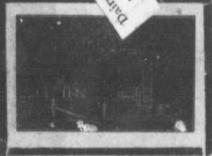


FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Dairy and Cattle Shows
Canadian Dairy
1915



DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Peterboro, Ont., April 1, 1915



"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE"

ISSUED EACH WEEK

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

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

The Recognized Organ of Dairying in Canada.

Vol. XXXIV

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 1, 1915

No. 13

Suggestions for Intending Horse Buyers

Some of the "Tricks of the Trade" Exposed. Suggestions to follow in Examining the Horse you Fancy.

MOST salesmen try to present their goods in such a manner as will ensure their disposal to the greatest advantage, and horse dealers are not wanting in this respect. This is as should be, but no dealer has the right to sell horses through the employment of illegitimate or fraudulent means. Like others, the horse dealer's business has its full quota of undesirable. These comprise those unscrupulous persons called "horse-gyps," whose dishonorable methods are so largely responsible for the conception of horse dealers as a class, through their deception and treacherous dealings an honorable, occupation has been brought to almost universal disfavor and disrepute.

The "two days' trial allowed by reliable dealers is as a rule ignored by the "gyp"; the buyer has paid for the horse and it is his. A wooden peg driven from the rear between the upper incisor teeth of a cribber, spreads them and produces soreness, thus temporarily preventing the vice. Cotton plugs may be inserted in the ears of horses easily frightened by noises. A sponge placed high in a nostril may stop a nasal discharge long enough to sell the horse. The blistering of an area just below a noticeable swelling on a hock makes the part appear smooth for a while renders the original swelling invisible. The most elementary procedure commands the buyer to beware of such frauds and himself of all the special knowledge he possesses in the judgment of horses, if he wishes to deal with this class.

Examining a Horse

The majority of horses are bought originally from private parties, under circumstances which impose the responsibility for their selection upon the buyer. Thrown upon his own resources the buyer must be thorough systematic in his examination of the horse submitted for his acceptance. The horse is subject to some conditions and diseases most apparent when he is "cold" and in his

under the stress of exercise and exertion he may be warmed out of his defects so as to make them only noticeable to the average observer. Therefore, the horse should be seen in the stall and gone over very particular. His standing position, dispositions, intelligence, or unsoundness are here especially noticeable. Cribbers, vices, tail rubbers, and stall-post kickers show their tricks in no other place as well. Observe fully any marks on the manger or within the stall which may suggest vices, habits, or tricks,

also the manner in which the horse is turned around or how readily and easily he is backed from the stall.

As a Horse Stands

Have him stood at the halter on level ground or floor in good daylight and make a thorough examination of the horse, paying particular attention to his eyes, wind, feet and limbs. Some-



Some Fine Canadian Bred Clydesdales.

This group bear testimony to the influence of a good sire. They are the property of John E. White, Huntington Co., Que. And, by-the-way, horses of this class may be reared with profit even in times of depression. A thing may be learned from the way the horse stands, that is, his natural attitude, hence while in this position he should be viewed from every angle. He should be made to stand up, and while in this position notice if he bears his weight firmly and squarely on all four feet, not resting or favoring in the slightest a weak limb or tender foot.

Test each foot in all of its parts, noticing if



Good Working Teams Like These Are a Constant Source of Satisfaction.

Many farmers, as the busy season approaches, will have to buy an extra team or a horse to make up a team. The suggestions of the article adjoining may prove invaluable in purchasing of an unknown dealer. The writer lets in upon the "tricks" of the unscrupulous horse dealer.

any part of the hoof is tender to touch, to light tapping or reasonable pressure. It is preferable but not always practicable to examine horses with feet unshod. When pairs are shown notice if both horses are shoe alike, or if shoes have been altered in some manner to equalize their heights,

or weighted to increase the flexion of knees and hocks.

Examine in turn the horse's poll, ears, eyes, nostrils, lips, teeth, tongue, neck, mane, shoulders, withers, back, loins, croup, tail, genitals, limbs and feet. On horses of solid color areas of white hairs frequently mark the site of previous galls or other injuries, as, for instance, those so often noticed in the region of the withers due to misfitting harness or saddle. Grey hairs upon the upper part of the head and about the eyes frequently indicate age.

Horses with sound, properly shod feet, whose natural standing position is correct, are not likely to interfere, forge, go lame, or give similar trouble. Horses which stand squarely on their legs go in a straight line, while those that are toed out or "splay footed" are liable to interfere from the fact that their feet are carried in a circle inward and forward in the stride. The reverse is true of a wide-fronted horse, which stands toed in; the piddle or wing by virtue of their feet being carried outward and forward.

When walked, trotted, ridden or driven, view the horse from the rear as he leaves you, from in front as he approaches you, and from the side as he passes. Making a horse stand in the camped position, that is, stretched out in front and behind, tends to level his back and croup, and straightens his legs. Standing him uphill greatly improves his general appearance. A clever groom or other attendant in leading, riding or driving

a horse may pull his head to one side to hide some slight lameness or in other ways so manage him as to render some fault, vice, habit, whim or serious defect unnoticeable to a careless observer.

Have a Veterinarian

Concerning navicular disease, spavin, quitter, broken wind, bad eyes, etc., or any condition likely to interfere with the horse's future usefulness, the advice of a veterinarian should be sought. A horse is sound provided there be not a partial or total loss of function, preventing or likely to prevent him from performing the ordinary duties of his class. We can hardly expect to find such soundness as perfection of animal form and health of body, for an absolutely sound horse is very rare, but every horse said to be sound should be able to see and hear clearly and possess good wind.—P. B.

"A stitch in time saves nine." The harness should all be in good shape for the spring work, which has already started in some sections.

The Feeding of Dairy Test Champions

Rations Consumed by Roxie Posch and Miss La Honda when under Test

"THESE are great cows, Jack, great cows!"

The speaker stepped this way and that way to examine all the points of Roxie Posch and her stall mate. The card above Roxie told all who cared to read that she was champion producer of the Winter Fair Dairy Test for 1912. "I'd like to know how she was fed," he added.

"If you knew that, you wouldn't think so much of the cow," remarked his companion testily. "They eat their heads off, cows like that. I'd like to know just how many bushels of grain a day that cow gets. I'll bet you her owner wouldn't tell us."

Here were two men, whose conversation we overheard at the last Winter Fair at Guelph, taking exactly opposite views as to the value of high-producing cows, and yet both curious to know something about their feeding. It occurred to us that many of Our Folks might be asking themselves the same question. Accordingly, we decided to interview Mr. Cherry and see if he would reveal some of the feeding secrets that speaker No. 2 had been so positive were not for publication. We also asked Mr. Cherry for information on other points that might have interested the reader, apart from the milk breeding of the animal.

High Condition Not An Essential

"Most people are carried away with the idea that a cow to be in a condition to win a grand championship at a Dairy Test must necessarily be given a long period of rest before freshening and that she must also be in a condition akin to Christmas beef," remarked Mr. Cherry. "Now there is Roxie Posch. As you see, she made 253.6 pounds of milk, testing 3.6, in the three days. Yet she was not dry on October 7th. She freshened on November 22nd. Six weeks' rest was all she had. Feeding? Why, yes. She was turned to pasture on June 1st, and received no grain nor ensilage thereafter until stabled permanently about October 15th. She was then fed 30 pounds of silage morning and evening, with the addition of three pounds of oil cake, four pounds chopped oats, two pounds of bran, and a few mangels. At noon she had a forkful of hay only. About a week or 10 days before freshening I cut out the oat chop and bran, and gave her one and one-half pounds of oil meal night and morning on her ensilage. That's what she got, with the addition of a little bran until she came to her milk."

"And what about her feeding during the actual test?" we inquired. "The last three days."

"Two pounds gluten feed, one and one-half pounds oil meal, two pounds oat chop, one pound cottonseed, and one-half pound of bran. In all seven pounds," narrated Mr. Cherry. "Then there was 25 pounds of red table beets, with a pinch of salt. This feed was given her while she was being milked, three times daily. Then morning and evening I have been giving her about 10 pounds of ensilage at a feed, and at all times access to all the good, well-cured, first cutting alfalfa hay she cares to eat, and that is no small quantity, as you can see."

"Of course," added Mr. Cherry, "the same care might be given many cows with nothing like the same results. Roxie has great constitution and capacity. She weighs 1,610 pounds in milking form."

The Feeding at Ottawa

Mr. Cherry was even more successful in the Dairy Test at Ottawa the following month than he had been at Guelph. Again we asked him for his feeding ration.

"Princess Abbecker Cubana, my four-year-old, was fed much the same rations as Roxie, except

that she got only 18 pounds of meal a day, as compared with Roxie's 21, and was fed mangels and turnips, instead of red beets. My three-year-old, Mercedes Lady Mechthilde, the grand champion, was fed much the same as was Roxie before freshening. She had nearly two months' rest previous to freshening. As she was very fresh while the test was on, I gave her only a



How Many Cows Would These Feed?

These silos are on the farm of Mr. Chas. McFarland, of Texas. An idea of the extent of feeding operations on this farm may be gained from the capacity of Mr. McFarland's silos—800 and 1,500 tons each. —Photo courtesy Silver Manufacturing Company.

slight ration of bran and a little oil meal with plenty of roots and alfalfa hay."

"My cows, as seen at the fairs, are in no better fleshing than the average of the ones that I have at home," concluded Mr. Cherry. "They derive their condition from the good pastures and choice alfalfa grown in Old Haldimand, the banner alfalfa county of Ontario." Cherry always gets in a good word for his own county.

The grand champion cows at both Ottawa and Guelph are supposed to have broken any similar

record previously made in the world. But the winter of 1914-15 was an unusual one for record breaking, and the world's record was broken a third time and a new one established by Miss La Honda, the grand and good cow owned by Samuel Dickie & Sons, Central Onslow, N. S. The most enthusiastic Holstein member of the firm, Mr. Arthur Dickie, recently attended the annual meeting of the association in Toronto, and being a boyhood friend of one of the editors of Farm and Dairy, we felt at liberty to ask him, too, for some of his feeding "secrets."

The ration of Miss La Honda we have about it," responded Mr. Dickie. "We have any secrets, when it comes to our feeding methods. During the three days of the test Miss La Honda was fed 90 to 100 pounds of turnips, four pounds cottonseed, three pounds oil meal, five pounds oat chop, five to six pounds of bran, two pounds of middlings, and as much good mixed hay as she cared to eat. You will notice that this ration comprises a lot of heavy grain feed. This could be fed safely, because Miss La Honda was eating so many roots. We first fed her the meal, then the roots, and then the hay. We fed three times a day, as we milked her three times during the test. At home, when milking four times a day, we divided her ration into five feeds."

We asked for additional information. Said Mr. Dickie, "Miss La Honda was dry nine or 10 weeks previous to freshening. She calved the first of October on pasture. At the time she was getting bran and a little oats and oil meal, a few pounds a day. About five pounds, I should say. She was on good marsh pasture. After she calved we gave her all the turnip tops she would eat and what meal she would eat along with them. Here again we could feed almost any quantity of meal and consider it safe because of the turnip tops. We always watched her closely to see that she didn't get more than she would clean rapidly. She seemed to prefer the turnips and alfalfa."

The majority of breeders who are making good records with their cattle, we have found, are just as frank in giving their feeding methods as Mr. Cherry or Mr. Dickie. Finally, does it pay to feed twenty or more pounds of grain a day seemingly heavy feeding, but when a cow is capable of paying 80 to 100 pounds or more of milk a day doesn't she pay for it? A little arithmetic computation will show that the returns on a profit side are altogether satisfactory.

The Why of a Stand of Clover

The Quantity of Seed Influences Largely the Crop Yield

THE bay crop has been light for the last two years. It seemed almost impossible to get a catch of clover. I notice that my neighbors who make a practice of seeding down often seem to have better luck than the majority of us. But a few years ago I came to the conclusion that this seeding was, in a large degree, the cause of light clover crops.

I had purchased a new seeder. Setting the grass seed attachment for what I thought was my usual rate, I started sowing in a five acre field. But before I had the field half finished I ran out of grass seed. I got some more and changed the drill. I made sure this time that it was sowing at the rate of 10 lbs. The seed was red clover and timothy, half and half.

A Victory For Heavy Seeding

The next year the difference between the two parts of the field was remarkable. Where the clover had been seeded thickly there was a good stand. The clover plants grew thick and fine. On the other side of the field there was an occasional coarse clover plant and a thin seeding

of timothy. I have forgotten the number of loads, but when having time came the thick seeded part gave fully three times the amount of hay yielded by the thinly seeded portion. While visiting a friend in another county, I chanced to call on a German farmer noted for his ability to grow great crops of clover. During the course of conversation my friend asked, "Is it in your always get a catch of clover, no matter how unfavorable the season, when the rest of the farm fails?"

"It's like this," was the answer. "You sower a clover seed here and there, and say 'bless that clover seed.' I open my seeder as I can and really give the Almighty a chance." —Harry M. Stevenson, Renfrew Co., Ont.

We want to-day greater executive ability among the men in agricultural production. It is very well to talk about hiring men but it is good ability to make money out of the laborer employ. Let us study the financial side of the farm. —Nelson Montgith, Perth Co., Ont.

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Successful Growers Write on Small Fruit Culture

The Production of Gooseberries

L. B. Henry, B.S.A., Lincoln Co., Ont.

ONE difficulty in growing gooseberries is to bring them to maturity without having them become slightly scalded. A few hours' exposure to a very hot sun will scald them very badly, causing the skin to become tough and destroying the flavor of the berry. I remember three years ago we lost quite a quantity of fruit which was exposed in this way.

They can be grown in an orchard with very little extra work, as they can be cultivated lengthwise when the orchard is worked and a one-horse cultivator can be used crosswise. Two bushes can be planted between the trees in the row. Spraying can be done easily and the picking of them is more of a pleasure than being picked and pricked to small bits in the sun. Our Whitesmith patch under the trees averaged six quarts to the bush, while the other one which is in the sun averaged three quarts.

Cultivate Shallow and Frequent

Gooseberries require the same cultivation as the currant. It is important that it should be shallow and frequent. Some people use a mulch system, claiming that they can obtain good results and also prevent mildew to a large extent. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for 20 years. The mulch, which is usually straw, should be at least six inches deep and may be thrown on the bushes in winter and placed in the spaces in the early spring. It conserves moisture, prevents weeds and keeps the fruit clean. Its chief advantage is the prevention of mildew, but this use has largely disappeared on account of improved methods in spraying.

Gooseberries bear on two-year-old wood—and canes should not be allowed to remain after they are five years old. The young bushes do not require much pruning for the first three years, except to cut back about half the new growth each year. This encourages the development of fruit spurs all along the branch instead of having them situated mostly at the ends. Low branches and those which have been injured should be removed as well as superfluous new wood.

Prune For the Future

When pruning we have to keep in mind that the bearing canes or branches will not last for ever, so young shoots should be saved to take their places. For English varieties leave five or six bearing branches and as many more young shoots. More branches may be left in an American variety on account of their smaller size.

The idea of thinning out the bush to admit sunlight is altogether wrong, as the crop may be severely injured by the hot rays of the sun.

Our Fruit Garden

J. H. Stewart, Oxford Co., Ont.

OUR fruit garden is now four years old, and our farm being one of the few in the neighborhood without any orchard, we have to depend on it entirely for home-grown fruit. We now have fresh fruit from spring to fall and abundance of canned fruit all winter, and it all comes from a little plot of ground at the side of the house, not more than one-eighth of an acre in extent.

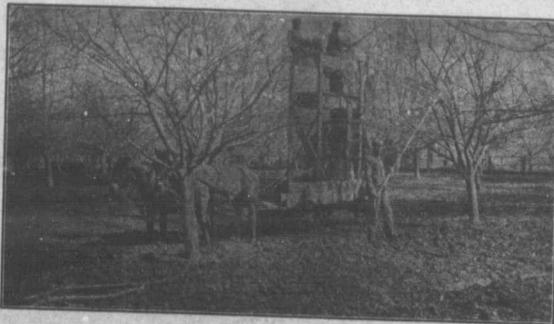
The luscious strawberry holds first place in our estimation, and about one-half of all the space in our fruit garden is devoted to this crop. The strawberry patch is divided into three plots. Each fall we plow up the three-year-old plot and reset with strawberries the following spring. We follow the matted row system, setting the plants



"Growing Things."

15 inches apart in rows four feet apart. The only training that the runners get is in cultivating; we always cultivate the same way. We grow three varieties, a very early, a medium, and a very late variety, thus extending the strawberry season as far as possible.

The other half of the garden is in bush fruits. We have six white, six red, and 12 black currant bushes, the latter used for winter canning. The product of our 12 gooseberry bushes is now very much appreciated when the bushes themselves are buried in the snow. All of these are set six feet apart each way. An assortment of raspberries, blackberries, and thimbleberries occupy



One Stage in the Production of Apples That Won Over All America.

The sweepstakes award at the Rochester Fruit Show for the choicest three boxes of apples grown in America was awarded to W. L. Hamilton, Collingwood, Ont. This season in Mr. Hamilton's orchard shows that he did not win because of expensive equipment; he is using a barrel spray pump with a home-made nozzle. He says that the job was done well.

the rest of the space in rows six feet apart.

I am not a specialized fruit man. I am a busy dairy farmer. Accordingly, our system in the fruit garden is designed to reduce labor to a

(Concluded on page 7)

Culture of Raspberries and Strawberries

Jos. Frappe, Hastings Co., Ont.

TO make a success of growing small fruits one should not do things simply because others do. There should be a good clear reason back of everything. The more thought and intelligent workmanship one puts into any work, the more pleasant and agreeable it becomes; and this is abundantly proved in the culture of berries. There is a pleasure in the great windrows of luscious fruits, the work is light and agreeable, and the profits to the painstaking are often large.

For the little care and work that are required, no farm house or even village home with a small garden should be without an abundance of the most wholesome, delightful and fragrant of foods—the delicious strawberry and raspberry. They are far better than medicine, for with ripe fruit in the home, sickness often becomes a stranger. The little toil required in setting out, caring for, and picking is repaid a hundredfold in health and happiness.

Good Soil Essential

It is better to have the soil for strawberries rich with some good fertilizer, as barnyard manure. On poor soil the same amount of work is required, with only a quarter the crop.

If the ground has been cleaned by a summer fallow or some hoed crop, such as potatoes, it will save a good deal of labor. Weeds grow fast in strawberries. The ground must be well drained. Berry plants "cannot stand wet feet." A place well sheltered so that snow is likely to remain long on the ground is favorable.

For ordinary cultivation the plants are set out in rows four feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. Some place the rows as closely as three feet, and if they are kept narrow enough by trimming the ends of the runners the plan is good. But it is never wise to have the rows too wide or matted, as besides giving weak plants it interferes with the picking.

Planting on a Small Scale

For a small patch dig small holes with a hoe, make a small cone-shaped mound in the centre of each, and over this place the plants, letting the roots hang around the cone, but deep. Then cover and pack tightly. This enables the moisture to rise by capillary action. Lastly cover with a loose layer of earth. This keeps the moisture from escaping.

Avoid planting too deep, or too shallow. Large patches may be set out by using a spade, trowel, or better a dibble. An opening is made, the plant inserted the proper depth, the roots shaken well out, and then the earth is pressed tightly against it with the hand or foot.

In the spring after the leaves are nicely started I go through and trim off the ends of the branches, cutting off a third or a quarter of the length, and removing dead wood. The remainder will do much better if this is done.

Directions given for the strawberry are also applicable for the raspberry. Land sloping gently to the north is favorable to the raspberry, as the changes of temperature are not so sudden. Plants are generally set in rows six feet apart and three feet apart in the row.

Costs less than repairing

A SET of Giant traces at \$4.00 means that you can outfit your heavy teams and save extra \$12.00 per team. It would cost more to repair one old set of leather traces.

Can't Get More Strength
You never saw anything stronger in leather than you get in these Giant traces. You never saw a longer 7/8 inch hard tested rope with malleable ends and welded steel chains. Remember the price—\$4.00 (all charges paid). You can fit out four teams for the retail price of one. (West of Port William price is \$4.50 prepaid).

Whole Draught for \$11.00
That includes collar or hook harness. Harness straps—wide leather plow pads. Belly bands and billets—and

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\$4.00 Per Set (4)

(\$4.50 West of Ft. William) G. Griffith & Son, 76 Waterway St., Stratford, your Harness.



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A Peter Hamilton Cultivator will properly work your soil into a perfect seedbed. It is designed to go over every inch of the ground and till to an even depth. There are several groups of teeth attached to separate frames. Sections are of heavy extra-strength steel. Teeth are amply reinforced and will not go out of action under hard usage. The whole implement is light draft—no neck-weight falls on the horses. There are other good features that, when seen, will decide you in favor of a

Peter Hamilton Cultivator

Sold by all Jolin Deere Plow Co. Dealers

The Peter Hamilton Company, Limited PETERBOROUGH, ONT.



Bristles

Winter hogs down with rheumatism are a poor compliment to the wisdom of their feeder.

The majority of the hogs in the country are fattened in a very few months of the year. Why not have hogs to sell when the neighbors have hogs to feed? The market is then at the top.

Palatability in the hog's ration is quite as important as a proper balance of nutrients. The hog eats food because it is palatable, not because its scientific ration is correct.

The profitable hog is the one forced right along and marketed when it reaches a weight of 180 to 200 pounds. The younger the hog the more efficient use does it make of its food.

The Western Farmer recommends 10 to 15 drops of belladonna twice a day in milk as an almost sure cure for thumps. Give little solid food, relying principally on a milk diet. Keep the animal warm and comfortable, and allow room for exercise.

A weaning method followed by some of our best pig men is to remove first the two strongest pigs in the litter, in a few days another pair, and so on until the litter is weaned. This method allows the milk flow of the sow to decrease gradually, and it also gives the weaker members of the litter, which need the milk most, the best opportunity to develop on it.

Pigs Need Exercise

By H. W. L.

Pigs and fat are always associated. Exercise and fat, even in men, seldom go together. Now, fat is what we desire in hogs. Perhaps this explains why less provision is made for exercising the hogs than for any other penalty that Canadian farmers pay for this neglect in the total amounts to thousands of dollars in the year.

When a litter of pigs is doing well, there is a great temptation to force them and make them unusually fat. Hence they are sluggish and inactive. They lie in bed most of the time, become physically weak, susceptible to disease and all other ailments. If they survive and are finished for market all well and good. If they are kept for breeding purposes, their weak constitutions, resulting from inactivity, are liable to be transmitted to their offspring.

It has been our experience that females that have had plenty of exercise from birth are vigorous and active, and that the mortality due to the sows lying on the young pigs is not nearly so great as with fat, sluggish sows. And yet the tendency is to keep the breeding stock of swine penned closely, with a minimum of exercise. The same applies to the male; he, too, needs exercise to develop a vigorous constitution and make a good breeder.

The ideal place for breeding stock in summer is on pasture, good clover pasture preferred. Even in winter the brood sows should be expected to take daily exercise out of doors. There is no better way to make them take exercise than to make them go out for feeding. Just at present our sows are outside every day. Along about the end of May they will be put in grassy paddocks for the summer.

Fine Vegetables
are grown only from high-grade seeds, of variety lists suitable for Canadian climate.

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No. 2 Timothy	4.75
(Grade No. 1 for purity and germination)	
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Terms cash with order. Bags extra, at 20c each. On all orders east of Manitoba of \$25 or over we pay the freight. We guarantee seeds to satisfy or ship back at our expense.

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[Feed for]
The idle horse same ration as work hard even often detrimental into an idle horse is a consideration not after the quarters, "say" cent, in the roughage as it is. While this is on the first day we believe in reduce the grain three or four days at work, in the last day of -eive about whi- during the winter. We would not on a definite given, but would the appearance variations in the animals under so green as to formulas. The use of the master is based on common sense, fit enormously ing up of feed master, after a factor.

The Pro
There are the Canadian farmer. The treatment much to do with mare and the v it arrives. So required much it will demand feeding two, ra is asked to sub out straw, timo literally starve. noted horseman good advice on mare at this tim "The mare sh her feeding at ness of the abdo concentrated fec ones, and bring of feeding three of twice, which idle horses. G have mixed clo with oats, bran, the proportion be one, make a m. Protein is high latter part of while bran will stipation in the "A quiet but is well bedded a should be prov feeding. The h is sleep in assisti if necessary, is hand when the

Successful G Small F
(Continued)
The whole garden retention is the plants. All of kept heavily m straw. This str Weeds, conserve tion of the addi each fall, no la quired under th shoots that can have to be cut o and the old can mer after the fr does not repres couple of hours' dantly we are re

A sheep farm and clean in app profitable scaveng

For all meat and egg breeds, one cock should be allowed for each 10 hens; for the lighter egg producing breeds one cock bird for each 15 hens.

A good ration for a flock of breeding hens is as follows: Wheat one-half, oats one-half; this to be fed in the litter in the morning. In addition to this, a dry mash should be fed in a self-feeding hopper, the hopper to be closed in the morning and opened at noon and allowed to remain open for the remainder of the day. The mash should be composed of one part bran two parts shorts two parts ground oats two parts corn meal one part, meat meal one part, and alfalfa cut fine or alfalfa meal one part.

The Grit Supply
Unless the hens have access to a free run on gravelly soil, both oyster shell and mica crystal grit should be supplied where the hens have free access to it. If a free range is available, the oyster shell will be sufficient.

Eggs that are to be used for hatching should be kept in a cool room in which the temperature is more or less moist. A basement that is not too damp is the best kind of a storage room. A room temperature of 45 to 50 degrees is preferable. Fresh eggs invariably show a slightly higher percentage of fertility and hatch slightly stronger chicks than eggs 10 days old or more.—N.D.E.S.

Do not delay the starting of the incubator for the first hatching beyond April 1st, as the advantages and possibilities for profit are much greater with early hatched chicks than with later ones. The early hatched pullets are the ones that will be the fall and winter layers. Early hatched chicks will make more rapid growth than late hatched ones, if one wishes to sell breeding stock, this is a decided advantage. Also if one wishes to market part of the chick crop as broilers and roasters, the market is best for those hatched early in the season.—N.D.E.S.

Rural Credits in British Columbia

(By our own Correspondent)

DECIDING at the last moment not to postpone action on government loans to farmers, Sir Richard McBride and his party introduced and passed in the British Columbia Legislature this month legislation, going into effect at once, of a most radical character. An agricultural credits commission of seven members will have charge of a department which will make loans to farmers and cooperation companies. To provide means an initial bond issue of \$15,000,000 is authorized. Loans will be of three kinds—seasonal (over one season), short dated (3 to 10 years) and long dated (20 to 30 years).

The rate of interest charged will be based from time to time as conditions determine. It will not exceed by more than one per cent the rate paid by the commission on the net proceeds of bond sales.

When an application is made for loans, the act provides that the following points shall be taken into consideration:

(a) The value of the security offered, estimated on the basis of agricultural productiveness as hereinafter provided;

(b) The desirability of the proposed loan for any of the purposes described in the last preceding section;

(c) In the case of an individual borrower the ability of the applicant to make a fair living for himself and his family from the farming of his land when improved as proposed by means of the loan applied for, and after having paid interest and amortization charges on other payments as required under the mortgage;

(d) In the case of an association, that the association is solvent and has adequately earning powers, and that its records, methods, investments and management are satisfactory to the commission;

(e) That the granting of the proposed loan for the specified purposes is in the opinion of the commission, will be of economic benefit to the borrower.

Loans may be made for the following purposes: Acquisition of land for agricultural purposes, clearing of land, draining, dyking, water storage and irrigation works, erection of farm buildings, purchase of live and dead stock, machinery and fertilizers, discharging liabilities incurred for the improvement and development of land and for agricultural purposes and for any purpose calculated to increase productiveness, carrying out the objects of any association, taking over a whole or in part any existing loan

by the Crown in right of the province by any association or any debentures issued by any association.

The minimum and maximum amounts of loans are to be \$250 and \$10,000.

In case of default by a borrower, the government is supposed to seize the security without recourse to the courts.

The liberal opposition in British Columbia have been attacking this legislation, but it is obvious that its practicability depends altogether on the manner in which it is administered. For government loans there has been much agitation throughout the province for a year and a half now, and the Royal Agricultural Commission brought in a recommendation that they be established. Under the act just passed pre-emptors and homesteaders may get loans as well as farmers in the older settled districts.

It is not likely a bond issue will be sold for some months. Meanwhile a provincial election, the first since 1912, will be held on April 10. Following a big howl in the Legislature over some Holstein cattle he purchased of the Government Colony Farm, at low figures, for his ranch at Vernon, Hon. Price Ellison, Minister of Agriculture, has tendered his resignation. Agriculture, it is freely predicted, will be the subject most discussed in the stump-speaking which will precede the voting.

Spring is Here

The person who has never passed a spring in Southern British Columbia cannot imagine how ecstatically perfect it is, for there is nothing like it elsewhere in Canada. I am writing this on March 9 in the Okanagan. For a week now buttercups have been blooming, honey bees have been working on alder, meadow larks, and robins have filled the air with song. There have been days and days of sunshine, and except on mountain sides the snow is gone. Okanagan Lake is placid most of the time, and in it thousands of wild fowl, many of them called locally the "hell-diver," are swimming and plunging in search of food. People like this season throw off without effort the unhealthful mental conditions late fall and winter produce in so many.

Cow Becomes Popular

For the first time in years a community is operating continuously in the Okanagan Valley. It is the Okanagan Creamery at Armstrong, which started a non-stop run on March 1, taking cream from points north and south. Kelowna, Vernon and are working hopefully for a creamery, and at Lumby also farmers want one.



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Would Land Taxation Afford Sufficient Revenue?

(Continued from page 2)

raised in this way, there would have been no million dollar estate for the Lieutenant-Governor, and the amount spent at Ottawa would be very much less than is now collected.

Under a system of land value taxation, land values would actually increase. The present system of taxation of improvements, while it penalizes industry and interferes with the employment of labor, and so reduces the home market for farm products, also by decreasing the demand for land, actually reduces land values. In the town of Clinton a friend of mine was offered two lots free, on condition that he build upon them. Inquiry showed that houses were needed and would rent well, building was not unduly expensive, and the assessment of land was low, so low in fact that a rate of nearly 25 mills on the dollar was required. This was such a heavy fine that the free lots were refused, and land bought elsewhere where the cost of the employment of labor was not so heavy. A tax on improvements reduces land values, and if made heavy enough will destroy land values entirely, and cause all industry to cease. And the converse is true, any community enlightened enough to exempt improvements from taxation will find that that privilege of erecting an untaxed building is worth money and that land will increase in value just in proportion to the value of the improvements relieved from taxation.

Would Benefit the Farmer.

The Sun stated that a tax of five per cent. would depopulate the farms, though how this would come about is not explained. I think it would work out differently. If Ontario contributes \$90,000,000 in tariff taxes, as stated in your issue of March 10th, it is fair to assume that the indirect tax amounts to at least \$130,000,000, or \$48 per head of the farm population, for the tariff hits the farmer harder than anyone else, and he gets no corresponding benefit from it. In the case of a farmer having a farm assessed at \$5,000, \$2,000 being land value, he would pay local taxes amounting to \$700 on his farm, 18 mills being the average given in the government returns, and if his household consisted of five persons he would pay through the tariff \$240 more, or in all \$330. Under a single tax of five per cent. on his land, he would pay only \$100, or even assuming that the assessment was raised from the present 78 per cent. to full value, it would only amount to \$137, a saving of nearly \$300 per annum. I have taken no account of the re- saving expense in collecting the revenue nor of the reduction in taxation which would inevitably follow if all the taxes were direct, nor of the increase in the profits of farming due to the general prosperity of the country and the country generally which would follow the introduction of a sane system of taxation. It is quite evident that the land values are enough to provide all the just requirements of the government and the farmers stand to gain immensely by the introduction of the single tax."

Compensation for Tuberculosis

Can you give me any information as to what the government pays for a credible animal that has been killed on account of having tuberculosis?—E. Dundas Co., Ont.
 The Department does not order the slaughter of tubercular cattle and no compensation is, therefore, paid. It has been our policy to permanently earmark all cattle which react to our tuberculin, after which the disposition of the cattle comes under the rulings of the Municipal Health Authorities.—F. Torrance, Veterinary Director General.

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The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

A Comparison Odious

COMPARISONS are odious; but some of the world's greatest lessons have been taught by throwing on the illuminating light of a strong comparison. Here is one which throws into clear relief the cost of rum.

David Lloyd-George, in a recent address, stated that prohibition had increased the efficiency of the Russian people thirty to forty per cent. In the same address he was forced to admit that the excessive drinking of his own people since the war began is actually reducing their efficiency.

Russia without vodka is producing more wealth with millions of men absent on the firing line than when all were at home and almost all, presumably, in the producing ranks. Britain with alcohol still with her, finds herself facing a very serious labor situation. Not only are there fewer people to work, but they are not as capable, man for man, as they were in the days of peace. Could any stronger condemnation of alcohol as an economic waste be made?

Give Fertilizers a Trial

AN Algoma farmer decided to give commercial fertilizer a trial. Barley was the crop with which he first experimented. That portion of his field to which he had applied a couple of hundredweights of a good brand of the commercial fertilizer produced a fifty per cent. greater yield of grain than the unfertilized portion of the same field.

Alfred Hutchinson, a Wellington county farmer, gave commercial fertilizer a trial on potatoes. It was one of the most profitable things he did that summer. He has continued to use commercial fertilizers on potatoes ever since, and always with profit.

And so we might go on. Here a farmer has

used commercial fertilizer on oats, another on corn, some have applied it to their root crops with good success. Had any of these farmers followed the consensus of opinion in their neighborhoods, none of them would have even given commercial fertilizers a trial, and an avenue of profit now open would have been closed to them. Will commercial fertilizers pay? That depends on local conditions. They are certainly worthy of a trial.

Use Public Values Only

SOCIETY has little use for the man who takes his neighbor's property with which to pay his own debts. It calls him a burglar and provides prisons for his accommodation. And yet society as a whole is guilty of exactly the same crime that it condemns in the individual. When society has debts to pay, for legislative expenses let us say, it proceeds to take a part of this man's income, of the property that another man has accumulated by his own thrift and industry, and so on down the list until all industry has been made to contribute. And yet society has property of its own with which to pay its own expenses. Community land values, amounting in some of our cities to over three million dollars an acre, are created by people as a whole, society, if you please, and therefore rightly belong to society.

That land is the natural source of public revenue has long been recognized by the farmers' organizations of Canada, and their belief has found expression in legislation in several provinces. The idea is spreading. Speaking recently in the Ontario House, N. W. Rowell, K. C., advocated that a portion of the unearned increment in land values, ten per cent., be taken to meet provincial expenditures. He cited the increase in Toronto land values from \$130,000,000 in 1911 to \$291,000,000 in 1915. At this rate of increase a ten per cent. tax in Toronto alone would have yielded \$13,000,000 of revenue. And such a method of taxation would have this advantage over any in active operation in Ontario—that the public would be taking what is morally theirs. Farm and Dairy believes that a fixed tax on all land values, mines, forests, and public franchises, would be preferable to the plan advocated by Mr. Rowell, but that a plan should be advocated by a public man which recognizes the right of the public to the land values it creates is an encouraging indication of the trend of opinion.

Good Cows in Demand

IN speaking of the market for dairy cows in a recent issue, the Farm and Dairy market man makes a significant statement—that the demand for milch cows of common to medium quality has almost ceased, while choice cows meet with a ready sale. This preference for superior animals our market man attributes to the high price of foodstuffs. Only good cows can be fed at a profit nowadays.

"Necessity," said a seer of old, "is the mother of invention." In Denmark necessity has successfully nurtured agricultural enterprise. Is it too much to believe that the necessity of high food prices may yet lead to a greater appreciation of good cows in Canada? As long as feed was cheap a cow was a cow to the most of us. With feed prices at high-water mark, and going higher, we want cows that will pay as good prices for our feeding stuffs as we can realize on the market; and only the best can do it. If the poor cows must be discarded, this should be a great year for the application of scales and a Babcock test; only through their use can we determine which cows in the herd it will pay us to keep and which ones had better be discarded.

Explanations Unnecessary

King James I. of England, commonly known as "the wisest fool in Christendom," once propounded a riddle to his courtiers. "Why," he asked, "does water insist on flowing uphill just at the Equator?" Many and ingenious were the answers devised by the worldly-wise courtiers. The king's answer to his own riddle was, "It doesn't."

This old incident has had a parallel recently. A few years ago the story went round that the majority of the inhabitants of our insane asylums were from the country, and that most of these were women. Why? Many tried to solve the question. The loneliness of the farm was the favorite explanation of the tendency of farm women to get "loony." Now it comes out, when statistics have been more carefully examined, that the majority of the inhabitants of our insane asylums do not come from the country, but from the city. What a lot of fine theories will have to be "dished." Who we live in the country may draw breath a little more freely. Now, too, it is up to the city people to explain. May we be pardoned if we ask, "Who is loony now?"

Cooperative Live Stock Shipping

THE day of the cattle drover is passing in Minnesota. That state now has 140 cooperative live stock shipping associations. The new system of cooperative selling has returned to the members from five to ten per cent. more money than they received under the old system of selling to local merchants or to cattle buyers. The pioneer association, that of Litchfield, in the first six months of last year did over \$165,000 of business, and with this society, as with all others, business is increasing from year to year and the private buyer getting less and less of the trade.

The live stock farmers of Minnesota have organized on lines similar to the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., in Ontario. All of these 140 cooperative live stock shipping associations are gathered together in one central organization through which the business of the smaller branches is done. This form of central organization gives to the farmer all of the advantages of the big corporation in the volume of business done. It enables the farmer to employ expert market men who have the information which enables them to avoid glutting the markets and to always take advantage of scarcity. This is good business.

The success of the Minnesota selling scheme demonstrates what a movement organized on exactly the same lines may yet do for Ontario. The United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., will be of just as much value to the farmers of Ontario as Ontario farmers decide to make it.

Farm Furores

HADN'T that patch of corn sown broadcast for fall feeding better be dispensed with? It is an expensive way to water the cattle.

Lack of suitable fencing is fully as important a factor as dogs in accounting for the falling off in sheep husbandry. And the increased tariff on fence wire won't help any towards a solution.

The man who puts his good money into a high class pure-bred stallion is a public benefactor. Every mongrel stallion is a menace to the horse-breeding of the community. Which are we patronizing?

The increase in the customs duties on fertilizers, against which the agricultural press protested so vigorously a few weeks ago, has been removed. Along with it has gone the increase in the tariff on cottonseed meal. Both are wise moves that will tend to encourage, rather than discourage, agricultural production.

Happy

H. Brown

WHILE I have anything to say about the homes for children efforts in this making gratify have met with success but with money pleased with the

In our February issue an illustration in the home Society at Oshawa been found for We received over the oldest girl, given up attempt ren over ten years There is an influx for children of pears possible to



Lauretta,

This dear little fellow is our "Ottawa" boy. He is a Catholic, but before our Catholicity she has not been here. Apply to J. A. D. Society, Ottawa.

are now giving out homes for you. Writing to us 18, Rev. E. C. H. Aid Society, at

"I want to take opportunity to thank you for the group picture printed for me placed in home sent to points stormment count some besides 'sult of your 'Farm and Dairy' 'usually thank you for whom we 'erous cooperat 'Our Society 'passed a vote 'kindness. Plea 'your paper all 'for whom we 'able to find ch 'wait. We expect 'to twelve chi 'months for a 'they will wa 'for we will be 'have them pro 'are able and

Other He The week before illustrations show children in the Ch at Guelph. There are in all. The

Happy Homes and Happy Children

H. Bronson Cowan, Managing Director Rural Publishing Co., Ltd.

WHILE I have not been saying anything in Farm and Dairy lately about our efforts to find homes for children needing them, our efforts in this direction have been making gratifying progress. We have met with some disappointments, but with many successes, and are pleased with the total results achieved.

In our February 4th issue we published an illustration of seven children in the home of the Children's Aid Society at Ottawa. Homes have now been found for all of these children. We received over 100 applications for the oldest girl, Mary. We have now given up attempting to place children over ten years of age in homes. There is an infinitely greater demand for children of this age than it appears possible to find children. We

the Shelter, Mr. Amos Tovell, writes us as follows:

"I am flooded with applications for these children, and still they come. Three of the children have been placed. The applications are coming still at about twenty per day. Farm and Dairy is surely a good medium. We have received about 25 applications for Leo, and 20 for Kathleen; not so many for the others, but some applications for each child. Thanks, "thanks."

The Superintendent of a Shelter at another point in western Ontario advises us that he has five little boys from six to seven years of age. One bright little fellow whose photograph we have is named Edward. His parents are dead. Another little chap that looks as sharp as a steel trap, has lost his mother, and his father has deserted him. Still another little fellow called Allan looks from his photograph as though he needed a little care and loving but also looks as though he would quickly respond to it. He is only seven years old and has been deserted by his parents. We are not going to publish the name of this Shelter but have asked Mr. Tovell and Mr. Hall to turn some of their applications over to the Superintendent of this Shelter in order that these five little fellows may all find homes without any unnecessary number of applications being made for them, and possibly some of "Our Folks" being disappointed through not being able to get them.

Children at Ottawa

At present there are four Catholic children and two Protestant children in the Children's Aid Society at Ottawa. The Catholic children are described by the Superintendent as follows: Joseph, boy aged five years, dark brown hair, black eyes, dark complexion; Gladys, girl aged nine years, brown hair, fair complexion, grey eyes; Alexina, girl aged nine years, brown hair, light blue eyes, dark complexion; Loretta, girl aged four years, not brown hair, light blue eyes, dark complexion. Gladys and Loretta are sisters. These four Catholic children are in need of homes.

The two Protestant children are Johnnie, boy aged seven years, blue eyes, fair hair, and fair complexion, and George, boy, four years old, dark brown hair, brown eyes, medium dark complexion. The President of the Society, Mr. W. L. Scott, writes us that these children are specially selected and that whoever receives them should be pleased with them. They deserve extra good homes. Any of "Our Folks" who would like to obtain some of these children are advised to write to Mr. John Keane, Secretary Ottawa, Children's Aid Society, City Hall, Ottawa. We would advise those of our readers who live west of Kingston not to write for these children as there is almost certain to be enough applications for them from east of Kingston and the Society would prefer to place the children somewhere near Ottawa if possible.

Girls Are Scarce

As yet we have been finding it difficult to obtain girls. We have quite a number of applications on hand for girls ranging anywhere in age from two to ten years old. We would ask those of our readers who have applied for Protestant girls of this age to be patient, as should not be long before we should find some girls for all of these applications.

As an example of how pleased those who are receiving children are, we quote from a letter from Mr. Isaac Reid of Orillia, who received Charlie

(Continued on page 17)

Your cows can't show the profit they should unless you feed silage

NO DAIRY CAN PAY THE profit it should without a silo.

THE AVERAGE HAY CROP is less than two tons to the acre and hay is a dry feed and contains but very few milk-producing elements.

THE AVERAGE SILO CROP is about fifteen tons to the acre, and corn silage is a succulent feed and is very rich in milk-producing elements.

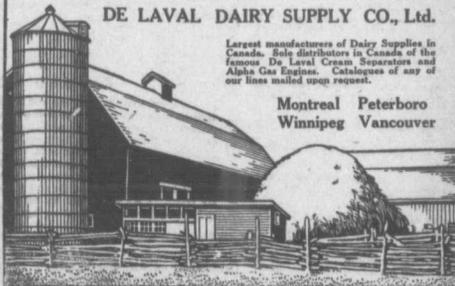
NOT ONLY IS SILAGE A better feed for dairy cows than hay, but it is much cheaper.

FURTHERMORE, IF SILAGE is fed twice a day, your hay and grain ration can be cut down while the production of milk will increase.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE more money out of your cows you must feed them silage and now is the time to make your plans for silage next season.

The best and most economical silo for you to buy is the Ideal Green Feed Silo.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.



Largest manufacturers of Dairy Supplies in Canada. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

Montreal Peterboro
Winnipeg Vancouver



Laurretta, four-year-old.

This dear little maiden needs a home. Who among "Our Folks" will offer it to her? She is of Catholic parents, and therefore only Catholic families need apply. She has nut brown hair and light blue eyes. Apply to John Keane, Children's Aid Society, Ottawa, Ont. See article on this page.

are now giving our attention to finding homes for younger children.

Writing to us under date of March 18, Rev. E. C. Hall, of the Child's Aid Society, at Ottawa, says:

"I want to take this my first opportunity to tell Farm and Dairy that all the children shown in the group picture you made and had printed for us have now been placed in homes. They have been sent to points as far east as Stormont county and as far north as Simcoe county. All these and some besides are the direct result of your splendid articles in Farm and Dairy, and I must personally thank you for your generous cooperation and services. Our Society at its last meeting passed a vote of thanks for your kindness. Please ask through your paper all those dear people for whom we have not yet been able to find children, to patiently wait. We expect to have from six to twelve children within two months for adoption. We hope they will wait for some of these, for we will be glad to let them have them providing their homes are able and worthy."

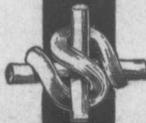
Other Homes Found

The week before last we published illustrations showing two groups of children in the Children's Aid Society at Guelph. There were twelve children in all. The Superintendent of

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It is actually the IDEAL Fence, Ideal in every way. Every wire—line wires, the uprights and the locks are hard, springy, full-gauge No. 9 heavily and evenly galvanized. Every lock is on, and every roll goes up straight and true—no long wires to make the Fence sag, and no short wires to take up all the strain and then break. The spacing between the uprights is accurate and exactly as our catalogue states.

Rod for rod Ideal Fence weighs heavier than others. Extra weight means extra strength, extra life and extra value. Do not forget this when you buy Fence, and do not forget that our catalogue No. 5 contains valuable information and tells all about Ideal Fence and Gates and Ideal Fence Posts. It only costs you a postal card—Write for it to-day.

The McGregor Banwell Fence Co., Limited
Walkville, Ont. 19

Fence

The Upward Look

Easter Joy

"He is not here; for He is risen."
—Matt. xxviii, 6.
Easter with its joy and its gladness is here again. Let us imagine ourselves back through the centuries, in Christ's time. When the news was spread that their beloved Saviour had risen, what the joy and gladness must have been of those whose faith had been shaken, of those whose hearts had been wrung, of those whose hope had been crushed, of those whose trust had not wavered! As they marvelled and rejoiced over the wonder and the greatness of the power that had been triumphant over death and the grave, so have people been doing during all the years that have since passed. At this time that same joy and gladness should reign in every heart.

This wonder and power is even being shown in the world of Nature. Close by, is a vase filled with pure, exquisite, fragrant lilies of the valley. Our hearts can but be awe-inspired, as we try to think of the creative force represented in these tiny flowers, each year springing to fresh life from the cold, dark ground.
This wonder and power is ever being shown in the spiritual world in every conquest of self, in every act of renunciation, in every deed of heroism, in every service for others. As the spiritual transcends the material, so does the marvellous and the beauty of self-mastery surpass all world-creations.

As Christ has shown His power over all forces, both temporal and spiritual, we may know that our dear ones, who have just gone before, have power and understanding, more, far more, than we, who are on this side of the veil, can comprehend. — I. H. N.

Easter

Florence T. Robinson

As pearl shafts pierce the shades o'er yonder night
Slowly the King of Earth's glad life appears,
And with his radiance doth dispel the fears,
With all the shapes of terror and affright,
That wait upon the sombre steps of night.
And still from dawn to dawn, thro'out the years
Echoes the Word that yet the spirit hears:
God said, "Let there be light," and there was light.
So from the blackness of the grave's dark skies
Gleams the sweet radiance of the coming day;
Behold the Sun of Righteousness arise,
And with His beams drive Death's way
As suns fears away.
Again the Word: "I am the Light,"
He saith,
"Behold, I vanquish the dread night of Death."

Beauty in Hollyhocks

When sending a beautiful contribution to our Special Horticultural Number, "Housecleaning in the Garden," our good friend, Miss Alice A. Ferguson, York Co., Ont., also enclosed the photos reproduced herewith and a few ideas on how to beautify the home surroundings by using hollyhocks. Here are her suggestions:

Have you a neglected corner which is an eyesore, or an old fence you wish to hide? Try growing hollyhocks. When we came to our farm, there was a most disruptive corner between the pump and the old garden fence. There was the remains of a ferns and sedge, the branches of a defunct shade tree, and burdocks growing through the mass.

I cleaned that corner, and planted dahlias. The soil was good, and the bloom was abundant. In the autumn I planted a bed of bulbs, but the pigs found it a good place to root, and the hens in summer found it an excellent dust bath. So I tried hollyhocks, sowing the seed generously. They required little attention, only digging out those burdocks, and keeping down the weeds, and the bloom of the second year was reward for all labor expended. After that they sowed their seed, and multiplied. Ec.



"In the Hollyhocks."

year there are young seedlings and mature plants. The blooms are of varying shades, and the bees and wind have mixed them, so the variety is wonderful. In hollyhock season that corner is a thing of beauty, and a joy.

Serving Eggs for Easter

Eggs fill a large place in the bill of fare during the Easter season. While they are very appealing served in the ordinary ways, boiled, poached, fried, or an omelet, etc., a few additional suggestions may not come amiss.

If when preparing poached eggs they are boiled in milk instead of water, the change will prove very pleasant. After they are properly poached, lift them out on crisp crackers or toast in a deep bowl and pour the milk over them.

Creamed cheese and eggs makes a delicious dish for the evening meal. These are the proportions to use: Three hard boiled eggs, one tablespoon flour, one egg yolk, one-half teaspoon salt, speck of cayenne, one-fourth cup cheese, or one ounce grated, four slices toast. Make a thin white sauce with the flour and milk and seasonings. Add cheese and stir until melted. Chop the whites of eggs and add to sauce. Pour sauce over the toast, force yolks through a potato ricer or strainer and sprinkle over the toast.

A tempting salad may be made by slicing or chopping hard cooked eggs and mixing with minced cold chicken or veal and boiled salad dressing. This is very attractive served on a crisp lettuce leaf. If desired the eggs may be used without the meat.

Potato nests with eggs, also makes a very palatable dish. Measure two cupfuls of boiled mashed potatoes, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-third cupful of milk, one-half teaspoon of salt and pepper to taste and beat well together. Turn into a buttered shallow fireproof dish and make four cavities. Drop a raw egg into each cavity and bake until set. This may be garnished with parsley and should be served while hot.

OUR HOME CLUB

The Homely Problems

The most distressing problems in life are the little, homely, individual problems. They may seem small to the outsider, but they are capable of making or marring the happiness of many lives. Our old friend, "Another Hired Man," introduces a subject this week that comes in this class of "big-little" problems. — Shall the young folks live with the old folks? It sounds like a simple problem, but to those who have had experience its solution presents greater difficulties than the reading of the riddle of the universe. We wonder how many hundreds of lives have been tormented by this one problem? The only ones who can really help the troubled ones to a solution are those who have themselves passed successfully through the fire, and the Home Club columns are always open for discussion of these human problems.

"The Doctor's Wife" is one of the old friends we are glad to welcome back again. We confess we were rather surprised that the much-talked theme of "Patriotic Problem, and Production" had not been discussed in our family circle, but "The Doctor's Wife" has surely made amends for past omission. It is one of the big national problems.

We get back to the community problem in the letter of "Cousin Nell." We give "Cousin Nell" a most cordial welcome to our circle. Have our old members any suggestions for our new one on rural recreation?

Living with the Old Folks

Some day I expect to have a home of my own, on a farm of my own, with a wife of my own. I'll guarantee that every other male member of the Home Club worth his salt (and not already married) has similar ambitions, even if he is "only a hired man." I myself have some pretty pronounced ideas of what my home is to be. From my vantage point of hired man, I have had some excellent opportunities to study different domestic arrangements. The worst one I have ever

general attitude tended to give the young fellow the idea that he was supposed to consider himself very lucky in dropping into a farm as easily as he had. The attitude of the wife, also unconscious, denied her husband the satisfaction of living with the idea that he was supporting the family. He worked like a slave to do. The young woman does not like to leave her parents, and that is the only thing that holds the young man that farm, although he can never be happy there. The ideal arrangement would have been for the old folks to pay them rent for the farm, or else to have built a new home entirely, and on the understanding that the young man was farm manager.

Here is another side of the story. It happened years ago, when I first was working out for other folks. The son brought his bride to her mother's home. The girlish little wife was received by the mother as a child and treated most kindly—as a child. The mother had always been the capable mistress of the house, and it never occurred to her of not remaining so. She had no thought of doing her new found daughter any injustice, but the net result was that the young woman in her husband's home felt herself just a few degrees removed from a hired servant. She was never happy until they moved out and built a home of their own. In other cases I have had a chance to observe the difficulty ended only with the death of the older people.

I may be narrow and biased in my views. If so, I am perfectly open to criticism by other members of the Home Club. But of this you may be sure, when "Another Hired Man" marries, he isn't going to live with either his folks or her folks.—"Another Hired Man."

Rural Recreation

The riding of hobbies seems to be a favorite occupation among Home Club members, with woman suffragists well to the fore. I too have a hobby, and in craving admission to the family circle I beg to suggest a new topic for discussion,—rural recreation.

Every Saturday night we drive to the village to do our shopping. So



The Hollyhock Corner is Now one of the Most Beautiful in Miss Ferguson's Garden.

came across is where the young folks go to live with the old folks. A few years ago I worked for a young chap about my own age. He had married a neighboring girl and got a farm along with her. I am perfectly certain that he married the girl and the farm was incidental. The old couple maintained control and lived in the house along with their daughter and son-in-law. They were kindly to the old people, and did not go on the way to be nasty. They thought that they were doing perfectly right. But they still considered that they were living on their own farm and their

do all the young men of the country round. Every trip we see them gathered around the hotel by the dozen. The power that attracts them there is the desire for companionship, which is perfectly natural and healthy. I fear, however, that the tendency in such gatherings is for the harmless to become vicious and for harmless pranks to lead to harmful ones. Yet what are the young men to do? Outside of an occasional dance, there is not another place for them to congregate for a social good time. How many of the Home Club readers are members of the Women's In-

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in connection with good farming, sensible rotation and occasional liming when necessary will help you do this. They furnish the available plant food for big crops, and bring them along quickly and improve their quality.

Prices should be good. The *Breeder's Gazette* says: "If there ever was a time when bumper yields were sought, it is this year." For this reason, use Bradley's quickly available fertilizers and get your big money crops in 1915. Crops won't have to wait for their plant food to become available.

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Will stand a temperature of ten degrees above zero without injury and mature heads fit to eat thirty days earlier than look-alike or freeze-green plants. They should be planted in the field a month or six weeks earlier than your better grown plants. The land around or plants being covered with ice, sleet or snow will injure them. We want to have the benefit of our plants tested by every person growing cabbage. We will give a larger quantity of our plants, postage paid, to any person who will write us by parcel post, we send a larger quantity of our plants for \$1.00 and postage paid, in full. Will have hardy, well-grown tomato and vege plants planted later on.

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2 Veins No. 1 Grinder, second-hand, for sale. Cost \$35.00. Will sell for \$15.00.

1 2 h.p. Gasoline Engine, Cost \$320.00. Will sell for \$125.00 or next best offer.
1 Cutting Box (Hamford & Son's, land), with Dust Extractor and Blower Attachments. Cost \$300.00. Will sell for \$150.00 or next best offer.

Apply
Box 1998, FARM AND DAIRY,
PETERBORO ONT.

stitute, I wonder? Why could not our Women's Institutes take hold of this problem of rural recreation? My idea would be to establish a tennis court in the village and form young people's societies to visit about from house to house during the winter. Perhaps a hockey league could be managed nicely. What have other villages done? I believe that the problem could be nicely solved if only some one would take the leadership. The importance of the problem is expressed better in the following paragraph written by a University professor, than I could write it:

"The disposition of leisure time is preeminently a conscience matter. A youth submits perforce to the conditions of his work, but he chooses his recreations in freedom. To acquaint young people with the good or ill effects of the different varieties of recreation upon the higher self is the surest way to wean them from that which is frivolous and delinquent. What I want is suggestions, preferably drawn from experience. Could you, dear Home Club readers, help me?"—Cousin Nell."

The Farmer's Patriotism

As it is some time since I have written to the Home Club, I thought I would drop in this morning and ask the members how they feel about the husbands and sons of the war who are waiting for service at the front.

Some time early in January I think it was, I noticed an account of a meeting of the directors of fall fairs held in Toronto, and there was some talk being cut down. A Mr. Annis, of Orangeville, made the remark that farmers were so slow in the Empire that they really should not be considered, and that they should not receive the full grant. Mr. Lockie Wilson, I presume, knew a little about the position of the Canadian farmer when he hastened to say that there were no more patriotic people in the world than the farmers. But how could they increase production that is being produced on the part of every Institute speaker and every newspaper, and I might add, by every other way that it is possible to let the farmers know what the Canadian Government expects of them, and go to the front and fight? I venture to assert that if the farmer could stop out of his office as a dentist, or doctor, or many other professional men, he would be among the first to offer his services.

The farmer, however, is tied down to a job that he cannot put in the hands of even his wife to see that it is looked after properly while he goes out to fight for his country, and here are some reasons why:

(1) Help that can be secured easily is not the efficient help that is required to operate a farm successfully, because that help has mostly come from some of the cities in the Old Land where farming was never studied.

(2) Even when the help is what is said to be experienced, farming in Ontario and farming in the Old Land are two different operations, so that the men who have farmed in the Old Country have to learn all over again

to be able to farm successfully in Canada. This the most of them are not willing to do. Usually they think they can do it.

(3) The women are not strong enough to go ahead with what help they could secure and run the farm successfully. The help that we get on the farms are not the kind who will take orders from a mere woman, even did she know very much more about the farm work than they do.

In my opinion, if all our husbands and sons enlisted for the cause of the Empire, the wives would be driven mad with grief. The so-called experienced help, and instead of having anything to sell they would soon be dependent on others to provide even food for them. There are so many who do farming to-day that it takes a man who is interested as well as thoroughly experienced to make interest on his investments, and God pity the Dominion if he farm husbands and sons have to fight.

I am very anxious that some of our city friends who think farming such a fine job that one just sits and watches stock, crop, etc. grow into gold, should try it for say one year; invest all they have in a farm, stock and implements and then sit and watch it pay big dividends.

Farming may look easy but to some who know, is it easy? And can any person farm successfully of our nations to hear from some going on terms on this subject—"The Doctor's Wife."

The Home Saloon

A newly elected alderman in an eastern city not wishing to make himself conspicuous by his vote or his absence, asked that one just sit and watch stock, crop, etc. grow into gold, should try it for say one year; invest all they have in a farm, stock and implements and then sit and watch it pay big dividends.

To the married man who cannot get along without his drinks, the following is submitted as a means of relief released from a man's bondage of his house. Be the only customer. You will have no licence to pay. Go to your wife and give her \$2.00 to buy a gallon of whisky, and remember there are 99 drinks in one gallon. Buy your wife and give her \$2.00 to buy a gallon of whisky, and remember there are 99 drinks in one gallon. Buy your wife and give her \$2.00 to buy a gallon of whisky, and remember there are 99 drinks in one gallon. Buy your wife and give her \$2.00 to buy a gallon of whisky, and remember there are 99 drinks in one gallon.

Small Girl: "Please, Mrs. Jones, mother wants to know if she can borrow a dozen eggs." She wants to put them under a hen.
Mrs. Jones: "So you have got a hen, have you? I didn't know your mother kept hens."

Small Girl: "No, she doesn't; but Mrs. Smith is going to lend us a hen that is going to sit, and mother thought if you'd lend us the eggs we could find the nest ourself."

The Message

(Continued)

be coming out of a girls could wait rushed pell-mell to the living Mr. and Mrs. of their senses.

"We couldn't be Blanche," and meant "What happened?" And frightened group round, while a nodded its head.

For a moment Blanche stared at sterner, then voice meant to down, girls, and Mirandy and I something we heard Mr. Hoard unlikely it's true, but he's got both of them you'n and is pl when it comes down to Deacon L.

And after that done for him, to ley's indignation attempt to be so. The girls, however fairly stunned by mechanically filed a kitchen, Blanche Easter lily still bloomed, seemingly the ro ped, seemingly they wished to go, and her voice sh

girls. I just don't Grandpa Hoard, to do such a mean won't believe it till "Mr. Hanley m sort of proof," said we are sure we too harshly."

"And, oh, girls! not let yadd and went of it yet, of character, and Blanche held the E strode off in the d

blanch, calling over Anie went, "Come Don't waste time tuation. I don't b but even if he is, n't—unless our c are not with this ch girls were there cced on their intere

Presentings The old gentlemen shone with pleasur beautiful blossom, not to think that endeavored to chat rily as of old. The quiet on their way h as if by mutual c subject upmost."

Easter morning troubled fear in eigh they smiled, listened to the of the Hoffman family

On their return Hoffman told his wi would stroll down to as he hadn't seen there since the n

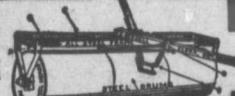
Grandpa might be tack of rheumatism. Thus to walk long w and together, the cabin door and a hearty summons.

It never came, fo found the old man a pen in hand and a fly fluttering in the side the still, cold nodded the pure Ea to touch with a re whined locks of the

"And to think he this time to do so breathed Edith that forgive myself for a of a doubt. Read

with a Roller unless the name "Bissell" is plainly stencilled thereon.

Grass Seed-er Attachment furnished if required. Write Dept. 4 for free catalogue. 63



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The Message of the Easter Lily

(Continued from page 14)

be coming out so nicely—" But the girls could wait no longer. They rushed pell-mell into the room, starting Mr. and Mrs. Hanley nearly out of their senses.

"We couldn't help hearing," gasped Blanche, "and oh, what did you mean? What terrible thing has happened?" And the girls stood in a frightened group in the centre of the room, while the Easter Lily calmly nodded its head in their midst.

For a moment both Mr. and Mrs. Hanley stared at each other in consternation, then Hiram spoke in a voice meant to be reassuring: "Sit down, girls, and don't be skeered. Mirandy and I were speaking about something we heard concerning that old Mr. Hoard up the road. 'Tisn't he's got bolt of that 'ere mortgage of your'n and is planning to foreclose when it comes due, spite of his promise to Deacon Larabee not to press on. And after all you folks has done for him, too!" And Mr. Hanley's indignation got the better of his attempt to be something.

The girls, however, seemed to be fully stunned by the news and mechanically filed out of the Hanley kitchen, blanché last of all with the Easter Lily still holding its head erect.

Reaching the road again they stopped, seemingly undecided which way they wished to go. Then Helen spoke and her voice shook with emotion: "Girls, I just don't believe it's true of Grandpa Hoard. He's too good a man to do such a mean act, and I for one won't believe it till I have to!"

"Mr. Hanley must have had some sort of proof," said Iva, "but until we are sure we won't judge grandpa too harshly."

"And, oh, girls! we certainly must not let daddy and Edmie know a word of it yet!" cried Edith with her characteristic care for others; while Blanche held the Easter Lily aloft and strode off in the direction of the little cabin, calling over her shoulder as she went, "Come on, then, girls! Don't waste time discussing the situation. I don't believe he's guilty, but even if he is, we can pay every cent—unless our crops fail utterly."

And with this cheerful prophecy the girls were glad to agree and to proceed on their interrupted mission.

Presenting the Lily

The old gentleman's face fairly shone with pleasure at sight of the beautiful blossom, and the girls tried not to think that he was guilty and endeavored to chat and laugh as merrily as of old. They were unusually quiet on their way home, however, and as if by mutual consent avoided the subject uppermost in their minds.

Easter morning dawned with a troubled fear in each of their hearts, though they smiled and sang and listened to the Easter sermon from the Hoffman family pew.

On their return from church Mr. Hoffman told his wife he believed he would stroll down to Grandpa Hoard's as he hadn't seen any stir around there since the night before, and Grandpa might be having a bad attack of rheumatism. He was just in time to walk long with neighbor Dale, and together they knocked at the cabin door and awaited the usual hearty summons.

It never came, for they presently found the old man at his little table, pen in hand and a neatly written letter fluttering in the breeze. Close beside the still, cold face swayed and nodded the pure Easter Lily, seeming to touch with a reverent hand the whitened locks of the old man's hair.

"And to think he was planning all this time to do so much for us!" breathed Edith that night. "I'll never forgive myself for even the shadow of a doubt. Read the letter once

more, Iva, dear."

And Iva, brushing the tears from her eyes, read in a subdued voice the letter signed by "Grandpa Hoard":

"My dear, unselfish, trusting girls,—My heart feels strange to-day, and perhaps I ought to delay no longer this letter of explanation and farewell. And so, with the glorious Easter Lily nodding by my side and breathing its comfort and solace into my lonely heart, I write to you, my dear, dear friends, and commit you to the care of Him who rose from the tomb on that other holy Easter day.

"My physical condition told me that my time was short. There were many places for my money—many ways in which I could do much good; but, oh, I hungered so for the touch of loving hands and an assurance that my wealth was not entirely responsible for the attentions I received from day to day. I wanted to leave my property to those who would make just the very best possible use of it. And so I came here to live in the little two-room cabin just to see if any would aid me were I only what I appeared to be, a destitute old man."

"Words fail me when I try to tell what your dear parents and you, my girls, have done for me since I came. But your tender trusting hearts have prompted your acts, and from the bottom of my own heart I thank you."

"I planned that you should hear that I had bought that mortgage, and you can imagine my joy when in spite of that knowledge you brought to me this beautiful emblem, this pure white Lily. And now listen! I bought the mortgage, it is true, but only that I might discharge it and set your parents free—give them full title to the little home you all love so well."

"And to you, my blessed girls, I have made over the rest of my property. I have here accounted a millionaire—take it all, and go on doing good."

"So farewell, and God bless you. But as the years go on and you daily give from your own wisest store, no greater gift can you ever receive than this legacy of the Easter Lily."—New England Homestead.

Happy Homes and Happy Children

(Continued from page 13)

He, whose photograph we published a few weeks ago. Mr. Reid writes us as follows:

"Well, I have received Charlie 'H., whose photograph appeared 'in Farm and Dairy. He certainly 'is a bright boy and full of life. 'You would think he was our own 'child and that he had just come 'home, he was so glad to come to 'us."

In view of the admonition, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my children, ye have done it unto me," Farm and Dairy is pleased to be able to cooperate with so many others of "Our Folks," in helping these little ones.

Still Hanging On

Pat applied at the wharf for work as a stevedore. He was only four and a half feet in height, and the boss was dubious. "We're loading 200-lb. barrels into that steamer," said he, "and a little runt like yourself couldn't handle 'em." "Try me," said Pat. And the boss put him to work. Pat hustled the anvils aboard all right. The cargo was nearly all stowed in the hold when the boss heard a splash. He ran to the rail, and looking over, saw Pat struggling in the water. "Throw me a rope!" he yelled, as he went under. He came up, called for a rope and went under again. He again rose to the surface. "If you don't throw me a rope," he spluttered angrily, "I'm going to drop this anvil."

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Easter Excursions
 SINGLE FARE, Good Going Friday, April 2nd, 1915, return limit Friday, April 2nd.
 FARE AND ONE THIRD, Good Going April 1-2-3 and 4th, 1915, return limit April 6th.
 (Minimum charge \$5 cents).
 Particulars from C.P.R. Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murray, D.P.A., Toronto.

HAWK BICYCLES
 An up-to-date High Grade Bicycle fitted with *Roller Chain, New Departure Coaster Brake, High Grade Equipment, including Pump and Tools*, \$22.50.
 Send FREE 1915 Catalogue, for 70 pages of *Bicycles, Sundries, and Repair Material*. You can buy your supplies from us at Wholesale Prices.
T. W. BOYD & SON,
 22 Howe Street, St. West, Montreal.

Chiclets
 REALLY DELIGHTFUL
THE DAINTY MINT - COVERED CANDY - COATED CHEWING GUM
Make a Corner Cosy
 Collect the Cushion Cover Coupons with every Chiclet Package
 MADE IN CANADA

\$1.50 Rapid Vacuum Washer \$1.00
 This is the Bell in the Wash. It will wash anything—shirts, collars, anything in three minutes. That's for a RAPID dose. For a short time only, we will send the RAPID post-paid for \$1.00. But you must send this advertisement along with the dollar. Don't miss this chance—it won't be repeated. Send \$1.00 today with this ad. If not satisfactory, your money will be returned.

FISHER-FORD MFG. CO. TORONTO, ONT.
FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING
THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER
 BILLY SUNDAY'S MESSAGE—great opportunity for men or women. We will pay you \$120 to distribute it in your neighborhood. Sixty days' work. Spare time may be used.—International Bible Press Company, 165 Spadina Ave., Toronto.
 Mention "F. & D." in writing advertisements in this issue.

RENNIE'S FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS
 Sold by leading merchants.
 Catalogues FREE.
W.M. RENNIE CO. LIMITED
 TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE
STEELE BRIGGS SEEDS
THE BEST BY EVERY TEST
 FOR SALE BY RELIABLE MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE THROUGHOUT CANADA



SIMPLICITY
DEPENDABILITY
DURABILITY
ECONOMY

Anybody can run an Alpha Gas Engine

THERE IS NOTHING MYSTERIOUS of complicated about an Alpha. Your wife or your boy or the hired man can run it. 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.

THERE ARE NO BATTERIES to fuss with or get run down

or out of order in operating an Alpha. It starts and runs on a slow speed magneto.

JUST GIVE IT A SUPPLY OF gasoline or kerosene, oil it up and give it a pull and it saws 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.

Eleven sizes, 2 to 25 horse-power. Each furnish in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder. Send for catalogue.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

Largest manufacturers of Dairy Supplies in Canada. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

CREAM WANTED

Patrons of Summer Creameries and Cheese Factories, we want your Cream during the winter months. Highest prices paid for good cream. Drop us a card for particulars. Guelph Creamery Co., Guelph, Ont.

PASTEURIZER FOR SALE

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



In the Dairy

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



PANSHINE

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

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

Developing the Home Market for Cheese

By Prof. H. H. Deon, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

THE present export market conditions are favorable for Canadian cheese, but we had need to remember that these are unusual and that these are not likely to continue very long. We need to prepare for the "slump" which is sure to come sooner or later. In times of prosperity we should prepare for adversity.

Two facts stand out regarding the home consumption of Canadian cheese: First, the comparatively small amount of cheese consumed—estimated at three pounds per head yearly; second, the fact that we are importing about one and one-half million pounds of cheese annually, chiefly of the fancy varieties, worth nearly \$300,000. There is no reason why the annual cheese consumption should not be at least 10 pounds of cheese per head of population, and no reason why nearly all the cheese imported may not be manufactured at home.

Save \$18,000,000 a Year

The food value of a pound of cheese is estimated to be equal to that of two pounds of average meat. "Estimated" the present meat consumption of Canadians are consuming about 300,000,000 pounds of meat annually, at a cost of about \$40,000,000. By a proper understanding of meat values, we might save about \$18,000,000 annually on this one item alone by substituting a part of the present meat ration for cheese. This would figure a consumption of 10 pounds per head would be about 80,000,000 pounds. This would take the place of about 160,000,000 pounds of meat and still leave 40,000,000 pounds of meat for those who prefer cows to cheese. The 80,000,000 pounds of meat saved would cost about \$32,000,000; the saving by using cheese instead of so much meat would be \$16,000,000 annually. If a person were to go to the Finance Minister of Canada and tell him how to save \$16,000,000 annually for the people, such a person would be looked upon as a wizard or a fanatic, and would probably get a "soft job" with the Government—or be committed to a lunatic asylum—yet the figures show these results.

How Brought About

But you ask, how can these results be brought about? We suggest the following: First, advertise the food value of cheese from one end of Canada to the other until every buyer of food for human consumption knows the economic value of cheese and until the cooks know how to prepare cheese in as appetizing forms as they do meat. There should be an attractive ad. in every paper, magazine, and periodical published in Canada. The funds may be supplied partly by governments—federal and provincial, and partly by those engaged in the business—producers, manufacturers, and sellers of cheese. Let a certain portion of the funds received be set aside for advertising purposes, similar to the plan adopted by mercantile and business corporations.

One of the largest dairy manufacturers in the world recently had the following at the head of their monthly advertising news:

"Out of sight, out of mind; out of mind, you fall behind."

In these days of keen competition the dairy business must be kept in the "mind" of the public, else it will "fall behind." Merit is not sufficient to win in these times. The "mouse-trap" theory was all right for a past generation, but it is not suitable for the present. This thought is alphabetically expressed by some unknown

"A paper read at the convention in St. Thomas of the Western Ontario Dairy-men's Association.

rhymist, to whom we tender our apology: "Dear sir, in time of see, Don't fail to see the ad. for Cheddar cheese;

Take our advice and now be 3777. Buy your cheese from those who advertise! You'll find the product of some uuuu,

Neglect can offer no ex 9999; Be wise at once, prolong your daaaa

By eating more Canadian Chaaa."

The suggestion has been made that a campaign of advertising Canadian cheese should be undertaken by the Dominion Government, similar to that which was done for apples in the fall and winter of 1914, and which has been of great value to apple growers. We favor this, but as previously suggested, think this should be supplemented by those directly interested in the business, on whom must rest the burden of continuing the campaign.

Give Goods of Value

The advertising campaign will be accompanied by practical demonstrations of the value of the goods that are advertised. No business can continue to succeed unless the goods sold give satisfaction. It is possible at the time, but some of all the people all the time, although some few persons have found it profitable to simply take advantage of one or both of the two first conditions; but a man or firm doing honest business tries to give value in the goods sold and that we must do in the cheese business.

There is a well-defined feeling that "cell" cheese is not offered supplied for the home trade and that our best cheese are exported. This should be changed, and if we must make some inferior cheese, let them be sold elsewhere—not in Canada. The story is of a Canadian auctioneer who was selling the farm stock, implements and household effects of a man who was leaving the country. Among the household goods was a good chunk of cheese. When the auctioneer came to this he announced that the cheese was of finest quality—"in fact, you can't get better." One of the idle bystanders, always found at right, I ate some of it last week, and I ain't better yet!" We do not wish to advertise or sell that kind of cheese in Canada.

(To be continued)

The Cooling of Cream

F. J. Hearn, Chief Dairy Instructor in W. Ontario

Last year we tried different methods of cooling pasteurized cream. Where cream was pasteurized to 185 degrees and one cooler used, either with brine or ice water, it was found that it required considerable more work and a large amount of ice to cool cream to churning temperature. This method appears to be impractical.

When two coolers were used and cold water run through the first cooler, either brine or cold water run through the second cooler, it was found possible to cool cream with less ice and less loss of fat in butter milk than was the case when one cooler was used and ice water in the cooler and the cooling finished with ice water around the cream in the vat.

The series of dairy meetings held in the special dairy car supplied by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, and operated throughout Saskatchewan, have been the most successful from the standpoint of attendance ever held in that province. The visitors showed their interest in the vigorous discussions which they opened up and in which they took part almost everywhere.

Tim helping Canada

By 1 Win Table it's m Car

EXPERIENCED Vocation in cheese fact Write Box 62, Peterboro, Ont.

CRE

We say least Money talks

Let ours talk Write NOW

Belleview C

References: 1 Mol

WA Our prices have a for Good Quality

CR We are preparing petition. You sh

Toronto Cream Church St.

EGGS, LIVE P

Bill your shipments via us by postal rest promptly. Egg Cases and free.

The DA Wm. Established 187

TISDELLE'S High examination Test. Grow on TISDELLE BROS, Tr

The Sagn LIVE AGENTS WANTED

MIL TWO IN A M

Simple, Reliable, Easy the cow. Works on Hand Power Machine. Write to-day to BROWN ENGINE 419 KING

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Simple, Reliable, Easy the cow. Works on Hand Power Machine. Write to-day to BROWN ENGINE 419 KING



By using Windsor Table Salt it's made in Canada

EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN wants position in cheese factory as second man. Write Box 616, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

CREAM

We say least and pay most. Money talks. Let ours talk to you. Write NOW.

Belleville Creamery Ltd.

References: Molson's Bank, Belleville

WANTED

Our prices have shown a steady advance for Good Quality

CREAM

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

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

EGGS, BUTTER LIVE POULTRY

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

Egg Cases and Poultry Coops supplied from stock.
Wm. DAVIES Ltd.
Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

TISDELLE'S SEED CORN

High germination test. White Cap, Yellow Head. Grows on our own Farm. Write TISDELLE BROS., TILBURY, ESSEX CO., ONT.

The Sanitary Milkier

LIVE AGENTS WANTED



MILKS TWO COWS IN 4 MINUTES

Simple, Reliable, Easily cleaned. Cannot injure the cow. Works on Nature's own principle. Hand power or electric. Price of Hand Power Machine \$35.00. Write to-day for Illustrated Folder. BROWN ENGINEERING CO., Dept. D, 810 King St. W., Toronto.

Fat and Lean

In the busy world of dairying even a few meagre calculations show great differences, whether in cows, their owners, the land, the bark deposits, or the test of fat, etc.; fat and lean are mixed, good results and poor, even on adjoining farms, even in two stalls in the one stable! A good owner gets perhaps 200 pounds of milk from each lean, hungry acre; a neighbor, with better methods, produces the fat total of 1,700 pounds of milk an acre, keeping 16 good cows on a well-tilled 80 acre farm. One milk producer, with poor grade cows, never tested, possibly never well fed, gets the lean average of less than 3,000 pounds of milk a cow, another producer, who is a real dairyman, reveals in the knowledge of each of his 16 cows giving over 8,000 pounds of milk that will test fairly rich in fat.

Then when it comes to feeding for profit, not simply for existence, we find one man with a hundred pounds of milk costing him only 59 cts. for feed, but a neighbor has to admit the impairment of milk costing him per cwt. at least 90 cts., perhaps over a dollar. So one will make the fat profit above feed of over \$30 a cow, while his neighbor is down to the lean margin of only \$3. What are these amazing differences occur? Primarily because dairymen have not studied each cow individually. Dairy records alone can shed light on these problems. Milk and feed records, forms, simple, easily kept; may be had free from the dairy division, Ottawa. Apply to-day, and make each cow you own earn a good fat profit.—C. F. W.

The Muddy Barnyard

J. B. Henders, Simcoe Co., Ont.
The muddy barnyard—I needn't waste space in describing its abominations. All who have waded through a dirty, filthy barnyard, as I did, know all about it. The worst barnyard, however, is not hopeless. I have managed to get my own into very fair shape, and that at little expense. The ideal barnyard, I suppose, is one paved with concrete. This, however, is expensive; it costs a lot of money to cover even a small barnyard with concrete. I have used cement, however, to a limited extent. For a space of about 16 feet around the doorway of the stable I have cement paving. It is wonderful how much of the dirt that would otherwise come into the stable on the cows' feet, is left on the paving outside.

The old barnyard was on the shady side of the barn, and was low and flat. That barnyard was destined to be muddy. My first move when I decided in favor of something better, after 15 years on the wrong side of the barn, was to move the barnyard to the sunny side. This simply meant changing the stable door from one side of the barn to the other. The new barnyard had a good slope for drainage. My next move was to put in tile drains 15 feet apart and then to smooth down all the grades so that rain water would have a good chance to run off the yards. Through the spring we took considerable stone off the fields. This we hauled and dumped into the yard. During lulls in the summer's work we hauled gravel and covered the stones.

Even our new barnyard is somewhat dirty at times, and to get over this we have a cement walk to the house. In the worst of times, however, our gravelled and tile-drained yard is cleaner than the majority of barnyards in Simcoe county in the middle of summer. A few days of sun will dry it up as nicely as a macadam highway. I did not keep track of the cost of this work, but it was all done in extra time and represented no additional outlay for labor or material.

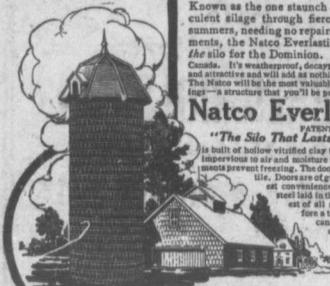
The Silo For Canada

Known as the one staunch preserver of sweet succulent silage through fiercest winters and dryest summers, needing no repairs, no painting, no adjustments, the Natco Everlasting Silo is recognized as the silo for the Dominion. It is made in Canada for Canada. It's weatherproof, decayproof and fireproof, convenient and attractive and will add to your feeding profits. The Natco will be the most valuable addition to your farm building—a structure that you'll be proud of. The

Natco Everlasting Silo

"The Silo That Lasts for Generations"

is built of hollow vitrified clay tile, whose glazed surfaces are impervious to air and moisture and whose double air compartments prevent freezing. The door frame consists of special jamb tile. Doors are of gull type, perfect fit. Grates convenient, durable, rigid. Bands of steel laid in the mortar reinforce this structure—a structure that you'll be proud of. The



National Fire Proofing Company of Canada, Limited Toronto, Ont.

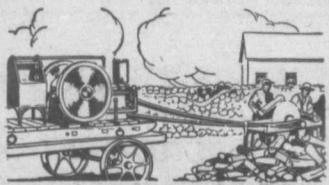


BOOK ON DOG DISEASES

and how to feed H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S. 118 West 31st St., N.Y.

Peck, Kerr & McElderry

Barristers, Solicitors, etc. 415 Water St., Peterborough E. A. Peck F. D. Kerr V. J. McElderry



GOOD OIL MEANS DEPENDABLE POWER STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

will keep your gasoline or kerosene engine running right every day. It is clean, uniform and retains its body at high working temperatures. Canadian farmers know it is an absolutely reliable product—it carries the guarantee of the oldest oil-refiners in Canada.

- Prairie Harvester Oil, a general utility oil for farm machinery.
- Capitol Cylinder Oil, manufactured expressly for steam engine lubrication.
- Eldorado Castor Oil, a heavy oil for the lubrication of loose-fitting and worn bearings.
- Arctic Cup Grease, made in seven grades to meet varying conditions.

Branch Stations Throughout the Dominion THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made In Canada



The policy of shipping light has been continued by country drovers and it is fitting to bring results. The approaching heavy season has also had its effect on the market. From the farm end it has been found that the best fitted lots of stock, and some of the extra well finished stuff brought as high as \$10. The end of the week from the yards well cleaned up.

The stock trade has been light, principally because records were light. The Holstein buyers, referring to the week ended this week, did not look up because of the lightness of the market. In the stocker trade does not show good. Buying cattle and feeding them is being done, and the fact that so many feeders have lost money in the last few months will discourage buying at long prices this spring.

Quotations for calves: Heifers, \$7.75 to \$8.25; Easier steers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; handy choice steers, \$7.75 to \$7.95; butcher steers, \$5.50 to \$7.35; heifers, \$6.50 to \$7.25; choice cows, \$6 to \$6.50; good, \$4.75 to \$5; butcher and bulkers, \$3.75 to \$5.75; canners, \$3.50 to \$4.75; \$2 to \$4.75.

Mutton animals are strong. Lambs light, \$8.50 to \$11; heavy to meet, \$7.50 to \$9.50; adult, \$5.50 to \$7; spring lambs, \$4.75 to \$12; light wethers, \$3.50 to \$4.50; heavy and hand, \$2.50 to \$6; culs, \$3 heavy and hand, \$2.50 to \$4.

\$2.50 continues in strength and have risen last week, \$3 to \$4.05, f.o.b. country points.

HOLSTEINS AGAIN ON TOP

I am glad to be able to announce that the Holstein-Friesian herd of Flanders, Inc., has broken all records for fat production, not only Holstein-Friesian but all other breeds, by producing in 365 consecutive days 54,123 lb. milk containing 1,616 lbs. of butter fat at the age of three years four months 14 days. Her sire is King Henry, bred by the Holstein-Friesian Farm, 111004. She was bred by Mr. Bernhard Meyer, who is now owned by The Somerset Holstein Breeders' Company, Somerville, N. J.

The test was made under the supervision of the New Jersey Agricultural College, and the highest supervision was maintained in the conduct of the test. From the amount of fat produced any competitor but-maker could make 1,300 lbs. of the best commercial butter. During the year's test Flanders' herd averaged 149.5 lbs. milk per cow per day.

YOUNG OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER PIGS

For sale by the Ohio Improved Chester Pig Farm, Cedar Farm, E. H. No. 1, Olaton Centre, Ont.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES, CLYDESDALES

STALLIONS AND MARES—We are offering our entire stock of imported horses at a great reduction in price, as we are renovating and building a large horse barn, and have not time or accommodation to keep them. Another season, these, and have not time or accommodation to keep them. Another season, these, and have not time or accommodation to keep them. Another season, these, and have not time or accommodation to keep them.

KORNGOLD IMPROVED ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

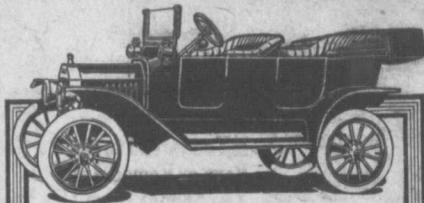
Young sows to farrow in April and May. Young Boars and Bows, three months old. Will book orders for summer stock.

HET LOO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE. HOLSTEINS

Has as guide two prices on Heifer Calves from 1 to 6 months old, and also best good individual Bull Calves. Deans with records from 1 to 6 months old. We are short, and will price low if taken soon.

THE NAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

All closely related to the R.O.P. S.P.R. Champion 2nd-1774 the milk and 96 lbs. of butter in 30 days over 3-boll year. Sire of the above is present one a half brother to Duchesne; one on a 2nd-5, 3rd-4, 4th-5, 5th-6, 6th-7, 7th-8, 8th-9, 9th-10, 10th-11, 11th-12, 12th-13, 13th-14, 14th-15, 15th-16, 16th-17, 17th-18, 18th-19, 19th-20, 20th-21, 21st-22, 22nd-23, 23rd-24, 24th-25, 25th-26, 26th-27, 27th-28, 28th-29, 29th-30, 30th-31, 31st-32, 32nd-33, 33rd-34, 34th-35, 35th-36, 36th-37, 37th-38, 38th-39, 39th-40, 40th-41, 41st-42, 42nd-43, 43rd-44, 44th-45, 45th-46, 46th-47, 47th-48, 48th-49, 49th-50, 50th-51, 51st-52, 52nd-53, 53rd-54, 54th-55, 55th-56, 56th-57, 57th-58, 58th-59, 59th-60, 60th-61, 61st-62, 62nd-63, 63rd-64, 64th-65, 65th-66, 66th-67, 67th-68, 68th-69, 69th-70, 70th-71, 71st-72, 72nd-73, 73rd-74, 74th-75, 75th-76, 76th-77, 77th-78, 78th-79, 79th-80, 80th-81, 81st-82, 82nd-83, 83rd-84, 84th-85, 85th-86, 86th-87, 87th-88, 88th-89, 89th-90, 90th-91, 91st-92, 92nd-93, 93rd-94, 94th-95, 95th-96, 96th-97, 97th-98, 98th-99, 99th-100, 100th-101, 101st-102, 102nd-103, 103rd-104, 104th-105, 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833rd-834, 834th-835, 835th-836, 836th-837, 837th-838, 838th-839, 839th-840, 840th-841, 841st-842, 842nd-843, 843rd-844, 844th-845, 845th-846, 846th-847, 847th-848, 848th-849, 849th-850, 850th-851, 851st-852, 852nd-853, 853rd-854, 854th-855, 855th-856, 856th-857, 857th-858, 858th-859, 859th-860, 860th-861, 861st-862, 862nd-863, 863rd-864, 864th-865, 865th-866, 866th-867, 867th-868, 868th-869, 869th-870, 870th-871, 871st-872, 872nd-873, 873rd-874, 874th-875, 875th-876, 876th-877, 877th-878, 878th-879, 879th-880, 880th-881, 881st-882, 882nd-883, 883rd-884, 884th-885, 885th-886, 886th-887, 887th-888, 888th-889, 889th-890, 890th-891, 891st-892, 892nd-893, 893rd-894, 894th-895, 895th-896, 896th-897, 897th-898, 898th-899, 899th-900, 900th-901, 901st-902, 902nd-903, 903rd-904, 904th-905, 905th-906, 906th-907, 907th-908, 908th-909, 909th-910, 910th-911, 911st-912, 912nd-913, 913rd-914, 914th-915, 915th-916, 916th-917, 917th-918, 918th-919, 919th-920, 920th-921, 921st-922, 922nd-923, 923rd-924, 924th-925, 925th-926, 926th-927, 927th-928, 928th-929, 929th-930, 930th-931, 931st-932, 932nd-933, 933rd-934, 934th-935, 935th-936, 936th-937, 937th-938, 938th-939, 939th-940, 940th-941, 941st-942, 942nd-943, 943rd-944, 944th-945, 945th-946, 946th-947, 947th-948, 948th-949, 949th-950, 950th-951, 951st-952, 952nd-953, 953rd-954, 954th-955, 955th-956, 956th-957, 957th-958, 958th-959, 959th-960, 960th-961, 961st-962, 962nd-963, 963rd-964, 964th-965, 965th-966, 966th-967, 967th-968, 968th-969, 969th-970, 970th-971, 971st-972, 972nd-973, 973rd-974, 974th-975, 975th-976, 976th-977, 977th-978, 978th-979, 979th-980, 980th-981, 981st-982, 982nd-983, 983rd-984, 984th-985, 985th-986, 986th-987, 987th-988, 988th-989, 989th-990, 990th-991, 991st-992, 992nd-993, 993rd-994, 994th-995, 995th-996, 996th-997, 997th-998, 998th-999, 999th-1000, 1000th-1001, 1001st-1002, 1002nd-1003, 1003rd-1004, 1004th-1005, 1005th-1006, 1006th-1007, 1007th-1008, 1008th-1009, 1009th-1010, 1010th-1011, 1011st-1012, 1012nd-1013, 1013rd-1014, 1014th-1015, 1015th-1016, 1016th-1017, 1017th-1018, 1018th-1019, 1019th-1020, 1020th-1021, 1021st-1022, 1022nd-1023, 1023rd-1024, 1024th-1025, 1025th-1026, 1026th-1027, 1027th-1028, 1028th-1029, 1029th-1030, 1030th-1031, 1031st-1032, 1032nd-1033, 1033rd-1034, 1034th-1035, 1035th-1036, 1036th-1037, 1037th-1038, 1038th-1039, 1039th-1040, 1040th-1041, 1041st-1042, 1042nd-1043, 1043rd-1044, 1044th-1045, 1045th-1046, 1046th-1047, 1047th-1048, 1048th-1049, 1049th-1050, 1050th-1051, 1051st-1052, 1052nd-1053, 1053rd-1054, 1054th-1055, 1055th-1056, 1056th-1057, 1057th-1058, 1058th-1059, 1059th-1060, 1060th-1061, 1061st-1062, 1062nd-1063, 1063rd-1064, 1064th-1065, 1065th-1066, 1066th-1067, 1067th-1068, 1068th-1069, 1069th-1070, 1070th-1071, 1071st-1072, 1072nd-1073, 1073rd-1074, 1074th-1075, 1075th-1076, 1076th-1077, 1077th-1078, 1078th-1079, 1079th-1080, 1080th-1081, 1081st-1082, 1082nd-1083, 1083rd-1084, 1084th-1085, 1085th-1086, 1086th-1087, 1087th-1088, 1088th-1089, 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Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3

Just Notice This Interlocking Device

IT is an exclusive feature of the "GEORGE" and "OSHAWA" Galvanized Steel Shingles. Fig. 1 shows a section of the top of the "GEORGE" Shingle. Note the horizontal strip of metal which fits into the bottom lock of the shingle above it. Fig. 2 shows the under side of the bottom lock which hooks on to the strip shown in Fig. 1. Now turn to Fig. 3. Here you see the method of applying the second course of shingles after the first (or lower) course has been laid.

When laying a roof of "GEORGE" or "OSHAWA" Steel Shingles, always commence at the lower left hand corner of the roof, and lay the first course in a straight line with the fascia board. Then commence the second course with a half shingle, so that the joints will come in the centre of each shingle of the first course. (See Fig. 3.)

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