

Seventh Annual Special Farm Improvement Magazine Number

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

DAIRY AND COUNTRY LIFE  
CITY EDITION, 12c.  
DAILY EDITION, 25c.

DEVOTED TO  
**BETTER FARMING**  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., May 6, 1915



EVERYTHING THAT ADDS TO BEAUTY IS A FARM IMPROVEMENT.

SUED EACH WEEK

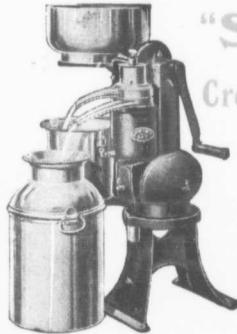
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THE ANNUAL

OUT JUNE 3rd

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### Lazybones

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

**YEARS** ago; I remember a little chap about eight years old, who lived in the Hamptons, asking me with the question, "Is laziness disease of the blood; or just lazy?" I was a law-student then in Windsor; and after a certain professional hesitation, replied that it might be in the blood; but that for small chaps strap oil was the cure. That question was probably the outcome of some domestic discussion to which the lad may have listened at the home and fireside.

But do we not, in the endeavor to avoid the implication of laziness, put too great a premium on physical activity? We will quickly discern the folly of the man who will insist on paying five dollars for what is priced at fifty cents. We find that the man who occupies an hour in a ten minutes' job, but the man who strains and almost breaks his back over a job which with a little thought, could be done with half the labor, is frequently praised; not a lazy bone in his body. But when a man gets to be fifty years of age, he claims for it either sore bones or lazy bones.

Time and again, we have something heavy, a bag of oats, a barrel of apples, lots of things to move here or there on the farm. Perhaps one can shoulder it, and stagger along. Or there is what old Ronald called "A very handy dash around the house." The horse, however, which is a harness differs from a locomotive, in that you do your own puffing. To harness up a horse with collar and harness, back saddle and all, and tackle him in the cart seems so disproportionate to the job in view that it is not attempted.

But I have now a rig I call the "over-the-horse" drag. It consists of wooden runners with a box on body 3 feet by 4½ feet, with sides about 8 inches high, is kept near the horse-barn. It has a whiffletree that belongs to it; fast to it. An old breast strap and traces of a riding harness, and a back strap properly attached is at hand.

When I want to get the cart out, it is simply a case of halter rope at the manger, put the horse's head through over the breast strap, and two hooks fasten him to the drag. Then the black mare does the toting that otherwise would have wrenched my own shoulder, or have been performed with the mono cycle (vulgarily called a wheelbarrow), plus my own muscle power. This is more fun, and the mare is back in the barn again in the same time that one would have carried the burden himself and got his wind again. But it was a lazy way to do it, wasn't it? Now I have the assurance to say that it was nothing of the kind; it was simply practising that praiseworthy virtue of economy of muscle. Blessed be "lazybones," for it saveth a man many a grunt.

### The Ideal Dairy Stable

**G**OOD stabling is a necessary accompaniment of good feeding in profitable milk production. "I wish to emphasize the importance of light, well ventilated, hygienic stables," said Mr. Grisdale, in introduc-

ing his talk at a recent dairy convention. "Don't think because of these high sounding names that the stable need be expensively constructed. I have seen very costly barns possessing the greatest combinations of rotten features that could well be imagined. Here are the simple rules of 'good stable construction':

"Give lots of light and lots of air. Pure air will do more good than five pounds of meal a day if it is fed to cows breathing an impure atmosphere. The number of cubic feet of air space per cow in the stable is important. Hence the advisability of wider passages and higher ceilings. A 'stable sufficiently warm,' continued Mr. Grisdale, can be built with two plies of boards and paper inside the studding and out. Such a stable will cost \$150 per cow. We have built a number of stables recently on the farm and in the farm, and find that a stable built in this way will withstand the coldest weather and also the warmest."

"The cost of wood stabling," said Mr. Grisdale in conclusion, "should not deter any man from providing it."

### For the Dairy Cow

S. Abbott, New Westminster Dist.

B.C.

**T**HIS is not a eulogy of the dairy cow. It is a simple tale of experience, a true story of fact as told me by one of my neighbors who ten years ago came into his father's farm and proceeded forthwith to make some



**What If Town Is Six Miles Away?**  
Here is one of Our Folks, Chas. E. Moon, Peterboro Co., Ont., astride a motor cycle. This machine looks like a mile a minute if the rider is good and the driver reckless.

radical changes. One of these changes was the selling out of the Shorthorn herd through buying of some good grade Ayrshires.

"Perhaps the first thing that set me thinking about dairying," said this young man to me, "was a thought that struck me when riding to town on top of a load of hay on which I expected to realize \$15. The roads were heavy and the horses tired. It took me half a day to go and return. It occurred to me that if I were in a position to sell that load of hay at the value of that hay into town in the form of butter and that I would be carrying its value under the seat of our road wagon with my fast-stepping roadster in front of me and be really in a position to enjoy life."

"After that," he continued, "it became a favorite occupation of mine to go to the market and see what could be marketed better than the hay and grain or even the beef that we were then producing. As I thought out the matter other advantages of dairying began to come up. It did not take much figuring to prove that a good dairy cow would produce much more in profits than the best beef animal, and that she would maintain the fertility of the farm as well. Then the change was made."



We Welcome You

### Trade Increases the

Vol. XXXIV

## The

**A**MOST important yet attained to its full place in the public school. While in the education life of the rural districts there will develop a broader, more intelligent, more contented rural school adapted needs of the community and prepares for life rather than for life when it develops a love in the life and active country rather than for them; when it ministers to the spiritual and intellectual whole community as working and encouraging activities, it will then share towards the spiritual revivifying of the life districts.

### A Progressive

Can the school do this can to a much greater extent than is being done generally by what is taking place parts of this country and States at present. This is for the bringing to the children from distant present school sections the educational, social and an imposing and pro



The Consolidated

The three illustrations on this page show the following rooms and halls of the new school of 2,000 people. The



# FARM AND DAIRY

## & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

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

Vol. XXXIV

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 6, 1918

No. 18

## The Rural School as a Factor in Good Farming

RICHARD LEES, M. A., INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, PETERBORO CO., ONT.

A MOST important factor in the making of a rural community, and one that has not as yet attained to its full power and efficiency, is the public school. When the school fills that place in the educational, social and industrial life of the rural districts that it ought to have, there will develop a broader, healthier, more intelligent, happier and more contented country. When the rural school adapts itself to the needs of the community it serves, and prepares for life in the country rather than for life in the town; when it develops a love and delight in the life and activities of the country rather than a distaste for them; when it ministers to the social and intellectual sides of the whole community as well as fostering and encouraging its industrial activities, it will then be doing its share towards the spiritualizing and revivifying of the life of the rural districts.

### A Progressive County

Can the school do this? That it can to a much greater extent than is being done generally, is shown by what is taking place in some parts of this country and the United States at present. The movement that is going on for the bringing together into one school of the children from districts much larger than the present school section, and the concentration of the educational, social and intellectual life around an imposing and properly equipped central school

building, is going further toward solving this vexed problem than anything else that has been attempted.

It was the privilege of the writer to visit quite recently some of the schools that are being conducted on this plan. In Randolph Co., Ind.,



The Girls Are Taught Sewing in the Consolidated Schools of Indiana. The gowns worn by these young ladies at their graduating exercises were made at a cost of \$100 each in the sewing classes of the rural high school, illustrated below, under similar conditions as this is possible in rural schools only through consolidation.

U.S.A., a county much smaller than the average Ontario county, containing only about 450 square miles, there are some 15 rural schools of this type. Ten years ago the plan was discussed there in an academic fashion as it now is with us. Most people knew that it could not be worked just as most

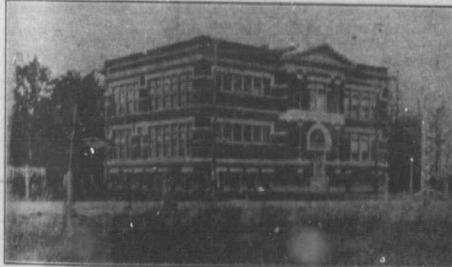
people here are now convinced that the advocates of such a scheme should be locked up. However, there were a few clear headed souls with a vision. Among them was Mr. Lee L. Driver, who some seven years ago was appointed County Superintendent of schools for Randolph county. At the time of his appointment he was strongly opposed to the plan of concentration. The duties of his position led him to investigate and study what was being done elsewhere, and in consequence he became an enthusiastic convert, with the result that now his county leads the whole nation in the matter of progress.

### Vocational Training in Schools.

In this small county there are 573 students attending 14 rural high schools, where they are being educated in the History, Literature and Mathematics of an ordinary high school education and in addition are receiving a scientific and vocational training along lines bearing directly on farm life and rural activities. In each of these schools are Manual Training and Domestic Science Departments under competent instructors.

In the former, boys are given a general course of instruction in the care and handling of tools, simple drafting such as is necessary for the planning and building of most articles that are made in an ordinary carpenter shop, and in the general principles

(Concluded on page 10)



The Consolidated Schools of Indiana Are Social as Well as Educational Centres, They Excel the "Little Red School House" in All Departments.

The three illustrations on this page all centre around the one consolidated school and depict its usefulness. The schools in Randolph county are so arranged that by allowing rooms and always together accommodation is provided for 300 to 600 people. Five Farmers' Institute lectures in January last brought out an aggregate attendance of 2,700 people. The top bugle mentioned above, due to the interest of Indiana farmers in the summer institutes held at their consolidated schools. Educational facilities such as these schools afford are the greatest of all factors working for rural improvement.

# Farm Management That Makes for Farm Improvement

A Few of Our Folks Offer Suggestions on This All Important Theme

## The Value of Crop Rotation

J. H. Grisdale, Dir., Experimental Farms, Ottawa

**A**LL land on a farm should be under cultivation in a systematic way in order that it may produce in uniform quantities every year. There is hardly an acre in Eastern Ontario where corn cannot be produced. The same is true of clover, of oats, and of oat mixtures. If we grow all of these crops we are in a good position to feed dairy cows most economically on the products of our own farms. To grow all of these crops, however, we must adopt some systematic rotation. I am convinced of this because of all our work on the Experimental Farms, of which we now have 25. Without fail, whether East or West, rotation has proven a marvellous aid in increasing production. On the average farm a crop rotation will double yields as compared with the hit or miss method.

Not only do we increase returns by following a systematic rotation, but we reduce the cost of production per unit.

The average bushel of corn, ton of hay or ton of ensilage, is produced on the average farm in the average year at a loss. This seems almost incredible, but it is true because we are satisfied to work for lower wages than we should get. We can change this condition if we will use a little bit of common sense and follow a systematic plan of crop rotation.

### Improved Crops, Less Cost

Any rotation planned with commonsense will increase returns and lower cost of production. No matter what the rotation may be, it should have in these elements: Let the hoed crop follow the hay crop or pasture and let the grain crop follow the hoed crop. If these two principles are followed, I don't care how else the rotation is arranged, except for this,—don't leave the land down too long in hay.

I have found in my work that a three-year rotation is the most profitable,—hay, hoed crop, grain seeded down. Under this rotation large fields are possible and we can do work much more cheaply in a few large fields than in many small ones. There is less turning and the possibility of using big implements to advantage.

Big implements are the implements of the future on Canadian farms. They should be today. At Ottawa we have found that the double furrow plow will reduce plowing costs 50 per cent. The wider seeder will reduce seeding charges almost 50 per cent., and with these implements we have the added advantage that we can get the crop in on time.

## Consult G. E. F. on Machinery

There is a lot of machinery coming on the market that we all wish to try. I don't advise the farmer to attempt to try all of the machinery that attracts his fancy. Many ultimately prove to be useless. We can give information from the Central Experimental Farm on any machines introduced and it is one of the important features of our work to experiment with new machines. Take the traction engine for instance. We have tried it out thoroughly at Ottawa, and find that it is not satisfactory. We turned sod at the rate of 75 cents an acre, which

looked cheap, but when you take into consideration the short life of the engine, and its high cost, we found that it really cost us \$3 to \$3 to plow an acre of land.

Let me give you a concrete example of the effect of crop rotation. In spite of the increased cost of labor at the Central Experimental Farm, we have managed to lower our cost of growing an acre of corn, grain or hay as compared with 16 years ago. Then we had to pay \$150 for a horse; now it is \$300 to \$350. Labor then cost us \$1.25 a day; now it is \$2.25. And yet in the face of these higher charges, we have reduced the cost of production about 10 per cent.; that is on the acre basis. When we consider the cost per unit, that is per bushel or ton, we have cut the cost of production in half. This is due in large measure to following a rotation of crops and taking back to the land all the manure made on the farm.



Few Farm Improvements Are Equal to Well Bred Dairy Cattle as Profit-Makers.

The beauty of a good dairy herd on a farm is that it will pay for future improvements. If the cattle are pure bred so much the better—if one has the experience necessary to handle a pure-bred herd. The one here illustrated, appears in the second

## Economical Summer Feeding

Alex. Wallace, Norfolk Co., Ont.

**O**UR cows receive grain all summer. It is generally a mixture of oats, bran and oil cake in the proportion of five, three and two. It is our experience that heavy milking cows require grain both summer and winter, and when they are dry as well as when they are working. Of course the amount varies according to the milk produced and luxuriance of the pasture.

The regular pasture is also supplemented by a sowing of thickly sown peas and oats. We make three sowings of this and it lasts until the early corn is ready. Like the peas and oats this forage crop is also sown thickly. In fact this is our practice with all sowing and pasture crops. As soon as possible in early fall a pasture crop of oats and rye takes the place of the corn. In spring the rye is again pastured, and then plowed for roots. By this method we obtain a great deal of feed from land that would otherwise be lying practically idle from the time the hay crop was removed until the roots were sown. Such practice, we believe, is in line with economical farm management.

## How We Got Wise

By E. L. McCaskey

**S**OME of us search for the truth, and some of us have it forced upon us. This little sketch will deal with one of both classes, father and son. I do not wish to be disrespectful to the old man. He had purchased a farm on credit, paid for it, improved it, and brought up a family of half a dozen boys respectably and honestly. The son was a chip of the old block. He wanted to go ahead of his father, even as the old gentleman had made a good stride ahead of his father. So when he bought the farm adjoining he started in for stock improvement. The old man objected. The stock with which he was willing to establish his son was good enough in his eyes.

A good grade Holstein cow was the first purchase made by the enterprising son. It made 7 lbs. of milk a day. The father wouldn't believe the report that reached him regarding the performance of his son's latest acquisition.

Promptly at a quarter to five the next morning, the old gentleman was seated on his son's doorstep waiting for the milking hour. He requested the privilege of milking the new cow. He got the bucket full twice.

"Jim, you didn't milk the cow out last night," he said acerbically.

The following evening the old gentleman appeared at the milking time and again milked the new cow. Again he got the bucket full twice. Still he was unconvinced, even though the scales had told him that the four buckets of milk totalled 70 lbs. The next morning he was around again, the result the same, and he was home convinced.

On his way to his own farm side, he took a trip through his stable, and looked over the grade Shorthorn cows that had always considered him a milker. According to report before he left the stable, he addressed some remarks to his that were not complimentary and which would not stand repetition in good society. He wisely decided, however, that it was right and natural that his son should be able to make some improvements on the old man, and let it go at that.

The son has now passed the grade cattle line. He has bought some foundation animals of the pure bred kind and we predict that in a few years he will be known to other fanciers of his breed. His name? He does not wish to have it published yet. That will come in good time.

**I** AM not one of those forestry enthusiasts who advocate forests everywhere. I believe that the rich land of Oxford county will pay bigger dividends in clover and corn. On my own farm every acre of good soil is included in the rotation. But I have 10 acres in bush. This 10 acres supplies us with a good part of our fuel, and with building materials when it is needed. This 10 acres is inferior and sandy and rough. There is much similar land in Oxford interspersed here and there, that can be put to the same use, and made to pay bigger dividends from trees than it will from crops.—J. Bishop, Oxford Co., Ont.

## Three-Horned

C. Gurney, Ont.

**S**OME years ago, when a man on an Oxford farm had an excellent example of three-horned cattle, which was well known throughout the country, I determined to get the name of being the owner. When we were talking over the farm there was a man and three boys. One man and three boys was the latter part of the question, and I immediately knew the answer. The man was the father of the three boys, and the three boys were the sons. The man was plowing a 100-acre field in front of his house, when he had three horses, turning two. The three horses and one man worked as you and your horses. I have big horses, and when through with them, I turn over the ground quite as well.

"The 100-acre farm was mine," he said. "The buildings were in better condition than the cows milked. It was a hard road. The extra work was not for such work as you and your horses. I have big horses, and when through with them, I turn over the ground quite as well."

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## Shall We?

L. K. Shaw, Wisc.

**T**HE old idea in dairy farming is that all summer and autumn the cows are made for winter, the rut for themselves. In the winter, the cows are milked for the summer feeding, and in the summer, the cows are milked for the winter. Now it looks almost as if the cows were to be milked in the winter, and the winter pastures where the cows have been found that rolling hills keep a much larger number of cattle on a single farm, that it ensures supply when pastures are



**Three-Horse Farming**

C. Gurney, Ontario Co., Ont.

OME years ago, when working as a hired man on an Oxford county farm, I was given an excellent example of the efficiency of three-horse farming. My employer had 80 acres under cultivation, which was worked by two teams and two men, my employer and myself. In no case did we hitch three or four horses together.

I did not get acquainted with any of the neighbors until after spring seeding. As I was after experience as well as dollars when I went to Oxford county, I determined to learn by other folks' experience as well as my own, and took a road down the road to the next door neighbor's. He got the name of being a progressive farmer. When we were talking over spring work, I learned that on that farm there were 100 acres under cultivation. "How much help have you?" I asked.

"One man and three horses," was the reply. This was the latter part of the reply that caught my attention, and I immediately wanted to know how the work on a 100-acre farm was done with three horses when four horses had been kept busy on 80 acres.

"We plan to work three horses together practically all the time," was the explanation. "For instance, when you had two teams going in that acre field in front of the house you put into teams, my man was plowing that 25-acre field with three horses, turning two furrows all the time. The three horses and one man were doing as much work as you and your boss together with our horses. I have bigger implements all the way through than Mr. R. has, and hence got over the ground quite as quickly as he."

The 100-acre farm was neater than the 80 acres. The buildings were in better shape. There were more cows milked. It was a thrifter place all around. The extra work was done by one man set free for such work by the use of three-horse teams and bigger implements. I have seen many examples of three-horse farming. This was surely the first time the superiority of the method as brought to my attention.

**Shall We Soil?**

L. K. Shaw, Wetland Co., Ont.

HE old idea in dairy farming was to work hard all summer and provide feed enough to feed the cows in winter. While provision was made for winter, the cows were supposed to rustle for themselves and the man who suggested summer feeding, soilage so we call it, could have been a joker of the first water. To me it looks almost foolish to work so hard as to leave the cows in winter and allow them to have on bare pastures right across the fence from where the winter crops are maturing. I have found that soilage the cows enables me to keep a much larger number of animals on the same farm, that it ensures a continuous milk supply when pastures are seriously affected by



Three Horses and One Man May in Many Farm Operations Replace Four Horses and Two Men.

Economy in human and horse labor is the watchword of efficiency in modern farm management. To use three horses teams and big implements to best advantage small irregular fields must be thrown into large ones of regular shape. Such worth while farm improvements are now in process of completion on the farm of W. C. Good, Brant Co., Ont., where this illustration was secured by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

**Six Hints on Alfalfa**

**W**E find that alfalfa has been successfully grown in parts of every county in Ontario," said Prof. C. A. Zavitz in an address recently. "In the same counties you will find men declaring that alfalfa is largely a humbug and cannot be grown with any degree of success. The successful ones will be found to attribute their success to one or all of the following points:

- (1) A hardy variety.
  - (2) Good seed.
  - (3) Inoculation of the seed.
  - (4) They do not sow on land in need of underdraining.
  - (5) They seed to alfalfa following on hoed crop or summer fallow.
  - (6) They may sow in the spring on winter wheat if it is not too thick and the land is clean."
- Discussing spring seeding, Prof. Zavitz said: "One method is to sow the seed right on the snow over the wheat field. This method has given good results on many farms. Alfalfa may be sown with barley or spring-wheat as a nurse crop, but the system that is best under most conditions is to summer fallow the land up to the middle or end of June, and then seed without a nurse crop. Success will depend more on the subsoil than on the surface soil."
- "Grimm and Ontario Variegated are both hardy varieties," concluded Prof. Zavitz. "The common variety of alfalfa, the one not desired, has purple flowers. The Variegated has flowers that are green, blue, yellow, also purple."



"Just Looking at You." Some Fine Specimens of Improved Horse of the Draft Breed of Scotland—The Clydes.

# What is Your Opinion of the Silo?

"I'm Going to Build Another," Replies the Man Who Already Has One

**P**EOPLE in our

BY E. L. McCASKEY

country ain't got no use for silos; they are only a durned bother," the seedy individual informed me. We stood in the crowd that usually surrounds the fall fair vendor of cheap swillery, fountain pens, potato peeler, and so forth. The vendor in question was informing his audience in very slick and slippery language that he was giving "an indelible lead pencil, a penholder, six pen points, and a fountain pen, all for 25cts., just to introduce our gold-tipped pen points, you understand." And the seedy individual seemed to find this class of entertainment very satisfactory.

I moved on to the dairy cattle judging ring. Holsteins and Ayrshires were both out, and the sight in the ring was one to interest and hold the attention of any good dairyman. Between the judging of various classes I got talking with a prosperous-looking farmer beside me who was evincing continued interest in the proceedings in the ring. After both disagreeing with the judge on one placing and for the same reason, we became quite friendly. I learned that he had a silo on his farm, and, re m e m b e r i n g my friend of seedy appearance, asked my new companion, "What is your honest opinion of the silo?"

### Will Build Another

"Well, friend, I am going to build another next year," he replied. "Perhaps that is the best answer I can give you." And then he continued on what was apparently a favorite topic with him. "The money I put into my silo," he said, "is the best investment I ever made. I heard an Institute speaker once say that if we would make the most of winter dairying, we must imitate June conditions in February." He talked up the silo at a great rate. There were none in our section at that time, and it was a winter dairy section, too. A few of us had some possibly good cows, but we weren't getting the results that we felt we should."

A bunch of three-year-old Ayrshire cows was then brought into the ring, and for a time my companion was too interested even to talk silo. Finally he came back to the subject. "Well, sir, it looked like a lot of money, did that \$250 that I put into that silo. But I knew that it was money well spent before spending. My cows never did so well as they did that winter, and I fed them less grain than ever before. The ones that weren't giving a big flow of milk got along finely on good clover hay and ensilage alone.

"Funny, isn't it," he reflected, "the difference it makes in the way you supply water to the cows. I suppose there's about the same food in corn fodder that there is in corn ensilage. But if you feed corn fodder along with your hay, the hair goes dry and begins to turn the wrong way, and the animal looks generally out of condition. Just as soon as you begin to feed the water in corn ensilage, however, the whole system of the cow seems to be toned up. There are a lot of silos up in our district now, and we are not afraid of winter dairying. We've found that winter dairying with the silo is a profitable business."

"Have you tried the silo for summer feeding your cows?" I asked. I had been using the silo

for summer feeding for several years, and I knew its merits.

"Enough to know how well it answers the purpose and not enough to make the most of it," was the most regretful response. "We had some ensilage left over last spring, and it carried the cows part way through the dry season. The results were fine. That's why I'm going to build a new silo next summer—to feed the cows in hot weather."

Here are two men, met in the course of one day, who represent two distinct and opposite types of farmers. The first man had his mind

brood mares, idle horses in winter, to sheep and to hogs. Cattle, either dairy or beef, thrive on ensilage as they do on nothing else with the possible exception of roots. For my dairy herd, where I use the most of the silage, it is the basic factor in the ration.

### More and Better Roughage Needed

The problem of the feeder nowadays, as I see it, is more and better roughage. Concentrates are expensive and ever becoming more so. If we can grow roughage on our farms that, fed in proper combination, will make a balanced ration, then we can afford to keep more stock and it will be more profitable stock. Common red clover, or better still, alfalfa, I have found, will furnish the protein end of the ration. Corn ensilage will provide abundance of the other ingredients necessary. A roughage ration, however, must

be very palatable if it is to produce good results, either in milk or flesh. The chief element in palatability is succulence, and this silage supplies. For adding both bulk and palatability I know nothing to equal well-eared corn ensilage.

Back of all profitable live stock farming there must be a good rich soil, and the live stock farm is usually a fertile farm. Corn and the silo enable us to keep more stock than we otherwise would, acre for acre, and it is because of this, I believe, that silo farms are richer farms, and thus the permanent prosperity of their owners is assured. I am reminded of a front cover that I noticed on Farm and Dairy some months ago of a big silo beside a well-built barn, and the catch-line underneath read, "Prepared for permanent prosperity." The editor never came nearer the truth. The farm with a silo is usually an improving farm, although, of course, there are exceptions to the rule.

### Corn the Great Silo Crop

Silos may be filled with a great variety of crops—alfalfa, clover, soy beans, sunflower.

(Concluded on page 9)



**A Big Factor in the Success of the Milk Producer in Suitable Accommodation for His Herd.** In recent months Farm and Dairy has illustrated many of the up-to-date dairy barns in Canada. Here is one that graces a dairy farm to the south of the border, Briarcombe Dairy Farm, Winona, Minnesota. Dairying anywhere in the north temperate zone demands a comparatively large outlay on proper housing. This one has the

closed against every modern idea. He preferred the hot air of a fake vendo to the instruction of the judging ring; and silos—perish the thought. What did he want to do with them? My friend of the ringside, however, was alive and alert for every idea that would help him to be a better farmer and a better stockman. And I have found it a convincing argument for the silo that most of the men of the latter class have at least one silo, and generally they are planning for another.

The silo has a wide use on the stock farm. I myself have fed ensilage with good results to

## Experience Fails; Inexperience Succeeds. Why?

Interest May Be of More Importance Than Knowledge.

**I**NTEREST is the secret. J. FALKNER, NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B.C.—located, and when I left Ontario four years ago, even the farm buildings were going into disrepair. His failure as a farmer could not be attributed to ignorance. No man knew better than he the value of crop rotation, importance of conserving manure, and so forth.

An Uninformed Man Succeeds

The very antithesis of this man is my next door neighbor in my new home in British Columbia. He is a young Irishman, a native of Dublin. He came to this country some six years ago, knowing absolutely nothing about farming or country life. He worked as a hired man for two years, and when I took up the farm I now live on, he rented the farm adjoining. "I was so green," a wonder my first cow didn't mistake me for grass," he told me with a laugh just a few days ago. Apparently he had all things against him—lack of knowledge and lack of capital. But he was a born farmer. He loved country life and determined to make things go. He had an odd inducement to thrive in that he had induced a nice little Irish girl to come out with him, and he had to do well for her sake. He is getting along spite

(Concluded on page 8)

**T**HE ideal dairy farm, the man who wants his every energy throughout the accomplishment of that ideal thing; it is the very out his ideal the day's plight as the police chief who "was just where." Work drudgery, with it all, gets us nearer the coveted ultimate goal will in that will fit in well with cultivation; (b) a place that facilitates inside arrangement of home attractive and satisfying.

In Glengarry county, a dairy farm, the arrangement ideal as could be very good, the location followed was a clover and pasture, right through the center of the 25-acre fields on which buildings were situated. The entrance to the barnyard or direct barnyard. No lane arrangement minimized to the fields and in small boy found the pasture on this farm.

Of the several hundred this one alone is ideal arrangement might be prairies, but the east on an improved farm fences, lanes and driveways, contour, make the attraction of years. The buildings ed where they must always be modified to convenient to inconvenient.

The first point in planning is to decide on the route to take, the number of a plan may be sketchy that comes near to take years to attain it in mind, every change ideal a little nearer.

The type of soil must be all acquainted with the soil at one end and a bi-



A Splendidly Improved Farmstead in the Land of Evangeline, that of Peter Innis, Cold Brook Farm, Kings Co., N.S.

## Approaching the Ideal in Dairy Farming

The Goal is Reached Only by the Man with a Vision.

THE ideal dairy farmer is the man who dreams, the man who has a vision of just what he wants his farm to be, and who heds every energy throughout the years to the accomplishment of that ideal. The vision is the main thing; it is the very essence of progress. Without his ideal the dairy farmer is in as sorry a plight as the police court subject up for vagrancy, who "was sure he was going somewhere, but didn't know just where." Without an ideal farming is a drudgery; with it all work is joy because it brings us nearer the coveted goal. In dairy farming the ultimate goal will include (a) a layout of fields that will fit in well with the rotation and efficiency in cultivation; (b) an arrangement of buildings that facilitates inside work or chores; (c) an arrangement of home and grounds that will be attractive and satisfying.

### Layout of Fields

In Glengarry county some years ago, I visited a dairy farm, the arrangement of which was as near ideal as could be very well possible. The rotation followed was a four-year one, corn, grain, clover and pasture. The public highway passed right through the centre of the farm, making two big 25-acre fields on either side of the road. The buildings were situated exactly in the centre of the farm. The entrances to all fields were either in the barnyard or directly across the road from the barnyard. No lanes were necessary. This arrangement minimized the work in hauling manure to the fields and in the removal of crops. The small boy found the bringing of the cows from pasture on this farm a "cinch."

Of the several hundreds of farms I have visited this one alone is ideal in arrangement. Such an arrangement might be easily duplicated on the prairies, but the eastern farmer generally starts on an improved farm where the arrangement of fences, lanes and diversity of soil in type and contour, make the attainment of an ideal the work of years. The buildings, too, are generally erected where they must always stay and the arrangement of fields modified in places to make them convenient to inconveniently situated buildings.

The first point in planning the ideal farm layout is to decide on the rotation to be followed. That decides the number of fields and their size. Then a plan may be sketched out on paper of a plan that comes near to the farmer's ideal. It may take years to attain it, but if the ideal is clearly in mind, every change in fencing will bring the ideal a little nearer.

The type of soil must be considered. We are all acquainted with the fields that have a light soil at one end and a heavy soil at the other. The

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

first soil is ready to work perhaps two weeks in advance of the latter. This makes efficient cultivation and cropping difficult. So far as possible, all of the soil in one field should be of much the same character. Perhaps the lateness of one part of the field may be due to lack of drainage, and here the striver after an ideal will plan for the drains that will give him a big field that can be uniformly worked. On some farms, too, soil erosion may be a handicap and fields here must be planned so that the banks are worked at right angles to the usual course of erosion.

Wide lanes, so wide that the widest implements may pass each other, are advisable, and if seeded to permanent pasture will not represent waste ground. These lanes will lead to the fields rotated to pasture and should also lead to a permanent water supply and shade for the cattle, as there are few farms on which both of these are available in every field to which the pasture may be rotated.

### Arrangement of Buildings

A great proportion of the work on the dairy farm is done within the small space occupied by the buildings. Hence the importance of a building arrangement that facilitates chores. We have told before of a young man in Durham County who saved himself 72 miles of walking a year to and from the stables by cutting a door through the near side of the barn instead of walking around the end to the basement entrance, as had been the practice for many years. That young

man had the right idea of efficiency. The dairy farmer who has the building of his own barn has a golden opportunity to save labor in all of the years in which the barn will be used. When our plans have been completed, we should examine them critically, measure out just how far we must travel to complete each operation in feeding, cleaning the stables, bedding the stock and so forth, and see if we cannot save a yard or two of traveling here and there. When we are certain that we have achieved perfection in our planning, perhaps a neighbor can pick a flaw that has escaped us because of lessons learned in his own experience. Old barns can be re-arranged in the same manner. In both cases, have the plan completed on paper before the hammer and saw are brought into requisition at all.

I believe that in most cases it will be found that the ideal arrangement will bring all of the stock under one roof, but horses, milch cows, and calves all kept in separate compartments so that the odors of one will not penetrate to the other. Generally, we may say, that the barnyard will be on the sunny side of the stable, and the greatest window space to the south and south-east. The milk house will be convenient to the dairy stable; the drive house and implement shed to the horse stable door; all things will be arranged for labor saving, step saving efficiency. And if additions ever have to be made, they will not destroy the convenience of the plant, for they will have been arranged for in the first plan.

(Concluded on page 11)



An Ontario Farm Home That Owes Its Attractiveness to the Trees Surrounding It.

Huron county has many beautiful farm homes of which that of Herb. Bennett, here illustrated, is one. But what would it be without the trees? And how many hundred dollars do the trees add to its value?

-Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.



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# Crows Won't Steal Corn

Experience Fails, Inexperience Succeeds. Why?

(Concluded from page 6)

didily. He will be a farm owner one of these days. Therefore we have the informed man a failing, the ignorant man a success. The difference is in the interest and the enthusiasm that interest begets. A man with interest will soon acquire knowledge. Without interest it does not matter how much knowledge one has. If I were to copy a suggestion to our Departments of Agriculture it would be to copy the practical and farm editors and along with their information pour out some inspiration.

#### What is Your Opinion of the Silo?

(Concluded from page 6)

green pea straw and corn. I myself would never think of placing my dependence on anything but corn. It grows. I have had every other crop go back on me in exceptionally dry years, but I have never had what I could call a corn crop failure. The cultivation that it is possible to give corn and its extensive rooting system make it capable of getting along in the dryest soil. I have heard it recommended that second crop clover be cut into the silo along with the corn. I have never heard of this being done practically. It would be a lot of bother and I believe it would be better in the long run to cure the clover properly for hay and let the corn as ensilage, supply the succulence.

I could add all kinds of practical testimony outside of my own experience as to the value of silage, but all I will give in this article is some experimental evidence. These experimentalists have big pastures on the "company land" and we might just as well study their results and get the value of our money. At the Vermont Experimental Station, a field was divided into two portions, and the crop from one-half made into ensilage and the other cured as fodder. In the subsequent feeding experiments, it was found that 11 per cent more milk was obtained from feeding ensilage than from dry fodder. Similar experiments were conducted at Wisconsin and Pennsylvania stations, and with similar results.

#### A Substitute For Water

I believe that the returns from ensilage on the commercial farm would be much greater. The cows at these stations were quartered in modern stables but the water in front of them at the time of the making of the silage throughout the country, however, perhaps unfortunately, perhaps not, the cows must be turned out to water each winter day. If the day is cold they are apt to drink less than they require, and hurry back into the stable. If they are fed ensilage they will get the water in feeding time that they lack, and from the trough, and consequently the milk flow will not suffer as it otherwise would. The difference between corn ensilage and fodder corn I should say is the difference between pasture grass and dry hay in milk making. To have a silo is the important thing on the dairy farm. The type of silo is of secondary consideration, so long as it is air-tight.

Paint pays, applied to machinery, implements, etc. It also silences equally well applied to farm buildings, but if we may judge of the belief of practice, there are few believers in painted buildings.

Everything should be kept clean around the cows and milk. The stables should be cleaned every day and the cows well bedded. Milk or butter is very easily contaminated.—J. P. Fletcher.

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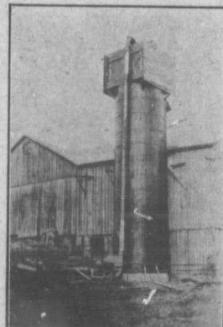
### Paint Up

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.  
"M

ARSHALLS live just the same side of the road from the one with the red barns. You can't miss it."

With a "Thank-you, friend," my car driver moved along. Had he asked for "T. A. or W. W.?" or any other of the neighbors down the county line, I would have pointed my directions on the painted barns of Neighbor Anderson. A couple of coats of paint on all the outbuildings have given a distinction to the old Anderson property. Only three years ago there was nothing to distinguish Anderson's place from any other place up and down the road. Now it stands out squarely from them all.

Who would not rather have his farm stand out as a land mark and have other homes pointed out in relation to



A Reliable and Popular Type.

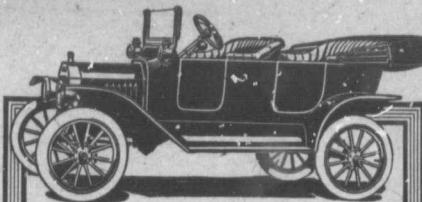
Of the many types of silos on Canadian farms, the old stave silo more than holds its own in point of numbers. Properly constructed, it is safe, economical in first cost and durable as well.

his, rather than have visitors directed to his own home because of the distance from that of someone else. Unconsciously it makes a man carry his head a trifle higher to know that he has a home that has attractions of its own. Nothing that I know of will effect an outstanding improvement in such a short time at comparatively so little expense, as will paint.

### Paint Pays

I have heard the economy of paint on outbuildings debated again and again. I have always been convinced in my own mind, however, that paint pays. Examine a new barn when it first goes up. If the lumber has been well selected, every board is sound. Examine again in a couple of years. Few boards are shrunk and warped. The wood has kept together, leaving millions of minute little cracks. Into these cracks the paint finds its way and disintegration takes place fairly rapidly. Our own barn was painted within three weeks of the raising. That was many years ago, but the siding is as good to-day as it ever was and the barn will outlast my son as well as myself; that is, providing the paint is renewed at necessary intervals.

We always plan to paint in our spare time, do it all by our own labor and the expense is therefore not so great. We favor early in the spring as the ideal painting time, or along in the fall, as then farm work is not so running, the sun is not hot enough to blister the paint and there is less dust blowing. If it came to a choice between painting in mid-summer or not painting at all, we would paint.



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### Chicks Die Rapidly

A. C. McCulloch, B.S.A., Demonstrator  
in Poultry Husbandry, O.A.C., Guelph,

"**W**HILL you please tell me what is it  
the matter with our chicks?"

writes a farmer poultry man,  
who hatched out 72, strictly following  
the directions sent by the incubator  
manufacturer, but who has been al-  
most discouraged by the heavy mor-  
tality among the chicks. "We fo-  
und them all well when hatched," he  
writes. "They looked strong and  
thrifty when hatched, but in a day or  
two they commenced dying. Do you  
think the trouble could be in the  
brooder?"

This is not at all an uncommon  
complaint, but we are somewhat at a loss  
to find the exact cause. Incubators given  
to locate the source of the trouble. I  
would think, however, it is one of two  
things, either white diarrhoea or feed-  
ing the chicks too heavily on concen-  
trated foods for the first few days. If  
it is diarrhoea it is very likely the  
variety we call Aspergillus or Lum-  
gers. This is caused by mould or  
mildew growing on standing eggs,  
incubator brood etc. In this case  
place the hens' nests must be ab-  
solutely clean to prevent disease  
germs coming in contact with the egg  
shells and gaining access to the inter-  
ior. The incubator should be thor-  
oughly cleaned and disinfected with  
one per cent carbolic acid or some  
similar disinfectant, and the chick  
kept on top of the tray after hatched  
instead of allowing them down beneath  
the tray. The brooder or hover  
should be thoroughly cleaned and  
left in the sun for several hours. No  
mouldy litter or mouldy food should  
be used. In fact the chicks should  
not be kept in a house where there is  
any possibility of any kind. If  
they spill any drinking water on the  
litter of their pen it should be re-  
moved and every thing kept absolutely  
dry.

### Post Mortem Symptoms

The post-mortem symptoms of this  
disease usually show whitish, cheesy  
patches in the lungs by the fourth or  
fifth day, perhaps by the third day.  
Sometimes these patches are not as  
easily detached as the others. They  
may appear a mere or less dark red  
spots such as you might expect in the  
case of pneumonia or inflammation of  
the lungs. Externally the chick does  
not appear to be thriving properly;  
the feathers seem to be more or less  
dried up and turn hard, the chick's  
body, instead of being long and well  
filled out, is often more or less round  
and contracted. When the chick  
has a peevish, discontented cry and  
stands in the corners or huddles up  
against the source of heat. All these  
symptoms are not observed in all cases  
but practically one or more of them is  
present in all cases.

As to feeding I would suggest that  
nothing be given at all until the chicks  
are about three days old. From then  
on the first day give a little water  
in the morning, at noon and the  
last feed at night, one handful of  
chick feed to every 75 chicks. That is  
a handful which you can grasp by  
holding the hand with the palm down.  
This may seem like a pretty scanty  
feed, but it is best to keep them  
hungry and not overfed on this.  
Between similar, the forbs and  
alfalfa, give them the former, cut  
shallow pan to pick at as they wish.  
Mix in the bran a dessertspoonful of  
finely ground bone meal to a pint of  
bran. Give water to drink. After  
ten days gradually substitute the bran  
with a mash composed of boiled tur-

nips mashed up finely and dried off  
with oat middlings. To this add hard  
boiled eggs, about one egg to say 40 or  
50 chickens, and at this time you may  
commence to give them buttermilk to  
drink if it is obtainable. For the  
first few days, however, mix it half  
and half with water.

This in general is the system we  
have followed with best results this  
spring, and is about the best we can  
suggest to you at this time. Perhaps  
you could substitute one feed of bran  
soaked in milk and squeezed dry. Be  
sure, however, that the bread is not  
mouldy.

### Feeding Young Chicks

VERFEEDING is more dangerous  
to young chickens than to any other  
kind of fowls. Young chicks  
should be fed from three to five times  
daily, depending upon one's experience  
in feeding. Undoubtedly chicks  
can be grown faster by feeding  
five times daily than by feeding three  
times daily, but at no time should they  
be fed more than barely to satisfy  
their appetites so as to keep them ex-  
ercised at the same time on their  
meal, when they should be given all  
they will eat. Greater care must be  
exercised not to overfeed young chicks  
that are confined than those that have  
free range, as leg weakness is liable  
to result in those confined.

The young chicks should be fed any  
time after they are 36 to 48 hours old,  
whether they are in a hen or in a  
brooder. The first feed may contain  
either hard-boiled eggs, johnny-cake,  
stale bread, pinhead oatmeal, or rolled  
oats, which feed or combinations may  
be used with good results. Mashies  
mixed with a good quantity of  
milk will give the chickens a good  
start in life, but the mixtures should  
be fed in a crumbly mass and not  
in a sloppy condition.—U.S.D.A.

### The Rural School as a Factor in Good Farming

(Continued from page 3)  
ciples of construction. Then they are  
given practice in the making of nec-  
essary articles for home use. As a  
single illustration, in one school vis-  
ited, a certain class had worked on  
gates, and every boy had a beauti-  
ful, solid, well-constructed and well  
painted gate to take home when school closed. The  
girls are taught sewing and cooking  
chiefly. The lunches served to visitors  
testified to their efficiency in the  
latter and the dresses they wore, in  
some cases at least, in the former.

The science taught is all made  
to adapt itself to some of the  
schools under undertaking regular agri-  
cultural courses. Corn is the  
important crop in that district, and  
in almost every school at the time of  
the visit, a good deal of attention was  
being given to testing seed corn. In-  
quiry revealed the fact that this  
work was not being done merely  
for the pupils, but their parents but  
practically for the whole community. The  
senior form boys were doing it.

### The School a Social Centre

The buildings in Randolph county  
are so arranged that by throwing class  
rooms and hallways into one, accom-  
modation can be provided for from 300  
to 500 people. The people of the  
township make the school their social  
centre, and their educational centre.  
Meetings of the Farmers' Institute,  
Farmers' Clubs, School Fairs, parent-  
teacher meetings, Mothers' Clubs,  
Sunday School conventions, winter  
lecture courses and meetings that are  
purely social are held in the building.  
At five Farmers' Institute  
meetings held last January in five  
different buildings, there was a  
aggregate attendance of over 2,700  
people. It would be interesting to  
know if there were five such meetings  
held anywhere in Ontario last winter.  
The lecture courses differ and the at-  
tendance varies from 50 to 300.

### An Old Barn

THE old Baker  
Barn at Wentworth Co.,  
but little resemblance  
state. Originally it  
was a hotel and  
was a second-class  
The Local Option was  
over old Ontario did  
not stop at the hotel,  
and it became  
only one of the  
plain, unattractive  
farms. On my way  
place. It had been re-  
placed by a modern

### Desirable

This Halton Co., Ont.,  
hotel. The addition of  
fresh paint with shiny  
attractive

was one of the most  
saw during my travel-  
er than see the old  
halls of the engineers,  
she had left years before  
United States, took over  
and has made extensive  
ments. Fortune has had  
Mr. Baker, and he con-  
as he would with the  
buildings. Like most  
houses, however, have  
money, he knows how  
to advance  
modelling of the old  
methods adopted that  
equally well to practice  
men without thinking  
men who are thinking  
of houses.

Most of the improve-  
ments are made plain in the front  
with. The greatest  
house was the building  
across the front. The  
lines of the roof were



The old barn in con-  
sidered in appearance by  
the addition of the  
above the veranda,  
painted white, with red  
addition to the usual  
given, the shingles are  
the veranda were stain-  
A feature that attracted  
of every particular is the  
which is also shown  
illustration. The lawn  
cess of reconstruction  
my visit.

The barns were of  
beaten, unpainted wood  
covered with corrugated

## Your Profits begin in the Corn-field

Plan to fill a Silo—Have a Silo to fill

The Silo and the corn-field will provide feed which will produce an increased milk-yield from your cows more than equal to the milk of a good cow.

## The Premier Perfect Silo

Dormer window—  
handy for filling.

Brown forged  
and coupling  
great strength.

Double cables for  
the bottom rows.

Half-inch galvan-  
ized steel cable.  
Flexible and  
very strong.

Staves 2 in. in Norway Pine.

Adjustable air-  
tight doors, inter-  
changeable.

Specialty con-  
structed door  
frame. Cannot  
get out of shape.

Well Built—of the Best Material—Properly Treated

The many excellent features of this silo will be better understood after  
reading our circular printed in colours. Send for it today. Address,  
Billo Department

**THE PREMIER CREAM SEPARATOR CO.**  
TORONTO, ONT.

Branches: ST. JOHN, N.B. WINNIPEG, Man.

## An Old Wentworth Co. Farm Improved

THE old Baker property, a few miles out of Waterdown, in Wentworth Co., Ontario, has been put into little resemblance to its former state. Originally it was a combination of hotel and farm house. In those days, however, the farm of 50 acres was a secondary consideration. The Local Option way that has swept over old Ontario did away with one of the best features of the old hotel, and it became a farm house only, one of the regular unpainted, plain-lined, unattractive houses that are still to be found on too many farms. On my way to Waterdown last summer, I passed the old Baker place. It had been revolutionized. It

### Approaching the Ideal in Dairy Farming

(Continued from page 7)

All farming buildings and their surroundings on the ideal farm are arranged with a view to attractiveness.



**Desirable Additions Make Plain House Very Attractive**

This Halton Co., Ont., home was once a combination farm house and country hotel. The addition of the verandah, the extensive windows, and a coat of fresh paint with shingle stain of a reddish tint on the roof have made it a very attractive home for the 50-acre farm that goes with it.

was one of the most attractive that I saw during my travels that day. Rather than let the old home go into the hands of strangers, Mr. Geo. Baker, who had left years before for the United States, took over the old place, and has made extensive improvements. Fortune has dealt kindly with Mr. Baker, and he could afford to do as he would with the old farm and buildings. Like most moneyed men, however, when he has made himself at home, he knows how to dispose of his money to advantage. In his remodeling of the old home, there are methods adopted that should appeal equally well to practical men and women without great money resources, who are thinking of improving their homes.

Most of the improvements adopted are made plain in the illustration here-with. The greatest change in the house was the building of a verandah across the front. The severely plain lines of the roof were broken and the

house will be situated where it commands the best views of the surrounding country commensurate with convenience. It will be located far enough from the road to give a measure of safety and freedom from auto dust, but not so far as to make the care of the lawn burdensome. The busy farmer has little spare time to put in behind the lawn mower and the ideally arranged farm lawn will be clipped by the hay mower by horse power. The main dependence for fertilization will be placed on permanent vines, shrubs and trees, trees, trees! With these, the country home girl may be given a park-like appearance and that on comparatively little space.

What have trees to do with making

money on the farm? I have been asked. Perhaps nothing at all. But

If the ideal farmer does not live to make

money; he makes money to live; and

a big item in real living is a beautiful

home and beautiful surroundings, where life may be the better enjoyed by the whole family. If I were to add a concluding word it would be: in all things consult the family. The ideal farm is a cooperative partnership affair in which all are interested. If all have contributed to the ideal, all will work the more enthusiastically for its realization and rejoice in its visit.

The barns were of the weather-beaten, unpainted kind. They were covered with corrugated metal siding,

and over that a coat of red paint with white trimmings. This involved a heavy expenditure that was absolutely necessary, but the buildings attractive as a couple of coats of paint would have been almost equally effective. The improvements were made under the direction of Mr. W. M. Stevenson.—F.E.E.

### "Slicking-up" the Place

R. C. Waller, Victoria Co., Ont.

RURAL community is like most other rural communities that I have visited,—some places are tidy and neat and a credit to their owners, others are dirty and failing to recommend them. In the hardware of some of the latter are collected all the discarded implements that have ever been used on the farm. The fences around the buildings are out of condition and, unless used to confine stock, are never repaired. The lawns are never cut, the houses never painted and the general appearance of these places always remind me of a Jew's house year. The strange part of it is that this shiftlessness is often in evidence on farms that otherwise are well run. I do not regard it as anything more serious than a bad habit.

The only way to make some of these people "kick up" is to shame them into it. It is a simple process. Here is a case: One of these shiftless farmers had a driving horse of which he was very proud. I'll guarantee that it was the finest driver in the neighborhood, and I set great store by my own. A young lady, who was much interested in civic improvement, our school teacher, offered to photograph that driving horse, which was tickled to pieces. It took her a long time to get that driver placed to suit her, but finally she had it arranged so that the photograph, when delivered to the owner, showed a broken down wagon, which had stood in the yard for 10 years, directly behind the horse, a scrap heap of old tin pails and so forth, a pile of old iron underneath and an old binder right in front of him. The rest of the background was similar. The horse, somehow, looked out of place in such surroundings, and its owner was as quick to see the contrast as any. He bought not only the prints the "school marin" had made of his horse, but the film as well. Then he sold the horse.

I believe the same purpose might be achieved on a larger scale by forming rural improvement societies. If these societies were made to take a prominent part in the social life of the community all would desire to be members and no one could be a member without catching some enthusiasm. "I don't care if I have never seen this tried, but if the improvement society has so much would like to hear of it through Farm and Dairy.

### Items of Interest

Fruit growers of the Niagara Peninsula have organized and raised a large sum of money for an advertising campaign in newspapers, and have called in Dr. J. G. Arden, the well known agricultural philosopher, to assist them in their publicity work. His essays were a popular feature of the apple campaign last fall. Similar essays will undoubtedly be forthcoming on the tender fruits, prose poems on the singular succulence of the strawberry, the rare flesh of the raspberry, the captivating charm of the cherry and the paramount perfection of pears, peaches, and plums. The fruit growers are making arrangements to eliminate the profiteakers from the business and to place the fruit with local dealers throughout Canada at a price that will be within the reach of all consumers.

"Seasonable Hints" is the title of the latest publication of the Dominion Experimental Farms. The contents are exactly what would be expected from the title,—seasonable hints on the care of live stock, the management of field crops, work in the poultry yard and in the garden and orchard. A card to the Publications Branch at Ottawa will bring this pamphlet to you.

# KEITH THE FARMER'S SEEDSMAN

SELLING GOOD SEEDS  
SINCE 1866

We pay railway freight in Ontario and Quebec on all orders of \$25.00 or more.

POTATOES	
Empire State	Per bag
tered	\$1.35
Empire	1.35
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### ALFALFA CLOVER

Per bus.	
Ontario grown	No. 1 15.00
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Ontario Variegated	per lb. 35c
Lymond	per lb. 35c

### MILLETS

Per bus.	
Siberian	\$1.75
Common	1.75
Rungamas	1.75

### CORN FOR ENSLAGE

Per bus. Per bus.	
Wisconsin No. 7	31.60
	31.60
Golden Glow	1.60
Bailey	1.60
Long	1.60
Yellow Cap Y Dent	1.60
Langfellow	1.60
Compton's Early	1.75
	1.60

Broken bushel orders Cob Corn add 10c extra for each broken lot.

# SEEDS

GEO. KEITH & SONS  
15 KING STREET  
TORONTO ONTARIO

## Ontario Farmers

have from 20 to 25% more wheat this year than in seasons past.

The danger season—frost, winter and spring killing is past.

At ordinary prices this will mean MILLIONS OF DOLLARS more to be spent in equipping their farms.

The prosperity of the farm controls conditions in every industry.

The coming few years should be bountiful ones in Ontario.

Let our Manufacturers prepare to be a part of it, publicity of their goods through the farm press will do it.

### FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORG, ONT.



**The Farm Barns, too, are now Attractive**

The old barns in connection with the houses shown above have been greatly improved in appearance by covering the exterior with corrugated steel siding and painting red with white trimmings.

entire appearance of the house changed by the addition of the window seen above the verandah. The house is painted white, with red trimmings. In addition to the usual painting that is given, the shingles and the roof of the verandah were stained a dull red. A feature that attracts the attention of every passer-by is the roofline in the way, which is also shown in the illustration. The lawn was just in the process of reconstruction at the time of

I would go a step further. Farmers are more dependent on their neighbors than are city folks, and the ideal dairy farm is located in the ideal dairy community. The ideal dairy farmer

"After reading Prof. Van Pelt's Cow Book through, it is my opinion that it is the most complete and instructive book on the Dairy Cow that one could wish to have. It is splendidly written by one who understands dairying to the last fine point."

This is an extract from a letter from one of the 50,000 dairy farmers who have read this book. The publishers have received 10,000 others very similar to this one. They all go to prove that

## Van Pelt's Cow Book

is without an equal, and is recognized the world over as the best book ever published on the demonstration of the dairy cow.

Professor Van Pelt is the recognized authority on the dairy cow, not only in America, but the world over. He has spent years in study, and in personal demonstration and lecturing in the United States. His book is his great dairy cow lecture—picture and print—and is so plain that a child could read and understand it.

Van Pelt's Cow book is printed on fine coated paper. The numerous photographs illustrating the different points that the writer emphasizes, are master-pieces in live stock photography.

The accompanying reading matter is simple and instructive. No one can fail to get a complete grasp of the finer points of the dairy cow, and its breeding.

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## Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



**"20 years ago**

I thought that roof mighty expensive

"It took faith, and lots of it, to lay out the money for that roof. Now I know it was the best kind of investment."

Leaving the economy of Preston Shingles out of the question, there are two main reasons why they stand high in the estimation of the farmers of Canada.

1st.—They are galvanized to meet the British Government test, the hardest test we know of. That guarantees that the Metal itself is the very best.

2nd.—They lock together on every side—no lap joints, every joint a solid hook lock. They make a roof of solid metal

that will hang together during the most severe wind storm or even if the frame work below should twist or sag. That means a solid roof—Good metal and good shingles—

Protection against leaks, and damage to crops and buildings.

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

Send me books on Barn Building Free.

### PRESTON SAFE LOCK SHINGLES

Before you make your plans—before you cut a stick of timber, get a bit of FREE information. Everything you want to know about fire-proof construction, about stable design, about barns, about houses, about stables, etc., etc. You will want these books. Send for them today. Please use the coupon.

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## Stable Improvement Up-to-Date

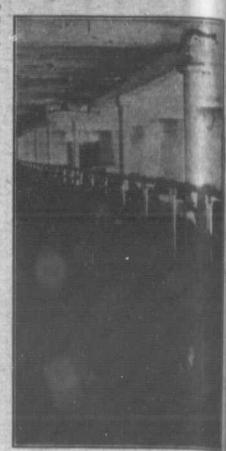
ONE improvement begets a desire for other improvements. It is natural to wish to have all things in keeping. In 1910, Mr. O'Neil, Victoria Co., Ont., decided on stock as their first improvement. Grade Holsteins then took the place of the moneys that had preceded them. Now the grade Holsteins are being replaced by pure-bred Holsteins. Somehow this improved stock never looked right in the old stable. The owner decided that good stock deserved good stables. It was decided to pull down the old ones and put up something befitting the new herd that was being developed. To-day their stables are modern and up-to-date in almost every particular.

The first stable that attracted my attention when I dropped in on the Callaghan boys a few weeks ago was the bright and cheery appearance of their stable as contrasted with the average stable of the neighborhood. The windows are not little four-pane affairs stuck up against the ceiling. They are four panes wide, but in dimensions are reduced from the nine-foot ceiling down to within two and one-half or three feet of the floor; and there are lots of them. The brightness and cheeriness of the stable is also enhanced by a liberal application of whitewash and the steel stanchions and steel partitions afford a maximum of obstruction to the light flooding the stable from the bright sun-windows. The walls are of stone, plastered inside. Two and one-half feet of the wall next the floor is painted black; whitewash there would show every speck of dirt too readily.

### A Simple Method of Ventilation.

The ventilating system has not yet been installed, but a very simple and convenient device is being used as a makeshift. The upper part of the stable door are of slats four inches wide, with a three-inch space between each. A form similarly made, slats four inches, spaces three inches, is adjusted on top of the door. The slats fitting to the outside may be completely closed or the width adjusted according to temperature.

The general arrangement of the stable is for a line of cows the full length with box stalls on the other side and the feed passage between. The silo stands on one end and the barn entrance into the feeding passage. Near the entrance is a gasoline engine, attached to a shaft with pulleys adjusted to entrap straw, pump water, pulp roots, in fact to do anything for which a small gasoline engine may be harnessed. As the illustrations will show, the partitions and stanchions are all of steel, while the mangers are reinforced cement. Individual basins supply the cattle with water. A fine point in stable



**Sanitary and Permanent Construction.**  
The mangers are of reinforced cement. The rest of the construction entirely of steel in the new stable of J. & G. Callaghan construction, but one which has had to do with the sanitary protection of milk. On the permanent section to the gutter slopes back from the platform on which the cows stand. It sloping do not make a splash that drenches everything for a yard around.

### Value of Litter Carrier

Mr. Jim Callaghan pointed with particular pride to their litter carrier. They have a chance to appreciate the value of this labor-saving stable equipment at least twice a day. It is no longer necessary to use a wheelbarrow or to push it through the snowbanks—which were plentiful enough this winter. The carrier runs its own overhead track, and when it is full; all that is necessary is to give a push through the door from what is called the "chase end" of the stable and sanitary distance from the stable trips itself and returns to the stable empty.

"There is some satisfaction doing chores in our new stable," said Mr. Callaghan to me. "One takes a pride in his work. This is only the beginning of our improvements on the buildings. Already we have spent \$1,300 on them, but it has been more well invested."



"It is a Pleasure to Chore in a Stable Like This."

Such is the opinion of Jim Callaghan, the senior member of the firm that is out their old stables to build the one here shown. The two brothers are now going to fill the new stable with high-class pure-bred dairy cattle.

**LIST  
SIL**



Made of Selected No. 1 C

**QUALITY  
TELL**

Staves side a  
matched and treated  
pressure with spe  
servative.

No metal splines  
and break away.

Sloping hatch  
more light into s  
offers no wind resi

One piece doors  
changeable.

Hoops \$6 and 3  
up through special  
line.

Door frame beve  
ribbed to fit door  
the best quality of  
workmanship.

All up-to-date far  
erecting the paten  
silo (see front cover).

Write for Catalog

**R. A. LISTER**

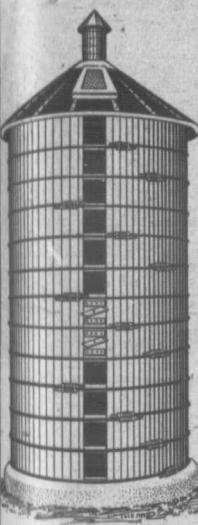
Manufacturers

Lister Gasoline Engine  
Grain Grinders, Light  
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58-60 Stewart Street

Works: Dursley, E

# LISTER SILO



Made of Selected No. 1 Canadian Spruce

## QUALITY TELLS

Staves side and end matched and treated under pressure with special preservative.

No metal spline to rust and break-away.

Sloping hatch throws more light into silos and offers no wind resistance.

One piece doors all interchangeable.

Hoops  $\frac{5}{8}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches run through special bending m. ine.

Door frame bevelled and rabbed to fit doors. Only the best quality of material and workmanship.

All up-to-date farmers are erecting the patent staves silos (see front cover).

Write for Catalogue K.

**R. A. LISTER & CO.**

Manufacturers of **LIMITED**

Lister Gasoline Engines, Lister  
Grain Grinders, Lighting Plants,  
Lester Milking Installation,  
Melette Cream Separators.

58-60 Stewart Street, Toronto

Works: Dursley, England

## HORTICULTURE

### Grapes for All

HERE is a general opinion that the grape is a tender fruit and limited to some of the intensive fruit sections where the climate is favorable. It came as a surprise, therefore, when visiting Henry Glendinning at his home in Ontario county, far from the lake front at Manilla, that he has been growing grapes for his own use very successfully.

"We have grown, all told, perhaps 40 varieties of grapes in this vicinity," remarked Mr. Glendinning. "Out of these there were only one or two that did not mature, and these leaves hung green on the trellises up to November. I do not, however, advocate late varieties for a climate such as this. Some of the varieties with which we have had good success are Diamond, and Moore's Early for early fruit, and the Wartton, Niagara, Wilder, Marquette, Brighton, Salem, Agawam, Ludlow, and Concord for the main crop. We have abandoned a good many varieties, and think that we are now growing the best for our conditions."

Mr. Glendinning informed us that Mr. Geo. Smith in the village of Manilla makes quite a business of grape growing for showing at the fairs, and has as many as 30 varieties producing successfully.

### Manuring Raspberries

WHAT is the best time to apply manure to raspberries? Should it be applied in fall or spring after bearing or before bearing? These are the questions. The scientific manuring of the raspberry is just in the experimental stage. As a rule, even in the best patches, no regular method is followed. Household manure is the standby of all. There is a danger when this is used in quite large quantities — say 20 tons per acre every year — of producing an excess of cane or wood growth. The general practice where the land has been built up or is already in good heart, is to apply about 10 tons per acre of good manure annually. This adds a good quantity of humus, and with commercial preparations keeps the soil in fair condition. Where the soil is poor a much larger quantity must be added at first. This may be applied and plowed under, either in the spring or fall or applied as a mulch in the fall and plowed under in the spring.

Commercial preparations are gradually coming into favor, but it cannot be said that as yet any number of growers have reached a standard and are applying them in regular quantities. Various quantities are applied, ranging from 200 to 600 lbs. or more per acre. This is usually in the proportion of two parts of bone meal or superphosphate to one part of nitrate of potash. No quantity of nitrate of soda is used. The growers depend on manure largely for their supply of nitrogen, because, except in special cases, it is much cheaper. The following is recommended for a yearly application on soil that is in good heart, and to replace in the soil the quantity of fertilizer and manure removed by 100 crates of fruit: 12 tons of barnyard manure, 100 lbs. muritate of potash, 200 lbs. bone meal.

The nitrate of soda cannot take the place of barnyard manure, but preparations other than those mentioned containing the same quantities of available potash and phosphorus may be used. — F. Palmer.

Can the door yard be improved by planting a few shrubs and plants there? Now is a good time to study the matter. Select those shrubs that have some attractive feature over a long season, such as lilac, peony, spirea Van Houttei, and high-bush cranberry.

## MADE IN CANADA MAGIC BAKING POWDER

READ  
THE  
LABEL

CONTAINS  
NO  
ALUM



DIRECTIONS  
THIS BAKING POWDER IS  
FOR THE BAKING OF  
CAKES, COOKIES,  
PIZZLES, BISCUITS,  
BREAD, ETC.  
DO NOT USE  
FOR COOKING  
MEAT, FISH,  
VEGETABLES,  
OR OTHER  
FOODSTUFFS.

TRADEMARK COMPANY LIMITED  
LONDON, ENGLAND

CONTAINS NO ALUM

Tonight

Plan whom you will use about taking  
FARM AND DAIRY

## SEED & POTATOES

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

Johnny-on-the-Spot

"Johnny-on-the-Spot," on skids or on truck, will take care of all your chores — pumping, washing, separating, churning, washing, etc. It saves time and energy — a useless drudgery. Let "Johnny-on-the-Spot" do it — one of the famous Gilson "Spot" engines. You can buy one engine at a low price. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND FULL PARTICULARS. ALL SIZES.

**Gilson Manufacturing Co.**

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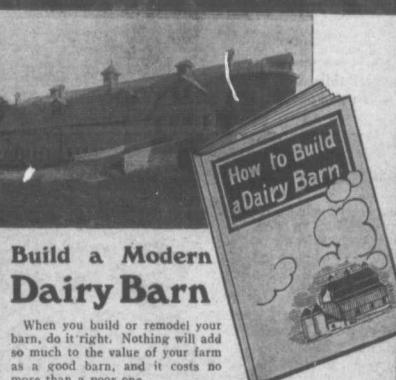
A PERFECT TOMATO

which we want you to test. It is acknowledged, by all who have tasted the fruit, to be the finest in flavor they have eaten.

It is a great drought resister, a good keeper, and a fine "all round" type." You want to try a packet, so drop a postal RIGHT AWAY, and for price of premium offer, to

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SIMCOE

ONT.



## Build a Modern Dairy Barn

When you build or remodel your barn, do it right. Nothing will add so much to the value of your farm as a good barn, and it costs no more than a poor one.

### This Free Book Tells How

It shows you how to build your barn, from start to finish. Tells how to lay the cement floors and walls. Gives proper measurements for gates, cattle-stands and pens. Shows you how to arrange your barn so it will be handy and economical.

It describes the latest system of framing that saves a third the cost of ordinary methods.

It shows you how to make your barn more modern and sanitary. Explains all the fundamentals of correct ventilation, lighting and drainage. Tells about BT Galvan-

ized Steel Stalls that are so much more comfortable for the cattle than old wood stalls.

The head of one of our Agricultural Colleges writes: "Your book is of inestimable value to anyone who is building or remodeling." This book may save you hundreds of dollars in building, and equipping your stable. Yet it is free.

Simply send your name and address on a post card, telling when you expect to build or remodel, and number of cows you will keep. Address

**-BEATTY BROS., Limited**  
1665 Hill St., FERGUS, Ont.



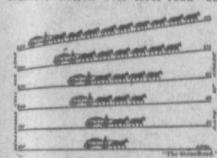


## Aspects of the Good Roads Problem

### How Grades Affect Haulage Costs?

**S**TEEP inclines on any section of any type of road represent not only higher cost of maintenance, but also higher cost of haulage, for a steep grade tends to limit the load which can be hauled over the entire route. For example, if a horse exerts a force equal to his weight, he can draw a load of 2,000 pounds on a level earth road. With the same force exerted against the collar, he can draw about 1,000 pounds continuously on a five per cent. grade, and 750 pounds on a 10 per cent. grade; consequently the load limited over the entire road on which the grade exists. It is assumed that a 1,200-pound horse will draw 2,000 pounds over a level earth road, and that under the same conditions he can draw continuously a load of 5,000 pounds on a level macadam road, and more than that on a concrete road.

Many attempts have been made to fix the load a horse can draw in an ordinary wagon over level road sur-



The Grade

faces. The Department of Agriculture of the United States has determined weights which are reliable, and show that on a muddy earth road amounts vary from 700 to 800 pounds; for a smooth, dry earth road, amounts vary from 1,000 to 3,000 pounds; on gravel roads, amounts vary from 1,000 to 3,500 pounds; on macadam roads, amounts vary from 2,000 to 5,000 pounds. These figures show that if the speed of travel is the same a horse will haul on a macadam road three to five times as many tons a mile per day as on moderately good earth roads. If roads are level and well laid, traffic will be heavy at a low cost. If roads are fairly level, and grades run over five per cent, tonnage costs will increase rapidly.

### Financing Road Construction

J. P. C., Hastings Co., Ont.

I AM a good road enthusiast first, last and all the time. I do not, however, always go along amicably with other good road enthusiasts. I have a few ideas of my own on just how good roads should be paid for. After visiting them for the benefit of my neighbors, now seek a wider field in which to express my sentiments in this letter to Farm and Dairy.

I would lay down as a basic principle that those who benefit by good roads should be the ones to pay for them. This is a principle of common sense to which I believe no one can object. It may not be well received in this mind, but will be more sympathetic with the ideas that are to follow.

Cities, I believe, benefit more by good roads than do the country districts through which they pass. Public roads are commercial feeders to the city, and every improvement on these roads means a greater prosperity to the cities through increased agricultur-

al production and greater stimulus to all industries. Road building increases the output of manufacturing concerns, especially those who deal in road making machinery and automobiles. Merchants will testify that good country roads draw greater country trade. The inevitable effect of a string of good roads radiating out from a city through the surrounding country is an increase in land values and taxes. Not only the community with conditions should care to deny this statement. Hence I claim that towns and cities should contribute largely to the cost of constructing rural highways and that they should raise this revenue by a tax on the land values which benefit by the improved highways.

### Rural Road Benefits

Who in the country benefits by good roads? I have been telling my neighbors that it is those who own the land. My wife and I live in a small village, and live on an excellent macadam roadway such as are quite common in this part of our county, and we all know that our farms are worth at least \$10 to \$15 an acre more if the roads were mud beds during several months of the year. I have heard cases of when improved highways have increased land values to the extent of \$50 an acre. This favorable effect on land values will extend back some distance from the main highway, but when we get back a few concessions the improved road has practically no influence on land values. Hence I claim that the rural contribution to good roads should be based on the real value of the land that benefit in proportion to the degree that they do benefit. I have been told that in the cities it is quite a common practice to assess the property fronting on the street to be improved for the whole cost of the improvements, and that the justice of this system is never questioned because the property's value is always increased in value to a greater extent than the cost to improve it.

### Double Taxation

The double taxation is another favorite character with those who have opposed my ideas in our Farmers' Club. I always reply here by stating that you can't tax a merchant's business because he simply adds the tax to the cost of the groceries, and we pay the tax in the long run. Have I made my point clear — that roads should be constructed by a tax on the value of the land affected by the roads?

### Why George Chopped

**W**HAT'S the idea, George?" inquired Mr. Washington. "Why do you chop down this cherry tree? Have you anything against cherry trees?"

"No, sir."

"May be you are in favor of deforestation?"

"No, sir."

"Doing this for a moving picture concern?"

"By no means."

"Then why chop down a tree?"

"I just thought of going on the stump," replied the future father of his country, and then Mr. Washington realized that George was a born statesman. — Kansas City Journal.

A ton of manure on the land is worth two in the stable;  
Spread yours in the fields as soon as you're able.—Exchange.



## DE LAVAL

### Cream Separators are not the mail order or farm implement kind

EVERY prospective buyer, as well as every user of an inferior cream separator, should always keep in mind that there is a very decided difference between the De Laval and either the so-called "mail-order" or agricultural implement kinds of cream separators.

DE LAVAL Cream Separators may cost a little more than other separators to begin with, but they save this slight difference as a rule the very first month, and go on saving it every month thereafter, while they last from ten to twenty years longer than other machines.

### The differences are self-evident

THE differences between De Laval and other separators are not difficult to see or understand, and no one needs to be an expert to appreciate them. A De Laval catalog to be had for the asking makes them clear, and a De Laval machine itself, placed side by side with any other, does so better still.

EVERY DE Laval local agent is glad to afford such an opportunity for comparison without cost or obligation to buy. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agent simply address the nearest office of the Company as below.

### 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. Manufacturers of Ideal Grain Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

### PEERLESS PERFECTION

Horde High — Bell Strong — Pig Tight  
It's made right—from high grade material. In the construction of the fence, the wire is woven in a continuous loop. By this process impurities are removed from the metal, but the wire is not weakened. The fence is made of the best quality wire, and is guaranteed to stand up under the most severe weather.

THE BARRELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.



THE finest of all fine arts is the art of doing good, and yet it is the least cultivated.—*Talmage.*

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## When to Lock the Stable

By HOMER CROY

Copyrighted 1914, Bobbs-Merrill Company  
(Continued from last week)

THE kitchen porch was as methodically and carefully arranged with its shelves, the washing-machine with its soap, the soap dish loosened so that the rubber cylinders would not meet and flatten during the six idle days, was backed carefully into the corner; a broom stood on its handle that the straws might not flatten and on a nail in the wall, carefully protected from the weather-boardings, by pale oilcloth so that the draperies were not known to have sprung a dipper. Not a spot of a speck could give evidence against the mistress of this house.

Clem tugged at the white button on the screen door. Here and there a damp spot still splashed the freshly mopped kitchen floor and the odor of stove blacking still hung heavy on the air.

"Hulda, Hulda," called Clem, "see what I've got!"

"Be careful of your feet," came a muffled voice from the pantry. "Don't track everything up, I might know you'd be gettin' back just as I got all the work finished."

Clem paused in the doorway; on her knees, her outer skirt folded up and caught around her hips, a cake of soap and a bar of soap in one hand and a brush in the other, Hulda was making a mirror of the pantry floor.

With Hulda cleanliness was more than next to godliness, for who could hope to be godly without first being cleanly? A spot on the table-cloth made her lose her appetite and a speck on her Sunday aprons made her positively ill. Her pride forbade her that she was always prepared for company; it made no difference how unexpectedly they came she never had to scurry over the house shutting doors, tossing shoes into corners and pushing things under the bed.

"I got a surprise for you, Hulda," keeping his coat pulled over the masterpiece.

"No, you ain't—you're just as late as ever! You ain't a woman in Curriville that keeps her house in as good order as I do—you can't put your fingers on top of a single door in this house and find dust—and you ain't here a minute more than you have to be to enjoy it. Just this day Mrs. Kiggles said to me, 'Miss Pointer, you are the best housekeeper I ever see in my life,' and what do I get for it? Nothing. Three meals a day and having to do the dishes myself. Shut the screen before the house's full of flies. Stand on the edge of that zinc till the floor dries. Now, what you got?"

"A—monkey, Hulda," said Clem weakly.

"A monkey!" exclaimed Hulda, coming to her feet with an audible snap in her knees and bringing a hand on each hip. "A monkey?"

"Yes, Hulda. I thought it would be company for you while I had to be downtown."

"Company! A monkey company to me! I seen two monkeys to be company and, Clem Pointer, I ain't a monkey. I hate 'em. I hate the sight of 'em."

Clem mounted it on his arm; the little thing wiped its face and turned its head to one side as if cleverly calculating, if it made a dash, how far its indulgence might extend. Then suddenly it reached behind its ear and scratched.

"Take it out, take the thing out," wailed Hulda. "They'll drop on the floor."

Clem backed away.

"Don't get into that fly-paper, and be careful of that lamp chimney. Don't drop any of them."

"The lamp, what you think it is," replied Clem. "This is just a habit. I looked it over carefully and it ain't got anything. It would be so amusing to have around ev' rainy days."

Hulda's arm shot out into a commanding line, the finger straight at the door.

Clem edged through it slowly. Hulda put the heel of her hand up to her mouth in hesitation, started to raise her voice, then checked herself.

Slowly an ellipsis of Clem's face cut into the rectangle of the door, growing until it was an ellipse whose nose pressed against the screen.

"Well, put it in the wood-shed, then," said Hulda more kindly and turned back to her brush and soap.

"Much talk about the camp-meeting to-day, Clem?" asked Hulda as her brother came back, her voice softer.

"Yes, people are getting interested. It'll be a big success this year. Can I do anything to help, Hulda?"

"Yes, rub off the checker-board."

Up went Clem's hand to his nose.

"There, that's better! You might help set the table if you want to right bad."

Clem turned to his duties with more willingness than skill and soon the red cover was spread, the dishes glistening on it.

"I guess we'd better fall to," Hulda

said, bringing out a plate of potato cakes, crisp and brown. They ate in silence until Hulda reached down at her side where a pitcher of water was cooling in a pail of water, then resting the pitcher on the edge of the bucket until the last drip had splashed, she poured Clem a second glass, and then lifting the cup, asked:

"What are you going to do with it?"

The way she held on to the last word left no room for doubt as to what was meant.

"Garibaldi."

"Why?"

Clem bent over his potato cake for a minute, then answered more as if thinking aloud than replying to a question:

"He was a great man—and—and a hero."

Clem finished and pushed back in his chair. Hulda interpreted the action.

"Now you just stay home to-night and be company for me. I guess they can't catch a chink down in the Owl one night without you. I can't understand why you want to leave a spick and span home and hang around an old filthy drug store. Man nature is beyond me!"

Clem turned back and silently helped clear off the dishes. He drew down the window shades, lighted the lamp and opened the piano. After she had done the dishes, Hulda drew her chair to the other side of the round, white marble-topped table, with a yellow crack running through it, and took up her Bible. She turned through it until she came to a book-mark that at first looked like a blur of red and blue yarn but, held right side up, showed in clear letters, "Love thy Neighbor," and began puzzling over where she had left off. With one elbow on the table she read the Holy Word, but after a time the Bible began sinking over and over, stopping suddenly and coming abruptly back into place, but each time falling a little below its former mark. Finally it dropped into her lap, started once or twice to rise and again lay there peacefully, her broad thumb in the fold. Across the table, Clem's head turned limply sideways,

the lines in his neck drawn tight, lips parting to a low rhythmic intake. The paper, slipping farther and farther down his lap, at last worked over his knees and fluttered to the floor.

Suddenly the sharp, insistent ringing of a bell broke over them.

Clem leaped to his feet. "It's a fire," he exclaimed.

A runner went clattering by on the sidewalk.

Clem hurried after his hat; Hulda opened the front door and stood in it with the lamp held high, lighting his way. "Don't catch cold, Clem," she warned as he clicked the front gate.

After his footfall died away she came back and set the lamp over the yellow crack. Then she got out a pair of her brother's socks. "Like as not he'll come back wet and'll want to change," she said, turning up the lamp and flattening the end of the thread between her teeth.

### CHAPTER II.

#### A GREAT SOCIAL EVENT.

A fire in Curriville was a great social event. Everybody went. You would just as soon think of missing the free parade on circus day, with the clown who was always stumbling over his own feet and falling smack down on his face and coming up and shambling along as you would of failing to run a race. Rich and poor fought the flames together, working side by side; Judge Woodbridge, who wore the only genuine Panama in town, passing the bucket along to Rick Oddy, who made away with all the horses after they were too old and crippled to work. Give Rick two dollars and a space over one shoulder and the half-breed in his free-hand he would lead the shambles and horse down the street, its hips sticking up under his hide like two bed-posts with a quilt thrown over them. Down past the ice-house he would lead him, then out of sight around Dierdich Hill. An hour or two later he would come, whitened half a line of clay across the bottom of his spade, heading straight toward Joe's Place, the halter swinging empty in his hand.

"Where is the fire, Rencie?" panted Clem, holding the heel of his hand over his heart. Rencie had turned in the alarm.

Everybody turned in expectancy toward Rencie. "I tell you I did some fast running. I bet there ain't another boy in town'd been here yet. I was asleep when he came running into my room and said there was a fire, but I have myself trained so when I wake up I wake up all over."

"But where is it?" demanded the men in chorus.

"So I jumped into my clothes quicker'n lightning and came tearing down to turn in the alarm."

Rencie was bound to get the most out of his exalted position.

"You can't make the run with us if you don't hurry up."

"I guess I broke some rules when I got out in the middle of the street part way."

Clem put his hand on Rencie's shoulder.

"In the old Kemp house," said Rencie with the last nibble at the sweets.

(Continued next week)

The Upward

To obtain a complete reader, one should buy the whole of the series. One can see lonely, majestic figures with fiery passion and grandeur, realize that it is the own generation, the same cause for

Thundered forth, message was: "Fee vanoh only fees His will be your safety, visitors, people. All of his connected with Judah, pheasies, however, As Smith says:

"In spite of his prosperity, Isaiah laid waste and Zion was in the vineyard with their ritual works of innocent blood while the weak were oppressed by bribery and corruption of justice.



Company! A monkey company to me!

## The Upward Look

Isaiah

To obtain a comprehensive idea of the grandeur of Isaiah's character, one should read through the whole of the book named after him. One can see and hear that stern, lonely, majestic figure, denouncing with fiery passion the people of his own time. And you reads, they realize that if he were here with our own generation, there would be much the same cause for holy inveigle.

Thundered forth, the keynote of his message was: "Fear not but Jehovah only; fear Him, trust Him; He will be your safety." Isaiah was Adverse to idolatry. As prophet of his people, Alas! of "Yahweh" connected with Judah, but in his prophecies, however, he never lost sight of the actual present.

Under Uzziah there had been much prosperity; the fortifications had been strengthened; castles had been built; considerable success in war gained. With this came increased wealth. Isaiah's duty as a public reformer to come forward, girded in coarse, dark haircloth, with the divine message. As Smith says:

"In spite of his country's worldly prosperity, Isaiah would see the land laid waste, and Zion left as a cottage in a desolate land. Then he would go on with their ritual worship, but the stain of innocent blood was on their hands; the weak were oppressed; there was bribery and corruption in the administration of justice.

"Heathenism was flooding the land with charmers, with silver and gold, with horses and chariots, with idols. 'O my people, thy leaders lead thee astray, thy princes oppress; what mean ye that grind the faces of my poor?' saith Jehovah. Look again at their ladies with their jewels and their finery, and their fine dresses and their trimmings! Jehovah would have it away leaving to them only shame and sackcloth. Yes, Zion shall lose both sons and daughters (so many as they who offend), and bereaved of all shall sit on the bare ground.

His denunciation of idolatry was preceded by a vision of the exaltation of the mountain on which Jehovah dwells, about all others to become the source of light and moral transformation to all mankind."—J.H.N.

### Things to Remember

In making a flower bed, select those varieties of flowers in which colors will not clash.

Keep the garden free from weeds. Keep a dust mulch over the surface. Pick flowers every day and the plants will keep on blooming.

Protect the earthworms; they enrich and improve the garden soil, ventilate it, and act as miniature plowmen.

Protect the lady-bugs; they destroy thousands of plant lice.

Protect the roads; they eat cutworms and many insects.

Protect the birds; they eat caterpillars and other insects in large quantities. Encourage them to stay by providing bird houses or a shallow pan kept filled with fresh water. The birds will help you. They are your friends.—A.A.F.

### House Cleaning Days

With the Household Editor

**T**HE word "housecleaning," at one time, was one of the most distasteful words in the English language. Such a word implied that a sort of cyclone had struck the home, from cellar to garret. All the rooms were upset at once, and papering, painting, and whitewashing were in order of the day. And so the meal! Well, the men-folk didn't look forward to having any fancy dishes during housecleaning time; in fact, a cold lunch that could be served in a hurry was often all they had to look forward to.

During this time of confusion, the family did not know exactly what to do, nor did they have

any frame of mind. The men and children disliked this season heartily, and the mothers and grown-up sisters didn't see why those who did not have to help with the housecleaning should raise any objections to the condition of things.

We don't clean house that way nowadays, though; we live in a more enlightened age. None of us are perfect, however, and suggestions passed from one to another are always acceptable. For even in these days of various household improvements and labor-savers, things often crop up to tax the patience of the housewife to the uttermost.

How many of us pause to consider why we clean house anyway? Is it not that we may make life healthier and happier for the members of the home?

We often lose sight of why we do things, and not allow our work to become distasteful to us. When we realize the principles on which we are working, our next thought will be

to try to do our housecleaning in the easiest way for ourselves and with the least disturbance possible.

So the first rule for the up-to-date homemaker is to consider the annual spring housecleaning as it is necessary in every home to go over the household stock and decide where things can be eliminated, and where renovations are needed. If we are very thrifty, we will sit down and estimate the cost of these repairs and improvements and then choose between the absolutely necessary things and those that can wait over until some future time.

Of course, it is impossible to lay down any strict rules to be followed by all housekeepers at housecleaning time, for everyone has to adjust their work to suit their own circumstances, or as the old proverb reads, "They must cut their pattern according to their goods." Here are a few general principles, however:

Let us try to do in a reasonable amount of work in one day and not rush into housecleaning with the determination to strive with might and main to be finished before our neighbors. "Cook up" in advance so that the meals may not be neglected and yet will not require much preparation. Let us not be afraid to try new ways of doing the work and try to get as much pleasure out of it as we possibly can. We should also plan to add some labor-saving devices to our working equipment each year, for as one writer has said, "anything that saves the strength of the homemaker and oil the machinery of home life, should not be looked upon as a luxury."



**Let's make a Jelly Roll—  
With FIVE ROSES flour.  
Its Strength and Fineness hold your  
batter together in the long well-greased  
pan. •  
Bakes evenly.**

**Smooth Texture—soft, golden Crumb, spongy,  
porous, yielding.  
No holes, nor lumps to vex you.**

**And when you turn it out on the damp  
napkin hot and savory, and you spread the  
under side with "jell"—**

**It doesn't get soggy nor crumbly.  
Roll it gently, carefully,  
Not a crack—not a break.  
Perfect Smoothness—a Perfect Roll—Yours.  
Bake anything, make anything.  
Use FIVE ROSES—bread and pastry.  
Melting puff pastes—flaky pie crust—crispy fritters—  
tooth some rolls. •  
FIVE ROSES for anything—everything.  
Be flourwise.**

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

**WE STILL HAVE A FEW COPIES**  
of  
**Gleason's Veterinary Hand Book**  
and  
**Making the Farm Pay**

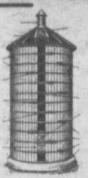
Each of these books retail at more than a dollar.

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## The Model Feed Silo



One of our  
30-foot Silos at  
College Farm,  
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Send for cots and  
particulars, stating  
size of silo required.

**Farm Silo Co.**  
Markham, Ont.

## OUR HOME CLUB

### More on the "Production Campaign"

WE have received an exceedingly interesting letter from "The Doctor's Wife" following up her last letter, and also the letter from "Red Cross" telling us of "Patriotism and Production." "The Doctor's Wife" strikes the nail on the head so forcibly that we feel we could do no better than devote our Home Club space this week to her letter.

We have several new members to introduce to the club who have written in very interesting letters, so we will have these good things to look forward to at our next meeting.

\* \* \*

### The Canadian Government in War Times

I HAVE just received my Farm and Dairy for April 22nd, and as usual looked for the Home Club first. I was pleased to find that it had been taking along the same lines as I was, and I am so glad that he hit on the "More Production Campaign." I heard a farmer say just a few days ago, that the Government was no good to the farmer at all. The Canadian farmers have, and are already producing all that their land will provide. And we must take into consideration this fact also that just as soon as there is a good supply of pork in the country the prices drop to so low a point that the farmers lose heavily.

It is just the same in every line of farm production. The farmer said that if he were going out to lecture to farmers under present conditions, he would tell them to grow less of everything and get higher prices, thus realizing just as much for less work and worry, and less help to hire.

For some years the Government has been sending men out to talk pointers to the farmers and their wives, and telling them what splendid money there was in it, and yet see how nicely they stand by that good man and his wife.

There have been very high prices to pay for grain during time, but the Government says there is money in poultry, so the farmer has a large flock of hens, and when he has struggled along, feeding clear cash to his hens, for it really amounts to that by the time he counts the actual cost, then he has had a fair price for the winter. And then the commission man that just buys and sells them, has more actual profit than the producer of these eggs. Then just as soon as the American eggs become cheap, what happens? Why our government allows American eggs to be shipped in car loads to be sold cheaper than the Canadian eggs.

#### Let Farmers Practice

I would like to see some of the men who have been preaching poultry and eggs to the farmers and their wives, sell their eggs in March at 17c. a dozen, and pay present prices for grain to feed their flock, and see how quickly they will get rich. Of course it is only the farmer that hires, and after all, when the government gives five dollars to railroads for every one dollar they give to the farmer, why should the government ever believe that the government even intends to do what is of interest or benefit to the farmer.

Then the government says to the farmer, "Raise all the grain you can," and of course the farmer innocently goes at it to increase the horse power, and when he has two or three horses to sell, as most of them have this year (so I have been told) then what happens again? Instead of being able to sell the extra horses, and also the grain, and that is required to feed them, he is forced to keep and feed these horses

that he has no use for at a high cost. Why? Because our government stands directly in the way of the British and French governments, and will not allow them to buy what horses the farmers do not need, and are anxious to sell. Why is this? Because the government has already paid debts for some horses that are supposed to be used for military purposes, but which I think will be used in book binding, etc., and they want to make sure of enough good horses at a very low cost to send out with the third contingent.

#### Patriotic Farmers

If our government is going to do the farmers any good, let them protect them as they do the manufacturers of farm machinery, automobiles, and also the woollen industry. It is a disgrace to our government that farm machinery made in Toronto can be bought in England and the same there, just as cheap as the Canadian farmer can buy it in Toronto. And in the case of autos, there is any where from \$300 to \$500 duty on an American-made car bought in Canada. Of course this helps the manufacturers of Canadian cars to keep a market very long, just to the detriment of the Canadian farmer.

It is a fact that there are many men on the farms to do as there are.

We have heard that the reason there were no more farmers in the government was that there were not enough clever men among the farmers to run a government properly. Surely any man with ordinary thinking capacity could not be done better or more frequently than the men who are there at present.

#### A Farmer's Daughter

Why are farmers' wives (already overworked) good enough to spend days and days making Red Cross supplies and helping to feed the poor and clothe the unemployed of our cities, when our government is wasting millions of dollars on grafters, who are clever enough to pull the wool over the eyes of the committees who handle the contracts. Our Canadian women have won great praise from the government for their help in war time, and then when we ask the government to give this same government for the franchise, we are told that they must go home and attend to domestic duties, and rock the cradle; and that when they think women capable of voting they will consider the matter seriously, and report.

Now with all seriousness, that if women are good enough to be the wives of such dear good men, and mothers of their children, they are at least capable of judging of what is right and wrong for their children to face when they leave home for school or business. I say, clear the government of grafters, and if it is possible to find a few honest grafters to run it, place them there by the honest hard working vote of the farmer.

#### "The Doctor's Wife."

\* \* \*

Visiting London

TWO Highlanders in London for the first time were greatly amazed at the amount of street trash. While they were standing awestruck on the pavement a water cart passed spraying the dusty streets.

"Hey, mon," yelled Donald, running after the cart, "you're losin' a' yer water."

"C'mon back, ye auld fellow," called his companion after him. "Dae ye no' ken that's the keep the bairns frae sittin' on the back o' the cart?"

#### Original Advertising

THE war has led to some good advertisements, but the following which is displayed in the window of an English egg merchant, will want some beating on the score of originality. This is it: We send the foreign yolk."

## Buy High-Grade Flour

Direct From the Mill



MAKE the best bread and pastry you've ever tasted. Prices of flour and feeds are listed below. Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to 5 bags buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over 5 bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario, east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes. Cash with orders.

### Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

#### GUARANTEED FLOURS

Cream of the West (for bread)  
Toronto White  
Queen City (blended for all purposes)

Monarch (makes delicious pastry)

#### FEED FLOURS

Tower (for bread)

#### CEREALS

Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 4-lb. bag)

Norwegian Refined Oats (per 4-lb. bag)

Family Cornmeal (per 4-lb. bag)

#### FEEDS

Bullock Bros.  
Bullock Middlings

Extra White Middlings

White Manitoba Oats

Cracked Oats

Chopped Oats

Whole Corn

Cracked Corn

Feed Cornmeal

Whole Feed Barley

Barley Meal

Geneva Feed (Crushed Corn, Oats and Barley)

Oat Cake Meal (old process)

Cottage Oats

Per 40-lb. bag

Cream of the West (for bread) \$4.85

Tower (for bread) 3.80

Queen City 3.70

Monarch 3.70

Per 100-lb. bag

Cream of the West \$1.85

Tower 1.80

Queen City 1.82 1/2

Monarch 2.15

Whole Corn 2.15

Cracked Corn 1.85

Feed Cornmeal 1.85

Whole Feed Barley 1.85

Barley Meal 1.85

Geneva Feed (Crushed Corn, Oats and Barley) 1.80

Oat Cake Meal 1.75

Cottage Oats 1.75

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

Every bag of flour ordered entitles purchaser to two bags of bran or to farmer's clabber and others buying in carload lots.

You can get a free copy of "Ye Olde Miller's Household Book," formerly known as "The Household Book," containing 1,000 carefully selected recipes and a large medical department. If you already have the former edition (Dominion Cook Book), you may select one book or the other. Send 10c for each book, and receive three bags of flour. If you buy six bags you get two books, and so on. Books 10c each; bags 15 cents for each book to pay for postage. Remember at least three bags must be flour.

#### BOOKS

- Helen's Babies
- Lorna Doone
- Mill on the Floss
- Madame Bovary's School Days
- Adam Bede
- David Harum
- Innocents Abroad
- Mark of the Man in the Moon
- The Lilac Bonnet
- The Scarlet Pimpernel
- Beautiful Joe
- The Little Story of an African Farm
- Black Beauty
- One Year
- The Three Musketeers
- The Mighty Atom
- King of Texas
- Jess
- A Welsh Singer

**The Campbell Flour Mills Company Limited**  
(West) Toronto

## A Farm In Trouble

Kitchen

Mr. J. Beaumont, Wellesley

WE have recently written to our kitchen which is proving successful investment. This morning when we visited this department of Farm some of the good people labor-saver, so here is this letter post haste.

Our government is going to do the farmers any good, let them protect them as they do the manufacturers of farm machinery, automobiles, and also the woollen industry. It is a disgrace to our government that farm machinery made in Toronto can be bought in England and the same there, just as cheap as the Canadian farmer can buy it in Toronto. And in the case of autos, there is any where from \$300 to \$500 duty on an American-made car bought in Canada. Of course this helps the manufacturers of Canadian cars to keep a market very long, just to the detriment of the Canadian farmer.

There is a class dog which is a great convector, baking a cake in my oven open the door a great deal open when we were preparing it. I have been letting a draught in on account to cause it to fall, watch the cake through and open only when turned. The thermometer useful in gauging the heat has been accused of being a thief without a thermometer.

There is a warning over the oven, which is useful in keeping thin, is a handy place to prepare a meal. On close, above the therm-

1854  
Ye Old Sugar Loaf

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### A Farm Improvement for the Kitchen

*Mrs. J. Beaminish, Welland Co., Ont.*

WE have recently made an addition to our kitchen equipment which is proving a very successful investment. It occurred to me this morning when I was eating biscuits that I might tell readers of this department of Farm and Dairy some of the good points about this labor-saver. So here I am sending off this letter post haste.

Our kitchen has a new range, the kind with the high oven suitable for either coal or wood. Probably some of you have seen these ranges advertised in various magazines, although I understand they have not been on the market very long. I had no idea just how different this high oven would make in my kitchen than those we seven in our family, I, of course, use an oven a great deal. I found the continual stooping to tend oven very wearisome. And not only that, but I believe on an average of three times a week I would burn my fingers or wrists when putting a pan in the oven or reaching to the back to remove a pie.

There is a glass door on our oven which is a great convenience. When taking a cake in my old oven, I would open the door a great many times to see how the cake was progressing, although I have always been told that letting a draught in the oven causes it to cause it to fall. Now I can watch the cake through the glass door and only open it when it has to be turned. The thermometer I also find useful in gauging the heat, for one has become accustomed to a new scale before they can manage an oven without a thermometer.

There is a warming closet right above the oven, which proves very useful in keeping things warm and is a handy place to set dishes when preparing a meal. On this warming closet, above the thermometer, is a

cooking chart, which tells just what heat is necessary for various dishes.

When purchasing our new range, the stove dealer emphasized the fact that there were six pot holes. I rather doubted his word, however, as I could only find four on the top of the stove. To my surprise he showed me a pot hole in the warming oven and another in the open proper. These pot holes are directly heated by the fire, and are for use when cooking something from which we do not wish the odors to escape through the house, such as cabbage.

Another nice feature about this range is the storage closet for pots and pans; this is in the place of the oven on the ordinary stove. It is also heated and serves as a warming closet.

But my letter is already lengthy, or I might go on enumerating the good features of my new range. If any who read this letter are planning to buy a new range, why not try one like mine? I don't think you will be disappointed. \* \* \*

### Twisting Things

TWO correspondents wrote to a country editor desiring to know, respectively, "the best way of assisting twins through the teething" and "how to rid an orchard of grasshoppers."

The editor answered both questions faithfully, but, unfortunately, got the initials mixed up so that the father of the teething twins was thunderstruck by the following advice:

"If you are unfortunate enough to be plagued by these unwelcome little pests, the quickest way of settling them is to cover them with straw and set it on fire."

The other man, who was bothered with grasshoppers, was equally amazed to read: "The best method of treatment is to give each a warm bath twice-a-day, and rub their gums with India rubber."



### 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.

P-4

### Peck, Kerr & McElderry

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

415 Water St., Peterborough

E. A. Peck F. D. Kerr V. J. McElderry

We have only a limited supply of those Al Quality Heavy Barber Razors. They are being offered for One New Subscription to

FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro

1854

Ye Old  
Sugar Loaf

1915

1880  
Granulated  
Sugar

### Canada's Favorite Sugar for Three Generations

The Redpath "Sugar Loaf" of 1854 was the first cane sugar refined in Canada. "Redpath Granulated" of 1880 was the first Canadian granulated sugar.

Redpath Cartons of 1912 marked the introduction to Canadian Stores of this new and better way of marketing sugar.

**Redpath**  
EXTRA GRANULATED  
**SUGAR**

For Sixty Years Redpath Sugar has consistently led in purity, in quality, and in the appreciation of the thousands who use it. It is the product of a thoroughly modern refinery, operated by men of skill and experience, whose one aim is sugar perfection.

Get **Redpath** Sugar in Original Packages—it's well worth while!

2-lb. and 5-lb. Sealed Cartons.

10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Cloth Bags.

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

124



## MEALS ARE NEVER LATE

WHEN you have a NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove to help you with the Cooking.

It lights at the touch of a match—like gas, adjusts instantly, high or low, by merely raising or lowering the wick. It means "gas stove comfort with kerosene oil." NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstoves are made in 1, 2, 3, and 4 burner sizes; if your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

ROYALTY OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS  
NEW PERFECTION OIL COOKSTOVES

"NOW SERVING 2,000,000 HOMES."

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



Made in

Canada

Keep a  
Kodak Record

THE photograph of the young orchard—just as it starts the summer growth—then another photograph, say in October when the growth is ended and the wood is hardening, will make an interesting and valuable record. Such pictures become a real asset when used to show comparative growths of trees or crops that have had different treatments in fertilizers or in cultivation.

And picture making is very simple by the Kodak method, and less expensive than you think. Ask your dealer or write us for our new booklet, "The Kodak on the Farm."

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED, 588 King St. W., TORONTO

## Suggestions for Warm Weather

*Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Women Folks. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the popular patterns. When ordering Farm and Dairy patterns, give size or bust measure for adults, age for children, and the number of patterns desired. Price of all patterns to Our Folks, 10c each. Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.*



WEATHER such as we have been favored with recently, makes us feel that we have suddenly been ushered into summer, and in all probability the majority of us are not ready for summer as far as our clothing apparel is concerned. We feel the need of dresses of lighter material, and the children going to school can commence wearing wash dresses at any time.

Now that spring fashions are quite well established, there are no very noticeable changes in the styles. While many of the new waists show the high collar, the military finish, and the wide belt set in on the neck will be more preferable. In some models the neck is so arranged that it may be worn either closed or open. Yokes are a very prominent feature on the skirts. Sometimes they form the whole upper part of the skirt and in other designs are only on the front or back, or perhaps just on the side.

1297—Girl's Blouse: A simple design for a blouse dress for the small girl is here shown. It has a style all its own in the rolling collar and suspender belt effect and would make up nicely in any of the flowered materials. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

995—Girl's Dress With or Without Tunic: Another pretty style and one that is apt to meet with popularity since flavor that No. 1297 has in the illustration. If preferred the tunic may be omitted, although by using it, the plain effect is taken away from the skirt. Contrasting material for collar, cuffs and belt will form a nice trimming. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

1298—Boy's Blouse Suit: We have not forgotten mother's little man in this week's designs, and herewith is shown a

neat suit for the warm weather. Kid trousers are used here, instead of bloomers, which are so commonly shown. Four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

1277—Lady's House Dress: A style of apron particularly suitable to white lawn or muslin is the design herewith. The bib forms a protection for the blouse and the apron is not so warm as one that comes up around the armhole. Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large.

998—Lady's Kimono: There are many occasions during the warm summer months when a light, cool garment adds greatly to one's comfort. One of the prettiest styles we have shown for some time is illustrated herewith. The Empire effect is becoming to the majority of figures, and the kimono could be fashioned from any of the pretty flowered crepes now so popular for negligees. Three sizes: Small, Medium and Large.

1301—Lady's Dress: Long sleeves, high neck and wide skirt are the style features of the costume. If one prefers a low neck, as is shown in the small view, may be used. This skirt has the yoke effect, going part way round the skirt.

Six sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 years.

1287—Lady's House Dress: Simplicity is the keynote in our house dress models. This design is no exception to this rule. It is a simple affair, consisting of a top with either long or short sleeves, and the skirt may be cut in either three or four pieces. The low, flat collar is most suitable for everyday wear. Six sizes: 8 to 44 inches bust measure.

When selecting your summer wear apparel, don't forget to make use of our catalogue, which contains large and clear illustrations of men's, misses' and children's garments. An extra 10c enclosed in your pattern order will take this cataloge to your home.

## Why Plant

THEY protect the soil, they cool the air, they add beauty and the country.

They radiate warmth in winter.

They furnish homes of birds that help man against injurious insects.

They furnish homes that are useful and clothing.

They help man in his sanitation.

They furnish lumber and fuel for his home.

## Pruning S

By R. A. M.

THE task of pruning the home is more than attended to neglect the shrubs grow more rapidly and freely as the soil did not accumulate ashes, and when it is at a standstill, pruning must be found almost impossible.

## HOTEL

"T



### Why Plant Trees?

THEY add value to the property. They protect the pavement from the hot sun.

They add beauty and comfort to the streets and the country home. They cool the air in summer and radiate warmth in winter.

They furnish homes for thousands of birds that help man in his fight against injurious insects.

They furnish homes for many animals that are useful to man for food and clothing.

They help man in his fight for better sanitation.

They furnish lumber for man's home and fuel for his fire.

### Pruning Shrubs

By R. A. McGinty

THE task of pruning shrubs around the home is more often neglected than attended to. Following neglect the shrub grows into a symmetrical shape and bears flowers more freely as they did at first. Much dead wood accumulates among the branches, and when it is at last decided that some pruning must be done, it is found almost impossible to do a satis-

factory job. The best way to avoid such a situation is to prune the shrubs some every year. It takes very little time and by cutting out a little wood every year, one is able to keep the shrubs in good shape and can avoid mutilating them by a severe pruning.

Shrubs which bloom early in the spring, such as bridal-wreath, lilacs and snowballs, should be pruned soon after they have stopped blooming. Pruning at this time stimulates the growth of new wood that season which produces flowers the next spring. Those which flower in summer or fall, however, such as hydrangeas, coralberry, etc., should be cut out while dormant. A few other shrubs, among them the barberries, require no pruning scarcely, except to remove the dead branches, or some of those where the bush is too dense.

In pruning shrubs, one of the main things to keep in mind is that some of the old wood should be cut out each year, and some of the young shoots allowed to develop, in order to renew the shrub. Cut out all dead branches, and do not allow the shrubs to become too dense.



## Anker-Holth Cream Separator

MADE IN CANADA

Ten reasons why you should own an Anker-Holth Cream Separator:

1. Because the bowl is absolutely self-draining.
2. Because all bearings are self-oiling.
3. Because the discs do not have to be put in numerical order.
4. Because it is the easiest to clean.
5. Because a woman or a child can run it.
6. Because all parts of the bowl are interchangeable.
7. Because it contains a less number of different parts than any other.
8. Because it can skim colder milk than any other.
9. Because it is self-draining. No danger of freezing.
10. Because the bowl is located above the oil chamber, therefore no possible chance of the oil mixing with milk.

If interested, write us to-day

PERKINS WINDMILL & ENGINE CO., <sup>90</sup> King St. LONDON, Ont.

## Write for THIS BOOK!

YOU will find in it the solution of your roofing problem. Every page is filled with useful and valuable hints on the best and most economical method of building for the adequate protection of your increased crops.

### OSHAWA Steel Shingles

are made from heavily galvanized steel of the best quality obtainable. They are GUARANTEED to be wind-proof, waterproof and storm-proof, on any roof having a fall of four inches, or more, to the foot. The size is 16x20 inches, and 45 shingles will cover a roofer's square of 100 sq. ft. In every box of Oshawa Shingles will be found an instruction sheet, giving proper directions for applying.

These shingles lock securely on 4 sides, making a roof that is absolutely water-tight and proof against the elements.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR BOOKLET F. D.

ADDRESS BRANCH NEAREST YOU.

### The PEDLAR PEOPLE, Limited

ESTABLISHED 1861

Executive Office and Factories: OSHAWA, ONT.

Branches: MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA, LONDON, WINNIPEG

39 M.

**HOTEL CARLS-RITE** Opposite the Union Station  
"The House of Comfort"

**TORONTO** American Plan - \$2.50 per day  
European Plan - \$1.00 per day

This Hotel is the Headquarters for the Dairy Farmers, Horse Breeders and Stockmen from all over Canada





May 6, 1915

# Millions Lost

MILLIONS of dollars have been lost in Canadian dairies and MILLIONS more sent out of Canada to foreign countries. Why? Because the Standard cream separator was not made sooner. A

**Standard**  
and 6 Cows

will produce as much cream (butter fat) in 12 months as any other separators and 6 cows in 10 months, or the old method and 6 cows in 20 months.

It is no longer necessary to buy a separator made in the United States or any other foreign country. The Standard separator, "Made in Canada," takes second place to none.

Money invested in a Standard is as safe as in the bank. It earns 35% to 50% and being invested in a home product comes back to you in the form of better markets for your produce.

To everyone interested we say, try a Standard. Our catalog (yours for the asking) gives complete separator information. Send a postal for one to day.

**THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO., Limited**

Head Office and Works - RENFREW, ONT.  
Agencies Almost Everywhere in Canada



Made-in-Canada

## Corn Planting Time

We grow all our SEED CORN on our own farms



Selected it in the field.  
Cured by nature's process. (No artificial drying.)

And deliver it to you on THE OOB  
neatly packed in crates.

Take advantage of our years of practical experience and increase your yield by planting our hardy high germinating varieties from pedigree stock.

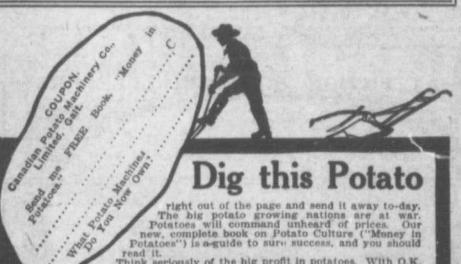
And we don't ask any fancy price

But

We will give you FANCY SEED CORN  
and make friends with you for your next planting.

On receipt of your post card we will  
send price list and valuable book FREE.  
"How to grow corn."

**Pioneer Corn Growers, Chatham, Ont.**



## Dig this Potato

Right out of the page and send it away to-day. The big potato growing nations are at war. Potatoes will command unheard of prices. Our booklet "How to Succeed in Growing Potatoes" is a guide to success, and you should read it.

Thousands seriously of the big profit in potatoes. With O.K. Potato Machines you can handle potatoes now as easily as any crop you grow. Other men are doing it. Our booklet will show you how.

A copy FREE to you if you use the coupon.

Made in Canada

**OK CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY**



6. Rose-Tilla, 10007, 4q. 16in. 8d. 496.7 lbs. milk, 17.67 lbs. fat, 22.69 lbs. butter. George, 10008, bright yellow.

7. Flora-Dix, Payay, 10010, 4q. 8m. 9d. 580 lbs. milk, 17.56 lbs. fat, 21.71 lbs. butter. George, 10011, 4q. 8m. 9d. 525.9 lbs. milk, 17.56 lbs. fat, 21.70 lbs. butter. J. M. Van Patter & Sons, Aymeron.

8. Arrawanah Poach 2nd, 1124, 4q. 10m. 9d. 453 lbs. milk, 17.56 lbs. fat, 21.53 lbs. butter.

14-day record, 6q. 10m. 7d. 946 lbs. milk, 33.8 lbs. fat, 41.69 lbs. butter. J. M. Van Patter & Sons, Aymeron.

10. Delano Johanna, Calamity, 12007, 7q. 9m. 8d. 400 lbs. milk, 17.56 lbs. fat, 20.64 lbs. butter. Archibald, 12008, 7q. 9m. 8d. 400 lbs. milk, 17.56 lbs. fat, 20.63 lbs. butter. Archibald, 12009.

11. Nancy Pictetier, 12045, 5q. 10m. 10d. 400 lbs. milk, 17.56 lbs. fat, 20.61 lbs. butter. Mrs. Smith, Stratford.

12. Lettie Condeelie, 10031, 10032, 6q. 10m. 9d. 513.2 lbs. milk, 17.56 lbs. fat, 20.62 lbs. butter. Lettie Condeelie, 10033.

13. Minnie H. 10092, 7q. 10m. 10d. 497.2 lbs. milk, 17.56 lbs. fat, 20.60 lbs. butter. Minnie H., 10093.

14. Annie Abbecker Wayne, 11448, 7q. 10m. 10d. 566.4 lbs. milk, 17.56 lbs. fat, 20.63 lbs. butter. Annie Abbecker Wayne, 11449.

15. Minnie De Koj Sarastico, 12456, 5q. 9m. 8d. 594.4 lbs. milk, 17.56 lbs. fat, 20.63 lbs. butter. Minnie De Koj Sarastico.

16. Constance Linda De Koj, 12555, 7q. 10m. 9d. 432.7 lbs. milk, 15.68 lbs. fat, 19.57 lbs. butter. Linda De Koj.

17. Minnie Abbecker Wayne, 11448, 8q. 6m. 4d. 466.3 lbs. milk, 14.50 lbs. fat, 18.15 lbs. butter. Minnie Abbecker Wayne.

(Continued next week)

## OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

### ONTARIO

#### WELLINGTON, ONT., GALT, ONT.

ELORA, April 20.—This month has been of the best we have known for many years, and the conditions continue to show a steady growth continued from the start; seedling nearly completed; early sown fields getting quite green; clover and fall wheat in full flower; grasses in full bloom; scarcity of fodders and high prices for grain make these conditions especially favorable. The new seedings are well along and stock already owing to scarcity of feed in the barns. This is the situation but the outlook for feedstock, but on the whole prospects are certainly cheering. The farmer, too, is certainly doing his best to meet the emergency's needs by careful cultivation, and in many cases securing the best kinds of seed available. We have a good deal of stock here and are doing well in his work and enterprises.—O. W. MILTON CO., GALT, ONT.

MILTON, April 20.—People of Halton county smile a broad smile as they pass the clover and fall wheat fields on their way to market. The clover and grasses, as well as the fall wheat, have wintered exceptionally well, and several fields are in full flower. The spring crop are being plowed and cultivated for spring seeding, so good is the new seed. The new seedings are well along and wheat sown here was planted at about double that sown the year previous. With the new seedlings the old fields are being plowed and sown again and in some districts finished. In some sections the seedling will be finished three and four weeks earlier than the spring crop, which have gone in again, dilly. In addition to the preparation of good seed bed, there is a great deal of care given to good seed. There has been a brisk demand last year for good rye seed, and the demand is still strong, especially on the lighter land.—District Representative, W. H. WESTMINSTER CO., GALT.

DOMVILLE, April 20.—We are having extra nice weather; in fact almost too fine for this time of year. We have had a few days of cold, damp, rainy weather, but the sun is coming out again. Farmers are getting in their gardens, and some high land is being put in. It was a very poor year for the fruit trees, and the blossoms are very small run; the smallest known. Cherries are averaging \$3 a ton net for March milk; raspberries, \$2.50; strawberries, \$2.50; to 6s; grapes, 65s; 70s; 75s; beans, 85c; shorts; 80c; gluten feed, 85c; potatoes, 80c; to 85c; onions, live weight, 80c; to 85c; turnips, 80c; carrots, 80c; turnips, 80c. W. C. BRITISH COLUMBIA

CHILLIWACK, April 20.—The weather during the first half of April has been very warm and dry. Farmers have been able to get in a good deal of work during the early part of the month. The fruit trees look beautiful in their new garb. The berry crops are also in full blossom. The gooseberries are here in large quantities. The Fraser River is rising rapidly. Many of the streams are overflowing their banks and the water is moving westward to the sea. The new war tax came into effect on the 15th, and seems to be favorably received. The fruit trees have thus brought a little nearer home to the average man, and why should it? Live stock are increasing in numbers, and the men are picking up on the fresh grass. The price of horses is on the increase. This of course is caused by the spring demand for horses.—N. G.

**GUERNSEY BULLS**  
For choice young animals for sale.  
Old Orpington Eggs for hatching.  
Write for more details.

R. B. BLACK  
Highland View Dairy, Amberst, N. Y.

## AYRSHIRIES

Burnside in the show ring and dairy tent. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, for sale.  
Write for more details.

R. R. NESS  
HOWICK, QUE.

## TANGLEWEYLD AYRSHIRIES

The leading R. O. P. Herd  
Large Cows, Large Twins, Large Records,  
Young Cows, Young Twins, Bull  
Calves and a few Cows for sale.  
WOODBINE BROS., R. R. 1, MOORFIELD, ONT.

**BUNNYHILL AYRSHIRIES**  
Imported and Home-Bred, are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THREE  
Highland Dams, all fall sired by  
"Highland Goodwin," 1904, as well as  
a few females of various ages.  
Write or come and see.

J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, P.Q.  
(Phone in house). 14-1

## HOLSTEINS

### FAIRMONT HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by 35-lb. bull, King Segis Eraula, Calamity, one of the very best bulls ever produced. Produced two bull calves, 15 mo. old, from 19.62-lb. dams. Dark red, dark red, and black and white. Both Bull Calves from Queenie Banks Merencia, 16.23 lbs. butter at 36 mo. Her son, King Segis Eraula, 19.62 lbs. Butter, and first 41-lb. cow. Price, \$66. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PETER S. ARBOGAST  
R. R. No. 2 — MITCHELL, ONT.

**LAKEVIEW STOCK FARMS, BRONTE**  
Breeders of High Class Holstein, for sale some Choice Young Stock of both sex.  
E. F. OSLER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

**Lyndale Holsteins**  
100% purebred to breed—The District Holstein Breeders' Organization, May 27th, 25 and 2d of A. E. O. and R. C. stock. Present offering 2 year old bulls, 16 to 18 months old. King Pontiac Arria Canada, and out of high record cows. BROWN BROS. LYN. ONT.

**FOR QUICK SALE**  
Two Registered Holstein Bull Calves, sired by King Hemlock, Kondyle, 7 months old, May 27th. 25 and 2d of A. E. O. and R. C. stock. Present offering 2 year old bulls, 16 to 18 months old. King Pontiac Arria Canada, and out of high record cows. BROWN BROS. LYN. ONT.

**REGISTERED HOLSTEINS**  
FOR SALE  
Seven Bulls from 10 to 14 months old, at bargain prices. Also four granddaughters of Pontiac, Kondyle, 2 years old, due to fatten shortly, and this year's entire crop of Bull and Heifer Calves.

WM. HIGGINSON - INKERMAN, ONT.

There is vast difference between keeping cattle and just keeping cows. One Good Holstein Cow will do the Work of Two or three ordinary cows. You save in feed, milk longer, more per year, and more per life than any other breed. There's money to be made.

W. A. CLEMONS, Secy. H. F. Association ST. GEORGE, ONT.

## FOR SALE

Bull, born July 17th, 1914. Color mostly white, and a dark stripe. Sire's dam gave 22,000 lbs. of milk, 16 lbs. butter, 16 lbs. cheese, and gave 125 lbs. of eggs. Sire's dam gave 16,500 lbs. of milk, 17 lbs. butter, 17 lbs. cheese, and gave 100 lbs. of eggs. His dam, Spotted Lady De Luxe, 27.35 lbs. butter, 10 lbs. cheese, and gave 100 lbs. of eggs. Also Bull by same sire; his dam gave 20,120 lbs. milk in year; price \$100. Write or come and see them.

S. LEMON LYNDEN, ONT.

May 6, 1915

## At Hamilton St

THE Hamilton St  
is an almost ideal  
shore of Lake Ontario,  
from the centre of the  
group of farm buildings,  
walls and gates, and  
evidently the owner  
was in his business.

"I had the shingle  
brushed before they  
said Mr. Tracy, the  
find that a roof treat  
will last almost twice  
as long as unpainted shingles."

The subject "I have  
comprised" I have  
stated Mr. Tracy,  
easily in getting men  
who work in the  
not work in the field,  
is part of the day's  
chore."

Mr. Tracy has not  
been very long, but  
name for himself as  
and successful dairyman  
—I. R. D.

## Fat in Holsteins

THE fat test of Holsteins  
in a fair for a few  
Geo. H. Barr, of  
Ottawa, when asked  
about Holstein Fat  
"We must not allow  
fat in milk to drop to  
1.4%," he said. "We have  
testing 1.2, 1.4 and 1.6%  
of cords of whole herds  
three per cent. On the  
have Holsteins testing  
to 5 per cent. This  
testing eliminate all the  
"We have Holsteins  
fatted in the stock yard.  
We can go into many  
sections and find herds  
3 per cent fat. Why  
of low testing breeding  
that section. You have  
herds and herds that  
would fill them for breeding."

Mr. Barr added a  
breeding. "We have  
mixtures in our breeds."  
"When you get a  
through your stock a  
clearly as you ought  
pure line and best line.  
afraid that as the number  
increase we will have  
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pure breed stock."

## Why Build Silos

THE Indiana experimenter  
gives the following  
sons why farmers  
stock should build  
they are:

The silo preserves  
and succulence of the  
plant for winter feeding  
1. Helps to make use  
corn plant.

The silo increases  
capacity of the farm.  
Silage is a good sun  
natures are short.

Because of the small  
ground space required  
an economical means  
use.

The silo located near  
is an assurance  
near at hand in stormy  
weather.

The silo assists in  
cost of grain in feeding  
sheep.

Silage greatly increases  
flow during the winter  
decreases the cost of  
feed.

There are no stalks  
manure when corn is  
All should understand  
is not a complete or  
is a succulent food  
supplemented with silage  
feed.

Silage is to people, stable.

**At Hamilton Stock Yards**

THE Hamilton Stock Farms have an almost ideal location on the shore of Lake Ontario, about a mile from the centre of Cobourg. The group of farm buildings, with red and white roofs and green roofs, are standing evidence that the owner takes unusual pride in his business.

"I had the shingles dipped and brushed before they were put on," said Mr. Tracy, the proprietor. "I find that a roof treated in this way will last almost twice as long as unpainted shingles."

The subject of milking machines prompted up. "I have never used one," stated Mr. Tracy. "I have no difficulty in getting men to milk. The men who work in the stock barn do not work in the field. And milking is part of the day's work; not a chore."

Mr. Tracy has not been in the business very long, but he is making a name for himself as an enthusiastic and successful dairyman and breeder.—I.R.D.

**Fat in Holstein Milk**

THE fat test of Holstein milk came for a few comments by Mr. Geo. H. Barr, of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, when speaking at a banquet of Holstein breeders.

"We must not allow the per cent of fat in milk to drop any lower," said Mr. Barr. "We have lots of records testing 1.2, 1.4 and 1.6. We have records of whole herds that test less than three per cent. On the other hand we have Holsteins testing 4.4 and up to 5 per cent. This shows that high test animals are not necessarily fat."

"We want you Holstein men," continued Mr. Barr, "to be more careful in the stock you breed and sell. We can go into many cheese factory sections and find herds running 2.9 to 3 per cent fat. Why? Because sires of low testing breeding have gone into that section. You have them in your herd, and when you sell, I wish you would kill them for beef."

Mr. Barr added a suggestion on breeding. "We have too much of a mixture in our breeds," said he. "When you get a good line running through your stock as strongly and clearly as you ought, keep to that pure line and best line. I am often afraid that as the number of breeders increase we will have more poor purebred stock."

**Why Build a Silo?**

THE Indiana experiment station gives following practical reasons why farmers who keep live stock should build a silo. Here they are:

The silo preserves the palatability and succulence of the green corn plant for winter feeding.

It helps to make use of the entire corn plant.

The silo increases the live stock capacity of the farm.

Silage is a good summer feed when pastures are short.

Because of the small amount of ground space required by the silo it is an economical means of storing forage.

The silo located near the feed manager is an assurance of having feed near at hand in stormy as well as fair weather.

The silo assists in reducing the cost of grains in fattening cattle and sheep.

Silage greatly increases the milk flow during the winter season and decreases the cost of production.

There are no stalks to bother in the manure when corn is put into silo. All should understand that silage is not a complete or balanced ration—it is a succulent food and should be supplemented with some balancing feed.

Silage is to the cow what canned fruits are to people,—delightfully palatable.



**ABSORBINE**  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
Removes Bursal Enlargements.  
Thickened, Swollen Tissues,  
Curbs, Filled Tendons, Sore-  
ness from Bruise or Strain;  
Sore Spavin Ligament, Allay pain.  
Does not blister, removes the hair or  
lay up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle,  
delivered. Book 1 K free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for makin' kin'. For Synovitis, Strains, Sprains, torn tendons, deposed Swollen, Fractured, Varicose Veins. Will cure you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.O.B. 128, Lymanne Ridge, Montezuma, N.Y. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

**WELL DRILLING WELL PAYS**

Own a machine of your own. Cash or easy terms. Many sizes and sizes for all purposes. Write for Circular.

Williams Bros., 444 W. State St., Ithaca, N.Y.

**Farmers of Ontario**

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

**All Classes of Farm Help at Short Notice**

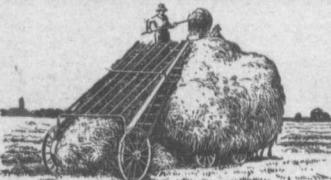
If you require help write to

**HON. JAS. DUFF**  
Minister of Agriculture

Parliament Buildings, Toronto

**H. A. MACDONELL**  
Director of Colonization

Parliament Buildings, Toronto

**Deering Haying Machines**

ALTHOUGH the weather and the hay crop are beyond your control, your success at haying time in getting the crop safely into barn or stack depends largely on methods and machines.

Many years of trying out in many fields have proved that you cannot do better than to make your choice from the Deering line of haying tools—mowers, rakes, tedders, side delivery rakes, windrow hay loaders, etc.

Deering haying tools are carried in stock or sold by IHC local agents who can take care of you quickly in case of accident. It is their business to see that you are satisfied with the Deering haying machines and tools you buy from them.

Write to the nearest branch house for the name of the nearest dealer handling Deering haying tools, and we will also send you catalogues on the machines in which you are interested.

**International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.**

BRANCH HOUSES

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

**Prove the "BISSELL" by Its Work**

Do the gangs on your Harrow crowd together and raise out of the ground if it is hard? They won't do this on the "Bissell." The "Bissell" is so designed that THE GANGS CAN'T CROWD OR BUMP together no matter how hard the ground may be.

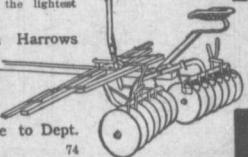
Tough soil won't stick the "Bissell." It stays right down to its work and pulverizes the ground thoroughly.

We ask you to take a "Bissell" out into the field and test it beside other Harrows. Then you

will HAVE PROOF that it is a SUCCESS ON HARD LAND—THAT IT PULVERIZES THE BEET—AND that it is the lightest draught.

Post yourself fully on Harrows before buying. We put our name on every Harrow so that you will know it is genuine. Ask your local dealer, or write to Dept.

R for free Catalogue.



**T. E. Bissell Company, Limited, Elora, Ont.**

JNO. DEER FLOW CO., LTD., 77 Jarvis St., Toronto. Selling Agents for Ontario and Quebec.

**SWED TURNIPS FOR WINTER FEEDING**

Satisfactory crops of this splendid stock feed are assured by sowing Steele, Briggs' Seeds—the seeds tested for growth and vitality.

Any of the following will produce bountiful crops of large, sound roots:

**Steele, Briggs' "Durham"**

**Steele, Briggs' "Select Purple Top"**

**Steele, Briggs' "Unrivalled Canadian Gem"**

**Steele, Briggs' "Select Kangaroo"**

**Steele, Briggs' "Select Jumbo"**

**Steele, Briggs' "Select Good Luck"**

Sold by the Best Dealers in your Town and Through Canada.

HAMILTON

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

**STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., TORONTO LIMITED**



## See this Bow Lever

THIS is a special feature of the Maxwell "Favorite" Churn. No other churn has it. You can adjust the handle to centre, right or left, whichever is easiest for driving.

# Maxwell

"FAVORITE" CHURN (with Bow Lever)

—makes churning a pleasure. It's so simple to drive—requires so little effort to produce the butter. Agricultural Colleges and Government Inspectors recommend it. Used in Denmark, Australia, New Zealand, S. Africa, and all over Canada.

Call at your dealer's and let him show you this often-did unique features of the Maxwell "FAVORITE." Sold by eight dealers.

MAXWELL'S LTD.

St. Mary's, Ont.

## A BUILDING By FREIGHT

Want a building in a hurry—a fire proof—lightning proof building—for implements, carriage shed, granary? Tell us the size and style you want and we will quote you on just the building you need. Always ready to ship.

## READY-MADE Buildings

Manufactured by

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited

PRESTON

# Power Machinery for the Dairy Farm

## Brantford

THE centre of a big shipping district, and the home of 60 to 70 factories employing 1,000 skilled artisans. It is particularly strong in industries employing machinery. It is the foremost city in Canada making farm machinery of all sorts. It is the centre of the export of manufactured goods. One of the oldest and largest concerns is Goold, Shapley & Muir, Ltd., makers of many machines used by farmers.



Plant of Goold, Shapley & Muir Ltd., at Brantford, Ontario

## Brantford "Ideal" Windmills

THE steel windmill business in Canada was started by us. This means that we have had much more experience than any other maker of windmills in the Dominion.

We are a business, also, that runs a mill.

"Ideal" Windmills

have every good feature that experience and invention have provided.

So, here are our Windmills that they are to be found in every wild country on earth.

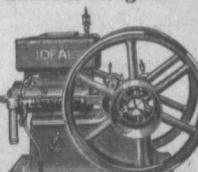
we are a windmill built with a conscience—one that will stand the test of time and longer.

"Ideal" send for our Windmill Catalogue.



## Goold, Shapley & Muir Ltd.

### Brantford Gas and Gasoline Engines



A Gasoline Engine That Endures

**Goold, Shapley & Muir Ltd., Brantford, Ont.**  
Branches at WINNIPEG, REGINA and CALGARY

WE MADE gasoline engines 15 years ago. The great majority of gasoline engines are produced today last few years. The engines we made 15 years ago are still in use! Many engines on the market to-day will not be worth a dollar in three years. This is the chief reason why our Brantford "Ideal" Engines last and keep on doing their work year after year is because of their quality and workmanship by Goold, Shapley & Muir. We have a name to keep in honor. We may be a little old-fashioned about our engines, but we know they make good farms for any farmer to do business with. Our engines are guaranteed for 50 H.P. Send for our Catalogue if you want a gasoline engine—one that you won't have to scrap in two or three years.

Tanks, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Power Spraying Outfits, Steel Towers, Concrete Mixers, etc.

Write for the Catalogue covering the line in which you are interested.

## Our Plant

THE size of our Plant is indicated by the bird's-eye view photograph shown. Our buildings and yards cover 6 acres of ground and 7 acres of floor space. Among manufacturing we have the largest galvanizing plant in Canada.



It Pays to Chop at Home

### Brantford "Maple Leaf" Grain Grinders

35,000  
in use to-day.

Farm and Dairy

During the coming summer and Dairy, we are acquainting dairy farmers kindly recept

## Auto Tyre T

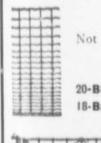
"M" size luxury automobile owner some believe that excessive tyres, or rather, excessive wear, would be likely to have the tyres inflated. One large establishment has published on how to care for tyres. "Under-Inflation" The bulletin states:

"It's the air cushion in the car's weight, not the mere weight of the car, that makes the air cushion and makes the

"About twenty pounds width is the proper size for well-built tyres that amount will not increase the car's weight, and

PA

No. of bars	Height	Stays
6	40	22
7	40	22
7	42	22
8	42	22
8	42	16½
8	47	22
8	47	16½
9	48	22
9	48	16½
9	52	22
9	52	16½
10	48	16½
10	48	12
10	52	16½
11	55	16½



Not

20-B

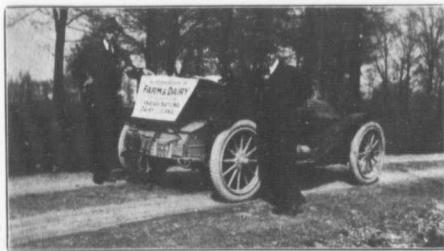
18-B

Angle Steel Pos

ent numbers of

as heavy as

Home



### Farm and Dairy's Circulation Manager Ready for the Trail.

During the coming summer, Mr. Harold E. Lees, circulation manager of Farm and Dairy, with our assistant, will travel through a part of our dairy districts acquainting our readers with their dairy business. We invite you to call on Mr. Lees at any time during his stay. His address is: 100 James St., Brockville, Ontario. You may also write him at our office, 100 James St., or call him at 125.

### Auto Tyre Troubles

**M**any auto would be an inexpensive luxury were it not for the tires." Thus spoke a farm auto owner some days ago. We believe that excessive wear on the tires, or rather excessive deterioration, would be avoided were it possible to hold the tire properly inflated. One large manufacturing establishment has published a bulletin on how to care for tires. The title is "Under-Inflation: Its Consequences." The bulletin states:

"It's the air cushion that supports the car's weight, not the tire. The tire merely holds the air under pressure and makes the air cushion possible."

"About twenty pounds per inch of width is the proper minimum pressure for well-built tires. Less than that amount will not properly support the car's weight, and the tire flattens

out at the ground. It is the continuous flattening out that weakens and finally breaks the tire walls, just as one breaks a wire by bending back and forth."

The bending in the tire wall generates heat which deteriorates the rubber. As a result the piles of fabric separate from each other and roll up. Rubbing against one another after having separated finally cracks them. Then some point becomes too weak to hold the air pressure inside and a bulge occurs.

"To save tires on which damage from under-inflation has begun, are recommended inside tire protectors, complete linings, made of several plies of fabric, and moulded to the shape of the casing, inside."

Corn land that is disked before it is plowed will make a much finer seed bed for planting. There will be no air chambers left under the furrows.

## PAGE FENCES AND GATES WEAR BEST—SOLD DIRECT

### PAGE HEAVY FENCE

No. of bars	Stays	Height inches apart	Spacing of horizontal bars	Prices in Old Ontario
6	40	22	6½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	\$0.24
7	40	22	5, 5½, 7, 7, 7½, 8	.26
7	42	22	5, 5½, 6, 6, 6, 6, 10	.26
8	42	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.29
8	42	16	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.31
8	47	22	4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.30
8	47	16	4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.32
9	48	22	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.34
9	48	16	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	.36
9	52	22	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.34
9	52	16	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.36
10	48	16	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 7½, 8	.38
10	48	12	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 7½, 8	.41
10	52	16	3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.38
11	55	16	3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	.41

### SPECIAL POULTRY FENCE

Not painted. No. 9 top and bottom. Balance No. 13. Uprights 8 inches apart.

20-Bar 60-Inch ..... 5¢ per rod  
18-Bar 48-Inch ..... 4¢ per rod

### PAGE RAILROAD GATE

3 ft. .... \$2.30  
12 ft. .... 4.35  
15 ft. .... 5.40  
14 ft. .... 4.65



Angie Steel Posts 7 ft. 4 ins. x 1½ x 1½ ins. .31  
Set Tools ..... \$8.00 Coiled Wire (10 lbs.) 2.60  
25 lbs. Staples ..... 0.80 Brace Wire (25 lbs.) .75

Write for free copy of the big catalog listing 160 different numbers of Farm and Lawn Fence and Gates, as well as many other articles for the farm and home. Home articles at wholesale prices.

### PAGE LAWN FENCE

Height	Painted	Painted
12 inch	6 c	
18 "	8 c	
24 "	8 c	7c
36 "	8½ c	8c
42 "	11 c	9c
48 "	12 c	10c

### PAGE POULTRY NETTING

150 feet  
24 Inch ..... \$2.35 per roll  
36 " ..... 3.00 " "  
48 " ..... 4.00 " "  
60 " ..... 4.25 " "  
72 " ..... 5.60 " "

### PAGE STANDARD GATE



Width	36 inch	42 inch	48 inch
3 feet	\$1.90	\$2.10	\$2.30
3½ "	2.10	2.30	2.55
4 "	2.40	2.60	2.85
5 "	3.00	3.20	3.60
6 "	3.60	3.80	4.10
8 "	4.10	4.35	4.75
10 "	4.80	5.00	5.25
11 "	5.20	5.55	5.85
12 "	5.55	5.70	6.00
13 "	5.85	6.15	6.45
14 "	6.15	6.45	6.85

Here are the lowest prices on the best-wearing Fence and Gates.

More PAGE Fence and Gates are sold than any other single brand. So our manufacturing cost must be low.

PAGE Fence and Gates are sold DIRECT from factory to farm (freight paid). So our selling cost must be low.

PAGE Fence and Gates are made of the very best materials—by the pioneer fence-makers—with 23 years' experience in building fine fence. Every part of every PAGE Fence and Gate is made full size. Even our Farm Fence locks are all No. 9 wire. So that PAGE Fence and Gates last a lifetime.

For these reasons PAGE FENCES and GATES are the BEST and CHEAPEST to use.

Mail your order, with cash, cheque, bank draft, Postal or express order, to the nearest PAGE BRANCH. Get immediate Shipment from near-by stocks—freight paid on \$10 or over.

### Page Wire Fence Company

DEPT. 3  
1137 King St. West  
TORONTO  
87 Church Street  
WALKERVILLE  
505 Notre Dame St. West  
MONTREAL  
39 Dook St.  
ST. JOHN, N.B.  
100 James St. East  
WINNIPEG

# AVONDALE FARM

## First Public Sale BROCKVILLE, MAY 26th, 1915

We are going to offer some of our best animals at this, our first sale. Time is too short to tell the good things we are going to put in, but here are a few:

**KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA**, 4 yrs. old, son of King of the Pontiac and Pontiac Artis, Hengerveld DeKol's best daughter.

**AVONDALE PONTIAC ECHO**, 15 months, son of the above bull dam **King Echo Sylvia** who has just made 36.33 in 7 days, and 148 in 30 days. She averaged over 120 lbs. milk for 30 days. She, her dam, and her dam's dam averaged 32.40 butter 7 days; each has over 700 lbs. milk in a week.

**BELLE MODEL JOHANNA** 2nd, 5 years old, butter 37.01 and 148 lbs. in 30 days. A daughter at 3 yrs. 2 mos. just finished record 33.60 7 days, and 135 in 30 days.

**PIETJE PAULINE HENGERVELD**, at 3 yrs., 31.76 lbs.  
**SADIE KORNDYKE WAYNE**, 30.80, and her bull calf.

Every female unblemished and nearly all young and bred to great bulls.

**SIX DAUGHTERS OF PRINCE HENGERVELD PIETJE**, son of Pietje, 22nd's Woodcrest Lad and Princess Hengerveld DeKol 33.62, with records 24 to 31 lbs. as 3 yr. olds.

**SIX DAUGHTERS OF KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA** Jr. 2 v. olds, records to over 19 lbs.  
See further particulars next week. CATALOGUES issued May 1st.

Everything Sold Subject to Tuberculosis Test.

Sale at the farm, one mile from Brockville, 12 o'clock.

A. C. HARDY - Proprietor

# The Hinman Milker

Made in Canada by H. F. Bailey & Son, Galt, Ont.

One Man Can Milk 25 Cows in an Hour



"The New Hinman Milker"

WITH a Hinman Milker some men milk from 40 to 50 cows an hour! So 20 cows an hour is easily possible. Milking becomes almost child's play if you have a Hinman Milker. You, your wife, your daughter, your son, or your hired man will not have back-aches and heart-aches if a Hinman Milker is counted among your equipment.

You know how the labor of milking drives children from the farm, and makes it hard to get good help. And you know, too, that there is a lot of money in the milk business. And there you are—kept from making good money, just because of the labor of milking.

Well, you and money can get close together if you have a Hinman Milker. You can get men and boys to do the milking, or you can do it yourself—without extra labor—and you do it in the most profitable of all forms of farming—dairy farming—with any heavy investment—if you have a Hinman Milker.

It costs some money of course to buy a Hinman, but that is no reason why you should not have one. It is not what a thing costs, but what it will bring in, that you should reckon up. Milking 20 cows an hour, but having to be multiplied—not to be put in the bank at 3 per cent per annum. And you can multiply money fast if you push your dairy farming, by cutting down your labor costs.

EACH Hinman Unit will milk from 7 to 9 cows per hour under ordinary conditions, and since the average man can easily attend to three machines you can see that it is quite possible for him to milk from 20 to 25 cows per hour.

HINMAN  
NATURAL HAND ACTION

"Price \$50 per Unit"

THE Hinman Milker is a one-cow method. This is better than the two-cow method. It means that each cow's milk can be kept separate; it means less weight; it means a smaller pail; and it means no lost time. When two-cow machines are used, often one cow is milked before the other. This means lost time. But you can use as many Hinman one-cow machines as you desire—by simply attaching them to the driving rod.



"The Hinman has the Rapid Pail-changing Ideal"

One h.p. is ample to operate two or three Hinman Milkers. Where four or six machines are used, only 1½ h.p. is necessary.

ELECTRIC power will be found the simplest and most reliable, but gasoline is the power most commonly used. The fuel consumed in a reliable engine is less than one gallon of gasoline per h.p. for each 10 hours.

A careful estimate of the cost of keeping a Hinman Milker in repair for a year shows a cost of \$1 to \$1.50. The usual repairs consist of rubber mouth pieces and pump valves.

It is costing you more than the price of a Hinman Milker to be without it. If figures and arithmetic are any good at all, they will prove that it is extravagance to have no Hinman Milker on your farm, if you are milking more than 8 cows. It will be the biggest Farm Improvement you can add to your farm this year—a machine you will use twice a day for 365 days in a year. Write us. Ask for our new F.D. Booklet. In your letter tell us about how many cows you milk.

## H. F. Bailey & Son, Galt, Ont.



"Unhooking Pump from Stanchion"

The Hinman has only two moving parts—the pump piston and the chamber valve. The Hinman produces a much better grade of milk than can be produced by hand-milking. Each machine is complete in itself.

And the one thing about the Hinman is that it costs less than any other Milking machine sold in Canada—much less. This in addition to being lighter, less cumbersome and complicated, lighter, and constructed on more scientific lines.

THE Hinman Milker is fully described and illustrated in a very handsome booklet, which is sent free to all who ask for it. Send a post card for it. And we will send you at the same time much information concerning where you can see the Hinman Milker at work—on Ontario farms, and the names of farmers who have bought. Their experience and testimony will give you a hint of what your expertise and testimony will be if you become a Hinman user.



"The Visible Milk Flow"