has ever done was 27 lbs. and now she is only giving lack of slugs. He claims it is owing to me, but I do not think it would make all that amount of difference. I discovered after I had bought the heifer that she was three years old instead of two. As I thought, and she is rather on the small side for two. She freshened three weeks ago and to start with, did not give enough to feed the calf, only 35 lbs. a day. She is now up to 50 lbs. a day. I think she has stuck there. J. V. B. C.

If you can prove that the cow did not give in the neighborhood of fifty pounds of milk a day prior to time before purchased you would be entitled to damages for the difference in value between the cow as she was represented to you and the cow she is now, but this fact alone would not so much milk now would only give you a refund. If you can prove that she did not give more milk under different conditions. To bring suit would be dangerous.

With reference to the heifer, if it was represented to you as two years old instead of three years, you can recover the difference in the value, but if the vendor did not state it was three years old, but you merely thought so you would have no action.

PAY CONTRACT PRICE—Last May A had about 10 tons hay to sell. One day A and one of his neighbors on the road when B, a hay merchant, came along. B saw A and was paying \$15 a ton. Then A said he would sell the hay at \$12 a ton. B said he would not buy it at that price. A said he would sell it at \$12 a ton. B said he would not buy it at that price. A said he would sell it at \$12 a ton. B said he would not buy it at that price.

Don't Cut Out A Rock or Two From Your ASORBINE

Will remove them and leave no swelling. Does not blister or burn. Guaranteed to cure. Price 50c per bottle delivered.

ASORBINE, The Highest Purity. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Williams, 1711 Broadway, New York City.

"STOP! HERE'S A DYER FENCE"

Dyer sells at a low price. It is a well-known fact among physicians that a large percentage of dangerous illnesses (Appendicitis among them) can be traced almost directly to constipation.

ANGER DANGEROUS ILLNESSES ARE DUE TO CONSTIPATION

Keep Your Health By Natural Means

It is a well-known fact among physicians that a large percentage of dangerous illnesses (Appendicitis among them) can be traced almost directly to constipation.

Stewart No. 9

It's the most perfect hand covered shearing machine ever made. It has built-in bearings in every part where there is wear or strain.

Chicago Flexible Sheet Co. 717 Ontario St. Chicago, Illinois

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Dangerous Illnesses Are Due to Constipation

Keep Your Health By Natural Means

It is a well-known fact among physicians that a large percentage of dangerous illnesses (Appendicitis among them) can be traced almost directly to constipation.

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All the Wool

and get longer, better wool that will bring the highest price.

You can easily get from 15c to 20c per lb. for the best wool. It is the best wool you can get. It is the best wool you can get.

Stewart No. 9 Shearing Machine

It's the most perfect hand covered shearing machine ever made. It has built-in bearings in every part where there is wear or strain.

Chicago Flexible Sheet Co. 717 Ontario St. Chicago, Illinois

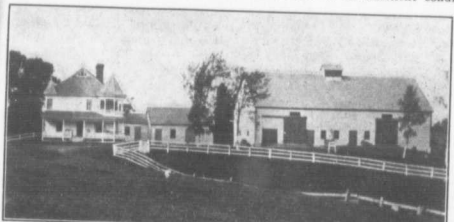
Alfalfa is nearly fully in nearly much more we believe and will the gr and will its cultivation, more and more crop for Ontario acter growth of the tree use of the phere, and of,

Rural Mail Conventions

Since the inauguration of Rural Mail Delivery in the rural district throughout the Dominion, the Post Office Department has included in the system a scheme by which each box holder may now have all the facilities afforded by the post office without his having to leave home and drive to the nearest post office. All Rural Mail couriers are now carrying supplies of post card and postage stamps for the convenience of their patrons and each rural box holder is supplied with a stock of blank forms of application for money orders and postal notes which forms may be placed in a box, collected by the courier and the money order or postal note, as the case may be, delivered by the courier the following day.

Rural couriers are authorized and required to accept for registration, all classes of mailable matter which may be tendered to them on any trip. A

of the subsoil, and its capacity of producing large yields of exceptionally nutritious feed for farm stock combine to place this crop as one of the most important which can be grown. It possesses a combination of characteristics which is not found in any other farm crop. Alfalfa starts its growth early in the spring, which continues throughout the summer and even late into the autumn. Under favorable conditions it produces two or three crops per annum, and thrives for several years without the necessity of re-seeding. The feed is relished by practically all kinds of farm stock. It can be fed in a green or in a dry condition, and can be converted into silage, and in a few instances can be pastured at certain times. In at least some localities over Ontario the second crop in the season is allowed to ripen for seed production to good advantage. Alfalfa is particularly suitable for use in the winter months, and leaves the soil in an excellent condition



If Fine Buildings are an Evidence of Prosperity, then this Farmer has it

All of the farm steadings of Nova Scotia, the seaside province, are not as prosperous looking as that of Mr. Ben McNutt of Colechester Co., here illustrated. But within a radius of three miles of the farm are dozens of splendid farm buildings; further evidence of the profitability of dairying, in which the farmers of this district

registry receipt is issued for each letter or parcel at the time it is accepted for registration by the courier who in turn obtains a receipt from the postmaster when depositing the registered article in the distributing post office. The same principle of receipt records are adopted in the case of a registered article intended for delivery to a box holder and it will be seen that the transmission of registered mail matter to or from the rural box holder is as reliable as if he came to the post office for it. If there be a box holder who has not a supply of the necessary forms of application for money orders or postal notes, applications should be made for the same to the distributing office of the route.

Variety an Important Factor in Determining Value of Grain Seed

(Continued from page 5)
vines. It is a white oval potato, which produces a large percentage of marketable tubers. In 1912, when the rot was so prevalent throughout Ontario, the Davies' Warrior was one of the three varieties of potatoes which was the least subject to the attacks of the rot. We expect to distribute this variety again this spring in connection with our cooperation experiments, and believe that before long it will be grown extensively throughout Ontario.

HARRY ALFALFA

Alfalfa is now being grown successfully in nearly all counties of Ontario, and we believe that it will be grown much more extensively when people will use the great value of this crop, and will use the proper methods for its cultivation. It is being recognized more and more as a most valuable crop for Ontario. Its perennial character of growth, its power of making use of the free nitrogen of the atmosphere, and of the fertilizing elements

tion for the growing of other farm crops. In order, however, to make alfalfa grow successfully, it is important to sow the right kind of seed on suitable soil, and to employ the best methods of culture.

At the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph during the past 15 years we have obtained an average of three cuttings per annum, giving a yield of a little over 20 tons of green crop per acre, or of 4.8 tons of hay per acre per annum. We have had many experiments under way during the past 15 years, and have now about 150 plots of alfalfa, besides many rows of individual plants in our plant breeding nurseries. We find there is a wonderful difference in the hardiness of the various varieties. The Ontario catalogue alfalfa has in every case given us excellent results, while the common alfalfa from the Western States has in every case proven unsuitable at Guelph.

Surely sufficient has been stated to show that variety, as it is applied to the five crops here referred to, is very important, and that the farmer should pay particular attention in securing the very best kinds in every instance.

Young things—colts, calves, etc., need the kind of feeds that build up bone and muscle, that is, feeds rich in protein.

Over in New York State, plots of alfalfa were sown in different localities and it was found that where inoculation was not practised, there is no lime applied, two out of every five plots were successful. Where the seed was inoculated, three out of five were turned out well, and an application of lime applied, four out of five yielded good crops.—Prof. C. A. Zavis, O. A. C., Guelph.

"EAST LAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES
MAKE THE BEST BARN ROOF

Durability

There is no shingle or roofing in Canada to-day that can show by actual test as long a service against weather and lightning as "EAST LAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES.

We can show you many buildings covered with "EAST LAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES over a quarter of a century ago, that are just as good to-day as the day they were put on.

This proof of actual service is surely the best test.

We will tell you the cost, if you will send the measurements of the barn, house or building, to be roofed.

Let us send you our free booklet.

687

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO. LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS TORONTO & WINNIPEG

\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day every day. You can do this with no money and no experience. We will send you a booklet and a list of our agents.

ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Inc. 1739 WINDSOR, ONT.

FERTILIZERS

For information regarding all kinds of mixed and un-mixed fertilizers of the highest grade write

THE WILLIAM DAVIES CO., LTD.
West Toronto - Ontario

Be Sure of Your Separator Oil

STANDARD Hand Separator Oil

Standard Hand Separator Oil is the perfect lubricant for cream separators. Reduces friction and jarring to a minimum, so that greatest cream yield is insured.

Never gums, rusts or corrodes. Lengthens the life of the separator.

One gallon cans. All dealers.

THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg St. John Halifax

MONEY IN POTATOES

When it comes to a difference of \$80 an acre on a potato crop, let us take off our hats to the Potato experts.

They can show a practical farmer how to turn an average crop of 120 bushels per acre into a bumper crop of 240 bushels. Simply changing a few old methods of potato growing does it. In this day of high prices, that means \$128.00 per acre clear profit instead of \$48.00—a difference of \$80.00.

The big profit is on the extra bushels because the first cost remains the same.

How experts worked it out through years of experimenting is told in simple words in our little book "Money in Potatoes." A book full of sound ideas—no theory. Every difficulty you could have in potato growing is dealt with.

With this book to refer to you can double your potato crop. Send in the \$80.00 coupon for a free copy to-day.

\$48 per acre OF \$128 per acre WHICH?

712-1010-3030 COUPON

The Canadian Potato Machinery Co. Ltd., Galt, Ont.

As a Potato Grower I would like to have a free copy of your book, Money in Potatoes.

Name _____
Address _____

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



1. **FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, and the American and the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association.

2. **SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00** a year, in advance. Single copies, 10 cents. Foreign, except Canada, and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. Notice of the expiration of subscription is sent to all subscribers, who then continue to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. **REMITTANCES** should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange fee realized at the banks.

4. **CHANGE OF ADDRESS**—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and new addresses must be given.

5. **ADVERTISING RATES** quoted on application. Copy returned up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

U. S. Representatives: W. H. Roosevelt, 10c; People's Union, Chicago, Ill., 15c.

6. **WE INVITE FARMERS** to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive your articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT
The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 12,000. Order of circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,150 to 17,300 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.
Sworn detailed statements of the 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 carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to our readers we never give any unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, plus the transportation charges, within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence. That we give the facts to be as stated, it is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you shall not name your advertisement in Farm and Dairy.
Advertisers shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and beneficial business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

THE DEMOCRATIC TRAFFIC

Canadian farmers will benefit in many ways from the Democratic tariff bill should the Democratic party succeed in carrying it through the House and Senate without important change from the basis announced last week. The bill will inevitably meet with vigorous resistance from the interests affected, including those of many United States farmers, who fear Canadian competition, but its ultimate adoption is probable. It will not accomplish as much for Canada as the Reciprocity measure would have done, as under that measure practically all foodstuffs imported by the United States from Canada in the condition in which they left the farmer's hands were made duty free, while heavy duties were retained against similar products from the Argentine and other agricultural countries. This would have given Canada a preferred market in the

United States for the products of her farms. Under the tariff bill now proposed only a few items are placed on the free list and the world will be entitled to share in the benefits of the tariff changes that are proposed. However, Canada being the nearest neighbor of the United States stands to derive the greatest advantage.

The most important feature, as far as we farmers are concerned, is the fact that milk, cream, potatoes, and swine have been placed on the free list as well as meats. The tremendous development that took place in our exports of cream to the United States some three years ago following a reduction in the tariff charges on cream, indicates what may be expected to occur now that milk and cream are both to be admitted to the United States free of all charge. While milk cannot be shipped to as great an advantage as cream, nevertheless considerable quantities of milk from all border points and even from considerable distances inland in the dairy districts, may be expected to find its way across the border.

The change in the duty on potatoes will be of immense advantage, particularly to the Maritime potato growers.

The reduction in the duty on butter: from six cents to three cents a pound and in the duty on cheese from six cents to 20 cents ad valorem, which latter is likely to equal an average reduction of approximately fifty per cent., will not result in increasing the demand for these products as much as it might had milk and cream not been placed on the free list. However, large quantities of Canadian butter and cheese from the provinces of Quebec and Ontario will be certain to find their way across the border with decided advantage to our Canadian farmers. While there are seasons of the year when eggs are cheaper in the United States than in Canada, notably in the spring, nevertheless, during the greater part of the year eggs sell for lower prices in Canada than in the United States. The reduction in the duty on eggs from five cents to two cents a dozen will ensure a keener demand for our eggs during those periods when prices rule low and will have a material effect in maintaining prices at a higher level.

Even in spite of the duty of 27½ per cent. against Canadian cattle, which has ruled hitherto, many car loads of Canadian cattle have annually found their way across the border when prices ruled high on the other side. The reduction, therefore, in the duty on cattle from twenty-seven and one-half per cent. to ten per cent. will result in a greatly increased export of cattle from Canada to the United States and a consequent stiffening of prices on this side of the border. The reduction in the duty on horses from twenty-five to ten per cent. will mean little to western Canada, but should prove a decided benefit here in the east where we are near the great horse markets of the Atlantic coast states. The large cities of the east are the prin-

cipal markets of this continent for horses and we may expect to see a great increase in our shipments of horses to them result from the proposed tariff reduction. The fact that Canadian meats are to be admitted free will mean more to Canadian packers than to us farmers, but we may at least hope to derive some benefit therefrom.

There will be times also when we will obtain decided benefit from the reductions that have been made in the duty on grains, fruits, and vegetables.

While our home markets are increasing rapidly, the markets of the United States are expanding even faster. This is because the free land of the United States is exhausted to some extent restricting further increases in agricultural production. In consequence, their cities are expanding more rapidly than ever before. It is still too soon to predict with confidence to what extent the channels of trade will be affected by the proposed changes in the United States tariff, but all who are acquainted with United States markets are agreed that the farmers of Canada will derive great benefit therefrom. It means that we are to obtain benefits that both political parties in Canada strove to secure for a number of decades.

One of the most significant features of the new bill is the fact that it shows that the majority at least of the people of the United States have come to believe what President Wilson has all along contended that the effect of tariff barriers is to promote the creation of monopolies and combines of many kinds and to increase the cost of living to the average citizen. The new bill and its working out will be watched with keen interest, therefore, by the people of other countries who are confronted with the same problems that the people of the United States are now grappling with.

TALK WITHOUT ACTION

It seems that one of the weaknesses of the majority of human beings is to talk about things and forget to actually do them. We do not believe that farmers are more given to talk without action than are other folks. But we should not be satisfied to be as other folks are. We should aim to be and do a little better.

We know of many farmers who have been talking of seeding a few acres to alfalfa for several years but are still feeding timothy. Others have been going to start cow testing on the first of January for the last 10 years, but they are still milking boarder cows without knowing it. One man that we have in mind particularly is also representative of a large class. He decided to build a silo about 10 years ago, has talked of it ever since, but has not yet got started. He is still wading through the snow to haul in the corn stalks. Probably the most numerous class of all are those who talk of purchasing a pure bred sire, but still continue to use the scrub bull—because they have never been able to get a pure bred

animal at the price of a scrub.

What does it profit a man to talk much? An ounce of action is more valuable than tons of talk.

WHERE THE INCREASE GOES

We believe that the ever increasing price of land is the most important factor in rendering the returns that the farmer gets for his labor so small and the interest on his investment so low. It is always a satisfaction to us when a man recognized as a leader in agricultural thought expresses the same opinion. The latest addition to our ranks is Prof. C. W. Pugsley of the University of Nebraska. He describes the bad economic results of increasing land values so clearly that we reproduce herewith a portion of an address that he delivered recently. He says:

"Just for the sake of reasoning, let us suppose that the problems of production have all been worked out, that we are producing the most that we possibly can, keeping up the productivity of our soils to the highest point and have eliminated all waste along the lines of production. Let us also suppose that we have worked out the best methods of distribution, that there is no friction or waste in the marketing of our produce, that no more people are employed in this than are necessary to give the best results. With these things worked out and operating we would naturally have the producers and the consumers both should be receiving the benefit of a system to which was attached the least possible expense.

We can easily fall into the error of thinking that when that point was reached the farmer would be receiving a high rate of interest on his investment and a large profit besides. But would this necessarily be true? Would not its mark value increase, because of the demand for such investments, until it had reached the stage where the income was down to the same point where we have it now?

"Please do not misunderstand me. Every man present this afternoon will stand with me, I think, in insisting that it is the duty of all of us to work at all times for the elimination of waste and friction. We must increase production, we must find the most successful method of handling the individual farm, and the most successful method of distributing the products of our existence in society, and really about the only excuse we have for maintaining agricultural colleges and experiment stations. But after that has all been done, is not there something to be beyond? Is it possible that the elimination of all waste will still allow our lands to rise so high in value that it will be as difficult as ever to find 'interest' upon it?" Here is the real problem for rural economists, and few indeed have theories relative to its solution that will hold water."

The farmers' organizations of Canada believe that the evil of excessive land values can be largely overcome by raising all public revenues by a tax on land values only. And the number of sound thinkers who hold the same opinion is rapidly increasing. Prof. Pugsley is but one of many who recognize in ever increasing land values the weakest point in our economic system.

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The Merchant's Viewpoint

Jno. A. Gunn, Produce Dealer, Montreal.

"On all sides we hear the cry, 'What causes the high cost of living?' Governments may employ all the students of economics in the country to investigate conditions, but I say here, without fear of contradiction, that unless the farmer makes a greater attempt to keep up with the growing demand of the cities the prices of

AD. TALK
LXXV.

One of the most remarkable advertisements ever in Farm and Dairy, and possibly EVER IN ANY FARM PAPER IN THE WORLD, is that live stock ad. of Mr. G. A. Brethen's that was in last issue—good Dairy No. inside back cover.

The typography in the ad is not as good as it might have been, nor is the expression as clear as it should be to get properly into the minds of the average reader, but the illustration is good and effective.

The idea of the ad. is wholly Mr. Brethen's own. You'll agree that it is an exceedingly good one.

Perhaps not one man in hundreds of thousands ever has the facts available just anywhere near those on which Mr. Brethen has based his advertisement.

His greatest cow is a world beater. She gave 20,686 lbs. milk in one year as a Jr. 3-year-old! Her dam has also made over 20,000 lbs. milk in one year and produced twin calves as well.

But all this would have counted for but little to Mr. Brethen were the people not made aware of it. The value from the record is derived in greatest measure by letting people know the facts—by advertising.

"Was a big opportunity. You'll agree that it has been cleverly grasped and developed.

Some city people and a few business men would not have thought a farmer could or would get out an adv. like Mr. Brethen's. Most people now-a-days, however, know that the farmers,—especially the breeders of pure bred dairy cattle,—are right up-to-date.

They have business acumen far in advance of what is required to run most jobs in cities. Their's is a many-sided business calling for keen insight, progressiveness, and great executive ability to manage and make of it a satisfying success.

You see this reflected right along in the people who read Farm and Dairy.

They are the prosperous dairy farmers,—equal to many great things—even to big, striking, remarkably conceived advertisements!

It is these people we invite you to talk to and sell your goods when you advertise in Farm and Dairy,—

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

food products generally will be higher instead of lower.

Look at the condition of the beef, hog and sheep industries. Today packers are at their wits end to know what to do. Instead of lower prices at this season of the year, we see prices firm and advancing, on account of short supplies. Only last week our company had an inquiry for 10 car of dressed beef for Calgary and Vancouver. The price of 15—only two or three years ago train loads of live cattle passed through this port for export to Great Britain. Today, there are not sufficient cattle produced in the West to take care of the demand.

I dislike to think of what the next few years will bring forth. Get busy Mr. Farmer. Work overtime to take care of the growing need for your wares, just as the manufacturer is doing every day to meet this situation by equalizing the supply and demand. Try a few years of increased intensive farming, and we are satisfied the results will justify the experiment.

Our Front Cover

Organization is now the keynote of success in an industry. It is the growing realization of the necessity of organization that explains the new activity in Grange circles. Down in Essex county all the Granges of the county have united in a county Grange. The likeminded of the officers of this county organization may be seen on the front cover of Farm and Dairy this week.

Back row, left to right: W. Braden, Asst. Steward; Frank Bainsard, Steward; James N. Fletcher, Overseer; Mrs. Jas. N. Fletcher, Ceres. Middle row, left to right: Miss H. Robinson, Sec.-Treas.; Charles Saywell, Chaplain; Frank Hunt, Lecturer; Walter Wardell, Acting Master; John Curtis, Member of Executive. Lower row, left to right: Miss Carrie Fitcher, Stewardess; Gordon Tufford, Gatekeeper; Miss Mary Bell McName, Pomona.

Opening United States Markets to Canadian Products

The Democratic Tariff Bill that has received the approval of President Wilson and the leaders of the Democratic party, and which was introduced in Congress last week, will, if successfully enacted into law, admit a number of products from Canadian farms to the United States markets free of all cost and materially reduce the duties of other products. The result will be of great benefit to the farmers of Canada, especially to those producing the products that are to be admitted free.

FREE LIST

The following articles of direct interest to farmers have been placed on the free list: Swine, meats, milk and cream, potatoes, corn and corn meal.

The duty on horses has been reduced from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent.; cattle from 27 1/2 per cent. to 10 per cent.; sheep from 16.41 per cent. to 10 per cent.; barley from 43.95 per cent. to 23.07 per cent.; hay from 43.21 per cent. to 26.67 per cent.; fruits from 27.21 per cent. to 15.38 per cent.; live poultry from 13.10 per cent. to 6.67 per cent.

Other tariff changes include the following: Buckwheat from 15 to 8 cents bushel; oats from 15 cents to 8 cents bushel; wheat, from 25 cents cents bushel; beans, from 45 cents to 25 cents a bushel; nursery cuttings and seedlings, from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent.; fresh vegetables, from 15 per cent. to 15 per cent.; apples, peaches, etc., from 25 cents to 10 cents bushel.

FREE A BOOK THAT EVERY COW OWNER NEEDS

In this 72-page book has been gathered together a fund of valuable information covering very fully those questions which are of vital interest to every owner of cows.

Some of the subjects interestingly discussed in this book by the best known authorities in America are as follows:

- Dairy Cows' Diseases and The Proper Treatment;
- Proper Dairy Feeding and Balanced Rations;
- Most Suitable Dairy Crops; Alfalfa;
- Dairying for Profit; Silos and Silage;
- Soil Fertility; Farm Buttermaking, etc.

Illustrations of representative cows of each of the well-known dairy breeds are shown and the special claims for each breed are set forth by the various cattle association secretaries.

The book also contains a series of illustrations showing the desirable points in selecting a dairy cow and much general information of value to dairymen.

While the De LaVal Dairy Hand Book covers the various phases of dairy farming most completely, it is in no wise technical, but is written in plain every-day language so that even the children can understand it.

Free to Cow Owners.

Just fill out the coupon printed below and send it to

De LaVal Dairy Supply Co.,
LIMITED
Montreal, Que.

DE LAVAL DAIRY HAND BOOK



I keep—cows. I sell cream, make butter, sell milk (Cross out whichever you don't do.) The make of my Separator is _____, used _____ years.

Name _____ Town _____ Province _____ Farm and Dairy _____

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LTD. Montreal, Q.ue.

Please mail me, postage free, a copy of your Dairy Handbook.

The Call of The North

Do you know of the many advantages that New Ontario, with its Millions of Fertile Acres, offers to the prospective settler? Do you know that these rich agricultural lands, obtainable free and at a nominal cost, are already producing grain and vegetables second to none in the world?

For literature descriptive of this great territory, and for information as to terms, homestead regulations, settlers' rates, etc., write to

H. A. MACDONELL,
Director of Colonization,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario

Well DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on axle. Simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalogue.

WILLIAMS BROS., ITHACA, N. Y.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

TO MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA
each TUESDAY until Oct. 29 inclusive.
WINNIPEG AND RETURN \$15.40
EDMONTON AND RETURN \$3.00
Proportionate low rates to other points.
Return limit two months.

Ploughs—Wilkinson

U. S. S. Soft Centre Steel Moldboards, highly tempered and guaranteed to clean in any soil. Steel beams, steel landings and high carbon steel coulters. Cleaves can be used either stiff or swing. Each plough is fitted especially with its own pair of handles—lock slipping and heavy. The Wilkinson plough makes it a very steady running plough. It is made light—double or triple for deep or shallow work. It shows them a beautiful furrow, with minimum draft and narrow turn of front. Ask for catalogue.

The Bates-Wilkinson Co.
41 Avenue
Dufferin Ave.,
Toronto, Canada.

No. 3
Send or
General
Catalogue
Plough
if you
to choose
from.

Settlers' Excursions

TO ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN
Every TUESDAY until April 29th, inclusive, from stations in Ontario, Port Hope, Peterboro and West, at very low rates.

Through coaches and Pullman Tourist Sleeping cars are operated to WINNIPEG without change, leaving Toronto at 11.05 p.m., via Chicago and St. Paul on above dates.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg-Saskatoon-Edmonton.

Berth Reservations and particulars from Grand Trunk agents.

If You Have Two or More Cows

It will pay you to use the Standard cream separator instead of skimming; cream by the old method. By using the

Standard

you will get \$15 more profit from each cow per year—and this is a low figure. Most dairymen do much better than this with the Standard. You can thus readily see that it takes but a short time for the Standard cream separator to pay for itself. And by taking advantage of our **EASY PAYMENT PLAN** you can pay for your Standard out of the extra profit it earns for you. You've heard a lot about the Standard. It's the separator that has made new world records for close skimming at ex-



perimental farms, cheese and butter factories, and on the farm. Write for folder, entitled "Skimming Results." It gives the proofs. Also ask for our catalog.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

Head Office and Works: RENFREW, Ont.
Agencies Everywhere in Canada

CREAM CREAM

Sweet or Sour

We are buyers of Cream and will pay the highest price for it per Butter-Fat test. We will supply the cans. Make prompt returns by Bank Draft, payable at par, at any Bank in any town.

We will operate the year around.

References Bank of Montreal.

THE BOWES COMPANY, Limited

74-76 Front Street E. - - - Toronto

We Give a Free Trial

of the Domo Cream Separator. Think of it! We send this high grade, easy-turning machine on approval, freight prepaid, to test at our expense. We take all the risk. Prices from \$15.00 and upwards, about half what you pay for others, and you can be the judge of its merit.

Write to-day for Circular "D," which gives full particulars of our trial offer, with Prices, and easy terms of payment. It's FREE!

DOMO SEPARATOR CO.

BRIGHTON, Ont. ST. HYACINTHE, Que.

This Engine Runs on Coal Oil

Every farmer can afford an Ellis Coal Oil Engine. They give far more power from coal oil than other engines do from gasoline. They are safe, as well as cheap; no danger of explosion or fire.

The strongest and simplest farm engine made; only three moving parts; nothing to get out of repair. Anyone can run it without experience. Thousands of satisfied customers use these engines to grind feed, fill silos, saw wood, pump, thresh, run cream separators, and do dozens of other jobs. Cheaper than horses or hired men. Fill up the tanks and start it running, and no further attention is necessary; it will run till you stop it.

FREE TRIAL FOR 30 DAYS. You don't have to take our word for it. We'll send an engine anywhere in Canada on Thirty Days' Free Trial. We furnish full instructions for testing on your work. If it does not suit you send it back at our expense. We pay freight and duty to get it to you and we'll pay to get it back if you don't want it.

Absolutely guaranteed for 10 years. Write for free catalog and opinions of satisfied users. Special offer in new territory.

3 to 15 horse-power
We pay Duty and Freight!

Ellis Engine Co., 90 Mullett Street, DETROIT, MICH.

Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to Creamery Department.

Dairy School Short Courses

Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

The short courses in connection with the Dairy School of the O. A. C. were very well attended. Two new courses of one week each were added to the regular 12 weeks' course and the one week Instructors' Course. The new courses were for Cow-Testing and Ice-cream manufacture. The attendance by courses was 44 in the regular 12 weeks' course, 28 for Cow-Testing, 19 for Ice-cream, eight for Western Ontario Instructors, including Mr. W. A. McKay of Truro, Nova Scotia; Dairy Instructor and Inspector for that province, Instructors Robertson and Smith were prevented through illness, from taking the Instructors' Course. The total registration in the dairy courses was 99, which does not include the young ladies from Macdonald Institute who took dairy work during the term.

The most popular courses were those for Cow-Testing and Ice-cream Making. A number of students in these classes had previously taken one or more short courses in dairying. The object in having all official testers connected with the Provincial Department of Agriculture, come to the O. A. C. College, is to give these persons the latest information on cow-testing and to have them all working on uniform lines.

For interest and enthusiasm the Ice-cream class was a leader. During the week nine different kinds of ice cream were made, besides several kinds of Sherbets. One half day was given to the testing of ice cream for fat. Many manufacturers are apparently unaware that plain ice cream must contain at least 14 per cent. fat, and fancy ice cream not less than 12 per cent. fat.

The course recently finished is the 21st class in dairying at the O. A. C. Courses have been held every year since and including 1893. The Dairy School is now of age, and the interest has been well maintained throughout the 21 years of its existence. The emphasis has changed from time, and new branches of dairy work have been taken up as occasion has demanded, but during all the years the object of the management has been to combine a practical and theoretical course as complete as possible in the limited time allotted. In the neighborhood of 1,600 students have at various times attended these short courses in Dairying at the O. A. C. Ex-students are found occupying prominent positions in nearly all the dairy countries of the world.

Some say that lost opportunities never return, but this is not always true. If you lost the opportunity of storing ice last winter, be sure to take advantage of the renewed opportunity next winter.

Encourage the man in the factory by giving him a little more pay. The best men are going into other businesses.—Senator Derbyshire.

I must compliment the editors of Farm and Dairy on its excellence as a paper for the farmer and dairyman. The articles are clear, readable and practical.—G. B. Curran, District Representative for Lennox and Addington.



THE BUTTER-BUYER said—
"Your two lots of butter taste all right—but will they keep? What kind of salt did you use?"

THE FIRST FARMER said—
"I don't know—the storekeeper gave me what he had."

THE SECOND FARMER said—
"I used Windsor Dairy Salt."

THE BUTTER-BUYER said—
"I want your butter. I know all about Windsor Dairy Salt—and the man who is particular enough to always use Windsor Dairy Salt is pretty sure to be particular to make good butter."

I'll take all you make—as long as you use

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

69D

CREAM WANTED Highest City prices paid for cream. We furnish cans, pay all charges, remit promptly. Haven't paid less than 30c for two months. Write TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LTD., Toronto

Highest Price for Cream

I.—We supply cans and pay express charges.

II.—Test every shipment upon arrival and send a statement for same.

III.—Pay every two weeks and cash checks at par.

It costs you nothing whatever to give our system a trial.

Let us send you a can and enable you to try a few shipments.

For fuller particulars write **The Berlin Creamery Co.** Berlin - Ontario

BEAVER DAIRY SUPPLIES



When your Dairy Apparatus needs replacing, replace it with the best obtainable—That is "Beaver Crest" trademark supplies.

Beaver Dairy Supplies are known and used from coast to coast.

Send for Big New Catalogue. It is FREE Write for a now.

Address DEPT "B."

W.A. DRUMMOND & CO. 214-KING, ST. EAST. TORONTO - CANADA

Cheese

Makers buttons questions cheese men long for to the G

Lanark

"If or... it is good slogan of t... makers, w... to help the their new... (Gib. It i... of Lanark confidence... ture develop... The object... thereby to... their exper... problems th... as give the... come bette... other.

The succ... new club is... to the effor... trict Repres... Mr. D... with an edit... briefly outline... to the form... laws: "Las... the boys mak... pose of mak... retiring ins... was of such... suggestion... meetings for... very desirab... we talked ov... and as a re... first formal... though there... organization... think we may

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Sanit



T HE... the... fore will... Agitator fi... needs. It... from boll... therefore... important... CURE. For 5 men... of one ma... No experi... ing requir

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to The Cheese-Maker.

Lanark Cheesemakers Organize

"If organization is good for others it is good for us." Such was the slogan of the Lanark County cheesemakers, who met last week in Perth to hold the first regular meeting of their newly-formed Cheesemakers' Club. It is evident that the "boys" of Lanark County have enthusiastic confidence in the possibilities of future development in the dairy industry. This club has been formed with the object of creating a medium whereby the members would exchange their experiences and ideas on the problems that confront them, as well as give them an opportunity to become better acquainted with each other.

The successful launching of the new club is due in no small measure to the efforts of Mr. W. Dawson District Representative, in Lanark county. Mr. Dawson, in conversation with an editor of Farm and Dairy, briefly outlined the events leading up to the formation of the club, as follows: "Last Christmas a number of the boys met in Perth for the purpose of making a presentation to the retiring instructor. The gathering was of such a pleasant nature that the suggestion was advanced that future meetings for mutual benefit would be very desirable. During the winter we talked over plans for organization and as a result we are holding our first formal meeting to-day. Although there are a few cheesemakers' organizations throughout Ontario I think we may be pardoned for being a

bit proud of having the first Cheesemakers' Club in the province."

A good start in the educational work contemplated by the Club was made in a splendid series of addresses at the initial meeting. The after-noon speakers were Senator Derbyshire; G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario; Principal Zulefi, of the Kingston Dairy School, and Instructor J. H. Echlin.

Mr. Publow outlined the lines that the future progress in the dairy industry must follow. The main change, he said, would not be so much in improvement of the methods of making as in the production of raw material and the marketing of the finished product. Cheese should be kept in the curing room longer—at least 10 days. Mr. Zulefi urged the need of better trained men in the business, men who would be looked up to by their patrons. Their factories and their persons should be models of cleanliness. The well-paid maker is the cheaper in the end. Senator Derbyshire brought out the fact that last year Canada exported four and one-half million dollars worth of dairy produce. The dairy industry is not keeping pace with the increased demand for dairy produce. We must turn our efforts in the direction of greater production.

THE EVENING MEETING

At a public meeting in the evening presided over by Senator Derbyshire, addresses were delivered by G. G. Publow, Principal Zulefi and Professor Reynolds, of the Ontario Agriculture College, who gave the main address of the evening on "The Rural Problem." He showed that despite the fact that Ontario cities and towns are importing food stuffs from outside the province, our own farmers cannot command the market, and the rural population is decreasing every year. One-third of the young men who attend our agricultural college return eventually to

our Ontario farms. We must find the causes which have made farming in Ontario unattractive if we are to discover the solution to the rural problem.

A more extended account of these addresses will appear in a future issue of Farm and Dairy. Any information regarding the forming of this club can be had from Mr. T. K. White, Balderston, Ont.

Dairy School Graduates

The following are the proficiency lists for the Dairy Classes of 1913, at the Ontario Agricultural College Dairy School:

- Factory Class, Maximum 1,300:
 1 McKinney, T. J., Bervie, Ont., 930; 2 Viveash, J., Newark, Ont., 919; 3 Overland, F., Hillsburg, Ont., 908; 4 McNeven, H., Reboro, Ont., 893; 5 Glass, F. M., Emerald, Ont., 884; 6 Kristensen, J., Halseybury, Ont., 876; 7 Parker, A., Tavistock, Ont., 851; 8 Hammond, H., Monkton, Ont., 840; 9 Jackson, W. G., Simcoe, Ont., 830; 10 Stephenson, L., Cathcart, Ont., 830; 11 Wilson, A., Delhi, Ont., 812; 12 Axford, H., Ridgeway, Ont., 800; 13 Henderson, H. F., Owen Sound, Ont., 784; 14 Rogers, H., Truro, N. S., 775; 15 Rogers, E., Woodstock, Ont., 774; 16 Stewart R., Eden Grove, Ont., 732; 17 Morrison, C. A., Whitechurch, Ont., 713; 18 Loney, Lorne, Carhage, Ont., 711; 19 Hotham, J., Delaware, Ont., 692; 20 Campbell, G., Scotsburn N. S., 602; 21 Clutton, G. M., Calgary, Alta., 541; 22 Christensen, T., Hobendal, Denmark, 461.
- Farm Dairy Class, Maximum 900:
 1 Irshick, L., Guelph, Ont., 771; 2 Morris, W. F., Britannia, Ont., 741; 3 Chauncy, R. J., Oxford, Eng., 658; 4 DeTraford, E. A., Tamworth, Eng., 594.

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BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL
 The Complete Milk Substitute

The result of over 15 years' experience with calf raisers. As rich as new milk at less than half the cost. Stops scouring. Three calves can be raised on it at the cost of one. Get Blatchford's Calves Without Milk—Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk—by sending a postcard to:



STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. Ltd.
 Toronto, Ont.

BUTTERMAKER—Wanted a position as chief or maker; willing of exhibition prizes at Quebec, Sherbrooke, London, Ottawa, Inverness, Toronto, in 1910-11-12. J. H. Martin, Buttermaker, Upper Bedford, Co. Monaghan, Que.

For rapid, low priced tile and silo-block machinery that will save you—write: **WES. & SONS, Nanawau, Ontario.** Catalogue on request. Dept. 1.

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Sent for Price. **P. CAMPBELL, AMHERSTBURG, ESSEX CO., ONT.**

CREAM WANTED

We pay the highest city prices for cream delivered sweet or sour at any express office. We supply cans and remit promptly, with an accurate record of each shipment. If 15 years' experience counts, ship your cream to the Toronto Creamery. **IT PAYS.** If interested you should write us. **Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.** TORONTO

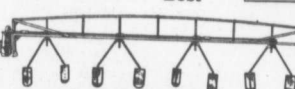
A Message to Cheese-makers

THE life of the average Cheese-maker is not exactly a bed of Roses. His troubles are many and constant. Not the least of these troubles is giving each patron his proper supply of whey—no more and no less. Another trouble has to do with keeping the cheese-vat sweet and wholesome. Other troubles relate to the actual making of the cheese—the problem being at all times how to make the best cheese at the lowest cost and with the least trouble. We claim that the Cheese-Maker's troubles and problems are very satisfactorily solved by the use of

"TWEED" DAIRY APPLIANCES

IN this advertisement are given brief particulars relating to four equipments which are worthy in every respect. They represent the best mechanical appliances for the making of high quality cheese and for lessening the Cheese-Maker's troubles. These equipments may be described as

Sanitary Modern Best



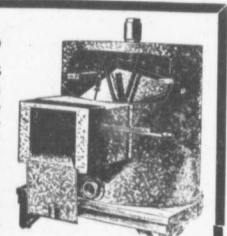
"Tweed" Steel Cheese Vats MADE entirely of Steel, no wood to rot out in a season. Easy to keep clean and sweet. Perfectly Sanitary. No place for the milk to lodge in or decompose. The lining goes over and around underneath the edge, making an ideal surface. Lined with rubber at each end so can be raised or lowered, inch by inch, by levers. Price quoted on application.

"Lea's" Steam Agitator THE "Lea's" Milk Agitator does away with the usual costly equipment, and is therefore well within the reach of small factories. This agitator is complete with Engine attached, and needs only to be connected with your steam pipe and boiler. Can be run at any speed. In steady motion does not break the small curds, which important factors in making MORE and BETTER CHEESE. The "Lea's" Agitator makes it possible ONE MAN to do the work of 3, thus saving the cost of one man. No engine—no line shaft—no pulleys and not being required. Run at any speed.

"Tweed" Steel Whey Tank THE "Tweed" tank will hold whey in a satisfactory manner. It is sanitary and can be kept clean with little trouble—very important in this day of rigid Government inspection. Made of 1/2 inch steel boiler plate. Will last 25 years, and so the best investment any factory can make.

Send for Complete Catalogue of "Tweed" Dairy Appliances. "Tweed" made equipments can be relied upon in every respect; they are sanitary, modern and of the best quality.

The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Limited
 6 James Street, TWEED, Ont.



The "Hohnsbehn" Automatic Skim-Milk Weigher

THE Hohnsbehn Automatic Skim Milk Weigher will weigh whey as accurately as it can be done on a scale. The Cheese-Maker supplies each patron with checks representing the amount of skim milk due him. These checks are inserted, and handle is operated, valves are opened, and the right amount of milk is forthcoming. This weigher is the most simple and durable made. It can be set up in any convenient place. Write us for fuller particulars.

We draw particular attention to Hohnsbehn's Automatic Skim Milk Weigher. Literally it is the patron's friend. Where this device is installed, no patron can draw more than his proper quantity of whey. By the old method the patron helps himself—some getting more than their proper share, and some—the late comers—getting less. The Hohnsbehn Whey Weigher doesn't cheat, but treats all alike.

Rose of Old Harpeth

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

"Copyright, 1912, The Bobbs-Merrill Company"

(Continued from last week)

SEATED by the side of the road was Louisa Helen Plunkett, and before her stood young Bob Nickols, an agony of helplessness showing in every line of his face and big loose-jointed figure, for Louisa Helen was weeping into a handkerchief and one of her blue muslin sleeves. And it was not a series of sentimental sobs and sighs or controlled and effective sniffs in which Louisa Helen was indulging, but she was boo-hooing in good earnest, with real chokings and gurgles of sobs. Bob was screwing the toe of his boot into the dust and saying and doing absolutely and desperately nothing.

"Why, Louisa Helen, what is the matter?" demanded Everett as she seated herself beside the wailer and endeavored to bring down the pitch of the sobs by a kindly pat on the heaving shoulder.

"What's happened, Bob?" he demanded of the silent and dejected lover, who only shook his head as he answered from the depths of confusion.

"I don't know; she just of a sudden flung down and began to hallow and I ain't never got her to say."

"Oh, I want a supper and a veil and a bokay!" came in a perfect howl from the folds of the sleeve.

"I want some supper, too, Louisa Helen," said Everett quickly, and a smile lighted the corners of his mouth as the situation began to unravel itself in his sympathetic concern. "I guess I could take the bouquet and veil, too," he added to himself in an undertone.

"I ain't a-going to let Maw insult Bob no more, but I don't want no Boliver wedding in the office of no hotel. I want to be married where folks can look at me and have something good to eat, and throw old shoes and rice at me, and come in more constrained and connected flow as the poor little fugitive raised her head from her arm and reached down to settle her skirts about her ankles, from which she had directed them in the kicks of one of her most violent paroxysms. Louisa Helen was very young and just as pretty as she was young. She was rosy and dimpled and had absurd little baby curls trailing down over her eyes, and her tears had no more effect on her face than a summer shower.

"Why, what did your mother say to Bob?" asked Everett, thus drawn into the position of arbiter between two family factions.

"She told him that Jennie Rucker would be about his fring size when he got old enough to pick a wife, and it hurt his feelings so he didn't come to see me for a week, and he says he ain't never coming no more. If I want him I will have to go over to Boliver and marry him to-morrow." A sob began to rise again in the poor little bride prospective's throat at thought of the here-to-forer wedding. The outcast shifted uneasily, and in the dusk Everett could see that he was completely melted and

ready to surrender his position if he could only find the line of retreat.

"Well," said Everett judiciously, as he looked up at Bob with a wink, beginning of a laugh from the slightest insulted one, "I don't believe Bob wants to do without that bouquet and veil and supper either. They are just the greatest things that ever



The Possibilities of Fruit Farming are Here Illustrated

This splendid country house, we might almost say country mansion, is the home of one of "Our Poets," Mr. J. Harrar, Oxford Co., Ont. Mr. Harris, though located in a famous dairy district, has made fruit farming his speciality.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

happen to a man"—another wink at Bob—"and Bob don't want to give them up. Now, suppose you go on back home to-night and don't say anything to your mother about the matter, and to-morrow I'll ask Mr. Crabtree to step over and make it up with Bob for her. I feel sure she'll invite them both in to supper, and then sometimes soon can we all discuss the veil-bouquet question. You aren't in a hurry, are you?"

"Naw," answered Bob promptly. "Me and Paw ain't got all the winter wheat in yet, and we've got to clover next week. We're mighty busy now. I ain't in no hurry."

"And I don't want to get married no way except when the briar roses is in bloom so I can have the church tucked out in 'em. And I've got to get some pretty clothes made, too," answered Louisa Helen, thus putting in direct contrast the feminine and masculine attitude towards matrimony in general and also in particular.

"Then go on back home, you two," said Everett with a laugh, as he rose to his feet and drew to hers the now smiling Louisa Helen. "I predict that by the time the briar roses are out something will happen to make it all right. Put your faith in Mr. Crabtree. I should advise. I suspect that he has—er—influence with your mother." A giggle from Louisa Helen and a guffaw from Bob, as the two young people started on back along the road,

showed that they had both appreciated his veiled sally.

And as he stood watching them out of sight down the Road the twilight faded from the Valley and the darkness came down in a starry glow from over old Harpeth. Everett climbed up and seated himself on the top rail of the fence and again gave himself over to his moods. This time one of bitterness, almost anger, rose to the surface. The same old wheel grinding out here in the wilderness that he had left in the market places of the world. The vision he had caught of the great cycle being turned by some still greater source above the hills was a vision. The wheels ground on with the victims strapped and the cogs dripping. Loot and the woman—loot and the woman! And he had thought that out here "in the hollow of His hand" he had lost the sound of that grind. And such a woman—the lovely gracious thing who had been an unfaithful, dishonored lover's child in her arms, other women's tumbling children clinging to her skirts and with hands outstretched to protect and comfort the old lady heads in her care! A woman with a sorrow in her heart but with eyes that were deep blue pools in

which of her a glass of milk and a biscuit. But as he stood in the doorway, instead of Mag he discovered Rose Mary with her white skirts tucked up under one of her gingham kitchen aprons, putting the final polishing touch on a shining pile of dishes. She looked up at him for a second, and then went on with her work, and Everett could see that her curd and lumps were trembling like

"I thought I might get a bite of something from—from Mag if she hadn't left the kitchen—I—"

Everett hesitated on the threshold, and in speech. "I—I am sorry to trouble you," he finished lamely. "I don't believe you care—care of you do," answered Rose Mary, and her blue eyes showed a decided tenacity when she turned her black lashes. "I see I made a mistake in expecting anything of you. A friend's fingers ought not to slip through yours when you need them to get tight. But come, get your supper."

"Please, Rose Mary, I'm most awfully ashamed," he said as he came and stood close beside her, and there was a note in his voice that fairly startled him with its tenderness. "I'm just a cross old bear, and I don't deserve anything, no supper and no—no Rose Mary to care whether I'm hungry or not and no—"

"But I put the supper up," said Rose Mary, with a little laugh and catch in her voice. "I couldn't let you be hungry, even if you did treat me that way."

"Didn't Jennie Rucker come to tell you I couldn't get here to supper?" asked Everett with what he felt to be a contemptuous air of defence.

"Yes, she came; but you know we were going to have company and that I wanted you to be here. You know Mr. Newsome is the best friend we have in the world, and your staying away meant that you didn't care if he had been good to us. It hurt me! And the first bowl of illacs was on the table, I had been saving them for a surprise for you two days, and everything was so good and just as you like it and—" Rose Mary's voice faltered again—and a little tear splashed on the saucer she held poised in her hand.

"Well," answered Everett, like a sulky boy, "I didn't want any of the Honorable Old Newsome's illacs or waffles or fried chicken, and I didn't want to see you fix any coffee for him," he ended by blurring out.

"I didn't!—that is—you are honest," answered Rose Mary, but she raised her eyes to his in a wistful gaze, waltzed around with tears and the slight to her white teeth showed how she raised her red lips curling with laughter that was in his wit. Her them by way of the dimple in the corner of her chin. "Anyway, what I have here on the top of the stove is your waffles and fried chicken, and these are your waffles, and she drew out a purple spray from her belt and dropped it on the table beside him. "Sit down and I'll give it all to you right here while I finish wiping the dishes. Mag was over with a spell before supper was over and had to go lie down and I stayed to your waffles while the others went over to the spinning," she added as she began to bustle about with her usual hospitable concern.

"You are an angel, Rose Mary. Allow," said Everett, he placed himself on a split-bottomed cane chair, bestowed his long legs under the table and drew up as near to Rose Mary and her dish towel as was possible. "I'm sitting, so you can stop the flirt." "And I'm—"

he added contritely, though he dated a quick kiss on the bare arm and closed to him.

(Continued next week)

The Upward Look

God of the Hills and Valleys

Thus said the Lord, Because the Syrians have said, The Lord is God of the hills, but he is not God of the valleys, therefore will I deliver all this great multitude into thine hand, and ye shall know that I am the Lord. —1 King 20:28.

In reading the preceding verses of this chapter we find that the Israelites had been victorious in their battles with the Syrians. These battles had been fought on the hills round about them, and it was a general belief at that time that if fighting on the hills they would be the victors nearer God. The Syrians, however, proclaimed that the Israelites' God was a God of the hills only and that they, the Syrians, would be the victors when fighting on the plains or in the valleys. But God told his children that He would be with them and would prove to the Syrians that He was a God of the valleys also.

We to-day are too apt to think of God as a God of the hills; we think of Him as a God to be worshipped on Sunday, but do not take Him with us into the valleys of everyday life. It is not the way we live on the Lord's Day that is especially set apart for worship, that counts so much as the way we live all the other days of the week, for after all every day is God's day. It matters not how great or

how lowly may be our task; it is God's work that we are doing and He expects our best. While Christ lived on earth He went about doing good; although He is not now living in bodily form, yet His Spirit lives in us and we are but the instruments in His hands to carry on His work. We so often think of the little things in daily life as being dull and monotonous and of little moment, but it is our daily faithfulness in the performance of these common duties that results. And by being faithful we are proving to those around us that our God is a God of the valleys as well as of the hills.

To illustrate how some people worship God as a God of the hills only, we cite the following instance: An owner of a large manufacturing establishment wished to increase his dividends in a hard year. He knew that the men in his employ would not go on strike, for if they did so it would be impossible for them to live, so he endeavored them to accomplish his own pillar in his church and very religious. There was a great chasm between his life on the Sabbath and his everyday life.

We find to-day many people who have taken an active part in religious work right around us, and duties globe, perhaps our Canadian West. They become so engrossed in accumulating wealth that they seemingly do not find time for religion and gradually drift away from the real things

of life in their desire to satisfy their worldly ambitions. Let us strive to bring God into the valleys of daily living rather than worship Him as a God of the hills only.—R. M. M.



The Way to Happiness

Everywhere there are girls who are trying to find happiness, but have missed the way. To many a girl the path seems strewn with things that money can buy, and because she cannot purchase these trappings she is sure she can never reach the goal.

Is not that sordid view of a spiritual blessing? If you are not happy without certain material things, be sure you will not be happy with them. Happiness is a state of mind, and comes from within.

If you think the measure meted out to you is very meagre, make haste to give all you can to someone poorer than yourself and your own cup will overflow.

While you are young is the time to train yourself to be whatever you wish, and you can be happy if you will.

Cultivate the habit of thinking lovingly thoughts.

Weed out all pettiness and uncharitableness and exercise generosity and love instead.

Form the habit of seeing good in everyone. It is there, and every time you admire the goodness you see, you add not a little to your own soul's stature.

Be great enough to rejoice in the

honor and good fortune of your friends, without one envious thought. Envy will sour your disposition, make hard, unlovely lines in your face and shrivel your soul. You cannot afford to be envious.

Do you know there are more people hungering for appreciation and sympathy than for bread? Make your heart a mansion of hospitality and turn no one away. I know a girl who always nods and smiles hospitably whenever another woman sits down beside her in a tramway car, and I am sure it warms the heart of the stranger to be so welcomed to a share of the seat, for she often smiles back brightly.

People the world over are prone to sit down and brood over their troubles, but do you ever take time to think about how happy you are? You have so much to make you happy: your home and family, health and friends. Are not these priceless blessings?

"As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." Therefore do not dwell on the unpleasant things of life, but rather on joyous things.

Do not forget that your greatest obligation is to those nearest and dearest to you, the very ones whom you are apt to leave to take much for granted. It is your privilege to make your dear ones happy, and in the proportion that you succeed in heights of greatness.

The way to happiness is not strewn with possessions, but with deeds of doing this will your soul rise to love. Prove your title to these deeds and the goal is yours.—Ex.



May be the dough had forgotten to rise.
Or had risen quickly overnight and fallen again—
To rise nevermore.
Twas weak flour, of course.
Meaning weak in gluten.
But FIVE ROSES is strong, unusually strong.
With that glutinous strength which compels it to rise to your surprised delight.
Stays risen too.
Being coherent, elastic.
And the dough feels springy under your hand.
Squeaks and cracks as you work it.
Feel the feel of a FIVE ROSES dough.
Note the wonderful smooth texture—soft—velvety.
Great is the bread born of such dough—
Your dough!
Try this good flour.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

"Just as it was pictured"



This picture depicts a moment of intense pleasure and supreme satisfaction—when the thing one has eagerly wanted for and wanted as much arrives, "just as it was pictured," and just as good as the Catalogue said it was.

THIS supreme satisfaction is the experience of every man and woman who shops by mail at the Simpson Store, whether the purchase be wearing apparel, furnishings for the home, or any one of the thousand and one things described and illustrated in the Simpson Catalogue. As it is pictured and described, so it will arrive.

All illustrations are exact and descriptions truthful. Every article is carefully selected—each garment must be Fashion's "last word" in style—each item of merchandise must represent the one best value of its kind. Remember we guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

Here, however, is a wonderful feature of the Simpson Mail Order Service—the feature that makes it supreme:

We pay delivery charges to your nearest station or post office whether your order be for 50 cents or \$500.

OUR SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE is now being mailed. Send for a free copy. Just write your name and address on a Post Card and ask for Catalogue Number 399

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO



Renovating Stockings

Where there are several children in the home the mother usually finds it difficult to keep their stockings looking trim and neat. Below are some suggestions that may be helpful to some mother in solving this difficulty:

If large-sized stockings are worn at the heel and toe, lay them out smooth and take one of the size desired for a pattern. Lay it on the larger one, with the front edges even, and the turn in heels together. This will cut the smaller one without using the worn parts. Stitch the stockings up on the machine, taking a small seam. Stretch as it is being sewed and the stitches will not break when stretched. This makes a good stocking with the seam up the back of the leg and is quickly done.

When the knees of stockings become worn thin and the foot is still good, a good plan is to cut the foot off and sew on again with the worn part at the back of the leg; the stocking will then last almost like new.

Be Satisfied

By Dolly Goodwill.

Last week my husband returned from his usual trip and remarked what a feeling of unrest prevailed among certain people. It is, I think the "get-rich quick scheme." People can't make money fast enough. Fancied needs are the cry of the times. He met a husband and wife on the way to the county seat to look for a house to rent. Both were from a rural place and owned their farm. The woman said she was hunting rest. The farmer said their plan was to find a house sufficiently large so that she could take boarders that she might have life easier! What a mistake. Keeping boarders is a dog's life. Not as pleasant as our dog Carlo has it, for he lies in the sunshine and cools off under the fragrant lilacs!

My husband is quite a philosopher but he doesn't "hang out his shingle" as an adviser. However, as talk is cheap, he ventured a little good common sense to this pair of wandering "Babes in the Woods." He said, "If your wife is 'all tired out wouldn't it be cheaper and easier to keep a good hired girl awhile and send the tired woman off to her folks on a visit?"

Suffice to say he saw them on a returning train; high rents had subdued their mistaken enthusiasm—Indians Farmer.

THE COOK'S CORNER

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding cooking, recipes, etc., pertaining to this section may be sent to the Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Apple and Nut Salad.—Pare and slice five or six medium-sized apples. Add about one-half pound English walnuts, and a stalk of celery chopped together. Mix with apples and pour over salad dressing.

Potatoes in the Half Shell.—Roast potatoes. Remove from oven and cut in two lengthwise. Scoop out the inside and mash, mixing with one egg yolk, salt, pepper and butter to taste. Fill shells with mixture and pile on top the beaten white of the egg. Brown slightly in the oven and serve.

Carrots and Peas.—Wash, scrape and cook your carrots, cut in serials in boiling salted water to which a piece of bacon has been added. Boil rapidly until tender, then drain and add an equal quantity of cooked green peas. Season with pepper and a little more salt if necessary.

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O. V. MORRIS
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SAVED ON SCRUBBING
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A MOTH EXTERMINATOR

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I like moths, but they don't like me. I have no disagreeable odors. I take away all your trouble and worry with moths. Try me. You're sure to like me.
For sale by Leading Druggists, or sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 25 cents.
A. C. FAULKNER MANUFACTURING CO.
Sole Canadian Manufacturers PETERBORO, ONT.

THIS WASHER
MUST PAY FOR
ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted to see the horse, but I didn't know a thing about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but when first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."
Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was not all right, and that I might want to whittle for myself. I once parted with it. So I didn't say the word, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1000 Gravity" Washer.
And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it. But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machine for a month, before they pay for them. Just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1000 Gravity" Washer will do. It will wash the clothes, without washing or staining them. In less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

It just drives away water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might. So said to myself, I'll go with my "1000 Gravity" Washer. I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.
Now, I know what our "1000 Gravity" Washer of a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it.
Doesn't it prove that the "1000 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?
And you can pay me out of what it saves for me. I'll save for the laundry cost in a few months. It will save 30 to 75 cents a week over that in wash-water wages, if you keep the machine after the month's trial. I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll get the money, and I'll wait six months until the machine itself earns its balance.
I'll save you a line and a penny, and let me send you a book about the "1000 Gravity" Washer. This book explains clothes in six minutes.
Address me personally.

O. V. MORRIS, Manager, "1000 Gravity" Washer Co., 307 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

OUR HOME CLUB

Woman's Rights

I blame the women for anything they lack as regards their rights! Let us consider:
How long would they be without their so-called rights did they "put their foot down", and go in to possess their rights? If mother stopped her caring for the family; if she let the cooking and the meals go by default; if she, unthinkingly and others, would claim the suffrage and go in to exercise the franchise, how long, think you would she be without her rights? And then those little things of home: Why should a woman go without the labor-savers, the fullest of modern equipment, running water in the home, a bath-room, and plenty of good wholesome literature and toys, time to read it too! This, when her

MEN do not successfully till the soil without the aid of women: They may fight, but they will not farm unless women and children help.—Elbert Hubbard.

brothers, husband, sons, are thrifty and treat themselves like kings.

Take it from me, my sisters, you'll be happier to go in to share your own! Claim your part of the good things in the domestic bardens and with the housework, if you will. In this country where should women not be amongst the freest of the free? I again affirm that their fault if they are not!—The Son.

Our Yearly Profits and Expenses

By "Sunbeam," Leeds Co., Ont.
There are many, ye countless years in which we can better our working conditions, but in this article I wish merely to refer to one branch of work, which in so many homes is entirely neglected.

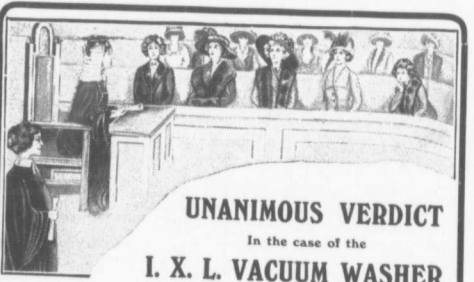
May I suggest that this year we farmers try to keep some sort of a memorandum of our profits and expenses. At the end of the year we can then have an idea of our financial standing. If we cannot keep a complete set of books on account of limited time, etc., surely we can keep a cash account. A "Farmer's Set," such as is now taught in our business colleges, is a perfect system of book-keeping, but of course it requires more time. An ordinary cash account will suffice and will give us a pretty fair idea of our year's work, our success or failures along lines pertaining to finance.

We should also keep separately a dairy book, in which we can keep account of buttermilk, etc., sold. Then an egg diary, or rather poultry book, is invaluable. You know then at the end of the year whether or not your business has been a profitable one.

We also find a herd book indispensable. In this we record names of calves, date of birth, names of parents and markings of calf. Then we know the particulars and can readily ascertain the exact age of any one of our herd. We know accurately and are not, as it were, groping in the dark. The books required for this latter system of book-keeping are quite inexpensive, as half a dollar will easily cover all costs. How many readers of our Farm and Dairy will start now, if they have not already done so, and reap the reward that they will derive from their efforts?

IN SHOE POLISH 10 CTS
Easier to Use Better for the Shoes
No Turpentine
Gives a Quick, Brilliant Polish That Lasts

Send us \$1.00 Situations Wanted
Experienced Farm Hands and Married Couples require positions. Send full particulars with stamped addressed envelope for quick reply.
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UNANIMOUS VERDICT

In the case of the
I. X. L. VACUUM WASHER

PRICE \$5.50

Before the Court of Public Opinion That it Does Excel in Everyway all Others

Thousands of women who are using Iron have rendered an unequalled verdict in favor of the I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER, and these women have used every make of Washing Machine, and are fully qualified to judge merit.

THE COUPON below gives you an opportunity to test it in your own home and

SAVES YOU \$2.00

If you do, YOU WILL concur in the verdict, as it will demonstrate to YOU that it will wash anything and everything, from a horse-bait and overalls to the finest and most delicate linens without injury, as THERE IS NO FRICTION.

YOUR CLOTHES WILL WEAR THREE TIMES AS LONG Washes a Full Tub of Clothes in Three Minutes—No Severe Exertion Required

It's so easy to operate, a child can do an ordinary family washing and have it ready for the line in one hour.

Sent You Under a Money-Back Guarantee

IT IS THE MOST POPULAR WASHER ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT ITS POPULARITY IS THE REWARD OF MERIT SEND FOR ONE TO-DAY AND BLUE MONDAY WILL BE ROBBED OF ITS TERRORS FOREVER

You will never regret it. You will be delighted.

FARM AND DAIRY COUPON
Present or mail this Coupon and \$1.50 to Dominion Utilities Mfg. Co., Ltd., 485, Main Street, VACATION, Man., and you will receive one I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER.
All charges prepaid anywhere in Canada on condition that your money is to be refunded if the Washer does not do, all that is claimed. 4-17-13

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PROVINCE



PLAYTIME
MAKES LIFE EASIER



To lessen household drudgery, and make life easier for housewives is the basis on which our establishment is founded, and the growth of our business is due entirely to the fact that we have accomplished that object.

The patented and exclusive features that make the "Playtime" superior didn't just happen. They are the result of years of experience and study. In OUR opinion it is the best washing machine ever made for farm use. We would like YOU to opinion after a careful examination of its merits. See it at your dealer's or send us for full information.

Cummer-Dowward Limited,
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SHEET MUSIC

At wholesale price. To introduce our music will send a sample copy for 5 cents. Canadian Music Co., Lethbridge, Alta.

Capable Old Country Domestic

Parties arriving about March 25th and April 7th

MAKE APPLICATIONS AT ONCE TO
 The Guild, 7 Drummond St., Montreal and 47 Pembroke St., Toronto

CHALLENGE

Acknowledged as the most successful collar ever made. Ask for sample and direct for 25c.

THE ARLINGTON CO.
 of Hamilton, Ont.
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All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best

Quality Butter

That's the kind you make with Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn.



Hand a Foot Lovers with Butter

A cracked egg may be boiled by placing a teaspoonful of salt in the water. This prevents any of the white from boiling out of the crack.

When the yolks of eggs are not wanted for immediate use drop them into a basin of cold water, and put this into a cool place. The yolks will then keep good for several days.

It is not generally known that ferns and plants are improved by being watered occasionally with cold tea. This applies especially to the fine maiden fern. Cut it strengthens them and will frequently revive them when almost dead.

Maxwell's "Favorite" is used all over the world—in Denmark, the latter country of the world—in the United States, in sections of high latitudes—and in every Section of Canada. Our Agricultural Collars and cart, introduced by tractor recorded to become the finest butter-maker in the world.

Write for catalogue if you desire doing best handle.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
 ST. MARK'S, ONT.

Preparing for House Cleaning
 Mrs. T. Murray, Elgin Co., Ont.

The time is drawing near when we women folks will all be engaged in the campaign against dirt and dirt which comes around every year as regularly as spring comes. This campaign, by the way, is one to which our husbands look forward with no small degree of dread "uncomfortableness." I refer of course to the spring house cleaning.

I do not believe in starting to tear up rooms, lifting carpets, washing windows, etc., while the weather is still cold, just because I want to have my cleaning done before my neighbors, for I consider this is time and energy thrown away, and so long as cold, wet weather is with us dirt will carry in and our hard labor will have been to a great extent in vain.

For the last few years I have tried a plan which has proved very satisfactory in connection with house cleaning. From year to year useless articles accumulate in drawers and shelves and I plan to get rid of no use. I also wash out the drawers and shelves, putting clean papers in them and arrange in order the articles that will be used again.

KEEP AWAY MOTHS

Another day to go through the closets, where my winter bed clothes are stored, washing them thoroughly and applying gasoline around the cracks or floors where moths might find an entrance. I like moth balls also to put in around the winter comforters and blankets to ensure safety from moths, as they delight in working in woolen articles. When these closets are cleaned in this way, if the bedding is washed or aired, it can be immediately stored away with the satisfaction of knowing everything is spotless.

I like to have some of my stand covers and dollies washed up too before the house cleaning really begins, for every housewife knows how pleasing it is after a room has been cleaned to have the covers and dollies all ready to put back on the stands and the curtains clean, which enables one to finish up a room completely at one time.

Then too I endeavor to have my china closets and cupboard ransacked. The extra dishes and vases can be washed, the silver cleaned and the cupboards themselves washed and aired. If any of the furniture needs polishing I brighten it up when these other jobs are being attended to.

One may think that these little tasks do not amount to very much, but I have found that if this work and many other little tasks the every housekeeper will think of that might be done, are all finished up before the heavy and of house cleaning begins, it will be surprising the difference it will make. I can speak from experience when I say that I would not now think of leaving the little things to finish up afterwards. And in most cases this work is more thoroughly performed if done first, which is another source of satisfaction.

A cracked egg may be boiled by placing a teaspoonful of salt in the water. This prevents any of the white from boiling out of the crack.

When the yolks of eggs are not wanted for immediate use drop them into a basin of cold water, and put this into a cool place. The yolks will then keep good for several days.

It is not generally known that ferns and plants are improved by being watered occasionally with cold tea. This applies especially to the fine maiden fern. Cut it strengthens them and will frequently revive them when almost dead.

SPECIAL PATTERN SERVICE

We realize the great interest that all of our readers take in the new spring styles, and have therefore made arrangements whereby we will be able to give many more patterns than we could otherwise give. We should you wish patterns other than you see in Farm and Dairy, or to work with us and we do our best to get them for you. When ordering patterns kindly be sure to give name and address, size and number of patterns desired. Address Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

SIX-PIECE SKIRT, 7727
 This suggestion all aim at this season. This skirt gives the tunio edge, and the trimming portions arranged over the side. The main portion of the skirt is cut in six pieces. The panels at the front and at the back are extended to form the lower portion, and the side panels are joined to them. The trimming consists of the same.

CHILD'S DRESS, 7762
 Simplicity and daintiness are the two essential characteristics of dresses for the little ones. Here is a little design that combines these qualities. It consists of a straight skirt and a waist that is made with a yoke that extends over a panel of all-over embroidery. This is a very attractive little dress.

CHILD'S BOX PLAID DRESS, 7786
 Little children find the one-piece dress more comfortable and more comfortable for everyday use than any other sort. This one is laid in box plaids that give a slender line, and the belt is made of the same material. These plaids are passed through slits cut for the purpose or over the slits. For the 4 year size will be needed 2 1/2 yards of material, 2 1/2 inches wide. 2 1/2 yards of 36, or 2 yards of 44, with 1 yard for the trimming. This pattern is cut in sizes for children 4, 6 and 8 years of age.

FOUR GORED SKIRT, 7784
 This style of skirt are always in demand during the season of warm weather. This one is admirable for lining and for all washable materials as well as for the usual ones. There are only four gores; consequently, the skirt can be quickly done, and from the effect the gores give the back is both fashionable and becoming. There are darts in the side portion of the skirt, and a nice smooth fit.

GIRL'S DRESS CLOSING IN FRONT, 7722
 This dress is extremely smart for this season for girls as well as for the older girls and they are very practical all-ways. In the front, as illustrated, this feature, combined with others equally smart to make a model. The blouse is made with a big collar, the collar and reverse and with set-in cuffs. The skirt is cut in six gores and the front and back gores form panels.

HOUSE JACKET WITH PEEPLIN, 7767
 The house jacket that is made in a separate pattern is a very popular one, and much in demand. This model is tucked at the front to about rock depth. This, below the point, is a very coming fulness. On the side, the pointed collar and the pointed cuffs of the sleeves give a very smart effect. The entire garment is the simplest possible to make.

GIRL'S COSTUME, 19 TO 14 YEARS, 7730
 School girls are very fond of a frock which includes the newest features and is smart and pretty as can be seen. It is made in a simple, girlish. The little collar is a "shaped" collar, and the skirt and chemise in the bodice allow effective use of a different material. The skirt is made in 3 1/2 pieces, and is tucked at the waist, and under arm seams. There are tucks at the back of the blouse and at the back of the skirt that extend toward the center. For the 12 year size will be needed 3 1/2 yards of material, 36 inches wide. 2 1/2 yards of 36, or 2 yards of 44, with 1 yard for the trimming. This pattern is cut in sizes for girls 10, 12, 14 years of age.

SEMI-PRINCESSE GOWN, 7785
 Unquestionably the semi-princess or one-piece gown is a favorite and deservedly so. It is exceedingly smart, it is exceedingly comfortable at the same time, it is exceedingly easy to adjust. The bodice is laid in flat plaids, and is extremely becoming, and there is also a pointed collar and three panels at the front. The sleeves are of the latest style, and whatever their length are finished with cuffs.

HOUSE JACKET WITH PEEPLIN, 7767
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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Saturday, April 12.—The market on the whole has been quiet, the only new feature being the active inquiry for

western oats from both Britain and the Continent. There is also an increased demand for Manitoba wheat, but prices are not much affected.

The live stock market continues the high level reached two weeks ago. Light. WHEAT Chicago quotations took a slight drop, but as Winnipeg remained firm the local market was not affected.

COARSE GRAINS The only activity in coarse grains was the increased foreign demand for Western oats. The trade in other grains is quiet.

MILL FEED Manitoba bran, \$22 in bags here; shorts, \$21 to \$22; middlings, \$20.

HAY AND STRAW Delivered at 47 they are light and prices remain unchanged from last week.

SEEDS Merchants are selling to farmers per hundredweight as follows: Red clover, No. 1, \$35 to \$37; No. 2, \$32; alfalfa, No. 1, \$32 to \$35; No. 2, \$30 to \$32; timothy, No. 1, \$32 to \$35; No. 2, \$30 to \$32.

EGGS AND POULTRY Prices for eggs and poultry have changed but little from last week. Eggs are selling at 27 to 28 cents.

POULTRY QUOTATIONS are: Fresh killed chickens, 15c to 16c per pound; fresh, 15c to 16c; live chickens, 15c to 16c; ducks, 15c to 16c; turkeys, 25c to 35c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE Latest quotations for country produce are: Beans, prime, 15c to 16c; for hand-picked; potatoes, New Brunswick, 30c per bag; out of store, 30c in cart lots; Ontario potatoes, 15c per bag; car lots, 70c.

LIVE STOCK The recent high prices of all classes of live stock are still holding, with the exception of a slight drop in hog prices.

Quotations on milk cows are: Choice, 35c to 37c; common to medium, 35c to 38c; springing, 35c to 37c.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET Montreal, Saturday, April 12.—Owing to a further decline in the Toronto market of 35c per 100 lbs. in the price of live hogs since April 8, an easier feeling prevailed.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES Imported and Home-bred, are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected by the highest authorities.

W. A. LEAGUE, Howick Station (Phone in house), 141

AYRSHIRES

5% AYRSHIRES 5%

Out of the Best Producing Blood in Canada

Two bulls by Duke of Ayr ready for service: one from R. O. P. dam, other from dam with two daughters in R. O. P. Duke of Ayr, you know, is out of Primrose Tangleywide

CHAMPION COW OF CANADA, 16 lbs. milk, 70 lbs. (95%) butter. Also milk calves coming from daughters of R. O. P. dams and daughters of Ayr. Albert (Imp.), the noted R. O. P. sire.

W. W. Ballantyne & Son STRATFORD, ONT. Long Distance 'Phone, R. R. No. 2.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE AND YORKSHIRE PIGS

For Sale—Ayrshire Cattle and Pigs for service. Yorkshire Pigs, \$5.00 each, or, if registered, \$6.00. All the above are from first prize stock.

B. W. GIBBS, Prop., or ROBERT SIMON, Man. 10 Riverside Park, West Hill, Ont.

TANGLEWYDE AYRSHIRES

TONG BULLS (Sept. and Oct., 1912), sire of Royal Star of Bonnie Brae, 2572 R.O.P. of dams age 2-year-olds; Alfalfa, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000.

G. T. R. Station, Dayton

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy case. Animals of both sexes. Imported or Canadian bred, for sale.

R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE.

Burnbrae Ayrshires

Offer one 16-month-old Bull, fit for service. His dam's R. O. P. 8-year-old record, 3,590 lbs. milk and 399 lbs. butter fat. His sire is a dam in R.O.P. record, 3,590 lbs. milk and 376 lbs. butter fat.

W. H. HURON & SON, LYN. ONT.

TROUT RUN AYRSHIRE BULLS

Offer four particularly choice Ayrshire Bulls for service, all from high record performance. Also spare a number of choice females in different ages, some now freshened others due to freshen.

L. D. Phone in house. LYNEDOOCH, ONT.

AYRSHIRE BULLS

Two choice bull calves for sale, from R.O.P. dams. Sire is a son of Queen's Messenger and Dowdrop of Menie, quality sire.

L. A. LEAGUE, Howick Station (Phone in house), 141

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

We are offering a number of fine young bulls of different ages, sired by 'Marchioness Cheerful Boy' (Imp.) No. 3497. These are from dams already entered in the Advance Register, and the best of a number of the others are at present in the hands of the best of Performance.

LAKESIDE FARM, PHILPONS, QUE. GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop. 184 St. James St., Montreal



The Evolution of the Cook Stove

Save 30% on your New Range

That's about \$20.00 isn't it? And you can save it by ordering direct from the factory (the biggest malleable range plant in Canada).

Dominion Pride Range is the range you would choose at any price—a beautiful steel range with unbreakable doors, castings and lids of malleable iron—a range that saves coal—a range so solidly built that with care it will last a lifetime.

And you can secure a Dominion Pride Range by making a small payment with your order—the balance on terms to suit your convenience.

Dominion Pride Range

Thousands upon thousands of Canadians have sent us direct for their ranges, and we have yet to hear a complaint. Our unconditional guarantee goes with every range.



COUPON

Canada Malleable & Steel Range Manufacturing Co., LIMITED OSHAWA.

Send a free copy of your book "The Evolution of the Cookstove."

NAME: _____ ADDRESS: _____

Wespy Freight

HET LOO STOCK FARM

Present offering a son of Minnie Landis. Les Chevaux Du Parc and Paul DeKok Jr. Blood. Half sired by a son of King Segie and out of daughter of Paul Beebe. Write for price.

HET LOO STOCK FARM, VAUDREUIL, QUE. DR. L. de L. HARWOOD, Proprietor. GORDON H. MANHARD, Manager



PONTIAC HERMES—MY HERD BULL

Did you know Pontiac Hermes was an uncle to Spring Farm Pontiac Lane, the new 42-51-7 day cow? His sire is Hengerveld De Kol, 8 daughters over 50 lbs. butter 7 days. His dam is Pontiac Antropos, 22.61 lbs. of butter, 7 days. We offer of bull calves from the great bull at \$50 each

A. D. FOSTER

BLOOMFIELD - ONT.



International Stock Food Is Equally Good for Cows—Horses—Pigs

This great feed is for all live stock—to make cows and pigs milk—to keep the working horses in prime condition—to fatten pigs and keep the "winter pig" in condition.

International Stock Food, Cows and Pigs and Horses. Write for a copy of our \$2.00 Stock Book—Free. International Stock Food, Cows and Pigs and Horses. Write for a copy of our \$2.00 Stock Book—Free. International Stock Food Co., Limited Toronto

HOLSTEINS

HOLSTEINS

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

INKERMAN DAIRY FARM OFFERS 12 HEIFERS, rising 1 yr. old. 12 HEIFERS, rising 2 yrs., 5 bulls, rising 1 yr. old, etc.

Top-Notch Holstein Bull For Sale Out of PONTIAC HERMES—The \$700 Bull This bull was born March 10, 1912, and is the son of an A.R.O. grand-daughter of President Henderson Count DeKok.

ed in the local market this week, and outside prices were 15c per 100 pounds less than on Monday. The supply was fair, for which the demand was good from packers, none of selected lots of mutton, were made at \$10.50 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars.

Pure-Bred Holstein Bull, two years old on 17th April. See No. 8439; dam 769. For further backing see H. B. Price, Jr., P. O. Box 105, South Tilly, Vic. Co., N.S.W.

RIVERVIEW HERD

9 Young Bull, from 2 to 12 months, raised by King Isabella Walker, whose sister of his dam, and two sisters of the sire average for the eight 25.4 lbs. from B.O.M. from 1908 to 1912.

Ourvilla Holstein Herd Bulls of serviceable age all sold. If you want them from here we would advise you to buy young from the Colanahs Sir Abbekehr and from 22.17 calves of both sires by Dutchland and 23.06 the 4-year-olds, Grand Inds and vidua 4 months old.

CAMPBELLTOWN HOLSTEINS

A few cows of Kordnyke Voeman Pontiac for sale. Also a number of Cows and Heifers bred to him. Come to Tillsonburg if you want to buy Holsteins and I will see that you get them. Farm, North Broadway, Tillsonburg, Ont.

WHAT 'JOB' WING HAS LEARNED FROM HOLSTEINS. Many Canadians know, by reputation at least, a game 'Job' Wing. The 'Brooder' (gossip), speaking of a recent visit to Lake Mills, Wisconsin, he says in his paper: 'I came to Lake Mills to attend a meet-

Concentrates

Lined-out Milk, Cotton Seed, Corn Meal, 'Good Luck' Calf Meal, Milk Concentrating Feed, Bran, Shorts, etc. Carloads of small lots. Free, F.O.B. 4c per cwt. in cash and cash quote including price. Write for price on quantities you want.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Good Kordnyke Bulla left, also 1903 Calves, which will complete our last lot of Kordnyke K. Schillars, whose heifers are doing nicely. We have 15 extra good grade heifers for sale. This lot is nicely marked and in fine condition. Will freshen on from now on. Come and see them!

Two Holstein Bulls

Fifteen months old, one from a twenty-one-pound cow, Good individuals. R. F. HICKS, NEWTON BROOK, YORK CO.

How to Spray Apples W. F. Kidd, Toronto, Ont. First spraying: Just before leaves burst; commercial lime and sulphur. One gallon solution of water.

YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS

Safe in calf to a son of the great bull De Ko! the 2nd's Butter Boy. 1st. Also Yearling Heifers, and Heifer and Bull Calves for spring delivery. Write for prices.

GRACELAND HOLSTEINS

If the experience was as great as the talent, as for the quality of the cattle I have, I would compete with the best Elias Ruby, R. No. 5, Tavistock, Ont.

How to Spray Apples

W. F. Kidd, Toronto, Ont. First spraying: Just before leaves burst; commercial lime and sulphur. One gallon solution of water. Second spraying: Just before blossoms open; lime and sulphur.

Eimdale Dairy Holsteins

FOR SALE—Two choice Bull Calves, light colored, sired by Paladin Ontario, age of 10. B. O. M., 45 lbs. milk, 12.0 lbs. butter in 7 days. Full sister to calv. B. O. M. at 2 yrs. 2 mos., 313 lbs. milk, 17.0 lbs. butter in 7 days.

HOLSTEINS of different ages

Safe in calf to a son of the great bull De Ko! the 2nd's Butter Boy. 1st. Also Yearling Heifers, and Heifer and Bull Calves for spring delivery. Write for prices.

LYNN RIVER STOCK FARM

Offers for sale choice Holstein Cows and Heifers at reasonable prices. 30 head to select from.

North Star Holsteins

Bulla ready for service, from B.O.M. dam, sired by a son of Natoro De Ko! B.O.M., 50 lbs. milk, 15.5 lbs. butter in 7 days at 2 yrs. 1 mo. old. For price write FRED CARR, BOX 115, ST. THOMAS

GLENDALE HOLSTEINS

Entire crop of Pure-bred Holstein Bull Calves and a limited number of Heifers, whose three heifers are average over 32 lbs. milk, over 8 lbs. butter in 7 days. B. O. M. at 1 year 11 months (world's record). Linn Krone, 19.50 lbs. in 7 days, a senior two-year-old (world's record), and level Fat Fench, De Ko!, 36 lbs. butter at 4 years (world's record). Prices reasonable. All correspondence promptly answered.

LYNN RIVER STOCK FARM

Offers for sale choice Holstein Cows and Heifers at reasonable prices. 30 head to select from.

FOR QUICK SALE

Two Registered Holstein-Friesian bull calves, 1 month old, from richly bred Dutch cow, King's suggested horns, who's dam is Mendor Brook Queen Kordnyke, and whose sire is Hemerged Kordnyke. Calves are nicely marked, some white on the neck, and are good for all animals about the price \$100 each, including their rich breeding. Write or phone, JAS. MOORE, ALMONT, ONT.

"The Asylum Herd"

Hemerged DeKok and Pontiac Kordnyke, the two greatest sires the world has ever known, were raised and owned by me. If you want a bull calf, who not only of people who raise and develop the world's best. We have a few sons from daughters of these celebrated sires for sale.

GLOVERLEA HERD

Get into the Holstein Business IT PAYS Let us start you right. We Brood. We Buy. We Sell. JOHN J. TANNAHILL, WHITE'S STATION, QUEBEC

Lyndale Holsteins

We are now offering Bull Calves from 1 month to 7 months old. All are from 1st class record dams and sired by some of the best genetic bulls in Canada.

PONTIAC STATE HOSPITAL

Pontiac Oakland Co. Michigan

For Sale

Ho Holstein Bull calf Whose dam we bought from E. H. DeKok. Closed pedigree to his 38-lb. cow. Price \$50.00. GEO. MOORE & SONS, Proton St., Ont.

Brown Bros., Lyn, Ont.

LYNDEN HERD High Testing HOLSTEINS For Sale Bull, 8 ft for service, one a son of Spot and Lady De Ko! 27.46, and all sired by a son of King's Chaser, 28.77. All Red and White. Any female of a milking age 100 to \$150. Write or come and see. LYNDEN, ONT. S. LEMON.

Avondale Stock Farm

A. C. HARDY, PROPRIETOR. HERD SIRES Prince Hengerveld, Price, \$200 (No. 82). Sire, Price 2nd Woodrest Lad. Dam, Princess Hengerveld De Ko! A. R. O. 31.87. Highest record daughter of Hengerveld De Ko! King Pontiac A.R.O. Canada, 16.41 (75.94) Sire, King of the Pontiacs. Dam, Pontiac A.R.O. 31.17, butter 7 days, 1.07 1/2 lbs. Daughters of Hengerveld De Ko! We are offering for sale several choice sires and high record dams, and also a limited number of cows in calf to them. To holder only will be sold at any price. Address all correspondence to H. LOREN LOGAN, Mgr., BROCKVILLE

Elmridge Farm Offers

Richly-bred Young Holstein Bull, born July 14, 1912, sired by Count Segin Walker 1908. His dam was milked record 65 lbs. at time of test. At 2 yrs., butter 22.5 milk 65 lbs.; at 3 yrs., butter 24.5, milk 67 lbs. His dam is a young cow, milked best-of-a-year daughter of a sister of May Bebo. Write for particulars and price. W. A. PATTERSON, AGINCOURT, ONT.

High Testing HOLSTEINS For Sale

Bull, 8 ft for service, one a son of Spot and Lady De Ko! 27.46, and all sired by a son of King's Chaser, 28.77. All Red and White. Any female of a milking age 100 to \$150. Write or come and see. LYNDEN, ONT. S. LEMON.

MAPLE CROVE, CRENSHAW RIDGE and WELCOME STOCK FARMS

Make a special offering in a grandson (5 ft for service) of the \$100,000 King of the Holstein Kings, out of a 26.56-lb. 3-year-old Lioness Hengerveld, who is beyond dispute the richest animal and butter yielder in the Dominion, having more over 30 lbs. near ancestors, and the milk in a day produced more than any other bull, up to a 40-lb. cow than any other bull. These calves are in calf to the great King Grove type, and out of his great King and Heifers. In calf to the great King Grove type, and also a few B. O. M. Cows in calf to the great King Grove type. If you want the best of reasonable prices, which means you will get the best of both worlds, write to us. R. BOLLERT, R.R. No. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONT.

MISCELLANEOUS

MAXWELTON FARM

Has some of the BEST JERSEY CATTLE in the Dominion. Write for particulars. Make your wants known to the Manager. MAXWELTON FARM STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE QUE.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Greatest Dairy Breed in Canada. ALL REGISTERED HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN. Aves. 146 Bantam, No. 1.

CATTLE AND SHEEP LABELS

Size Price 60 1/2 The Cattle 150 60 1/2 Light Ontario 60 1/2 No postage or duty to pay on any of our labels. Write for name, address and numbers. Give your name with name and number. Show your own price. Circular and sample free. P. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

ONTARIO

LEES CO. ONT.

TOLEDO, March 11.—The Easter holidays of 1913 will long be remembered by people in this district on account of the very unfavorable weather conditions. The bad weather began on Good Friday and continued throughout the week with the winds, rain, sleet and snow at intervals, culminating on Wednesday night into one of the worst ice storms we have ever witnessed. Trees and telephone poles were completely crushed in a thick covering of ice that, despite the wind, remained until Saturday. As a result much damage was done, especially to the sugar-bushes, many trees being entirely stripped of branches or else uprooted. In Brockville and vicinity the damage wrought was terrific. Nearly all communication by telegraph and telephone was cut off. In houses lighted by electricity, the inmates had to resort to lamps. The damage to rural telephone in Kitley township is estimated at about one hundred dollars. Some farmers in this vicinity sowed about two weeks ago. So far, sugar-markets has not been a success though we anticipate a good run now. There is a good demand for syrup. Butter is 25 to 29 cents, eggs are 22 to 23 cents. There is a fair demand for cows, and a good market for calves. Hens are a good price, some having been shipped to the West. Prices against the managemined, are very bad—sunburn.

BRACE EDWARD CO. ONT.

PITON, April 7.—Alfalfa, clover and timothy grain are selling alright here in the Sophiasburg township, but the results of last night's freeze-up may be serious. — T. S.

HASTINGS CO. ONT.

CHAPMAN, April 7.—We are having a continued period of wet weather. Sugar making has begun, but so far the run of sap has been thin. The snow has all disappeared and the meadows and fall grain are looking green and healthy. The stock of all kinds have come through the winter in good condition and supplies of fodder and grain have been sufficient for all demands.—H. R. T.

HALLIBURTON CO. ONT.

KINMOUNT, April 7.—Good Friday's storm did very little damage here. The last week's thawing and freezing has done considerable damage to the meadows. A large number have tamped, so far, the run of sap is small. Feed is plentiful. There has been a sharp decline in the price of potatoes. At recent auction sales the stock of all kinds sold very high. Cows, \$50 to \$60; young cattle, \$12 to \$40; yearling colts, \$125 up; horses, up to \$275; sheep, 50 to 70 lbs live weight; sheep, 100 to 60c a bushel; barley, 61c a bushel; oats, 58c a bushel; butter is 12c a lb; eggs, 18c a lb; corn, 10c a lb; chickens, 17c live weight; hens, 15c to 18c a lb.—J. A. T. T.

WELLINGTON CO. ONT.

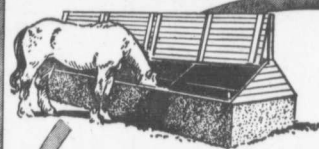
QUELPH, April 7.—This is about the height of the first harvest of the season, that of sugar making. The run has only just begun as there has been somewhat of a lack of frost at nights. There may be, however, a few good runs yet. Our roads are in bad shape, owing to so much rain, with the frost coming out at the same time. Our county proposes this year to inaugurate a big road improvement scheme. The sum of \$400,000 is to be expended for this purpose during the next few years.—O. S. N.

WATERLOO CO. ONT.

ELMIRA, April 7.—The old adage, "early Easter, early spring," will hardly hold true this year. Our Farmers' Institute meeting at West Montrose was well attended, considering the weather. The speakers gave some valuable information. Mr. Hart, our county representative, had his assistant Mr. Green, at the meeting had outlined a plan to do some demonstration work at our public schools. The idea was heartily approved by the members. The plan is already in practice in the southern part of the county and will be well. Our Farmers' Club annual meeting the last Friday in March was reorganized with a good staff of officers and committees for 1913. With a nice surplus on hand it has a bright future before it. Many of the busy budding maple syrup, getting seed grain ready, looking over implements, repairing and oiling harness and getting ready for the spring rush. Hogs are money-makers and are selling at 23.00. Some Easter cattle sold at 7 cents, but prices will be easier. Grain and feed are plentiful.—A. B. S.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Dec. 30th, 1913, Southern Ontario Consignment Sale Co. third annual sale of Holsteins at Tillsonburg, Ont., R. J. Kelly, manager.



Ask for this book it is free.

CONCRETE watering-troughs and feeding-floors help to keep your live-stock healthy.

HORSES and cattle watered from a concrete trough are less likely to contract disease. Concrete is sanitary, easily cleaned—does not rot or leak. Once built, a concrete watering-trough will last forever. You need never waste time "patching it up." Like all concrete improvements, its first cost is its final cost.

MANY diseases of hogs are directly due to feeding from the filthy, unwholesome mud of the barn-yard. This manner of feeding is also wasteful, because the grain is trampled into the ground, in such a condition that not even a hog will eat it. Concrete feeding-floors, with concrete swill-troughs are clean, sanitary. They keep hogs in better health and save feed.

WATERING-TROUGHS and feeding-floors are only two of scores of valuable, every-day improvements that may be made of concrete. All are fully described in our 160-page, illustrated book,

"WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO WITH CONCRETE"

sent free to any farmer upon request. This book has shown thousands of Canadian farmers how to make their farms more profitable. In asking for it, you do not place yourself under the slightest obligation to buy cement, or to do anything else for us. Simply ask for the book, by letter or post card, and it will be mailed at once. Address,

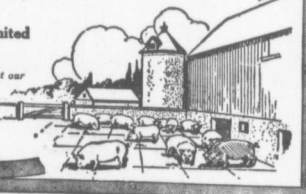
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Be sure that this label is on every bag.

REMEMBER when in doubt, that our Farmers' Free Information Bureau will answer any questions on the use of concrete that you desire to ask. This service is free of charge.



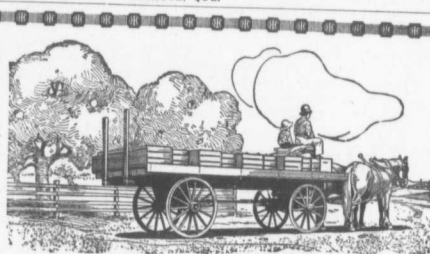
Fertilizers Lowest prices given on best grades of commercial fertilizers. Complete fertilizers, Nitrate of Soda, Potash, Superphosphate, etc. Write us for your needs and ask for prices.

FOR SALE, A FEW GALLONS MAPLE SYRUP Weighing slightly over 15 lbs. to the gallon. Price, \$1.00 per gallon, 10c extra for cans. Cash to accompany order. Address S. E. SMITH, LACHUTE, QUE.

BOOKS Now that the long evenings are here plan to improve your time by reading. Get a Book Catalogue Free from FARM AND DAIRY All Books At Lowest Prices

IHC Wagons Are Tough

Did you ever notice, when one of the wheels of your loaded wagon dropped into a rut or bumped over a stone, how the seat springs gave and rebounded, almost throwing you off? That is an indication of the shock and strain that the rigid spokes and axles have to stand whenever the wagon is traveling over a rough road or through a field. Even on a smooth road there is always the crushing strain of the load, affecting every part from the top box to the lowest point of the tire. I H C wagons



Petrolia Chatham

take these stresses and strains as a matter of course. They are made to stand just that sort of work. From neckyoke to tail board they are built of selected, dried lumber, strong and tough, bending to strains but coming back as straight and true as ever when the load is removed. Besides being tough, I H C wagons are light running. The wheels have just the right pitch and gather, and run true. All skains and axles are boxed by skilled workmen whose wages depend as much on the quality as on the quantity of the work they turn out. Machine work, being more uniform and a great deal faster, takes the place of hand work wherever

possible. Consequently, I H C wagons are practically all of the same high standard of quality throughout. You cannot do better than to equip your farm with I H C wagons. The I H C local agent sells the wagon best suited to your work and your conditions. See the literature from him, or, address your request to the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd EASTERN BRANCH HOUSES

At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.; Quebec, P. Q. Built at Chatham and Petrolia, Ont.



**"Potash
Pays"**



The Wail of the Starved Potato

Look at that poor, shriveled up, good-for-nothing potato!

He is wailing because he is starved to death, and the man that grew him is wailing because he is not making the money he should out of his farm.

What is the reason? Simply because this potato IS starved. Look at Mr. Potash-Raised Potato. See how jolly and fat he is! He and hundreds of his fellows are growing fat and clean and shapely to bring his grower a good profit, and all because of POTASH. The poor, skinny potato is starved to death because

his grower uses a low-grade fertilizer. This grower does not understand that every crop, say of 300 bushels of potatoes, eats from the soil approximately 60 lbs. Nitrogen, 40 lbs. Phosphoric Acid, and 105 lbs. of POTASH. Note that this is three times as much POTASH as Phosphoric Acid.

The low-grade fertilizer contains but 2 per cent. POTASH and 6 to 8 per cent. Phosphoric Acid. Surely this is not three times as much POTASH. Any agricultural expert in this country will tell you that it is far better to use a 10 per cent. POTASH Fertilizer.

This Applies to All Crops Grown in Canada

The ordinary fertilizer does not contain the amount of POTASH necessary to secure the largest possible crops from the farm lands.

Here is what you, Mr. Farmer, should do if you wish to make more money from your crops.

When buying fertilizers, insist that your dealer give you a 10 per cent. POTASH Fertilizer. If he has not got it, and you have to use a low-grade fertilizer, use enough POTASH to increase the amount to 10 per cent. of POTASH. Our agricultural experts will tell you just how to do this free. It is simply, easily and quickly done, and will bring you many, many

times the first cost in a larger harvest. Ask the Agricultural Department at Ottawa if this is not so. Or, if you so desire, you can mix your own fertilizer at your own home. Our experts will tell you how, free.

You can buy POTASH from your dealer. If your dealer has not got it, give us his name, and we will sell to you direct, as we have POTASH ready for immediate delivery stored in storehouses in Montreal, St. John, N.B., and Toronto. Write to-day for free booklets and prices.

Don't starve your crops. Feed them, and they will feed you and your pocketbook. "POTASH PAYS." Write us to-day for free booklets.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, INC.

Temple Building

TORONTO, ONTARIO