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COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., May 13, 1915



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In Union There is Strength

A Department Devoted to Cooperative Agriculture

Rapid Progress of the Farmers' Movement

THE progress made by the United Farmers of Ontario as well as by the United Farmers of Ontario Cooperative Company, Ltd., to date, has been as rapid as the growth made at any time by the farmers' organizations in Western Canada. The authority for this statement is Mr. T. A. Creaser, the managing director of the Grain Growers' Grain Company at Winnipeg. Both Mr. Creaser was in Toronto, and had a conference at the office of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Ltd., with several of the leaders of the farmers' movement in Ontario. Business matters were entered into fully. Mr. Creaser expressed himself as much pleased with the rapid development of the business of the Ontario company.

In spite of war conditions, the farmers in Western Canada have had a most successful year. Last fall they opened an office in New York through which millions of bushels of grain were exported. On these transactions, amounting to scores of thousands of dollars, profits were made. The years of experience the farmers of Western Canada have had in business ventures of this kind enable them to offer many valuable suggestions to the officers of the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Ltd., in Ontario. Those who met with Mr. Creaser last week were Mr. Anson Groh, the president and general manager, and Mr. J. J. Morrison, the secretary of the Ontario company. An editor of Farm and Dairy was also in attendance.

Mr. Creaser expressed the belief that the Ontario company is making a mistake in allocating commissions on goods handled to the secretaries of the local clubs and branches. He stated that each local club should finance its own operations and pay its own secretary. Thus the clubs would know exactly what their secretaries were receiving. He believed that local clubs should see that their secretaries are sufficiently remunerated for the work they do. When, however, these clubs lean on the central company and expect them to pay commissions to their secretaries, the tendency is to weaken the central organization, to greatly increase its clerical work and to make it more difficult for its officers to finance successfully the provincial organization on which the full success of the locals largely depend. Mr. Groh agreed with this view and intimated that the clerical work of looking after the commissions due the local secretaries, involves much work and considerable expense. Mr. Creaser was satisfied that if the locals understood the situation, they would support the central in making such a change.

Too Many Activities.
Mr. Creaser also suggested that the central organization was possibly making a mistake in attempting to handle too many lines of goods. He thought that if instead of handling a large number of goods and doing only a small business in the case of a number of them, it were to concentrate its attention on a few of the more important lines, better results would be obtained. He pointed out that attempting to look after a large number of different lines, while the central company is young, involves a large amount of correspondence with comparatively small sales, as well as much effort in negotiating for the purchase of these supplies. Were it, however, to give its full attention to a few of the more important lines, it would probably be able to buy to better advantage, it

would reduce the clerical work necessary to handle the work, it would be able to handle orders more promptly and generally could do better work. Later, additional lines could be added as conditions warranted. Mr. Groh and Mr. Morrison both noted that this advice was sound, although they pointed out that they did not like to refuse to try and help locals in obtaining the things they want if it is all possible in assisting them.

Recently the company in Toronto has received a considerable number of requests from farmers to sell potatoes for them. This it has been most difficult for them to do, for the simple reason that they have not a large enough staff to enable them to look after the work properly. They have handled a few potatoes in this way, but have found it difficult to give the work the attention that it should be given. The staff in Toronto is small. It would take practically a man's entire time to negotiate with the retailers and others in Toronto for the purchase of potatoes and to correspond with the clubs in regard to them and look after the railway arrangements for their handling were the central company in Toronto to attempt to handle potatoes for the locals.

Mr. Creaser also advised the central company not to handle goods in connection with which there was likely to be strong opposition from well established dealers. He pointed out that there are many important lines which can be handled to advantage with a minimum of opposition. The success of the central company makes it desirable that these lines should be handled at first in preference to the others. This advice was also considered sound. Mr. Creaser was greatly pleased with the progress the company was making and stated that the farmers in Western Canada are greatly interested in the advance the farmers of Ontario are making towards provincial organization. The farmers of Ontario he thought, should put more men into their company. As yet only between \$2,000 and \$8,000 of stock of the United Farmers' Company has been sold. This has made it most difficult to finance the company that it should. In Western Canada the farmers during the past eight years have put over \$500,000 into their organizations. Mr. Creaser thought that if the farmers of Ontario put \$10,000 or so into their company they would quickly receive returns through the greatly increased volume of business the company would be able to do.

Many Sales Being Made

THE United Cooperative Company has been having a busy time lately. It is still receiving many orders for root seeds, as well as for feed. One firm in Toronto has been given orders for nearly \$100,000 worth of seeds. This is in addition to the seed purchased from farmers' organizations. The demand for feed also continues strong, five car loads of feed having been shipped during the past two weeks. Lately there has also been a steady demand for cement, of which five car loads have been sold. Numerous orders are received for nails, barn equipment and other supplies. Practically all the 163 ton binder twine ordered from Ireland has been disposed of and an additional 15 tons has been ordered from the same company. The farmers in the vicinity of Preston ordered a car load of this twine, and farmers in Lambton county a car load. (Concluded on page 9)



We Welcome Pro

Trade increases the

Vol. XXXIV

At Home His Experience

WE had just arrived and were seated in the office of the Glendinning "small talk" about our respective families, many acres of alfalfa. That seemed to come attention pertaining to the Farm.

"We will just cut 50 need it all," responded we seeded 23 acres to clover and red clover except this, has been three dry years here, them all, and the dry killed the stand of alfalfa. All of the 23 acres, however, came through good as one could get, discounting red-clover the right of way."

"How do you explain the alfalfa? Perhaps nurse crop and gave sinuated.

"The difference may superior merit of alfalfa affirmed Mr. Glendinning orite crop. "We have system of growing alfalfa trouble in getting a with the grain crop. alfalfa had a poorer character clovers. The latter were nurse crop, and the supposed to be the poor alfalfa. The land on alfalfa, however, was wanted the O.A.C. sowed oats on the alfalfa."

A Twenty Y
Later in the afternoon the well-kept stables with cattle we got back to Mr. Glendinning told the crop of which he advocated.

"I grew my first alfalfa said Mr. Glendinning been reading about the seen it grow. I decided bought some seed in Toronto that that seed was five I sowed it at the rate and did not get as good son from a seeding of it last season, mind you favorable one than when

FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

The Recognized Organ of "Dairying in Canada."

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

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13, 1915

No. 19

At Home with Henry Glendinning

His Experience with Alfalfa and the Lessons he Has Learned

F. E. ELLIS, B.S.A., EDITOR, FARM AND DAIRY

WE had just arrived from the station and were seated in the comfortable library-office of the Glendinning home. After the usual "small talk" about the weather, the health of our respective families, etc., I asked: "Well, how many acres of alfalfa will you cut this season?" That seemed to come naturally as the first question pertaining to the operations of Rosebank Farm.

"We will just cut 50 acres for crop, and we will need it all," responded mine host. "Last spring we seeded 23 acres to alfalfa and about 50 acres to alsike and red clover. All of that 50 acres, except eight, has been plowed up. We have had three dry years here, but 1914 was the driest of them all, and the dry weather almost completely killed the stand of the red and alsike clovers. All of the 23 acres of the red and alsike clovers, however, came through in fine shape; just as good as one could desire. From now on we will discontinue red clover altogether and give alfalfa the right of way."

"How do you explain the superior catch from the alfalfa? Perhaps you seeded it without a nurse crop and gave it a better chance," I inquired.

"The difference must be due solely to the superior merit of alfalfa in resisting drought," affirmed Mr. Glendinning in defence of his favorite crop. "We have never used the no-nurse system of growing alfalfa because we have no trouble in getting a good catch seeding along with the grain crop. In fact, last season the alfalfa had a poorer chance than the red and alsike clovers. The latter were seeded with barley as a nurse crop, and the alfalfa with oats, which is supposed to be the poorest of all nurse crops for alfalfa. The land on which we were seeding the alfalfa, however, was perfectly clean, and as we wanted the O.A.C. No. 79 oats for seed, we sowed oats on the alfalfa land."

A Twenty Years' Experience

Later in the afternoon, after an inspection of the well kept stables with their fine herd of Jersey cattle, we got back to alfalfa talk again, and Mr. Glendinning told me of his experiences with the crop of which he is now the best known advocate.

"I grew my first alfalfa about 20 years ago," said Mr. Glendinning reminiscingly. "I had been reading about the crop, but had never even seen it grow. I decided to give it a trial. I bought some seed in Toronto. I am now satisfied that that seed was five or six years old at least. I sowed it at the rate of 95 pounds to the acre, and did not get as good a catch as I did last season from a seeding of 12 pounds to the acre. And last season, mind you, was a much more unfavorable one than when I made my first seeding

20 years ago. Of course, the longer you grow alfalfa on your land the smaller the seeding required to secure a stand.

"I sowed that first time with a nurse crop of spring wheat. When I looked at those puny little plants of alfalfa with their small stems, small



Two Friends of the Farmer.

They are easily located. The motor cycle seems to bring the town nearer the farm; particularly when repairs are suddenly needed in the rush of spring work. The silo stores the ideal complement to alfalfa hay in the regions of the dairy cow. Most of our folks have the latter; the popularity of the former is on the increase.

leaves, many of them inclined to be yellow, it did not look like much of a crop, but I decided that such growth must be the nature of the plant. The stock was kept off after the grain was harvested and the crop made a fair growth that fall. The next year we cut a very fair crop of alfalfa. The land was rich and in splendid condition. I remember that that year we cut two crops. Then we made our first big mistake.

Not a Pasture Crop

"After we had taken the second crop and growth was again well started, we turned the stock on. We had been told that alfalfa was the greatest pasture plant the world has ever known, and we took the experts at their word. A number of hogs ran on it and on the adjoining field. The following spring there was hardly a plant

left of our original seeding. Such was our first experience with pasturing alfalfa, and our experiences with alfalfa as a pasture plant since have served only to strengthen our belief that if one wishes to get rid of a stand of alfalfa, the best way to do is to pasture it.

"I just stated that hogs ran on both our alfalfa field and the field adjoining. The second spring we seeded alfalfa on that adjoining field, this time with barley as a nurse crop. What was our surprise when instead of small puny plants, the alfalfa stand was strong and vigorous. By the time the barley was ready to cut, the alfalfa was almost as tall as its nurse crop, and some of it was out in blossom. I wasn't able to explain the difference then, but I think I can now. My belief is that there were a few bacteria clinging to the seeds of that first seeding on my farm, that these developed throughout the season, and that the hogs in the dirt that they carried on their feet from one field to the other, inoculated the second field with alfalfa nitrifying bacteria.

"We sowed only the common varieties of alfalfa then, and for a number of years we would get a good catch one season and have a failure the next. We were slow, too, in giving up our belief in the experts who had told us that alfalfa was a good pasture plant, and we lost several stands through pasturing late in the fall. When we gave up late cutting and late pasturing, our experiences with alfalfa took a turn for the better.

An Experiment With Nitro-Culture

"I then knew nothing about bacteria or nitro-culture. One day when riding on the train with Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of Guelph, he asked me if I had tried nitro-culture. I told him that I had been getting good catches, and asked if he thought I could do any better by inoculating the seed.

"Shortly after that, I received a bottle of nitro-culture from the Ontario Agricultural College. Just about that time I had bought the farm across the road. On it alfalfa had never grown. Here were ideal conditions to experiment with my sample of nitro-culture. Part of the field was seeded with untreated seed and part with treated. When we came to harvest the crop of barley, the bundles that we got from the treated part of the field were more than half alfalfa. From the untreated portion of the field we harvested only clean barley. We could walk out to the field and see clearly the straight line of demarcation between the two portions, so strong and vigorous was the growth of the inoculated portion, while on the uninoculated portion we had a catch that resembled very much the first field of alfalfa I had ever seeded. I found a great number of weak, puny plants as I had at first. In the course of a few days the treated stubble was a green mass, and on the other portion, stubble only was visible. The treated portion people used to mistake for fall wheat, so green did it look from the road, and not a few asked me why I didn't plow up the rest of the field and put it into wheat

Breeding

An C

DURING the summer heifers will be the spring of 1916. carry them over a few them off in their mil the year? Other thin convinced that with able than summer of greater total of milk od and that the prod less of a strain on t freshen in the spring sonal experience as a when browsing through journals from the: other which I subscribe, I experience of a T. who had recently test his own herd. He f fully 90 per cent. i production through fr as I would expect.

Winter conditions a milk flow. The cow venber first, will hav in the stable und with nothing to chek man has time to spa months and will be if he is a good cow m do not expose cows t changes in temperat time to study the in each cow in the fee when spring comes a will give a fresh stin

Adversities of the
How about spring the cow has a month Then, when she is w job in the radical ch grass. However from this as the chan does well up to the August. Then comes and numerous flies. haps scanty pastures a feed, or perhaps with the same care be taken winter. The farmer

the summer? the aver off so much that she c she will be dry before freshened the previo flow a moderate flow the flies come along, forts of summer muck fresh cow.

The pure bred sto son for looking with The majority I know as much or more imp cream. I believe it dairymen that calves stable during the win that their dams can better care and more in the spring are big to do battle with flies herds, big, well gov asset, and these can freshening.

Winter Pr
Another argument f favor of carrying the higher prices the during the winter. per cow, about \$10 u dealers are very inde is milk and to spare tanc. of every city.



Alfalfa and Holsteins Explain the Prosperity of Many Farmers in Oxford Co., Ont. A Scene at the Home of Mr. Wilbur Prouse, Alfalfalade Farm.

That will give you an idea of how brown the untreated field looked.

"I examined the untreated portion of my field very carefully, and I found dotted here and there among the weakly alfalfa plants, good, strong, vigorous plants, about one to every square rod. I concluded that some dust or soil had been bought along with the seed, and that this had inoculated a small portion of the seed sown. In time the bacteria would work from these plants to others and inoculate the whole field. It was in this way that my second field of alfalfa had been inoculated. But of course it is much more expeditious and economical to make sure of the inoculation before you sow the seed.

Alfalfa Stands Four Years

"Another thing I noticed in that field was that there were not as many plants on the poorer side of the field, but when the second season came along every plant seemed to be vigorous. The inoculation had spread. We cut that field for seven years. We now make it a point, however, not to run a crop for more than four years, cutting it three years, and then pasturing. The pasturing helps to destroy the plants and makes the plowing easier. We are getting down to a shorter term for our alfalfa stands all the time."

Here I interjected a question: "What do you think," I asked, "of the plan followed on the Hoard's Dairymen farm in Wisconsin, where they have a five-year rotation of corn, grain and three years in alfalfa?"

"I should think that would be about ideal," said Mr. Glendinning. "The first year you do not get as heavy a crop of alfalfa as the second. The second year you get very good cuttings, and the third year the best of all. After that there is a tendency for the stand to thin out as the blue grass creeps in."

In discussing the much-debated question of varieties of alfalfa, Mr. Glendinning informed me that he now grows only Canadian variegated, although it has been his experience that the common varieties of alfalfa will yield larger crops than the variegated. However, he considers that the superior hardiness of the latter more than compensates for any slight scantiness in cropping.

To Grow Alfalfa Successfully*

Prof. James Murray, Macdonald College, Que.

EVERY farmer can utilize alfalfa to advantage. As a forage crop, alfalfa has no peer. It is good feed for cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and chickens. It is a perennial, and requires little labor for its maintenance when once established. With all of its advantages, however, it is grown by comparatively few farmers in Canada, and with the exception of some parts of Western Canada its growth has been on the decrease.

First and foremost among the reasons why alfalfa is not grown more extensively, I would place the many failures to secure a stand. A single failure in alfalfa growing in one district

*A summary of the address given by Prof. James Murray, of Macdonald College, at the last Ottawa Winter Fair.

results in deterring 15, 20, or 50 farmers from attempting it in the same neighborhood. Alfalfa, too, is an expensive crop to start, and this deters its adoption. I find that many farmers think their land is not suitable for the growth of alfalfa, but in the majority of these cases their lack of success is due to other causes, some of which I might mention as lack of fertility in the soil, want of inoculation, close pasturing, and the baneful influence of a nurse crop.

The Soil Desired

Alfalfa will grow on almost any kind of soil, but the soil must be free from acidity, well drained, and warm. Most important to the success of the crop is the preparation of the soil, and of first importance in the preparation is the elimination of weeds. The greatest enemy alfalfa has is grass, such as couch grass. In many instances grass will make stands worthless at the end of the second year, while it takes alfalfa two or three years to get properly started with a real good hold. In the meantime, the grass makes headway, and finally puts the alfalfa out of business. I would advise the growing of a root crop by way of preparation to beat out the weeds and secure a clean soil. Above all, clean out the grass.

A stand of alfalfa may be ruined by pasturing it too closely in the fall. Some stands so abused may come through, but they are the exceptions. The last cutting, whether it be the third or the second, should be left to go down in the winter.

Light Nurse Crop if Any

Many fail because they sow too heavy a nurse crop. A light nurse crop with beardless barley is the best, or sown with the winter wheat. In July and August, when we usually have a dry spell, alfalfa with a nurse crop comes out harvest best. If rain does not come after second, it will go under the next year on account of weeds. It is wiser to cut out the nurse crop altogether, rather than risk the catch of alfalfa for the sake of a few bushels of barley.

The best time for sowing is the middle of July, when the land can be got clean and there is nothing to interrupt its growth. The nurse crop may be called the murder crop. By cutting out the nurse crop there is a saving of the expensive seed. With a nurse crop it is necessary to sow from 20 pounds to 25 pounds of alfalfa to the acre; without a nurse crop, from 15 pounds to 18 pounds to the acre is ample.

Dairying has been and is now bringing many benefits to the farmer. It is enriching his soil, rendering it more productive and thereby adding to the money value of his farm.—J. P. Fletcher, Fulton Co., N.Y.

Another Alfalfa Inoculation Method

Jan. Cecil, Brant Co., Ont.

I AM going to advocate what is to me a brand new method of inoculating alfalfa seed. There is a bit of conservatism in all of us. We don't like to try things we know nothing about, and, therefore, the laboratory preparations for inoculating alfalfa seed are not as widely used as perhaps they should be. The very common method of inoculation, scattering earth from an old alfalfa field on the proposed site of the new one, also has its objections. I have tried it and I know that it is no joke to spread a ton of soil on every acre of alfalfa seeding. I also know that if we do not inoculate we lose all the fertilizing value of the crop and the crop itself will be so sickly that we will get only half the fodder we should.

I have a method that is at least as good as any, that doesn't cost a cent outside of the labor, and that looks reasonable and logical to boot. For every bushel of seed that I sow I collect a gallon of earth from some place where either alfalfa or sweet clover have grown luxuriously for a few years. I allow this earth to dry out where the sun cannot get at it. Then the youngsters and I put the earth through the flour sifter to make it as fine as possible. This earth is my inoculator.

I take three ounces of furniture glue and mix it in a half-gallon of water. This I use to moisten the alfalfa seed. The quantity is sufficient to treat 50 pounds of seed. Then with the seed moist and somewhat sticky I sift the dust-like earth over the seed, mix it thoroughly with the hands, and keep on mixing until each seed is coated with dust. Every seed is then inoculated and ready to go into the drill. I set the drill to sow a little heavier because of the bulk of dust



The Alfalfa Belt is Widening and Ever Widening.

This illustration shows the harvest of the second crop of alfalfa as grown at the Indian Head Experimental Farm in Saskatchewan in 1914. And yet it is only a few years since the alfalfa district of Canada was supposed by most people to be restricted to certain favored portions of South-Western Ontario!

in the seed, and follow the drill right up with the harrow. This method is A No. 1.

If you take a crop of three or four tons of clover from a field the first year after grain, the chances are that you will get only one to one and a half tons the next year. Hence leaving that field it may well do much to increase the cost of production per unit.—J. H. Grisdale, Director, Experimental Station.

Breeding the Heifers for Winter Dairying

An Old Argument Restated by E. L. McCaskey.

DURING the summer months of 1915, many heifers will be bred to come in milk in the spring of 1916. Would it not be better to carry them over a few months longer and start them off in their milking career in the fall of the year? Other things being equal, I am fully convinced that winter dairying is more profitable than summer dairying, that cows will yield a greater total of milk and fat in a lactation period and that the production of that milk will be less of a strain on the animal, than where they freshen in the spring. This I know from personal experience as a dairyman. Recently when browsing through one of the farm journals from the other side of the line for which I subscribe, I came upon the actual experience of a United States dairyman who had recently tested the matter out in his own herd. He found an advantage of fully 90 per cent. in milk flow and fat production through fall freshening. This is as I would expect it to be.

Winter conditions are more conducive to milk flow. The cow freshening, say, November first, will have six or seven months in the stable under uniform conditions, with nothing to check her flow. The dairyman has time to spare during the winter months and will be careful in his feeding if he is a good cow man. Well built stables do not expose cows to hardship because of changes in temperature outside. There is time to study the individual preference of each cow in the feeding line, and then when spring comes along the fresh grass will give a fresh stimulus to milk flow.

Advantages of the Summer Milker

How about spring freshening? Perhaps the cow has a month or two in the stable. Then, when she is working hard, she is given a jolt in the radical change from dry feed to pasture grass. However, she will not suffer much from this as the change is a desirable one. She does well up to the middle of July, or the first of August. Then comes the period of excessive heat and numerous flies. Her milk flow drops. Perhaps scanty pastures are supplemented with green feed, or perhaps with meal. In neither case will the same care be taken in feeding as is the case in winter. The farmer is too busy. By the end of the summer the average spring cow has dropped off so much that she cannot recover her flow, and she will be dry before December. The cow that freshened the previous fall, however, is giving only a moderate flow when the hot weather and the flies come along, and can stand the discomforts of summer much better than a hard-working fresh cow.

The pure bred stock man has a special reason for looking with favor on winter dairying. The majority I know regard their crops as of as much or more importance than the milk and cream. I believe it is the experience of most dairymen that calves can be raised better in the stable during the winter for the same reasons that their dams can milk better. They have better care and more equitable conditions and in the stable are big enough and strong enough to do battle with flies and heat. Even in grade herds, big, well grown heifers are a valuable asset, and these can be best secured with fall freshening.

Winter Prices Are Higher

Another argument that may be advanced in favor of carrying the heifer over to the fall is the higher prices that prevail for the product during the winter. This is a considerable item per cow, about \$10 under our conditions. Milk dealers are very independent in summer. There is milk and to spare within handy shipping distance of every city. In winter, however, they

must hunt far and wide for a sufficient supply of either milk or cream, and they are willing to pay higher prices. Creamery prices, too, are higher during the winter, and if the butter is manufactured at home, the same argument applies. It's good business to have produce to market when the price is highest.

The ideal farming from the standpoint of fertility conservation calls for the feeding of the raw material on the farm where it is produced. Good cows, fresh in milk, will return 100 per cent. above cost of their feed. Here is a chance to market the



This Holstein Matron Believes in "Business More Than Usual." Every breeder of pure-bred dairy cattle likes to see his herd increase. Surely then N. P. Sorenson, Sellingham, Washington, U.S.A., should have been satisfied when this ten-year-old cow gave birth to triplets, two males and one female. Photo taken when calves were six weeks old.—Photo courtesy N.W. Horticulturist and Dairyman, Tacoma, Wash.

crops to the very best advantage, and we get our pay right away. Where the cows are dry or nearly so, we must wait till the following summer for the pay cheque, and then it won't be as large a one.

I know that I have not yet touched the main-spring of the argument. The general practice of farmers in this locality is to rough their cows through the winter, and then get cheap milk in summer from pasture. From this practice they claim more net profit. None of them have ever kept track of those net profits; probably that is why they are so satisfied that their course is the right one. Their cows come out of the stable thin and the flush of good pasture is past before they have gained in bodily condition. By the time they have a little flesh on their ribs, flies and heat come along and they never really get a chance to do themselves justice at the pail. A half-staring cow produces a poor calf and the herd so managed is bound to go down hill. Let's whoop it up for winter dairying.

The Control of Sex

IF cows are bred early in the heat some experimenters believe that there will be a preponderance of heifer calves. Some investigations have seemed to prove the theory. Mr. A. C. Rietbrock, in Hoard's Dairyman, tells of data secured on four of his farms. In three cases the breeding was controlled; in the fourth case the bull was allowed to run with the cows, and the inference is that the cows were bred when early in heat.

In the six years, 1907 to 1915, 860 calves were born on the first three farms, and the males and females were exactly apportioned—430 of each. On the fourth farm, where more females were expected, 84 calves were born, 42 of each case. These figures would seem to verify the older belief that, in the long run, males and females will just balance each other.

With the Freshening Cow

By "Herdman"

GENERAL directions for handling the freshening cow may be summarized very briefly.

The cow must have vitality and stored up energy for the hard work of the lactation period; hence the emphasis I always lay on feeding well during the four to six weeks in which the cow is dry. As the end of the gestation period approaches, the bowels must be kept in excellent order. Frequent bar mashes are then in order, and a little bloated flax seed is an excellent complement to the bran. This feeding also reduces the danger of milk fever, a great danger nowadays with our big producing cows. Plenty of exercise is also important. A roomy box stall is the ideal place for the cow; as she moves around her legs rub the distended udder, and prevent inflammation and caking. If the udder becomes very much distended milk out a little each day; not much.

My old system was to milk a cow partly out directly after calving and give the warm milk to the cow to drink. If one does not care to do this luke warm water, with a little chop in it should be offered every couple of hours for the first day. For three or four days the ration should be light and nutritious. After that the cow may be brought down gradually to full feed. In no case should a fresh cow be milked out dry. Doing so is the most prolific source of milk fever. Milk a little out at frequent intervals. When the udder is unduly swollen and hard to the touch bathe in warm water, rub with camphorated oil, and on no account allow the cow to lie with the udder in contact with cold cement.

Garret or milk fever may be treated with oxygen injections. A breeder with valuable cows should have an oxygen pump and know how to use it himself in case of emergency. These precautions are the price we must pay for the returns we get from high class dairy cows. Dual purpose cows are not so affected. Neither are poor dairy cows.

Peas and Oats for Hay

L. K. P., Victoria Co., Ont.

LAST year we had the third dry season in succession. All over the county the clover catches were killed or seriously injured by the dry weather. Many farmers found themselves without sufficient hay to carry them through the winter. What are they going to do about it?

The best thing to do under present conditions is to increase the corn crop and put up a silo. Ensilage to a large extent can be made a substitute for hay. Millet is a good crop to grow to dry and cure for hay. The mixture, however that I use most frequently under these circumstances is one of peas and oats, about three pecks of each. The high price of seed peas is a disadvantage but if the farmer has been growing his own seed, this need not deter him from using the peas and oats mixture. Cut a little on the green side, and cured, peas and oats make an excellent hay; more nutritious I believe than corn fodder or timothy; somewhere between these and clover.

When sowing this mixture I would suggest that an additional two or three acres be put in for soiling crops to help out the dairy cows when pastures are short.

Last fall I had a large crop of roots. I filled the storeroom in the barn and also the cellar of the house, and had to pit the remainder. I had never pitted roots before, so I took a sandy nook, used the scraper and plow for a while and then put in the turnips. I covered them with straw, dirt and manure, making a thickness of 12 inches. Those turnips are just as nice now as the day I put them in the pit.—W. R. Vandervoort, Hastings Co., Ont.

John Deere Implements



The Accurate "Natural Drop" Corn Planter

The John Deere No. 999 plants 2, 3 or 4 kernels as desired. You merely shift a foot lever. Quick change lifting to drilling, and also in varying drilling distances.

Accurate, because surface of hopper bottom and openings to seed cells are oblique or sloping. Kernels naturally move toward and fill cells rap-

idly. Better than any other method because more accurate.

Enclosed gear case, oil tight, dust proof. Gears always in mesh and not under severe strain. As perfect a driving mechanism as that used on automobiles.

Easily detachable runners, simplified checkheads, disc marker without rope and underhung reel are also improvements you will appreciate.

Dain Hay Loader

The one man loader of the rake bar type. Operated at exactly the right speed to require the least power and rake clean. Strokes overlap, practically raking the ground twice. Gatherers lay full width of machine, dividing swath if necessary.

Quick change to windrow work and automatically adjust itself to handle light or heavy hay without choking. Push delivery section of rake bars pushes hay well forward in the middle of the wagon, so that only one man, the driver, is needed.

The Dain is mounted entirely on wheels. Principal working parts swing back and forth freely and roller bearings are used on all main journals. In fact, entire loader is designed to require the least energy and yet gather all the clean hay.



6' or 8' Width

John Deere KA-65 Cultivator



The cultivator that does all kinds of work right whether ordinary field work or track farm cultivating.

Frame is adjustable—any row from two to four feet in width can be cultivated successfully. The low wire permit quick dodging, preventing injury to plants.

The wheels are shifted either way by a foot crank. Response of the cultivator is immediate—no need of covering up or plowing out a hill. When rows are straight and the field level, wheels may be made rigid if desired.

Shovels penetrate hard soil. The compression springs can be made to exert any pressure on the rigs up to the combined weight of the cultivator and operator.

The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle

The John Deere Spreader

The beater—the business part of a spreader—and all its driving parts, are mounted on the rear axle. That is why the John Deere is the simplest, easiest running and most efficient manure spreader.

Here is what the beater on the axle means to you:

1st.—No clutches to give trouble.

2nd.—No chains to break or get out of line.

3rd.—Less than half the parts

heretofore used on the simplest spreader—some two hundred parts are done away with.

4th.—Manure not thrown on the axle—straw cannot wind around it.

5th.—You get big drive wheels and a low-down spreader, without stub axle—traction and strength.

6th.—Drive wheels back out of the way when loading—you see where you place each forkful.

7th.—Only hip high—easy to load.



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Poor tools cut down his efficiency. Use good judgment by buying from a man who has an established reputation for high quality implements—your nearest John Deere Dealer.

John Deere Plow Co. of Welland, Limited
Toronto, Ontario

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

A Pig and Goad Tarts

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

"When I saw him coming, I had no intent to vote for him; but, as I was planning to vote to-day, I was mending the pig-pen; and he came right over to where I was. And I seen him, while he put out his smooth talk, begin to scratch old Goad's back so sort of natural, that says I to myself, a man as is so kind as that to his fellow creature is the man that gets my vote."

Some one has justified honesty because it is the best policy. But policy is too short a prop on which to uphold honesty, just as kindness to dumb animals will not be instilled by an appeal to the pocket.

A small boy interrupted an argument regarding, I think, the advantage of boiling potatoes for pig feed.

"Now, if I were a pig," says he, "I would want my potatoes boiled instead of saw." After all, is there not something in the suggestion? The lad had assumed that food that appealed to his appetite did him most good; and, conversely, that what was distasteful to him was eaten sparingly. So, too, the things that would likely sicken us if eaten, sometimes forewarningly disgust us by their taste. In fact, this mere thought, maybe, of things good separately almost turns our stomachs when we think of them as a combination. For instance, just imagine a flowing bowl of prime cider; then do on Jersey buttermilk; and finally, consider them as a mingled beverage.

This naturally brings us back to the pig. A few days ago I had some cold skim milk to give little "Poor Cuss" (a variant of Porcus, Latin for pig). I had discovered that a cat will drink skim milk if it is warmed; so I added a third of boiling water to the fluid. To see little Poor Cuss revel in it was laughable. He would start at one end in the trough, and head down and lower jaw dropped, would "do snow-plow" to the other end; the warm milk meanwhile forced in a surging gush down his greedy gullet. For him, hot slop at last was the quintessence of delight.

I tried the same experiment on "Chuckle," the bigger size pig, and with the same happy results. To a bucket of semi-dried consents from the kitchen, I added enough boiling water to make the contents nice and warm; and the Chuckle got outside of it was a caution.

The boy's conclusion was correct. The chemical analysis is by no means everything. A scientific combination of roughage and concentrates is not all-sufficient. An intangible ingredient is tastiness; and even with such a base creature as a pig, there is a taste to be considered. There is little protein and less fat in a quart of hot water; but it may mean pounds of pork on the finished carcass.

Provide lots of cut straw for that new litter of pigs. Many of their ills may be traced to dampness in their sleeping quarters.

MICA AXLE GREASE

Has been your horse's best friend for years. It makes pulling easy. The mica does it.

Dealers Everywhere

The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

Farmers of Ontario

We beg to draw the attention of the Ontario Farmers to the fact that we are in a position to supply them with

All Classes of Farm Help at Short Notice

If you require help write to

HON. JAS. DUFF
Minister of Agriculture
Parliament Buildings, Toronto

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



If you are making less than \$20 a week

we should like to see you to-day. We can help you to wealth and independence in only one way, where there is no money, always have money and the means of making plenty more.

JUST LISTEN TO THIS. One man started from the Province and returned to New York. He started with his bare hands, lived there long wherever he went and closed his eyes every day for his sick wife. He was so weak that the fire and summer suns, and when there was nothing more to do, he started out on his own and began to make \$20 a week in 30 days.

MY PROPOSITION IS A WONDERFUL NEW CAMERA with which you can take and send immediately to New York. Travel prepared camera, and materials for making 10 pictures per day. Working a very simple camera and each week you make additional money. You make more money for your simple instructions some very small outlay. You begin to make money this month.

WE TRUST YOU

So much confidence have we in our proposition that we will send the camera and materials for making 10 pictures per day. Working a very simple camera and each week you make additional money. You make more money for your simple instructions some very small outlay. You begin to make money this month.

If you are making less than \$20 a week do not lose this chance. Write to us today for our Free Catalog, and J. B. Ferris, Mar. 70 Leinster St., Dept. 429, Toronto.

It has been proposed that some of our farmland be leased land on more than formerly. The province has been advertised in Vancouver Island, B.C.," he told the here I can make acres are improved good summer pasture large and the house there are poultry.

In the fruit district best opportunities for lease land on more than formerly. The province has been advertised in Vancouver Island, B.C.," he told the here I can make acres are improved good summer pasture large and the house there are poultry. In the fruit district best opportunities for lease land on more than formerly. The province has been advertised in Vancouver Island, B.C.," he told the here I can make acres are improved good summer pasture large and the house there are poultry.

The downward trend estate prices despite possibilities of being taken over by rural districts in which production is being of our farmers. In fact, the speculation is strictly absent; there is to more reasonable producing powers. For prices asked for farmland has transcended cultural development.

A Progressive

One of the wide-awakes in the Okanagan district, of Okanagan, is especially in dairying. He has 20 head of milk cows. Young Cuss dairy practice at O. He is the instructor in dairying out for himself in present efficient herds. He is for butter fat, each animal is weighed and sold partly to the steamers and partly a milk route in Ok. Only a comparative few are to be made in the figure out a new way because his condition different from those Eastern Canada and sections of British Columbia dry belt and on Restricted pasture brought its problems. For he obtained for producing costs have to view. Curtis has a clean milk herd, which is at a little bunch. He has the Okanagan for all years.

Farm The Farmers' Institute is in British Columbia organized in March by the Grand Trunk and British Columbia, Cariboo, McBride, Fox Skeena and Transvaal. Last month were formed at Nanaimo. The cooperative car at Grand Forks will be this spring.

Foraysmen have to be ever since war was set up, but the fall was as nothing but present. Eggs are of the market, and are inexhaustible. It is specialist poultrymen. At in the province there application for an Egg being that the drive out American at British Columbia times as much honey.

News Items from British Columbia

(From Farm and Dairy's Own Correspondent)

IT HAS been possible this spring in some of our farming districts to lease land on more favorable terms than formerly. Last week an acquaintance rented for \$200 per ann in a 80-acre farm with buildings on Vancouver Island. "I am well satisfied," he told the writer, "and I believe I can make it pay. Twenty acres are improved and the rest is good summer pasture. The barn is large and the house is a good one. There are poultry pens."

In the fruit districts almost countless opportunities to rent on reasonable terms are now offered. Some of these fruit farms, established by wealthy people, have splendid modern residences upon them. The pretty, modern bungalows in the Okanagan have been remarked by many visitors.

The downward tendency in farm real estate persists despite the marked disposition to get back to the land. The movement from Vancouver to the rural districts is quite strong. Greater production is being aimed at by many of our farmers. In transfers of property the specialist element is entirely absent; therein lies the impetus to more reasonable prices, based on producing powers. The exorbitant prices asked for farming land in years past has tremendously retarded agricultural development in British Columbia.

A Progressive Dairyman

One of the wide-awake young farmers in the Okanagan Valley is Richard Curtis, of Okanagan, a budding whose specialty is dairying, and who now milks about 20 head of good grade stock. Young Curtis learned good dairy practice at the A. A. C., and did not forget the instructions when he started out for himself in the West. His present efficient herd is tested regularly for butter fat, and the milk of each animal is weighed. The milk is sold partly to the C. P. R. lake steamers and partly to customers on a milk route in Okanagan Landing. Only a comparatively small amount is left to be made into butter.

To an extent Curtis has had to figure out a new system of dairying, because his conditions are radically different from those obtaining in Eastern Canada and in the coast sections of British Columbia. He is in the dry belt and on unirrigated land. Restricted pasture has naturally brought its problems, but with good prices obtained for the herd's output producing costs have not been prohibitive. Curtis has a modern dairy barn and a clean milk house. Of young stock, which is at a premium throughout this province now, he has a fine little bunch. He has been dairying in the Okanagan for about a half-dozen years.

Farm Gossip

Thus far this year eleven new Farmers' Institutes have been organized in British Columbia. Five organized in March were along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific in Northern British Columbia. They were the Cariboo, McBride, Fort Fraser, Upper Skeena, and Transcous Lake Institutes. Last month Women's Institutes were formed at Naramata and West Saanich.

The cooperative canning association at Grand Forks will install a jam plant this spring.

Poultrymen have been a dissatisfied lot ever since war opened and grain went up, but the dissatisfaction last fall was as nothing beside that felt at present. Eggs are down around the 15-cent mark, and the supply seems inexhaustible. It is hard on the specialist poultrymen. At different places in the province there is considerable agitation for an Egg Marks Act, the belief being that it would tend to drive out American and Chinese eggs.

British Columbia produced three times as much honey in 1914 as in

1913. The average colony production was over 50 lbs.

R. Robertson, who organized co-operation in the Okanagan, and for two years has managed the Central Selling Agency, is leaving the work this spring. His successor has not yet been appointed.

The wheat acreage is double this spring what it was last.

Summerland growers have made large profits with Hoodoo and Fordhook cantaloupes.

Retail work in Vancouver is the lowest in many months.

Stock raisers in the Northern Okanagan and around Shuswap Lake effected considerable savings in feeding costs the past winter by using alfalfa meal. Alfalfa meal in feeding value is nearly equal to bran; the latter was \$40 a ton or more and alfalfa meal could be had for from \$30 to \$25 a ton. One farmer with hogs on his hands used this meal as well as barley chop, and through the combination reduced to quite an extent the cost of producing pork, an eminently desirable saving with hogs so low.

The meal was prepared from alfalfa grown and cured in the Northern Okanagan, one of the best alfalfa regions in Western Canada.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture has brought in and supplied

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applies to our Poultry Fencing just right. It keeps your chickens at home—and their enemies out. Each intersection securely locked—the kind that stays "put."

Peerless Poultry Fence

It is made of the best Open Mesh steel wire—tough, flexible and springy—and will not rust or break under sudden shocks or rough, unobscure change. Our method of galvanizing prevents rust and will not fade, peel or chip off. The fence is securely locked with "Peerless Lock," which will withstand all rodent attacks and rust. The Peerless Poultry Fence can be erected on any soil and will grow without breaking, snapping or breaking. The heavy wire mesh prevents any netting, and is not so tight as the ordinary mesh. It is made of the best steel wire. Write for the PEERLESS Poultry FENCE CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.



Powerful—Economical

Ellis Engine develops more power on cheap coal than other engines do on gasoline. No cranking, no excessive wear, all carbonizing, less vibration, easy to operate. All

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are sent on 30 days' free trial. We do this because we know that you will be satisfied. The great value this engine holds for you over any other engine is the fact that it is so simple to operate.

Made in vertical and horizontal types, either stationary or portable. Write to H. F. Ellis, P. O. Box 100, Detroit, Mich. for descriptive literature. Send for copy.

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Lump Jaw

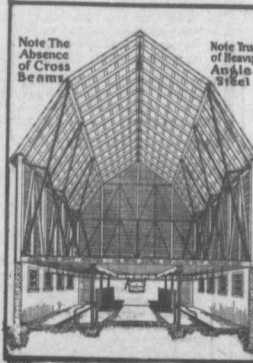
The first remedy in cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains to-day the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or laid the case or what the cause may have been—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails.

For full plan of selling, together with extensive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, ask for it.

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

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

STEEL TRUSS BARN

YOUR BUILDING QUESTION ANSWERED

We've just issued a new book, "Your Building Questions Answered," which you will find interesting reading. Your copy is here waiting to go out to you. You will find a lot of little suggestions in it which will help you with your plans. There's another free book which you will want to read. We call it "The Steel Truss Barn," and it deals with the Model Barn construction which has met with such favor all over Canada. Both of these books will be mailed to you FREE of all cost if you will just sign your name and address on the card that is tonight, so that we can send your copy of the book early next week.

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

Steel Truss Barn on Bow Park Farm, Bradford.

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

Please send barn

Farm and Dairy

Note These Features.

- Acorn Ventilators.
- Acorn Roof Lights.
- Lightning Proof Ridge.
- Acorn Corrugated Iron Roof and Siding.
- Metal Cornices.
- Metal Clad Doors on Bird-Proof Track.



Soldier's Orchards

Profitably

Depend on the Condition of Your Hens

Poultry Profits increase as fast as the care of poultry is better understood. Health is known to be the prime requisite for successful layers and broilers. Rough diarrhoea, Scaly Leg, Cholera, Gapes, Etc. etc. are cured by using a little ZENOLEUM according to directions. A single quart will rid 100 hens of lice, mites and fleas. You can use ZENOLEUM to clean and disinfect the nests, incubators and brooders—to kill vermin and all bugs and germs about the roosts and hen houses; to dip eggs to guard against insect-borne diseases. Perfect sanitation insures YOU greater egg production, greater hatching returns, and more live, healthy chicks. Postscript—call ZENOLEUM the "Health and Profit Maker." Try it yourself.



ZENOLEUM

MADE IN CANADA.

If you KEEP HENS, you should KEEP ZENOLEUM. Ask your dealer first, or we will send direct, six pence. Prepared, one tin, enough for 50 gallons of "dip," for \$1.00; 5 gallons, enough for 500 gallons of "dip," freight prepaid, price \$4.25; or a trial tin, enough for 5 gallons of "dip," for 50c.

Write today. Booklet—"CHICKENS AND DISEASES," which explains symptoms and treatment of all poultry diseases.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.

318 SANDWICH ST. EAST, WINDSOR, ONT.

Used by all Canadian Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms under a distinctive Patent at the Livestock Shows. They know what's best; it is wise to use their methods. Don't waste time and money in home-made mixtures when standard remedies are cheaper.



to farmers this spring around carloads of seed grains. Credit was given when required.

Soldier's Orchards Engaged in fruit farming in the interior were many former army men and reservists when the European war broke out. Almost without exception these men renounced selfish interests and sought service, leaving their orchards to meet what fate they would. Department of Agriculture, therefore, has great interest:

"In order that the necessary and proper care be taken of these orchards in the absence of the owners," said Horticulturist Winklow, "the Deputy Minister of Agriculture has instructed that assistant horticulturists give those who have left or are leaving for the front, or their agents or representatives. In such cases assistant horticulturists are instructed to visit the orchards and give such advice and instruction as to their care as should give best results."

Poor seed is dear at any price, and poor seed corn is one of the greatest abominations of the farm. All seed corn should be tested for germination.

Day Old Chicks AND Hatching Eggs

Order your chicks and eggs now from our splendid laying strain of **SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.**

UTILITY POULTRY FARM
T. G. DELAMERE, Prop.
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WRITE AND COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES. FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING LIGHT BRAMMAS, S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Over 30 years a breeder. Stock and Eggs for Sale. EGGS FOR HATCHING. - Post 50c. Michael K. Boyer, Box 25, Hamamton, N.J.

S. C. W. LEGHORN DAY OLD CHICKS from prize-winning cock-erels and mated, brood flocks. Strong, vigorous chicks. Carefully shipped. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chicks, 10c or less; 15c; 10c; 1.00; 1.50; over 1.00, 1.5c. EGGS FOR HATCHING. - Post 50c. 15 Eggs \$1.50, 30 Eggs \$3.00, 100 \$5.00, 1,000 \$40.00. P.O.B. St. Marys. CARROLL CLIFF POULTRY FARM

You save time and money

on every crop you harvest with the aid of a

Patented Brace Block

A heavily ribbed malleable iron block attaches to the truck arms just below the track, and the bolt connecting the sides of the carrier frame passes through the lower end. This takes all strain of the bolt and increases the strength of the truck arms. No load can spread them.

Adjustable Trip

Used when desired to carry the load into the snow without straining to the track. Slip it up or down on the centre draft rope as desired. A simple, effective adjustment without complicated parts. This trip is supplied on these carriers without extra charge.

The Great Triple

Purchase Feature

These ropes lifting the load instead of two, as with the ordinary carrier; give the horse one-half more power; reduce the strain on the ropes and lengthens the life of the outfit.

Sure to Work

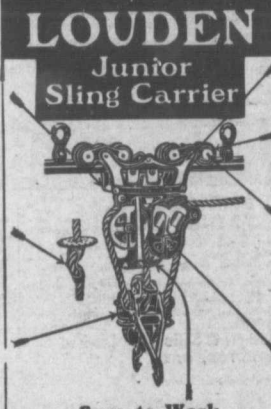
A trip stirrup extends below the carrier frame and is attached to the locking mechanism. It is impossible

to keep the horse going on the draft rope and not bring the sling pulleys in contact with the trip stirrup. Once this is done the car is bound to leave the stop block and run back into the barn with the load. Side winds or uneven loads, cannot affect the proper working of the LOUDEN JUNIOR SLING CARRIERS.

Write for catalogue and special descriptive circular dealing with above Carrier.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., Dept. 32, GUELPH, Ont.

Hay Tools, Feed and Litter Carriers, Stable Equipment, Barn Door Hangers. (3)



Engine Trucks

Distribute the load well along the track, increase the strength of the carrier and cause the load to run more steadily. No four-wheeled carrier, however much spread out, is so easy on the track or runs so steadily.

Short Truck Arms

The Truck Arms are only 5 inches long, nearly straight and cutaneously well braced. They cannot be sprung.

The Unbreakable Axle

These Axles are simply an extension of the main frame. Note how they are shoulder out at the frame; impossible to break them. No riveted or bolted pin axles are used on Louden Carriers. Such axles are always causing trouble.

Patent Bushings

The Pulley Shafts run on Patent Bushings, increasing the life of the frame. This takes all the strain of the bolt and puts it on the frame where it belongs. The shafts are large, of extra strength and easy running.



Indian Runner Ducks

E. Fenner, Bruce Co., Ont.

INDIAN Runner Ducks are the farmer's friends, his money makers. Why should they not be when one can go out and gather from 16 to 20 eggs every morning from 20 ducks. That is more than one can do with hens. More than that I would sooner eat a duck egg than a hen egg, as there is more in it. If more people would try to raise duck eggs they would fall in line with me, and say, "Here, here!"

The ducks themselves are very pretty fowl and they do no scratching. Hens often scratch up garden seeds to the annoyance of the housewife. As for feeding I give nine bran and middlings equal parts by measure with the tenth part coarse sand, and a tenth part meat scraps. I mix this together, making the mixture damp or wet so it will be sticky, and I feed them three times a day all they will eat up clean.

Indian Runner ducks will lay (if fed well) for nine months a year. And one more point: I keep water before the ducks at all times.

Why Neglected?

G. W. Kitchin, Simcoe Co., Ont. WE farmers who run a farm a little strange place without any poultry. It has been the custom in my 36 years of experience in Canada to find that if a turkey, goose, duck, or chicken has a hen, it is a mistake. We might as well neglect our cattle, hogs or horses in the same way. The farmer is a producer and should try best of everything in his line to be successful. The consumer is fast forcing this matter to the front. My experience is, if the farmer is to have a position of good standing, he must educate himself or himself to meet the wants and demands of the public as consumers, by preparing his or her goods faultless, with a great extent to be done.

Compare our poultry industry for the last few years with what it was 25 years ago. Prices and quality of goods, the latter far from being perfect, show quite an improvement, but our merchants say that there is room for a great deal more. Experimentalists are holding out to us a helping hand from the colleges and experimental stations of all our provinces. From long experience from a farmer's standpoint I say that poultry will pay well for the amount of capital invested in it in the making of suitable buildings (not expensive), feeding, caring for, cleanliness, and improved stock.

Why should not the father of a family encourage his son or daughter by erecting a comfortable poultry house, of not too large dimensions, to commence with and so encourage his boy to take an interest in a few chickens. Let us do this while our children are young, and many will find a source of revenue that as the boy or girl grows up will grow with them as experience teaches.

The Okanagan is pre-eminently a fruit district, but this spring mixed farming is receiving much attention. The acreage in wheat is greater than ever before. Poultry farming is one of the increasing dairies has received a tremendous impetus from the unsatisfactory fruit returns.

Opposition to the Movement

POSITION is springing in the United Farmer and to the Limited Operative Company, Ltd. Ontario farmers have never since the start of the war that they had better meet the same class of operators in Western Ontario had to contend with development of their organization.

The central office of the Farmers of Ontario, Toronto recently that organization of middlemen in character, was holding in Toronto that day at intended to notify or whole goods to the United Operative Company, Ltd. middlemen would refuse any goods from such firms. This provincial organization intends to put middlemen out of business by an effort to cut off its supply. There is no possibility they will succeed in doing it possibly a few can

The Home-made

This is a genuine home-made one of manual ingenuity and ingenuity. It is interesting to see the operation being raised. Last week organization of retail meeting in Toronto decided to bear on the to induce it to place the formation of cooperatives.

Recently at Wingham county, the business men held a meeting to take account the delivery of large oil being purchased by that district. On one farmer purchased some oil. Much of this oil had been from the United merchants of Wingham had legal advice in an effort to obtain oil in this district. Recently the Ontario Club in Victoria county that the village council had business assessment on \$700, because of the fact that was buying and selling a branch of the United Operative Company, Ltd. appealed to the central office to ask if such an assessment. Mr. J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers, obtained legal advice and was assured that this would not be enforced. He relied on a bank of the assessment of the bank. The company's lawyer, Morrison that the meeting Farmers Club was in holding an occasional meeting in the building, double occupancy, and tax not not property club, meeting of the tax was levied 2c

Opposition to the Farmers' Movement

OPPOSITION is springing up to the United Farmers of Ontario and to the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited. Our Ontario farmers have been warned ever since the start of the movement that they had better be prepared to meet the same class of opposition that the farmers in Western Canada have had to contend with during the development of their organization.

The central office of the United Farmers of Ontario, Toronto, received recently that a very influential organization of middlemen, provincial in character, was holding a meeting in Toronto that day at which it was intended to notify wholesale firms that sell goods to the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Ltd., that those middlemen would refuse to purchase any goods from such firms. In other words, this provincial organization of middlemen intends to put the farmers' organization out of business if it can by an effort to cut off its sources of supply. There is no possibility that they will succeed in doing this, except in possibly a few cases, but it is

on a basis of 55 per cent of the value of that part of the premises occupied by the club and not of the whole building, which in this case is used for other purposes as well. Mr. Morrison advised the club that an appeal would have to be entered before May 14th, and that should the council insist on continuing the assessments, the appeal should be carried to the county judge, who would be sure to sustain it.

Incidents of this kind are typical of the opposition to the movement that is springing up in different parts of Ontario. It emphasizes once more the importance of the farmers of Ontario standing together loyally and also of their standing behind the central organization in every way in their power. Clubs which meet with difficulties of this kind and desire any assistance, should write for advice and suggestions to the head office of The United Farmers' Co-operative Company, 100 Church St., Toronto.

Many Sales Being Made

(Continued from page 2)

a half and the farmers of Bruce county, two car loads. The large volume of business being done has



The Home-made Roller Does

This is a genuine home-made land roller of mechanical ingenuity which dispense additional information to those interesting to see the opposition that is being raised. Last week an important organization of retailers at a meeting in Toronto decided to bring pressure to bear on the government to induce it to place restrictions on the formation of cooperative associations.

Recently at Wingham, in Huron county, the business men of the town held a meeting to take action to prevent the delivery of large quantities of oil being purchased by the farmers in that district. On one day these farmers purchased some 5,000 gallons of oil. Much of this oil had been imported from the United States. The merchants of Wingham decided to obtain legal advice in an effort to make it impossible for the farmers to continue to obtain oil in this way.

Recently the Onnesco Farmers' Club in Victoria county was notified that the village council had placed a business assessment on the club of \$700, because of the fact that the club was buying and selling goods as a branch of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Ltd. The club appealed to the central office in Toronto to ask if such an assessment was legal. Mr. J. J. Morrison, the secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, obtained legal advice in Toronto and was assured that this assessment could not be enforced. Business taxes levied on a basis of 50 per cent of the assessment of the building occupied. The company's lawyer advised Mr. Morrison that the mere fact that the Farmers' Club was in the habit of holding an occasional meeting in one room in the building, did not constitute occupancy, and therefore such tax could not properly be levied on the club, meeting in that way. Even the tax was levied it could only be

the Work As Well As Any, and made on so simple a plan that any one it in their own workshop, without given in the illustration herewith, made it necessary to strengthen the office staff. A bookkeeper has been engaged in the person of Mr. S. Groh who has had years of business experience and a young man has recently been added to the staff in the person of Howard Young. Mr. Young is from a farm in Prince Edward county and has had a business college training which should assist him in the work he will have to perform. Many requests continue for speakers to attend meetings of Farmers' Clubs.

Bulletin to be Issued
Mr. Groh is looking into the possibility of publishing a regular monthly or semi-monthly paper for circulation among the local clubs. At the last annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario and at the annual meeting of the Farmers' Co-operative Company, a general desire was expressed that a paper of this kind should be printed in order that the locals might be kept in close touch with the work of the central. Figures have been procured showing what it will cost to print such a paper and what revenue may reasonably be expected to be derived through advertising. In order that the paper may be made a financial success, several hundred dollars additional revenue will have to be raised to cover the expense of editorial work, illustrations, postage, clerical assistance and similar items of expense. It is probable that ere long a statement will be prepared and sent to the locals, asking them if they will be willing to contribute a small sum each which will make it possible to print this paper. The cost of publishing it will be shown in order that the locals may understand the situation fully. It is felt that the sooner this paper can be started, the better it will be for the movement throughout Ontario.

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Anybody can run an Alpha Gas Engine. Your wife can run it; your boy can run it; the hired man can run it.

There is nothing mysterious or complicated about an Alpha. That's why it's an ideal engine for farm use.

Not only does the Alpha work well but it wears well, because it is made from the very best material

and its workmanship and design are high-grade in every particular. Just give it a supply of gasoline or kerosene, oil it up and give it a pull and it saves your wood, cuts your fodder, grinds your corn, pumps your water, runs your cream separator or your washing machine, or does anything else that you want it to do. It's certainly a great labor saver on the farm.

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Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

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We guarantee that every advertisement in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser handle our deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that the facts are clearly established. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you not state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

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The Rural Publishing Company, Limited PETERBORO, ONT.

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

Road Dragging in Saskatchewan

THE Saskatchewan Government is again this year conducting a road dragging competition. The object is to demonstrate in all parts of the province the merits of the split log drag. The end is attained by offering prizes sufficiently liberal to attract municipal councils to make entrance of two miles of road or more. Roads dragged the previous year or roads recently completed, are not eligible. To ensure maximum educational advantage, signs must be erected at both ends of the dragged portion, worded thus: "This road is entered in the 1915 road dragging competition." The prizes offered in order are \$150, \$125, \$100, \$75, and \$50, in each division of 10 or more municipalities. Finally there is a grand prize of \$250 for the best road in the province, and \$150 for the road counted second best.

The significant feature to us in this competition is not that the Government of Saskatchewan is conducting a road dragging contest, but that the experts in connection with the Highway Department are so impressed with the merits of the drag for the improvement of rural roads, that they have advised the Government to spend thousands of dollars annually in competitions to encourage its use. What is good for Saskatchewan roads is good for roads in the other provinces. Why should not municipal councils offer encouragement to farmers to drag the roads adjoining their farms? Some, we believe, are already doing so in Ontario by freeing farmers who drag from all or a portion of their road taxes.

Incomes of Dairy Farmers

FARM surveys, now so popular in the United States, have unearthed a mass of substantial data sufficient to more than justify the money spent on them. One of these surveys conducted by Prof. W. J. Frazer on 765 dairy farms in Kane and McHenry counties, Illinois, is of particular interest to those of us who live by the dairy cow. The figures secured by Prof. Frazer reveal a

close correlation between the amount of milk given per cow and the labor income of the farm. On an average of twelve farms, where the average milk production a cow was between 3,000 and 3,000 pounds a year, there was a loss of \$184 a year. Thirty-four farmers, whose cows had an average production of from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds of milk, made an average of \$50 a year; 64 farmers, whose cows were between 6,000 and 7,000 pounds a year, had labor incomes averaging \$800, while two farmers, whose cows had an average production of over 9,000 pounds, had labor incomes that averaged \$9,000.

Could we ask for stronger testimony in behalf of the long-standing contention that dairy profits are in almost direct proportion to dairy production per cow?

Influence of the Sire

THE sire conducted by Prof. Frazer, which substantiated so wonderfully the claims of the high producing cow, affords almost equally strong testimony to the correctness of another of our contentions—the value of the pure-bred sire. Labor incomes were found to be larger on those Illinois farms where pure-bred sires were used. Farmers with pure-bred animals had an average labor income of \$837. Where grade sires were used the income was \$489, and where scrub sires held forth, but \$173.

It would not be fair to attribute all of the difference in labor income to the sire alone, as the man who sees the advantages of a good bull is likely to have his eyes opened to other profitable practices. He will feed well, house well, and be more careful to discard the culls of his herd. It is the same commonsense, however, which leads to improvements in housing and feeding that also leads to improvements in breeding. No really wide-awake man nowadays would think of using a scrub sire. Surely by farm surveys are sufficient to convince even the most unprogressive. The unfortunate feature is that the dairyman who most needs this information, does not read agricultural periodicals, such as Farm and Dairy, and is seldom seen at the Institutes. How are we to reach this class?

Swat the Fly

AT least fifty per cent. of all the time spent by the dairy cow on pasture is required to fight flies. Prof. Hugh G. Van Pelt, editor of Kimball's Dairy Farmer, is our authority for this statement. If the estimate is anything near correct, the fly is a source of tremendous economic loss to the dairyman and the "swat the fly" campaign takes on a new significance for those of us whose prosperity hinges on a well sustained milk flow.

The time to start "swatting" is now; not in July when the flies begin to get very troublesome. Dr. Courshon, of Sioux City, Iowa, has figured that 4,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 is the number of flies that in four months' time trace their ancestry to a single fly, and this allowing an equal number of infertile eggs and accidents before maturity. What a pleasure it should give us in swatting the fly now to realize that that to do a good stroke of work four months from now we would have to swat 4,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 flies.

The most effective fly "swatting" around the farm is the cleaning up of barnyards early and keeping them clean throughout the season. Don't permit accumulations anywhere, as it is in these that flies breed. Let us institute housekeepers' perfection in cleaning up around the stables, removing manure from the gutters at least every day and getting to the field as quickly as possible, or if this cannot be done, keeping stored in a tightly closed receptacle. One Illinois dairyman has solved the summer manure problem by closing in the manure shed with tight fly netting; a very good method, too.

The Community Beautiful

"THE time is not far off when the cities will actually be more beautiful than the country," frankly confessed a farmer friend when visiting with an editor of Farm and Dairy recently. The idea came as a shock to us, but the truth of the remark has become more apparent the more we have thought on the matter. In spite of natural disadvantages, city people are making their homes beautiful. In the city in which Farm and Dairy is published, there are few residential streets that are not lined with trees. Lawns are well kept, and here and there a shrub or clump of flowers adds a touch of beauty. Vine-clad porches are the rule.

In spite of great natural advantages, many country homes are an eyesore. And yet the city at its best makes but a poor comparison with the country at its best. The park-like effects that are possible in the surroundings of a well-planned country home cannot be imitated in the circumscribed area of the city lot. We farmers can well congratulate ourselves that our natural opportunities for beautifying our homes are so great. Then why not rural improvement societies to make the best of our opportunities. One man can do much in beautifying his own home, or his own farm, but the beautiful home in the beautiful community is by far the most attractive place in which to live.

Cooperative Marketing

STATISTICS recently compiled by the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, led conclusive proof to the statement that there is a growing desire among farmers to do their business cooperatively. In the United States there are more than 8,500 market associations, 3,700 cooperative and farmers' elevators, 2,500 cooperative and farmers' creameries, and more than a thousand cooperative fruit and produce associations. These associations combined do more than a billion dollars worth of selling business each year.

Similar statistics are not available for Canada, but if they were to be elaborated there would be another support knocked from beneath the old fallacy that farm-ers cannot and will not recuperate. Already we in Canada have the distinction of having the largest cooperative farmers' company in the world—The Grain Growers' Grain Company of Western Canada. The very satisfactory growth that is being made by the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, in Ontario, shows that the movement is progressing in Eastern Canada, and that the day is rapidly coming nearer when the extensive individualism of the farmer will yield to the spirit of cooperation. And real cooperation is the highest expression of intelligent individualism.

Farm Furrows

TWO good kernels in a hill are better than a half-dozen low in vitality and germinating power.

"Pay the mortgage first," was the advice given by a Western Ontario Holstein breeder to a neighbor who was thinking of buying an automobile. Incidentally we would suggest that it is much easier to mortgage a farm to buy it auto than to mortgage an auto to buy a farm.

Don't forget when writing advertisers that we guarantee the honesty of every advertiser in Farm and Dairy. So confident are we of our advertisers that we will refund you every cent you may lose through dealing with them if Farm and Dairy is mentioned when writing them.

A spiked tooth harrow with dull teeth is as poor a tool as a dull hoe. Knock the teeth out and have the blacksmith sharpen them.

A well-trained dog may make himself useful in the pasture field. We have observed, however, that most dogs come in the fool class, and they have no business around cows.

Cooper

THE Grand Centre, a new seed, was introduced by H. Newman, an Ont., on July 2 of the seed given by H. M. Senter for H. L. H. Newman, an Ont. Seed Grower. Present and explaining his county contains of the various varieties has proved hardiness, accuracy the Experiment. The soil of heavy clay loam growing alfalfa there for 50 or every reason to seed soon was very and this throughout the circumstances, an ideal place alfalfa seed cent

The main objection to be understood by list of by-laws, the production of alfalfa seed may be means of co the same to the order that we strain a bushel sown about July seed was produced Zavitz from Lynn we are pleased acres of this seed start and we expect for distribution from these plots. The total members 23 given to us by experience in gey centres, we ship to this num

Results O

COMMENCEMENT 1909, when the best roots for planting by digging carefully root separate? I plot and picked ductive roots of These I stored in cellar, to be planted 1910 as a special

I selected a special plot in the fall of 1911 I saw the Canadian Seed Co. and I found that a much better seed sent for full part when digging in selected 22 of the roots and stored compartments in a

In the spring of throughout, using planted whole, 100 lbs of each of the state row, number course I expected improvement, but I improvement would digging in 1912 I root separate and the potatoes fountain rows. The be age of 21 potatoes row only thirteen where the advance product of each row is found. One year the best pedigree

Cooperative Handling of Alfalfa Seed

F. R. Martindale, Haldimand Co., Ont.

THE Grand River Alfalfa Seed Centre, with which I am connected, was organized at York, Ont., on July 21st, 1913, at a meeting of the seed growers of the district called by H. M. King, district representative for Haldimand county. Mr. H. Newman, secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, was present and addressed the meeting, explaining how the seed from this county contained a high percentage of the variegated variety, and this variety has proved next to Grimms in hardness, according to reports from the Experimental Farms.

The soil of Haldimand county is a heavy clay loam, well adapted for growing alfalfa. It has been grown there for 50 or 60 years, and there is every reason to believe that the first seed sown was of the variegated variety, and this has been distributed throughout the county. Under these circumstances, this was considered an ideal place to organize the first alfalfa seed centre in Canada.

Our Object

The main object of the Centre will be understood by by-law No. 2 of the list of by-laws, viz.: "To encourage the production of harder strains of alfalfa seed among its members, and by means of cooperation to market the same to the best advantage. In order that we secure the hardest strain a bushel of Grimm's seed was sown about July 1st this year. This seed was procured by Prof. C. A. Zavitz from Lyman of Minnesota, and we are pleased to report that six acres of this seed has made a good stand and we expect to have some seed for distribution among the members from these plots next season.

The total membership of the Centre numbers 12. Under suggestions given to us by those who have had experience in grain and corn growing centres, we limited the membership to this number. We find with a

centre of this number it is quite convenient to get the members together for meetings, also easy to control and manage. The members are more likely to concentrate their efforts toward making the Centre a success than with a larger membership.

Last year we sold 63 bushels and 33 pounds of seed. This seed tested No. 1, with the exception of a few bushels, which tested No. 2. The No. 2, however, was No. 1 in purity, but was marked down on account of general quality. The average price for this seed was \$29 a bushel. The total cash receipts of the Centre were \$291.70, this being for membership, fees and seed. The total expenses were \$47.35, and the Centre has a balance on hand of nearly \$100.

170 Inquiries For Seed
We found there was a large demand for seed, as our correspondence totaled 170 letters and cards, being mostly inquiries for seed. We consider that we are making fairly good progress. This season we have about 80 bushels of seed for sale, and all of it except one sample will grade No. 1. Our members are taking pains to clean their fields of weeds, and are exercising greater care in harvesting, threshing, and cleaning, thereby turning out seed of a purer and better quality.

We believe prospects are bright for the success of seed centres throughout the Dominion. Through the help of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and the district representatives of the different counties, there is no reason why this should not be an ideal way for improved seed to be distributed. We had an exhibit of 16 bushels of seed from our Centre at the Ontario Province, Winter Fair. Eight of these entries were of the general class and eight are for the Haldimand County Special, given in three prizes, for the best bushel of alfalfa seed grown in Haldimand county.

Results Obtained from Potato Seed Selection

W. E. Turner, Duval, Sask.

I COMMENCED during the fall of 1909, when harvesting my Irish seedling potatoes, to select the best roots for planting the next year by digging carefully and keeping each root separate. I then went over the plot and picked out the most productive roots of uniform quality. These I stored in a large box in the cellar, to be planted in the spring of 1910 as a special seed plot.

I selected again from this special plot in the fall of 1910 in the same manner, but during the summer of 1911 I saw the annual report of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and I found that the Association had sent for full particulars and rules, and when digging in the fall of 1911, selected 22 of the most productive roots and stored each root separate in compartments in boxes.

In the spring of 1912 I selected a piece of land that was uniform throughout, using no manure, and planted whole, eight of the best potatoes of each of these roots in a separate row, numbering each row. Of course I expected to find some improvement, but I had no idea the improvement would be so great. When digging in 1912 I kept each row and counting them and by counting the potatoes found the most productive rows. The best row had an average of 21 potatoes per root, the worst row only thirteen per root. This is where the advantage of planting the product of each root in a separate row is found. One can see which row has the best pedigree. In this special

seed plot there were eight rows with 25 or more potatoes per root, one root having 20. I selected again 27 of the best roots from the most productive rows, keeping each root separate as before, and the remainder of this plot was put in a special bin of the improved seed plot of 1913.

The special seed plot of 27 rows was planted as before. Eight of the best potatoes were planted whole per row. These were planted on land that had been cropped five times since it had been broken, so I sprinkled a quart of hen manure around each root just as they were coming through the surface. Although the season was too dry for the best results the most productive row averaged 25 potatoes per root, and the worst was 18 per root.

In this special seed plot there were 35 roots with 25 or more potatoes per root, one root having 26. Although the season was not as good as 1912 for high production, this shows an improvement on the 1912 crop. Here again is shown the importance of pedigree. The three best rows were from the most productive row of 1912. I do not expect to make much more improvement but by careful selection each year under the Canadian Seed Growers' Association I hope to keep the strain at least as good as it is now. In view of the satisfactory results obtained with the Irish Cobblers, I have commenced to select the Rochester Rose, W. J. McGregor and Ashleaf Kidney potatoes on the same

Your last chance to get this Silo Free

Competition Closes June 1st

Get your "reasons" in right away
Costs nothing to enter.



THE competition is open to any Canadian farm owner or to any member of his family living on the farm with him.

It isn't necessary to spend a cent to enter this contest. There are no entrance fees. The prize will be awarded to the one who gives the most and best reasons why there should be a silo on every farm.

The "reasons" should be written plainly in pen and ink, or typewriter, on one side of the paper only, and sent to our Peterboro address, as given below.

The prize will be one of our 10 x 20 Ideal Green Feed Silos, complete, with roof, having a storage capacity sufficient for 7 or 8 cows.

If the winner of the prize prefers a silo of larger size he will be given credit for the list price of a 10 x 20 silo toward the payment of a larger size silo.

Should the winner of the prize purchase an Ideal Green Feed Silo before June 1st, 1915, the date this contest closes, credit will be given him for the list price of prize silo toward payment on whatever size silo he may have ordered.

The contest will close June 1st, 1915, and no entries will be considered after that date.

Our new silo book, containing a great deal of silo and staling information, will gladly be mailed upon request.

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No. of bars.	Height.	Stays in apart.	Splicing of horizontals.	Price in Old Ontario	
3	40	12	6, 7, 8, 9	24	16-bar, 48-inch
4	40	12	6, 7, 8, 9	28	18-bar, 48-inch
6	40	12	6, 7, 8, 9	36	3 ft. Gate
7	40	12	6, 7, 8, 9	39	19-ft. Gate
8	42	15 1/2	6, 7, 8, 9	41	18-ft. Gate
8	47	17	6, 7, 8, 9	43	16-ft. Gate
9	47	18 1/2	6, 7, 8, 9	45	22 Feet
9	48	18	6, 7, 8, 9	46	25 lbs. Braze Wire
9	52	17	6, 7, 8, 9	48	15 lbs. Staples
9	52	18 1/2	6, 7, 8, 9	50	
10	48	18	6, 7, 8, 9	50	
10	52	18 1/2	6, 7, 8, 9	52	
11	52	18 1/2	6, 7, 8, 9	54	
11	55	18 1/2	6, 7, 8, 9	56	

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OUR FARM HOMES



A GOOD face is a letter of recommendation, as a good heart is a letter of credit.—*Bulmer.*

When to Lock the Stable

By HOMER CROTT

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(Continued from last week)

IN a moment the fire cart was in the middle of the street and the men were lining up on the tongue and rope. Each fireman had to take hold of the pulling rope with his hands and run as best he could. Clem rang the bell and the Curryville fire department went swinging down Main Street.

The yard was full of people long before the fire wagon arrived. Rick Oddy was half-way up a ladder against the side of the house yelling directions at the top of his voice, his trousers hanging to one hip. "Smash in that window," he called frantically. "Get some water; bring me a rope. Save the furniture. Why don't you do something—if you ain't agoin' to do something else, come down there!"

Judge Woodbridge, in his striped undershirt with his suspenders pulled over it, his bare feet thrust into his shoes, laces flying loose, was puffing and blowing through the nozzle, commanding everybody to be quiet and not get excited. The judge was the most excited person there, his voice sometimes rising high and breaking. "Now don't get excited. It's a windy night; just keep your heads. I've been through the War and seen worse fires than this. Mrs. Kiggins, now don't you begin crying and spluttering around."

Mr. Kiggins was saving things. Pushing open a door he rushed in, a finger of smoke twisting out after him. He was gone a minute, then appeared holding a glass case in one hand; in it were two wax humming-birds, one sitting on a honeysuckle twig and the other hanging in the air. His bill buried in the heart of a flower. In the other hand he carried a bamboo newspaper rack. Mr. Kiggins burst through the crowd, bowing everybody over until he was free, then he dropped the glass case with a crash and painstakingly deposited the paper rack in the shelter of a tree. Rushing back he came out with a steaming kettle of water and carefully set it out of harm's way.

Finally the firemen came up panting, whirled the cart around and Clem, with the nozzle in his hand, ran out the hose. A board was jerked off the platform around the well and one end of the hose let down into the water. Then the men began to work the pumps. Nobody wanted to man the pumps but there were always plenty to play the stream.

Not until he was almost in the yard did it flash over Clem whose house it was. The old Kemp house was the one Miss Mary Mendenhall had rented for the summer. A fear that he could not name caught his heart. But when word came that Miss Mendenhall with her servant were accounted for he turned to the work before him.

He ran up the ladder with the hose

wriggling in his arms, and thrust it through a window.

"Take it cool, Clem, take it cool," urged Judge Woodbridge; "don't try to crawl in that window—you'll be killed sure. I saw worse fire'n this in the War. If you feel tired handling the hose I'll take it!"

Clem did not hear, or at least pay attention.

Mr. Kiggins came hurrying up. "You go an' inspect things, Clem," he said, reaching for the brass nose. "I'll take the nozzle." Clem waved him away. "I couldn't trust it to anybody else. You go and help on the pumps."

Mr. Kiggins fell back, but he didn't go to the pumps. Disappearing through the door he was back in a half-second with one hand full of magazines and in the other a highly polished shell that if you put up to your ear and listened you could hear the sea roaring in. Flushing his salvage to the ground he rushed back to further service.

Rick Oddy bobbed up at Clem's side. "How's she workin' to-night, Clem?" asked Rick, greedily eyeing the nozzle. "I got time to play her a minute."

Suddenly Clara, the maid living in the house, burst through the crowd. "Where's Miss Mendenhall?" she cried. "This was my night off and I just got back. Ain't nobody seen her?"

A hurried search was made; nobody had seen her. Clem thrust the hose into Rescic Ford's hands and ran into the house. A hushed expectant silence fell over the crowd. The crackling of the flames on the shingles and the intake of the pump sounded for the first time. A minute dragged by, the smoke silently worming its way out through the broken panes.

Then Clem appeared. In his arms was a night-robed figure. He staggered across the porch but half a dozen hands caught him.

"It's Miss Mendenhall," cried Clara. "Thank the Lord," rubbing out a red patch of fire in the girl's robe with her bare hands. In a moment the girl's head was resting in Clara's lap. Miss Mendenhall opened her eyes and Clara raised her own to heaven, her lips moving silently.

After the first anxiety had subsided, the crowd

flowed over to Clem. From lip to lip flew words of praise.

Mrs. Kiggins helped Miss Mendenhall to her feet. The girl looked around dimly until she found a certain face in the background. "I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart," she said simply. "You have saved my life."

"It ain't anything," stammered Clem, then bit his lip in realization that that wasn't the right thing to say. But he would add something that would fix it up: "I hope you're feeling well."

Miss Mendenhall smiled faintly. "Not just exactly well—but thank-

"You sure had a close call," put in Mrs. Kiggins. "The other night I had a dream about you—you know, I'm psychic—and I saw all this just as plain as day."

"It makes me shudder to think," said the girl at the first pause, "to think what—what if you hadn't come."

"It was sure lucky. I could have warned you in advance, being as I've seen you so plain, but—well, you come home with me and I'll tell you about it. I wasn't any more'n a girl when I discovered this gift and—"

Mrs. Kiggins shut off from sight the white figure with its flowing hair, and Clem stood looking after until Judge Woodbridge came up and patted him on the shoulder. "I know your knees must be wabbling so I'll help you home."

"I don't think he needs much help," declared a voice at Judge Woodbridge's side. There was an insinuation in it that meant more than the mere words. "It's been my experience that a little smoke doesn't hurt a healthy man." Clem turned quickly; it was Doctor Fordyce.

"Don't pay any attention to him," whispered the judge. "You're a hero. Make a bow."

Clem stiffened and nodded his head abruptly, while a chorus of voices called out words of approval and hope that he would be feeling all right by morning. Hard as Clem tried to look

humble he could not help lifting his head and stepping a trifle higher than was needed, especially when he had such a substantial and dignified escort as the corrupt judge.

At the gate Judge Woodbridge paused and dropped his hand on Clem's shoulder. "There's nobody in Curryville I'd rather have as my son to me than you. Come into my office to-morrow, Clem, and make yourself at home."

Clem hurried up the path to his porch. At last his dreams had come true; everything had happened with such a rush that he scarcely realized it. In the middle of light opened in the wall in the middle was framed Hulda's broad figure.

"Hulda, I got something great to tell you," bubbled Clem.

"No, you ain't! Gotte Knubb run in here a minute ago and told me all about it. Seems to me you could find something better to do than to go around carrying undressed women in your arms, and from what I hear she ain't the best of reputations anyway. You take a hot foot-bath and a mustard plaster and go to bed. I don't want you strolling around with a cold the rest of the summer."

Hulda waved Clem toward a cany-bucket steaming full of hot water on the linoleum in the kitchen.

Before making good on the steaming pail Clem looked into the woodshed. Garibaldi was gone. Clem called softly but the creature did not answer. In his bare feet on the rough stones Clem called and called, but there was no response. When he turned toward the house Hulda was standing in the window, and an explanation leaped into his mind. He fixed his lips to speak, but the words would not come; he qualified before his sister.

"Good riddance of bad rubbish," she said, and turned back to her reading.

CHAPTER III.

QUITE A CATCH.

"You had a mighty close call last night," said Mrs. Kiggins the next coming into the room that

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The Upward

Isaiah. No. 2

ONE of the vivid pictures of Isaiah is his prediction of the fall of Jerusalem, barefooted, the symbol of the Jewish law before his people as the Assyrian Empire was threatened the Hebrews, cleaner and more accurate his prophecies rest on the Restorer of Israel.



Why Screens?

the lower porch they keep the porch a pleasant place to work or rest. On the other side of the porch is a fine view of the country home and the lower porches and both.

more that I wish to mention. A son was born to me, who was also endowed with prophecy. To this day the name of Hatanben-Isaiah declared that he would walk, the wealth of Israel and Samaria should be destroyed or taken care of by the invaders. I am the greater part of his name destroyed or taken care of the remnant should return in a hundred years Nehemiah to lead this remnant.

He forgot the commandment, which has been confirmed. Of the fate of the mightiest said: "A grievous vision was seen to me. I was dismayed by it. Within a year I shall see the city of Jerusalem laid fall—for the name of Israel has spoken and the name of Babylon now and again."

Sanaberi, the new king, crushed the allies and stretched out his arms to Jerusalem, but there he fell at mysterious night his fall. Verse 36 and 37.

This was Heshshih's prediction and Isaiah's claim testified.

His enemies, the prophets, often expressed Isaiah's style, which they called "the style of the prophet." It is plain and simple as if he were talking to little children. But in some covers how he has the various articles of his style, stern and threatening and comforting—I

It is usually a problem to keep a belated dinner hot. This suggestion may somewhat; Take a deep and half-lit with hot water in it some covers how he has the various articles of his style, stern and threatening and comforting—I

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The Upward Look

Isaiah. No. 2 JULIO

NE of the vivid pictures we have of Isaiah is his going about Jerusalem, barefoot and half-shaven, the symbol of the degradation which lay before his people.

As the Assyrian Empire rose and as threatened the Hebrews with sorrow, clearer and more positive came his prophecies regarding Isaiah, the Restorer of Israel. But



Why Screens?

On the lower porch they keep the flies out of the porch a pleasant place on which to work or eat. On the upper porch they sleep in pure air without annoyance of flies and mosquitoes. The country home has both upper and lower porches and both screened.

Now that, we did live many years of suffering. A son was born to Isaiah's wife, who was also endowed with powers of prophecy. To this child was given the name of Hastenbooty Speedwell. Isaiah declared that before the child would talk, the wealth of Damascus and Samaria should be carried away by the invaders. But though the greater part of his nation would be destroyed or taken captive, yet the remnant should return. In about one hundred years Nehemiah was chosen to lead this remnant back to Jerusalem.

He foretold the conversion of the Jews, which has been so wonderfully fulfilled.

Of the fate of the mighty Babylon he said: "A grievous vision is declared unto me. I was dismayed at the seeing of it. Within a year all the glory of Kedar shall fall—for the Lord God of Israel has spoken it." Vs. 21. What of Babylon now and all its cities? Shall they be rebuilt?

Bonassarib, the new Assyrian King, crushed the allies one by one and stretched out his arm to take Jerusalem, but there he failed. On that mysterious night his host was slain. Verses 36 and 37.

Thus was Hezekiah's prayer answered and Isaiah's calm trust miraculously vindicated. His enemies, the prophets and priests, often expressed scorn for Isaiah's style, which they said was as plain and simple as if he were dealing with little children. But with this simplicity, there was a calm majesty of style, stern and threatening, yet tender and comforting.—I. H. N.

It is usually a problem for the cook to keep a isolated dinner fresh and hot. This suggestion may help out somewhat: Take a deep baking pan and half fill with hot water, then set in it some covered bowls containing the various articles of food and put pan in a moderately hot oven.

OUR HOME CLUB

Three More Added to the Circle

THE new members are coming along right royally. They seem to come in groups of threes, as this week we have three more added to the list. "Cousin James from Dundas" throws out some ideas that are being adapted to the Farm Improvement Number, on a subject of the menfolk "sprucing up a bit." We have also an extremely interesting letter from "A Perplexed Sister" on the hired man problem. We are looking for a liberal expression of opinions on this subject by other Home Club members. "Cousin Mae" brings up once more the question of the young folks living with the old folks, which "Another Hired Man" dealt with several weeks ago.

Where are some of the old members? Their vacant chairs in the family circle would look much more "homey" if they were occupied.

The Hired Man's Room

ANOTHER Hired Man," has introduced us to what our good editor is pleased to call "the big little homely problems," when he deals with the subject of the young folks living with the old folks. The problem that I want to talk about, if anything, causes more heart burning and discontent in rural homes than the problem introduced by "Another Hired Man." If all of our hired men were of the calibre of "Another Hired Man," whom we are pleased to have with us in our Home Circle, this letter would not be necessary—for it deals with the hired man problem.

My experience in farm life began after my marriage to a young farmer, and the best man in the world. I had pronounced ideas on just how the hired man problem should be handled. I did not want the hired man to spend his evenings with us, and break up our family life. I believed that if I provided an attractive room he would be content to spend his evenings there. I had seen the rooms in some of the neighboring farm houses in which the men were housed and I always thought that it was a shame that they should be put in a garret somewhere with the poorest furniture, the oldest rag carpet and nothing in the room to attract.

The room that I fixed up for our first hired man was dainty and attractive. The bedroom suite may not have cost as much as the one that we had in our guest chamber, but it was good enough, and no one could take objection to it. I did everything I could to make it a place where the hired man could spend his evenings with pleasure and profit. And then came the man. I took him up to his room, showed him the closet where his clothes could be hung, coat hangers already being provided, and left him. The next morning when I went up to fix the room, I found a couple of old suits lying in the middle of the floor, and evil-smelling clothing scattered around everywhere. Not a garment had been hung up in the closet provided. There were plentiful evidences on the fresh wall paper that our new man was addicted to the abominable habit of chewing the weeds. The dresser that I had arranged so neatly was piled up with a litter of dirty collars and greasy neckties.

I was almost heart-broken. My first fine theory to be applied in the country had gone to smash. My husband then took a hand and did things as his "mother used to do." He went and got a second hand bedstead and had it set up in the garret and it was not a bit sorry to see that man lug his belongings into a room quite as unattractive as any in the neighborhood. I gave my first theory a second try out with the second hired

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Whole Corn	1.45
Crushed Corn	1.45
Feed Cornmeal	1.45
Barley Meal	1.35
Barley Feed	1.30
Garlic Feed (Crushed Corn, Oats and Barley)	1.30
Oil Cake Meal (old process)	1.35
Cotton Seed Meal	1.35

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

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

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HERE neighbors are neighbors and friends are sincere,
The valleys are lovely, the brooks sparkle clear;
The hills are aglow with the season's first charms,
And life is worth living out here on the farms.

Here neighbors are neighbors, unselfish and true,
The valleys are fair and the skies deep blue;
So kindly the voices, so helpful the arms,—
For joys are unceasing out here on the farms.

Here neighbors are neighbors, in sickness and health,
Still sharing our sorrows, not grudging our wealth;
Love rules in all hearts and no discord



A Cozy Summer Retreat.

Overhung with vines and shaded by tall trees, the veranda on the home of J. Graham, Peterboro Co., Ont., is a good place to be on a warm summer's evening with the work of the day all done. Incidentally here is proof that a house need not be a mansion to be "homey."
—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

alarms,
For neighbors are neighbors out here on the farms.
—Ruth Raymond in Farm Journal.

Who is to Blame

Mrs. T. Murray, Elgin Co., Ont.

ONE can hardly pick up a farm magazine nowadays but what they will find an article after the style of one which I have just read, and which has stirred me up to express my opinion. This is one paragraph of the article in question:

"The other day while looking over a farm paper I saw a picture that impressed me very much. The father was sitting near the windmill smoking his pipe and enjoying himself, while the windmill was pumping the water for his stock. The mother, with a bucket of water which she had pulled from the cistern, in each hand, was proceeding to the porch where her washubs were located. There was a hazyard expression on the mother's face, which showed that her strength had been greatly overtaxed. The man had all necessary conveniences to make his work light, and the woman was drudging along in the same old way that women have drudged for the past 50 years. There should be a change.

Probably readers of these columns will not agree with me, but it is my opinion that writers in farm papers dwell too much on the point that it is the men who are wholly to blame for this drudgery and unhappiness. I have had considerable to do with men-

folk in my day, and I have not found them so terribly selfish and thoughtless of their wives as many people are disposed to make them.

While I do not wish to criticize unjustly, it seems to me that it is we women who should shoulder a liberal share of the blame for not having hot and cold water on tap, a vacuum cleaner, kitchen cabinet, the separator, churn and washing machine, run by power, a bathroom, electric, gas, or acetylene lighting, and other modern conveniences which are now available to make the housewife's task easier. I believe that we women have a tendency to encourage our husbands to buy another piece of land, some machinery, or to invest in something that will increase the bank account, and feel it our duty to continue doing our work in the same old way without complaint. And so long as we do not complain, it is natural for our husbands to devote their energies to making their own work easier.

Any farmer who can afford labor-saving devices to help him in his outside work, can also afford modern conveniences for the home, and it is my opinion that every time a new device is added to the farm equipment, there should be an understanding that the next labor-saver will be for the home.

We women must not forget that we are the partners of our husbands, not their slaves, and it is our duty the foundation of family happiness. Of course, it may require considerable tact to present the subject before "hubby" so that he will get our viewpoint, but by perseverance I think most men would be willing to spend a certain amount each year in obtaining these improvements which make home a good place for women to live, work, rear children, and develop a love for farm life.

Nothing Useless Is

Alice A. Ferguson, York Co., Ont.

SO I thought, when I spied a lot of metal shingle crates, heaped on a pile of old stumps and rubbish, waiting to feed the hungry thrashing engine. Just the thing I wanted for garden frames! So a bargain was made, by which I became the happy possessor of a goodly number of bottomless boxes, as like as two peas.

This is the result of my last year's experiment. I placed these boxes—having first knocked off the old slats from top and bottom—in out of the way places in the garden, so they would not be in the way of the wheel cultivator. Also, I placed them where situation or soil was not conducive to growth as a usual thing. First I dug up the earth, placed the frame—or general in row, three in a good layer of well rotted manure, and added three or four inches of good loamy earth. In three boxes I transplanted lettuce, watered daily, and at first when I could spare a sash, I covered them with it, but not so closely as I do the hot bed. In other frames I planted melons, water or musk.

My success was such that I wanted to place all of my 18 boxes this season, as early as possible. The lettuce grew space, formed splendid heads, which I kept thinning out for use, and the space filled in almost as quickly as I thinning them out. And such lettuce! Those who have tasted lettuce grown only in the open garden, know nothing of what lettuce really is, but try it grown in a cold frame or hot bed, and mild, crisp, delicious, are adjectives which can scarcely do it justice. The melons also were sufficiently successful to warrant a better sowing this year.

How many housewives buy their laundry soap by the tub? It is much more economical than buying in small quantities as you get considerably more soap and it dries out if kept for some time, making a soap of a more lasting quality.

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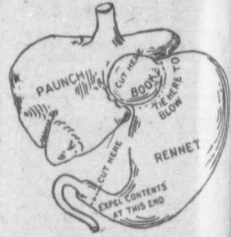
Scarcity of Rennet for Cheese Making

J. A. Buddick, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa

DURING the last 30 years, the rennet used by Canadian cheesemakers for the curdling of milk has been procured in the form of an extract prepared from calves' stomachs. The stomachs have come chiefly from continental Europe and especially from Germany. This supply is now stopped and it seems quite likely that before the war is over Canadian cheesemakers may have some difficulty in securing sufficient supplies of rennet extract to meet their requirements.

a small tub of glass or any other material, blow up the rennet as hard as possible, like a football, and tie up with a string under the tube. Where many rennets are handled it is convenient to have a pointed tube connected with air-pressure to inflate them. The long, narrow neck contains but little of the ferment and may be cut off after drying.

Hang the inflated rennets to dry in a draughty shed or a warm, dry



Before the introduction of the commercial extract of rennet the cheesemaker used to prepare his own extract by soaking the calf's stomach in water. It must be admitted, that judged by modern standards, there were very great objections to this method as the older cheesemakers will easily remember. However, in case of necessity, it would be quite practicable to revert to the old practice.

Canada's supply of rennet extract comes chiefly from a United States dairy, there being no manufacturers of this article in Canada. Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, Little Falls, N.Y., one of the principal manufacturers of rennet extracts, gives the following directions for saving and preparing calves' stomachs for this purpose:

room, but do not expose them to more heat than that of an ordinary warm room. Never hang rennet in the open, exposed to the sun.

Where a fan can be used to create draft it will help dry the rennets quickly, and the process should not take more than a week. They should not be left moist long enough to mold or putrefy, and care should be taken that they are not infested with maggots or insects after being dried and banded for shipment—i.e., they should be thoroughly dried and carefully protected from flies and other insects.

Directions

When the calf is killed, immediately cut out the rennet, leaving a portion of the third stomach (the book) attached to it.

Carefully squeeze out the contents of the rennet (consisting of coagulated milk or other partially digested food), but do not turn the rennet inside out or wash it, as that would cause a loss of part of the ferment. Rinse off any dirt from the outside (but not inside) and trim off any adhering fat.

When a sufficient number of the roughly dried rennets have accumulated, cut off the neck and let out the air; tie up the rennets in bundles of 25 or 50, and pack in cases or barrels.

Fresh Salting.—When it is not convenient to blow up and dry the rennets, they may be prepared for immediate shipment by splitting open and salting.

Squeeze out the contents of the stomach, trim off the fat, split open and cut off book and small end. Salt thoroughly on both sides, using sufficient, so that after allowing them to drain, there will still be plenty of dry salt left between the rennets. Leave them in a cool place to drain over night, then pack for shipment in a tight tub or barrel.—Agricultural Gascette.

Either of the following methods may be used for preparing the rennets for shipment.

Blowing up the Rennets.—Tie up the opening in the large end, applying the string at the narrow passage between the third stomach or book, and the rennet. Insert in the opening of the long neck at the other end

PREPARING RENNETS FOR SALTING, FLAT FINISH

RENNET SPLIT READY FOR SALTING.

TRIM HERE

RENNET SPLIT READY FOR SALTING.

TRIM HERE



Make better Winds Cheese

(Made in Canada)

RIDER AGENTS
We sell the best bicycles with all the latest improvements. We will give you a bicycle for \$10.00. It will cost you nothing. **DO NOT BUY** any other bicycle until you have seen this one. **ONE CENT** will purchase a bicycle for you. **HYSLOR BICYCLES**
Dept. 4 TORONTO



BISSELL L. ROLLERS

are all steel except the rollers. They are braced and stand all kinds of hard wear well. The bottom and all is built (The 18) anti-friction Bearings make light work. The Draw Bracket and do away with neck wear. The Axle revolves drums and there is no grinding. The Cages holding friction rollers are they're MADE OF ABLE ALL IN ONE no twisting or binding bearings on the axle. "Bissell" Roller. The Spring is reinforced DOUBLED AT THE These good features are of the advantages of sell" Roller. Many points are built into the Land Roller that "for business," that against lots of hard Ask Dept R for catalogue.

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD.
ELORA, ONT.
JNO. DEERE FLOW CO. St. Toronto, Selling Agent and Quebec.

Make it better-use Windsor Cheese salt
(Made in Canada)

RIDER AGENTS WANTED
We have the most improved
Bicycle with all latest improvements
We obtain approval to
any address in Canada without any
deposit and allow \$100.00
It will not cost you one cent if not
satisfied after using bicycle to trial.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle, pair of tires, lamp, or accessories at any price until you get our latest catalogue and learn all our special propositions. The time is now!

ONE CENT to write us a postal, be sent you free, Postpaid, by return mail. Do not wait.

HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited
Dept. 4 TORONTO, Canada



BISSELL LAND ROLLERS

are all steel except the Pole. They are braced and stayed to stand all kinds of hard work and wear well. The entire frame, bottom and all, is built of steel.

The (18) anti-friction Roller Bearings make light draught.

The Draw Bracket and low hitch do away with neck weight.

The Axle revolves with the drums and there is no squeaking or grinding.

The Cages holding the anti-friction rollers are the best yet; they're **MADE OF MALLEABLE ALL IN ONE PIECE**—no twisting or binding of the bearings on the axle of the "Bissell" Roller. The Seat Spring is reinforced and is **DOUBLED AT THE HEEL**. These good features are not all of the advantages of the "Bissell" Roller. Many more good points are built into them, making a Land Roller that is "built for business," that stands up against lots of hard work.

Ask Dept. K for free catalogue.

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD.
FLORA, ONT.

350. DEERE PLOW CO., LTD.: 77 Jarvis St. Toronto. Selling Agents for Ontario and Quebec.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Correspondence Invited

ONTARIO

NOFOLK CO., ONT.
SILCOE, April 30.—Summer temperatures prevail here for past week, little cooler at writing, but fruit, grass and clover are prematurely advanced. Very dry, with only a barley all in ground. Peas are being sown at present. Many cattle turned on grass, due to short feed. Bordeaux spray being applied in place of lime sulphur this year in N. F. O. Association to Woodhouse Farmers' Club bought Irish Cobblers cooperatively.

HEMLOCK, April 30.—The weather is very warm and dry. Rain is needed very badly. The lawns and pasture fields are looking nice and green. Stock came through winter fairly well. Dairy cows are giving a good flow of milk when well cared for. Hogs are selling at \$8; eggs, 50c; butter, 50c. Grain in very short: Wheat, \$1.30; buckwheat, \$1; oats, 75c; shorts, \$1.60 a cwt.; bran, \$1.50.—B. F. F.

The bigger the roof, the more reason for Paroid

The importance of the roofing increases with the importance and value of the building. The owners of the largest barns, railroads and manufactories use the good old reliable, ready-to-lay Neponset Paroid.

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING
(Made in Canada)

on the roof, and sides too, means more protection to your live stock and your pocket-book. Protection against leaks, repair, and that greatest danger of all—fire.

Paroid is only one of the Neponset Roofings. There is one for every roof and pocket-book. Sold by dealers everywhere. Booklet, "Repairing and Building," Free. If you do not know the Neponset Dealer in your town, write for his name. If we have no dealer, we will make you a special offer. We pay the freight.

BIRD & SON (Established 1795), 154 Heintzman Bldg., Hamilton, Ont.
Warehouses in all principal cities

HOG PROFITS

The big men in the hog business make sure that their stock gets clean food. Sanitary Hog Troughs can be flushed out often: never gets mouldy and unhealthy. Made in six sizes from best galvanized iron.

SANITARY HOG TROUGHS
Interesting prices and full information. Write to-day.

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

McCormick Haying Machines

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

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

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

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.
BRANCH HOUSES

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

A Durham County Silo.

The silo here illustrated, 35½ feet by 10 feet, was built by Mr. E. W. Tamblin, Durham Co., Ont. The first five and one-half feet are underground and of cement, the top 28 feet of hollow tile. The silo cost \$500 for tile and cement and \$276 complete. "My silo may have been expensive to build, but I am satisfied that it will be the cheapest to years from now," writes Mr. Tamblin. "It keeps snail-like with practically no freezing."

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.
ARTHUR, May 2.—We have had some nice rains that have started growth, and everything looks healthy. Seeding is in full swing. New meadows look good and fall wheat has wintered well. Grain markets have lowered; cattle, hogs and horses are on the rise. Over 50 horses were shipped from here last month, fair, and we expect more sale next fair.—D. D.

PEROUS, May 3.—We had very warm weather last week, but it has turned colder again. Had a couple of bad storms last week and heavy rains, which stopped seeding for a few days. Most farmers have some grain sowed, but more have finished. Grass is growing well. Fall wheat and new meadows are looking fine. Prices for hogs and cattle are not advancing much. Butcher is 28c; eggs, 18c.—W. A. H.

ESSEX CO., ONT.
ARNER, May 4.—The farmers are busy preparing their ground for corn, tobacco, cucumbers, beans and such crops. A number of some farmers have planted 15 to 30 acres of corn. One farmer here 15 acres of corn planted on April 20th. The weather has been a heavy rain for several weeks, and weather conditions have been very favorable for seeding and for preparation for corn. The sowing factories are not contracting this season, last season's pack being still on hand. Spring grain look well. Hogs are \$2.00. Rice demand for horses and cattle.—W. A. B.

SASKATCHEWAN
QU'APPELLE DIST., SASK.
QU'APPELLE, April 26.—Spring wheat practically all in ground and mostly up. Seeding is early this year and growth abnormal. Grasses are coming on fast and work is well forward. A good soaking rain will soon be necessary. Rather too dry for garden. Stock and horses are in good condition generally. Winter was one of the mildest on record. Cattle grazing on aftermath of stubbles came through in good trim. Feed supply is scarce and will be dear before next harvest.—B. H. C.

When Milk is High

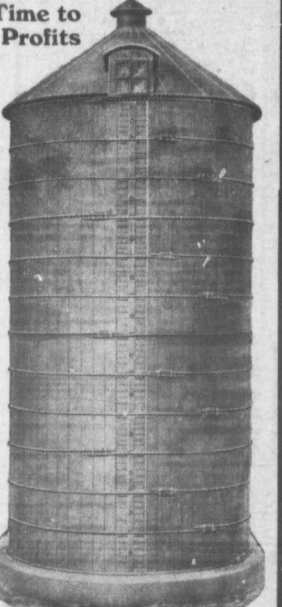
This is the Time to Make Your Profits

When the cows have been feeding on green grass all summer and the food is changed, there is a big drop in milk production unless you feed SILAGE. The Silo is not an expense because the returns for your investment are more positive than putting your savings in the local bank at 3%.

THE CHAPMAN ECONOMY SILO

is the real mortgage lifter for the farm. It is economical— Because it is better value for the price than any other silo— Because it is constructed scientifically to produce the best silage— Because it pays bigger returns in life and service.

These are the reasons— now get the proof. Send for our Special Silo Folder.



Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd.
TORONTO WINNIPEG MONTREAL CALGARY

To the Holstein Breeders of Ontario

The Tavistock Breeder's Syndicate offer for service their great Transmitting Red Bull, King Lyons Couzanna, whose 14 heifers & an average 29.19 lbs. butter and 11 of the sire in his pedigree have stood 30 lb. daughters. Breed your best cow and get a bull to head your herd. Service fee \$35.00. For extended pedigree write H. BOLLERT

HET LOO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE.
HOLSTEINS

Let us quote you prices on Heifer Calves from 4 to 6 months old, also high bred good individual Bull Calves. Dates with records from \$9.00 to \$30.00 in 7 days. We are short of cows and will price them low if taken soon. *19 lbs. or more and no horns.*

DR. L. de L. HARWOOD, Prop. GORDON H. MARRHAR, Mgr.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

TORONTO, May 13.—Prospects of good crops and good prices tend to give business a more optimistic strain. On the whole, however, the volume of business coming into our wholesale houses is considerably below last year. If the season progresses as favorably as has happened, this volume will increase and trade will assume an almost normal aspect. It is too much to expect, however, that the good times of a year ago or two years ago can be speedily restored. The Crops never looked better at this date than they do this season. Practically all grain has been seeded. Fall grains are doing well, except in limited sections, clover and grass showing exceptional crops. A review of the markets of the week shows grain steady to higher, cheese up, but butter down and live stock decidedly down on an advancing market.

WHEAT
The market is steady with all eyes turned on the growing crops. Fall wheat in Ontario looks exceptionally well. The old crop is now coming in more freely and meeting with a ready market at local mills at \$1.50 to \$1.55. There is just a chance that the crop may be yet injured by insects, and we have heard of one farmer who turned the cows into a 70-acre field of wheat which was being destroyed by worms. No. 1 Northern is quoted \$1.87; No. 2, \$1.65; No. 3, \$1.63.

MILL FEEDS
Quotations on mill feeds remain unchanged from last week. Bran, \$25 to \$27; shorts, \$24 to \$25; middling, \$23 to \$24; feed flour, \$35 to \$39. At Montreal bran is quoted \$25; shorts, \$23; middling, \$22 to \$24; mouline, \$30 to \$32.

HAY AND STRAW
Even with prospects of exceptional prices quotations for hay and straw remain firm. Toronto quotes No. 1 hay, \$17 to \$22.50; cattle, \$14 to \$15.50; and baled straw, \$7 to \$8. On the Montreal market No. 1 hay sells readily at \$20.50 to \$22; No. 2 is in better supply at \$19 to \$19.50 and No. 3, \$18 to \$18.50.

HIDES AND WOOL
Quotations are: Hides, cured, 140 to 150; part cured, 130 to 140; green, 130 to 140; salted, cured, 140 to 150; part cured, 150; seaons, 550 to \$1 each; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75 to No. 2, \$2.25 to \$1.25; sheep skins, 75 to 32.25; horse hair, \$6 to \$6 1/2 lb.

The wool market is steady. The new clip is now appearing on the market, but in small quantities. Washed, coarse, 26 to 30; fine, 32 to 35; washed rejects, 32 to 34; unwashed, coarse, 12 to 20; fine, 20 to 24.

EGGS AND POULTRY
Never before has our production been so great in Canada, at this present season. Packers are buying freely for cold storage, present consumption is on the increase, but still there are abundant supplies for all demands. The selling price for the country is 19c, with Montreal wholesalers quoting at the trade new laid in cartons, 24c to 25c; straight receipts, 25c.

POULTRY QUOTATIONS: Chickens, dressed, 75 to 30c; live, 15c to 15c; fowl, dressed, 14c to 16c; live, 10c to 11c; ducks, dressed, 16c to 18c; live, 10c to 10c; turkeys, dressed, 20c to 25c; live, 15c to 16c.

Receipts of butter increase, and value has slipped 5c to 2 1/2c in the last week. Holders are still getting 6c to 7c more than a year ago and at the decline there is a more active business and dealers feel surer of their footing than they did a few weeks ago at the higher quotations. Fresh made creamery butter is now at 33 1/2c to 35c f.o.b. In smaller lots the price rules at 30c to 29c. The make in Eastern Canada is well up to normal and in Western Canada a record season is anticipated at all creameries. On the whole, the real market fresh made creamery prices are quoted 32c to 34c; solids, 28c to 30c; dairy prints, 5c to 5c and bakers, 25c to 25c.

In spite of the constant warnings of ex-

ports that prices must decline, the market of the last week's trading has been an advance to new high prices. In Brockville, for instance, cheese brought 17 1/2c, butter 21 1/2c. A high price was established at 19c to 20c. A high price was also established at 19c to 20c. A high price was also established at 19c to 20c. A high price was also established at 19c to 20c.

HORNS
Agents of the Imperial Government are now present on the Toronto market and inspecting arrivals with a view to prohibiting export of horns and horns. The best class of comminutaria horns are also in demand. Army remnants are also in demand. Quota's light horns are heavy. Heavy dairy and some 1,200 lbs. and up, \$13 to \$20; light draft, young and sound, \$9 to \$10; heavy, \$10 to \$12; farm outfit, \$10 to \$15; service, \$10 to \$12; \$10 to \$12; good workers \$12 and up.

LIVE STOCK
We have had another banner week for the shipper and prices have taken a higher turn. On the Toronto market, the head of cattle were received on the open market at 17c to 18c, and they were all taken at that price. The market remains steady during the rest of the week with more money in circulation. The market was cleaned up at prices below \$10.00. The market is improving. It is interesting to hear farmers to hold if the market is not better than the present.

A writer in the Toronto Globe states that in France the sheep and goats are being slaughtered for their skins with a view to securing cheaper meat from Canada for importing to France. Private buyers in France have been in touch with Toronto live stock commission men with the same end in view. The country is being drained dry of live stock by the demand for skins purposes. It is not true that Canada will be an important source of new herds for European countries. The writer in the Globe states and the ultimate outlook for the live stock farmer is that his live stock is certainly good.

CHOICE MILK COWS ARE IN DEMAND
Continued small offerings have resulted in the demand for average purposes. The market was not so bad, but good cows were not so abundant. The market was lower grades, \$16 to \$20.75. Local cows are being bought at \$17 to \$18.50. The market is improving. It is interesting to hear farmers to hold if the market is not better than the present.

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The Brockville Club Sale

Brockville Leads—others can only follow.

DO YOU KNOW
THAT the first cow officially tested in Canada was in the Brockville section.
That the only cow in Canada that ever won a dairy test three years in succession was owned in Brockville section.
That the first 100 lb. cow in Canada was owned in the Brockville section.

THAT the highest priced cow ever sold in Canada was sold in the Brockville section.
That Rag Apple Korodyk 8th, the highest priced bull ever sold at public auction, was owned in the Brockville section.
That Brockville section has either bred or developed more 100 lb. cows and 30 lb. cows than any other section in Canada—despite statements to the contrary.

THAT the only 35 lb. cow in Canada was bred and developed in the Brockville section.
That at the present time, practically all the Champion O. Merit cows are owned in the Brockville section.
That the Brockville District Holstein Breeders' Club are holding a consignment sale at Brockville, on May 27th, where descendants and all the offspring of those cattle that made Brockville famous will be sold to the highest bidder.

60 HEAD Watch FARM AND DAIRY for Further Announcements and arrange to attend the Big Sale **MAY 27**

DAIRY BOOK
Cowansville, May 13
butter sold at 20c last
to 25c. Brockville,
creamery butter at
last year.
London, May 1—40
of which 50 were
sold from 15
Slipway. May 1
made at 17c.
Crested-billed Merganser
brought 75c.
Toronto, May 6
brought 175c.
Vankeke Hill, May 5
London, May 13
Kingston, May 6—
111 bushels of
at 17c and
75c.

THE LIPPS

THE 46 head of pure sold at the Toronto market and
Stratfordville, Ontario
under the grand total
age price of about 2
11 males sold for 6
\$20 each. Mr. Lipps
is entering a cow
penned around a
out the sale, bidding
and looking for
of in less than three
the animal and the
the clerk could have
purchases. The high
Belgian Dairies
and a calf seven
years and four mon
butter. This cow was
and looked for
freshening. For some
and the animal and
Mr. Holby purchased
at the sale. P. H.
and the animal and
Jefferson, took home
the cow and calf
Jefferson, Ont. Some
was as follows:
Oryon De Col, 5
saga Cynthia, 250
saga, 250
Prince Mauleon, 250
New Mauleon, 250
calf, 250. Fred Sider
May De Col, \$300. J. W.
Forest Ridge Stock
A. Farwell; Madolyn
2nd, 250, P. B. Bobb
Forest Ridge, 250, J.
Ridge Sage Oryon, 250
Forest Ridge, 250. The
K. W. E. Burnaby; J.
Inka, 250. Dr. A. J.
Fred Sider, 250. J.
Edna Yoman De Col,
Forest Ridge, 250. J.
Hedley King Payne
Indeay, 250. A. J.
Sena Yarns, 250. J.
Forest Ridge Sage O
Jennie Mercedes Hart
Crested-billed Merg
Forest Ridge, 250. J.
Sena Yarns, 250. J.
Forest Ridge, 250. J.
Inka, 250. Dr. A. J.
Fred Sider, 250. J.

THE BREED OF

EDITOR, Farm and
are excited that miss
Farm and Dairy on a
cow should be made
and special attraction
sold of usefulness to
own breed. No one sh
the best cow in the
they have ever owned
of the Holstein or Ger
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much more accurate.
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the dairy cow. The
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to be bred.
Mature Class: Murm
150 lbs. (Glenwood)
Holstein, 1650 lbs. (E
Senior Four-Year-Old
270 lbs. (Glenwood)
53 lbs. (Hale).
Junior Four-Year-Old
Holstein, 1600 lbs.
Senior Three-Year-Old
Farm Survey, 510 lbs.
Veld Kordyuk, Holstei
Junior Three-Year-Old
Senior Two-Year-Old
Evelyn, 255 lbs. Ju
Junior Two-Year-Old

DAIRY BOARD SALES

Cornwallis, May 1-414 packages cream butter sold at 97 1/2 to 98, against 1910 to 1914 last year.

THE LIPSIT SALE

THE 48 head of pure-bred Holstein cattle sold at the Grand Hotel, Brock, P. E. I., Stratfordville, Ont., on May 4th, realized the highest price of \$175.00 or an average price of about \$170.00.

Selling Holsteins by Mail

Scotland, Ont., April 6, 1915. Dear Sirs-Enclosed please find postal notes in payment of your account rendered. Pleased to state that the 1000 lbs. of butter was received.

Respectfully yours, J. H. Taylor & Son. FARM AND DAIRY is able to secure for you the best of all breeders, identically the same results.

SEED POTATOES

Early Eureka, \$1.25 per bag. MILTON TAMBLYN, ORONO, ONT.

14-day record, 47 lbs. butter, M. L. Halsey, 35.00 lbs. fat. 5.29 lbs. milk. 3.14 lbs. milk. 4. Netherland Colantha De Kol, 15274, 32 lbs. butter, 1.044 lbs. milk, 31.23 lbs. fat, 21.26 lbs. butter, J. M. Van Patter & Sons.

GUERNSEY BULLS

A few choice young animals for sale. Best Originating Signs for hatching. Write for prices.

SEED POTATOES

Early Eureka, \$1.25 per bag. MILTON TAMBLYN, ORONO, ONT.

Burnside Ayrshires

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

KORNGOLD IMPROVED ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

Young Bows to farrow in April and May. Young Bows and Bows, three months old. Will book orders for younger stock.

BULLS FOR SALE

1.-Nearly 2 yrs. old, nicely marked. 21 for service. Dam, Fawn, Parnell, Korydye. No. 1548, 73 lbs. milk, 29.7, the butter in 7 days.

CEGAR DALE HOLSTEINS

One bull, 9 mos. whose dam at 2 years gave 1540 lbs. milk, test 3.55, and gave 21.5 lbs. fat in her eleven months on poor grass.

FOR SALE

1. Holstein Bull, born July 17th, 1914. Cow mostly blue, and candy. 2914 dam gave 23.00 lbs. of milk in 7 years, 106 lbs. milk.

LOW BANKS FARM, KENMORE

Offers ONE BULL CALF, a grandson of "Pontiac Korydye," from a 23th. dam - a great milk producer.

THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

All closely related to the R.O.P. 5-yr. Calemarty 2nd-5274 lbs. milk and 94 lbs. old champion heifer.

DAISY GRACE DE KOL

World's Champion for Four Year Old, 21,719 lbs. milk, 1113 lbs. butter.

Bar Metal Roofing Fire, Lightning Rust and Storm Proof Durable and Ornamental Let us know the size of your roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited MANUFACTURERS TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

LARGE Improved Yorkshire Boars and Bows from 8 weeks to 8 months old, sows in pair. Prices reasonable. Write B. J. DAVIS - WOODSTOCK, ONT. L. D. PHORE

KORNGOLD IMPROVED ENGLISH YORKSHIRES Young Bows to farrow in April and May. Young Bows and Bows, three months old. Will book orders for younger stock.

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LAKEVIEW STOCK FARMS, BRONTE Breeders of High Class Holsteins, offer for sale Choice Young Stock of both sexes. F. F. OSLER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

Lyndale Holsteins Will contribute to Brood-Sire District Herd Breeder's Grant-in-Aid Sale, May 27th-28th, at A. B. O. and M. S. Hook. Present offering 1 young bull, 1 son of J. T. Wright, Aris and Canada, and out of high record cow. BROWN BROS. LYN. ONT.

SIR LYONS HENGERVELD SEGIS Bulls and Heifer Calves from this Great Sire - write FOR SALE WILM SCATTERD, Ont. WILMATERDA, P.O., Ont.

There is room enough for all breeds the Jersey breeders will do well to excel the other and leave the other breeds of dairies and ages. The 25 farmers in this county are the best of the Holstein breed.

In the case of Funderme Mutual Pays, the best of the Holstein breed. The Jersey breeders will do well to excel the other and leave the other breeds of dairies and ages.

A STRAIN OF HEAVY MILKERS

THE blood of Daisy Pauline Pietriejo appeared carried with it the ability to make big records. Daisy was bred and raised by Mr. R. H. Hagerman, of Harold, Ont. In one year, she made 33,667 lbs. milk and over 1,800 lbs. butter.

THE BREED OF CHAMPIONS

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.-It is unfortunate that misstatements such as are credited to E. A. Grombacher in Farm and Dairy on the subject of the Jersey cow should be made. Each breed has its own special attractions and each is a field of usefulness to fulfil peculiar to its own breed.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS FROM APRIL 1 TO APRIL 30, 1915

(Continued from last week) Senior Four-Year Class 1. Daisy Pietriejo Korydye 2nd, 19775, 47 lbs. fat, 58.1 lbs. milk, 31.23 lbs. fat, 21.26 lbs. butter, J. M. Van Patter & Sons.

Senior Three-Year-Old Class

1. Daisy Pietriejo Korydye 2nd, 19775, 47 lbs. fat, 58.1 lbs. milk, 31.23 lbs. fat, 21.26 lbs. butter, J. M. Van Patter & Sons.

Senior Two-Year-Old Class

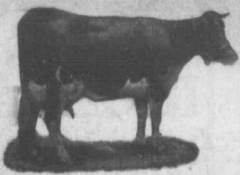
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Senior One-Year-Old Class

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Junior Two-Year-Old Class

1. Daisy Pietriejo Korydye 2nd, 19775, 47 lbs. fat, 58.1 lbs. milk, 31.23 lbs. fat, 21.26 lbs. butter, J. M. Van Patter & Sons.



Avondale Farm's First Public Sale

Over 50 Head of PURE BRED HOLSTEINS



We promised some months ago to make this Canada's Greatest Sale. Look over this list, and you won't need to ask if we are carrying this out.

Because we are putting in:

BELLE MODEL JOHANNA 2nd, with 37.01 lbs. butter 7 days, 148 lbs. 30 days, and she has a daughter 38 months old, with 33.60 lbs. butter.

PIETJE PAULINE HENGERVELD, 31.76 lbs. 3-yr.-old.

BROOKLAND'S KORNDYKE WAYNE, another 30 lb. cow.

BELLE TENSEN, a great show cow and another great record.

SIX DAUGHTERS OF PRINCE HENGERVELD PIETJE, our former herd bull, the **ONLY BULL** in the world who has **three 3-yr.-old daughters** over 33 lbs. and the least 31.76; three offered have 31.76, 29.4, and 24 lbs. as 3-yr.-olds.

THREE JUNIOR 2-yr.-old 19 lb. daughters of **KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA**, one of Canada's greatest bulls; whose

daughters just beginning to be tested. Several other daughters also will be put in.

Many others from 23 to 25 lb. cows.

Because we are also putting in our great bull **KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA**, son of King of the Pontiacs, and Pontiac Artis (31.71 butter). This breeding needs no comment.

AVONDALE PONTIAC ECHO, son of our Pontiac bull, and the great **May Echo Sylvia**, 56.33 in 7 and 148 in 30 days, best day's milk 131 lbs., 7 days, 375 lbs. She is still in test and has averaged over 120 lbs. a day for over 40 days.

Has this list ever been equalled, not to mention **THIRTY** other perfect young animals? Come and see them.

Also a Limited Number of fine Young Bulls will be sold, from Dams with records up to 25 lbs.

MAY 26th, at AVONDALE FARM, at 11.30 o'clock

One mile from Brockville. Refreshments served at the grounds. CATALOGUES ready May 1st.

A. C. HARDY - Proprietor



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Horses, Cows,

Hogs and Sheep

Pratt's Healing

Ointment (for Man

or Beast), 25c-50c.

Pratt's Worm

Powder, 50c.

Pratt's Veterinary

Colic Remedy,

50c-1.00.

Pratt's Liniment

50c-50c-91.00.

Pratt's Disinfectant

and Pink Eye

Remedy, 50c.

Pratt's Animal

Regulator, 50c. to

\$2.50.

Pratt's Dip and

Disinfectant, \$1.50.

Pratt's Healing

Powder, 25c.

Pratt's Hoars-

ness, Cough and Cold

Remedy, 50c-91.00.

Pratt's Fly Chase,

50c-91.00.

Pratt's Bug Oint-

ment (for Cows),

50c-50c.

Pratt's Spavin

Remedy, 50c-91.00.

Pratt's Spavin

Paste, 50c.

Pratt's Cow Tonic,

50c. to \$1.50.

Pratt's Calf Tonic,

50c. to \$2.50.

"Earned \$65.00 on a single horse"

That's what an enthusiastic user of Pratt's Animal Regulator wrote in regard to a run down mare that he bought for \$135 and fed Pratt's to such good effect that he refused an offer of \$200 for her. Nearly every day we hear of splendid results being constantly obtained through the systematic use of

Pratt's Animal Regulator

Nothing brings an animal around in quicker time and so improves its looks and spirit. HORSES gain in wind and staying power, COWS give more and richer milk, HOGS relish their feed and fatten quickly. Any time you're disappointed our dealer in your town stands ready to hand back your money.

25-lb. pail, \$2.50, also in packages at 50c. and \$1.00.

It is always advisable to keep **PRATT'S VETERINARY COLIC REMEDY** on hand in case of emergency. Refer to list given here for full line of Guaranteed Preparations for Horses, Cows, Sheep and Hogs. Your money back if not satisfied.

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write your name and address on the margin and mail with 10c. (stamps or clipper) and receive a copy of "Pratt's Pointers on Cows, Hogs and Sheep," 172 pages, or "Pratt's Pointers on Horses," 183 pages, both books for 20c.

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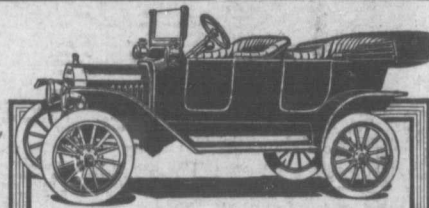
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