

FARM AND DAIRY

AND
&
RURAL HOME

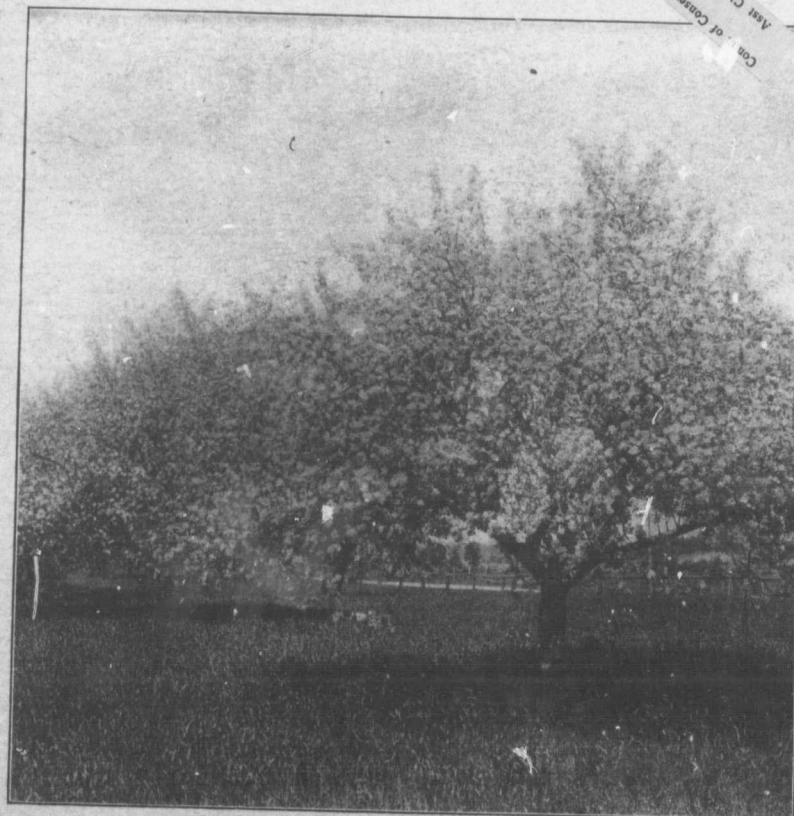


DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Toronto, Ont., May 31, 1917

Con. of Conservation
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Save time and money—have the work done more thoroughly by the gasoline engine designed exclusively to take care of farm work. Do less hard work yourself—get more work done by using a

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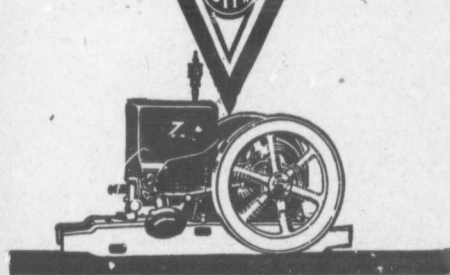
This is the engine that "does more than rated horse power" and is "a wonder at the price."
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The "Z" Engine gives maximum results for the minimum amount of gasoline. It is a marvel of power and a 4-out time and money-saver. Write today for complete details of all sizes of "Z" Engines.

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Don't Raise "Slackers"

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Nearly every herd of dairy cows has its proportion of "Slackers"—cows that eat as much as the best milkers but give the least milk in return—both in quantity and quality. They are excellent workers at feeding time and splendid thinkers at milking time. How many "slackers" have you in your herd? Do you know them?

Test the milk and know which of your cows are profit producers, and which are merely good looking, and good natured "star boarders."

Farm and Dairy has a supply of
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Just call on a few of your dairy farmer neighbors. Tell them about Farm and Dairy and how valuable it is to every farmer who owns a cow. You read it yourself, so you know its worth. Get their subscription to Farm and Dairy at the regular rate of \$1.00 per year. Send in eleven (11) new subscriptions in this way, and we will send you, free of all cost to you, a four-bottle Babcock Tester, complete for testing milk and cream.

BOYS! Get busy right now. This is a splendid chance to show your worth. Go in and win the Tester, and put your dairy on an up-to-date basis. Others are doing it. So can you.

Yours for Better Dairy Herds,

FARM and DAIRY

Circulation Department.

Peterboro, Ont.

A Contract on

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—The Dominion Department of Agriculture has recently called on the farmers for greater production. At the same time the government which the Department represents, continues to place stumbling blocks in the way of the producer. When free tractors, which would immeasurably aid production at the present time by making tractors cheap, are suggested, the protective principle is invoked for the benefit of the tractor manufacturing industry of Canada, which is still in the incipient stages and incapable of rendering much assistance in this hour of need. A wider market is afforded for wheat, but the same old tariff taxes which make all of the farmers' supplies unreasonably dear, are retained. At the same time the government refrains from taxing land values, a measure which would have the hearty support of all the united farmers of Canada, who realize that the land offers a more equitable source of revenue than does the customs tariff. Land taxation, too, would make available for cultivation thousands of

kept smooth and in much better condition than many of the undrugged roads of the present day. The cost is small, but the improvement is great.—F. C. N.

Speed the Plow—Not!

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy: The plow is often spoken of as being emblematic of agriculture, or the work of food production. The report of the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce for the 10 months ending January 31st, 1917, which was issued last week, contains some interesting information on "The Plow." During the ten months, the farmers of Canada imported \$955,000 worth of plows, on which they paid the sum of \$191,000 in customs duties and \$75,000 in customs war tax, a total of over a quarter million dollars. During the same time they have paid probably three times that amount in the tariff profits added to the plows which they purchased at home, bringing the total taxation on plows up to the round million. And during the same time the plow manufacturers of Canada imported \$418,000 worth of mold boards,

Does Your Car

Pay for Itself?

Is the Farm Car a Good Investment? We want the subject thoroughly discussed in Farm and Dairy. The editors have their eyes wide open to the fact that hundreds of Our Folks have already purchased cars. Hundreds more are going to do so. For the benefit of our readers who own cars, and those who hope to own them, we are going to get out a special Automobile Number of Farm and Dairy. It is scheduled for the first issue in July.

Mr. Car Owner, we want your cooperation. There are still many who doubt the wisdom of the car investment. Has your experience justified your purchase, or not? Whether or not you are for or against the farm car we would like you to discuss the subject, "Is the Farm Car a Good Investment?" Contributions should be limited to 500 words. All letters must be received in this office by June 15. For the best letter received we will give a prize of \$5, and for the second best \$3. Writers of all other letters published will be suitably recompensed. We want a hearty discussion. If you have a photo of your car send it along, and see how it looks when published in the paper along with your letter. Address, Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

acres of the best land in Canada which are now speculatively held. The only excuse that we can find for a government which asks for greater production and then by its actions makes greater production difficult, is that in the main they are not worse than their predecessors.—F. W. K., Halton Co., Ont.

The Split Log Drag

GOOD ROADS conventions are excellent. Much information and many helpful suggestions are to be obtained from attending them. Unfortunately, very few country path-masters attend them. We all hope that, eventually, good roads, with proper surface and under-drainage and foundation, will become general. Meanwhile, it would be well for us to exercise the proper care that should be given to many existing earth roads.

While travelling through Dundas county in the middle of April, it was distinctly noticeable that the roads upon which the split log drag had been used were in decidedly better condition than the undrugged roads. Do not wait until the road is to be reconstructed. Do something to keep it in good shape. If the split log drag is used in the spring, or after rains, earth roads can be very much improved. Instead of having a road full of holes and ruts, an earth road can be

land sides and other parts of plows, duty free. This in how food production is (not) being stimulated by legislation which has been in force for 30 years or more. While Germany was preparing for war, we were preparing for the now threatened famine. Of course, our poor manufacturers claim that they cannot make plows in competition with outside manufacturers, but the government report shows that in the ten months referred to they exported to other countries \$42,000 worth of Canadian-made plows. This information, which must be deeply interesting to the farmers, is taken from the official reports. Of course they cannot get this information through the daily papers, because the publishers of the daily paper enjoy exemption from customs duties and war tax on their machinery, and it would not do to enlighten the farmers too much. They might come to the conclusion that they should have equal privileges, especially in these times, when everybody is yelling "Produce more, produce more, or we will starve!"—H. J. Petyplace, Forest, Ont.

While the man thus carefully tucked the plank down around the wheel, the youngster looked at him grudgingly and remarked: "Oh, you don't need to try to hide it. I know what you've got



We Welcome

Trade incre

VOL. XX

A

WHAT to end was a year on my own for necessary chores country church. Last Saturday with the city (where my the prospect of the country for this extremity 11 years since I Brother of North Hillcrest Farm Peterboro' by and the noon to my way. The rare warm hugely. Every was in evidence; the trees were 1 and as our best from their waste joyfully. What where of necessity spend the most and a half ended self at Hillcrest as Hillcrest pen a combination to pleasure. But I wish to write. Hillcrest Farm many acres are dairy farming; the importance than in the farm, all. The farm carries a large percentage of horses and only Labor is used off last year to the close to the \$10,000 story of success

A The rotation for though, of course, knows, seasons will filled his two sites, had 27 loads of corn, five or six in potatoes. The year, from 12 acres filled his two sites, had 27 loads of corn variety was the last year he had 5,000 turnips; like all of



FARM AND DAIRY



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. XXVI

TORONTO, ONT., MAY 31, 1917

No. 22

A Pleasant Week End With Mr. G. A. Brethen

Something of the Great Cows and Great Crops That Are Grown at Hillcrest—By the Editor

WHAT to do with myself over the last week end was somewhat of a puzzle. For over a year every week end has been spent on my own farm in Halton county, doing the necessary chores of a dairy farm, attending the country church and associating with country people. Last Saturday, however, found me in Peterboro' with the prospect of a week-end in the city (where my week days are also spent), and the prospect did not prove alluring. Going to the country for Sunday had become a habit. In this extremity I remembered that it was over two years since I had spent a day with Mr. G. A. Brethen of Norwood. Now Norwood, where the Hillcrest Farm is located, is just 20 miles from Peterboro' by rail. Mr. Brethen was called up and the noon train on Saturday found me on my way. The walk out to the farm, on one of the rare warm days of this spring, was enjoyed hugely. Everywhere the fresh new life of spring was in evidence; the grass was tender and green, the trees were just beginning to sprout into life and as our best songsters have already returned from their winter homes, the birds were caroling joyfully. What a contrast with the city office, where of necessity, even a farm editor must spend the most of his time. The walk of a mile and a half ended only too soon and I found myself at Hillcrest Farm, a model of efficiency, even as Hillcrest people are models of hospitality, a combination to make any week-end there a pleasure. But it is of the farm principally that I wish to write.

Hillcrest Farm affords strong evidence that many acres are not an essential to success in dairy farming; that right management is of more importance than acreage. There are just 98 acres in the farm, all clear, and 66 in the rotation. The farm carries 50 head of pure bred Holsteins, a large percentage of them mature, four work horses and only the concentrates are purchased. Labor is used efficiently, and the farm income last year for both cream and live stock was very close to the \$10,000 mark. Surely this is the story of success worth while.

A Three-Year Rotation.

The rotation followed is a three-year one, although, of course, as every practical farmer knows, seasons will interfere and Mr. Brethen cannot follow exactly the system that he has laid out for his farm. In an average year about 20 acres are devoted to hoe crops; 14 acres in corn, five or six in roots, and about an acre in potatoes. The corn crop is the standby. One year, from 12 acres, Mr. Brethen filled and re-filled his two silos, 11 x 33 and 12 x 41 feet, and had 27 loads of corn left over in the stock. The variety was the Improved Learning. That same year he had 5,000 bushels of roots, principally turnips; like all other dairy breeders, who test

extensively, the proprietor of Hillcrest attaches great value to this crop. His root house has a capacity of just 1,000 bushels. The rest of the crop is piled in the field and the supply in the root house replenished on mild winter days as necessity dictates. The Giant White Sugar mangel has given particularly good satisfaction on this farm; it is a heavy yielder, easily harvested and tests six per cent. of sugar content.

Only enough grain is grown to keep the farm seeded down. The acreage therefore is much less than on most farms of the size, but even last year 1,000 bushels of mixed grain were threshed, the threshing lasting all day and until eight o'clock at night. This crop was taken from 16 acres of mixed oats and barley, the seed mixed in the proportion of one bushel of each by weight and seeded at the rate of one bushel and three pecks to the acre. The seed is always treated with formalin to prevent smut and harvested just a little on the green side, so that the straw will be of maximum feeding value. The hay crop is a mixture of clover and alfalfa, and the sod remains down just one year.

Of course with this acreage supporting 54 head of live stock, and many tons of concentrates purchased every season, the productivity of the farm is continually increasing, a case of growing more feed to feed more Holsteins, to make more manure, to grow more feed to feed more Holsteins, etc., etc. And this system of soil building, by the way, is the true basis of all agricultural prosperity.

Four-Horse Teams.

The farm work is done so far as possible with four-horse teams. One of the first things that I beheld when I arrived on the farm, was a big cutaway disc harrow with all four horses attached, churning up the soil in great style. A 12-acre field was worked up with the harrow that day. The division of labor is ideal. Because of the large implements used, one man can do almost all of the field work. The proprietor holds himself free to give his live stock his almost undivided attention, while they are stabled. The man, on the other hand, is not worried with chores, both before and after his day's work. Once his horses are stabled and attended to for the night, his day's work is done. The herd on the other hand, does not suffer from inattention, as would be the case were the proprietor to attempt to do a large share of the field work as well.

The work in the barns at Hillcrest is also simplified by labor saving machinery. His milking machine, of which Mr. Brethen wrote in the Farm Machinery number of Farm and Dairy, is giving excellent satisfaction. The small gasoline engine, which supplies the power to run the milking machine, also turns the cream separator and pulps the roots. Just how much need there is for mechanical aid for milking and separating we may judge from the fact that Mr. Brethen is the largest patron of the Toronto Creamery Company, and at some seasons of the year ships over a can a day of 35 per cent. cream. This cream is sweet, and, of course, demands a premium on that account.

It is the Hillcrest Holsteins, however, that have made Hillcrest Farm and its proprietor, known from one end of Canada to the other. When we think of Hillcrest we immediately think of such great cows, as DeKol Mutual Countess, that held no less than four world's records for milk and fat production, her mother, Rauwerd Count DeKol Lady Pauline, the only Canadian cow to produce 29,000 lbs. of milk in a year, and their numerous descendants, which now compose the major portion of the herd, and which are continually piling up new Canadian records. Mr. Brethen is a breeder, not a dealer. In his herd there are only three cows that are not of his own breeding; two of his foundation cows and one purchased since. When he spends money on

(Continued on page 8.)



Our Building Number Next Week

NEXT week we will issue the First Annual Farm Buildings Number of Farm and Dairy. It is our maiden attempt at a number of this kind, but the editors have endeavored to make it an encyclopaedia of information for the prospective builder. The construction of the plank frame barn, the installation of ventilation systems, and the interior layout of stables will all be described and abundantly illustrated by our new associate editor, Thomas Heatherington, B.S.A., who, during the past year, has been making a special study of the subject of barn construction. J. A. Ste. Marie, Assistant Dominion Animal Husbandman, will submit plans for an ideal dairy barn, especially designed to minimize labor. "What Type of Silo Shall I Build?" is the suggestive title of an article by the editor. Other articles, practically all accompanied by diagrams, deal with the merits of the round barn, the construction of smaller farm outbuildings, and other subjects of interest to the farm builder. It is our earnest hope that this, our first number of the kind, will prove of service to Our Folks.

Honors for Quebec Farmers Their Services to Agriculture Recognized

MEN prominent in agriculture, while rendering great service in the development of their country, have seldom received official recognition of their work. Several agricultural colleges of the United States have established "Halls of Fame" in which great agriculturists of each State have had their pictures hung in recognition of their services. Macdonald College has decided to initiate the presenting of honorary diplomas to the varying men in the province of Quebec and during the last short course at the college, Dr. Duncan McEachern, Dr. J. C. Chapais, Mr. Robert Ness and Mr. Robert Brodie, were made the recipients of these diplomas.

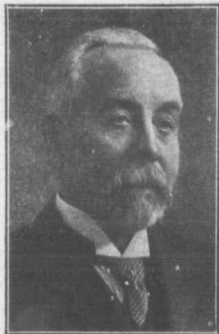
Dr. Harrison, principal of the college, presented Dr. McEachern and briefly sketched his career. As his name indicates, Dr. McEachern hails from Scotland, where he graduated from Edinburgh Veterinary College in 1861. He graduated from McGill, V.V.S., in 1890, and was given the honorary degree LL.D. in 1909, in the same university. He came to Canada in early life, and established the Montreal Veterinary College and acted as principal and professor of veterinary medicine and surgery. When the college was incorporated in McGill University, he was made Dean, which position he resigned in 1905, and was appointed Prof. Emeritus of McGill in recognition of past services. For a number of years he was chief inspector of stock for Canada, and at the present time is honorary consulting veterinarian to the Government of Canada. He will be remembered for his services in organizing and equipping Lord Strathcona's Horse for the South African War, also for organizing and conducting the quarantine system of Canada. His interests in farming are extensive, being president and general manager of the new Walrond Ranch in Alberta, and proprietor of Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, Ormatown, Que. He has written numerous bulletins and is the author of "The Canadian Horse and His Diseases."

The claims of Dr. J. C. Chapais to distinction were presented by Prof. Lochead. Dr. Chapais was born in Kamouraska, Que. He is the son of the late J. C. Chapais, one of the fathers of confederation. After graduation from Laval University, he practiced law for two or three years. Then he changed his occupation and for 11 years was editor of the Journal of Agriculture and Government lecturer on agriculture. For 26 years he has been Assistant Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion. Some of the positions that he has occupied are, director and vice-president of the Quebec Dairy-men's Association; director, vice-president and president of the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society; secretary of the first Quebec Forestry Association. A frequent contributor to the French and English press, he is also the author of several pamphlets on agriculture and of a work on forestry.

Mr. Robert Ness is well known as one of Canada's great stock men, and it was fitting, therefore, that he should be presented by Prof. Barton. He came to Canada in 1883 as a boy, and settled with his parents at Howick, Que. He has done a wonderful work for the improvement of Clydesdale horses and Ayrshire cattle in this country, and in connection with his importations has crossed the Atlantic ocean 110 times. His greatest services have been rendered to agriculture by his work on his own farm. He has occupied important official positions as well. He has been a member of the Quebec Council of Agriculture since 1899, a member of the Canadian Live Stock Records Board since 1905, president of the

at the Glasgow exhibition, two winnings which probably did more than anything else to call attention to the fruit growing possibilities of his province. For many years he has been a member of the Montreal Horticultural Society and has served "for a number of years as president of the Quebec Pomological and Fruit Growing Society, of which he is still a member of the executive. He has also taken a prominent part in the dairy-men's organizations, and his interest in agriculture has been well rounded and full. Any one of these men have been of more value to Canada than the combined services of a score of belted knights that we might mention. Macdonald College has done well to honor them as it has.

Men Whom Macdonald College Has Honored



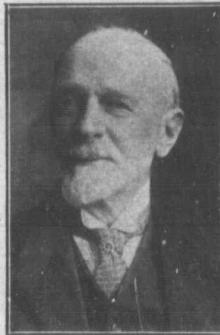
Mr. Duncan McEachern.



R. Brodie.



J. C. Chapais.



Robert Ness.

General Animals' Insurance Company of Canada, and vice-president of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada. As an exhibitor and judge of live stock, he is known to all.

Mr. Robert Brodie, a prominent fruit grower and farmer, of Notre Dame de Grace, was introduced by Prof. Dunsting. He, too, hails from Scotland, that is his ancestors do. His grandfather coming over in 1801, and settling on the farm now owned by Mr. Brodie. It was Mr. Brodie who made it known that Quebec is the natural home of the Fameuse apple. He won the gold medal for fruits at the Paris exhibition and a diploma

at work. There were never any slips and everything was attended to in a clean manner. Under conditions such as this the machine produces clean milk. But all dairy farmers are not dairymen. Some are too rushed with work to give their machines the attention they demand. Half of the time the machine is not working right and the other half of the time they are not working the machine right."

"Your view of the milking machine," we remarked, "is something like that of the cheese and buttermakers of New Zealand, where machines are more in use than they are here, and

Is a Milking Machine Sanitary

It Depends on the Care It Receives

WHE have heard many practical farmers talk about the milking machine; they always consider it from the labor saving standpoint. A few days ago an editor of Farm and Dairy, in the course of a chat with an Ontario dairymen connected with the manufacture of butter and cheese, asked for his opinion on the mechanical milker. Our friend, we found, views the question, not altogether from the labor saving standpoint, but with the outlook of one interested in maintaining the quality of Canadian dairy products.

"The inside of those rubber tubes," he said, "is a model place for germs to develop. The milking machine has been discontinued on some farms, just because sanitary precautions were neglected and the milk was being returned from the factory as unfit for use."

"But in these cases was not the trouble with the man rather than the machine?" we asked. We then mentioned several dairy farmer, milking machine enthusiasts, who were producing a high-grade of market milk, making particular mention of Arbo-gast Bros., in Perth county.

"Certainly, that is possible," he agreed, "but then Arbo-gast Bros. are among the best dairymen around Stratford. I was down near Ingersoll not long ago and saw a machine working under similarly ideal conditions. The farmer had three sons, boys 11 to 16 years, or thereabouts. He had a three-unit machine and each boy took care of a unit. A spelt ran along the stable behind the cows. Each boy sat on this shelf and watched his unit

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where makers are almost a unit in opposing them."

"It may come to that here, too," was the reply, "unless methods of handling the machines are changed. Of course, there are not enough machines as yet to make much difference. In New Zealand, too, conditions are more favorable to the machines. The cows are milked in larger herds, and they are milked in open sheds. Here, in our tightly closed winter stables, greater precautions are necessary."

"The solution in which the test cups and rubber parts are kept is one of the weak points in milking machine management on the average farm," continued the critic. "In fact, I might say that the solution is the weakest spot. Chloride of lime, for instance, as purchased at the drug store, may be of 33 per cent. strength at one time and two per cent. another. Then, again, the solutions are not changed frequently enough. I understand that the Canadian Salt Company are putting up in glass bottles correct strength chloride of lime for making solutions, and are doing it at cost. For a few cents a week, farmers might obtain from this source solutions that will ensure better results than they have been getting heretofore."

And then our conversation drifted to other subjects.

The Price of Dairy Products Will Better Quality Increase Demand?

THE Dairymen's League of the United States is planning to spend thousands upon thousands of dollars in an effort to educate consumers to the nutritive value of milk, butter and cheese, as compared with meat, which is a staple article of diet everywhere. These dairymen recognize that the price of dairy products is determined by supply and demand. The supply is fairly stable. The number of milking cows cannot be increased materially, except in a period of years.

If demand can be increased, prices will naturally move upwards. Such an advertising campaign as they are now conducting in the United States is expensive, but the results seem to justify the expenditure.

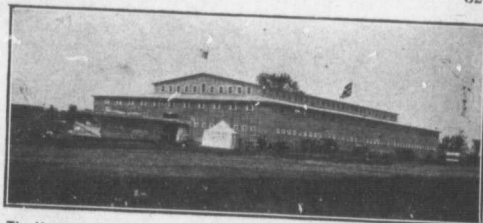
There is another way of attaining the same end. Increase the quality of dairy products and consumption will increase automatically. We recently came across one of the hundreds of instances that might be cited to prove that quality increases both consumption and price. Mr. Archie Moody, a dairy farmer near Guelph, Ont., made an arrangement with a leading grocery in the nearby city to retail high testing sanitary Jersey milk in pint bottles at 10 cents a quart when the

FARM AND DAIRY

price for milk in the city was just seven cents a quart delivered. The grocer did not think it could be done, but he was willing to give the plan a trial. The business has now grown to large proportions and Mr. Moody cannot produce sufficient milk to meet the demand, even though his price is still two or three cents higher than that charged for ordinary city milk.

We ourselves ship cream and buy butter.

It is always noticeable that when the butter is of extra quality, it goes quickly, while it takes us twice as long to get rid of a pound or two of the inferior butter, which we occasionally get. In this, I suppose we are like most other people. In the case of cheese, if the grocer happens to have good cheese, we buy it. If his cheese is not to our liking, we do without altogether. Our grocer tells us that almost all of his other customers do likewise. He never has any trouble



The Home of the Ormatow Spring Show Held This Year on June 6, 7, and 8. The Ormatow Spring Show now ranks as one of the greatest dairy cattle and horse shows of the Dominion. It is open to the Dominion of Canada and Franklin Co., N.Y., but almost all entries come from the Beauharnois Dist., Que. It is doubtful if any other section of Canada, of similar area, could support such a fair. The Judging Pavilion, here illustrated, is one of the best in the land.

breeder, once said: "Hundreds of men may be found to make a Prime Minister for one fit to judge the real merits of Shorthorns." The man who is to be a real breeder and a successful one must start with a love for animals and a natural instinct for handling them. Without these qualifications he can never be a breeder in the highest sense of the word. Furthermore, the real breeder is always a student, with the instincts of the scientific investigator. He studies his animals and their pedigrees till he knows them thoroughly. He studies the pedigrees of all the leading animals in his breed. He attends live stock shows, fairs, and sales that he may study the best individuals of the breed.

Besides all these things the successful breeder must know how to feed, care for, and develop his animals properly. The most excellent individual may be ruined by improper care. So then along with knowledge and skill in the art of feeding must go an expert ability to recognize condition in an animal, to detect and correct the slightest impairment of health and vigor.

Altogether the real breeder must combine many and varied abilities with his natural love for good animals. And what is the reward? To the real breeder it is great and manifold. He will have the satisfaction and emoluments of a creator of something new and needed. The world will always need better animals and be prepared to pay for them. How well it will pay, everyone who reads live-stock journals knows. Prices for breeding animals numbered in five figures are of such frequent occurrence as to excite only passing comment. Furthermore the joy of creating these new and better animal types as the breeder's. In some degree he may justifiably feel that he is guiding the forces of nature to the working out of an ideal, which is his.



Good Grades on Good Pasture a Combination to Produce Cheap Milk. This photo was secured by an editor of Farm and Dairy in June on the farm of Mr. O. Kendrick, Dundas Co., Ont.

in getting rid of good flavored cheese, but that a cheese of bad flavor will be on his hands for weeks. I am convinced that the finer quality the greater the consumption, and the better the price, and this without any special advertising of our products.—F. E. E. Halton Co., Ont.

The Real Breeder Rare

His Qualifications—By Raymond Pearl

BY no means everyone can become a successful breeder of live stock. The art of breeding demands personal qualifications which are rather rare. Bates, the great Shorthorn



An 8-16 Tractor on Farm of Dr. Farewell, Oshawa, Ont.



Another 8-16 Tractor Operated by Porter Bros., Halton Co., Ont.

Wayside Cleanings

By "Burnbrae"

Implements Good and Bad

THIS spring we purchased a new disc drill and have been agreeably surprised and delighted with the work it has done. As I have watched the kernels of grain come tumbling down to the groove made for them by the discs, and there seen the nice loose earth cover them, I have thought appreciatively of the

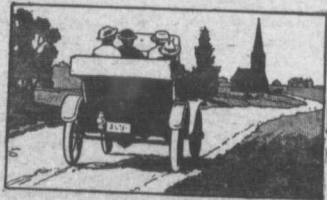
ideal conditions for growth the seed is receiving. How different from the work of the old shoe drill!

Last year we purchased a new and supposedly up-to-date cultivator from the same firm as made the drill. This implement, under ideal conditions, does fairly good work, but is so constructed that if one or both wheels are running on higher ground than that where the teeth are, little or no work will be done. The question is why they can make one machine that will do its work well, and is entirely satisfactory under all farm conditions, and another that is largely no good?

I have been truly provoked when using this latter implement to see it run over the very place needing cultivation and make hardly a mark. We have an old-fashioned loosely-jointed spring-tooth cultivator that has seen many seasons' wear and tear, and will under ordinary conditions do much better work than its new rival. In this case progress seems to be progressing backward.

For a real time saver and also horse saver the pole carriage on a disc harrow is one of the best. Our land was in such a condition, spring that we had to use the harrow a good deal, and it has been at

a real pleasure to see how easily and quickly the horses could turn at the ends of the field. The tongue or pole been used and we have no difficulty in making it work satisfactorily. One reason for having a pole on a disc harrow is to keep the machine from running on the horses going down a grade. When we are going down a disc enough angle to cause draft and it acts as a brake. One can turn much shorter and the horses are not burdened with a atick of timber suspended between them when they are hard at work. Progress and improvement



Keeping the Boys and Girls Contented

A Ford car will give your boys and girls so much additional pleasure and enjoyment that they will be more satisfied to remain on the farm. They may then enjoy all the pleasures of city life and still live at home.

For a trip to a distant house party, a quick run to the nearest town or city theatre, or a quiet ride to church—the Ford does it all.

Buy a Ford and note the new interest you take in life. You will find your Ford always ready for a spin on either business or pleasure.

If you have a "problem" in keeping your boys and girls at home, try to solve it the Ford way, you'll find life more worth living. Work on the farm will be easier, because you have more pleasure to go with it.

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Runabout . . . \$475

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F.O.B. FORD, ONTARIO

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

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are running in the right direction again with this implement.

Turning Out Cattle.

Grass has come again. To-morrow we turn out our young cattle. I know we must be late as some of our neighbors have had theirs out for over a month, but I notice the gain in flesh has not been very great with them. Some farmers' herds are rather thin this spring. I saw a herd of cows pasturing on the road the other day and their condition was such that the owner had to live in some sections, would have been prosecuted for cruelty to animals. They were almost staggering and ravenously hungry.

Identifying Lost Cattle.

Last year we lost a yearling heifer from our pasture lot and could never find her. Some said she was stolen; others that she just strayed. In either case I have been wondering if we were ever to see her again, how we could prove she was ours as she was only a grade and had nothing about her very different from other cattle. At once we think of ear-tags. Our local hardware merchant sells them and they do not cost much, but the other they do not cost much, but the other we would get, and he can also put them in the same place in the ears, so how can we prove our animals are our own.

We got Farm and Dairy to help us out by asking their advice about getting a cut made showing just the outline of an animal, similar to those used for registration purposes, and we

are making color markings of all animals on the farm. It takes a little time, sure, but we have a true identification system if we get in trouble with any of them, and I think it will pay.

A Pleasant Week End, Etc.

(Continued from page 3.)

stock at all, it is for new sires and they must be the best that money can buy, or for the service of the greatest sire of the breed. His idea is not a large herd, but a small herd of great quality. Last year his surplus stock sold (and his sales of the year did not decrease his herd in size) averaged \$500 each.

The herd is always well fed. Skimping feed is the poorest kind of economy with animals such as these. All of the roughage is grown on the farm—corn, ensilage, roots and clover hay. The concentrates purchased include oil cake meal, cottonseed, distillers' grains, gluten meal, and bran. "You must have a big feed bill," I commented.

"One calf pays for it all," was Mr. Ibrethen's rejoinder.

Well, I might talk at much greater length of Hillcrest doings, but space, the editor's great limitation, does not permit. I might add that we went to church twice on Sunday in the new car which also took me to the early train Monday morning, along with the family, who came with us for a "joy ride." This car is the latest addition to the plant at Hillcrest.

Experiments with Young Chicks

ABOUT ten or twelve years ago, the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station made an experiment of two lots of chicks, the food, care and treatment of the two lots, being identical, except that Lot II received, in addition to the food given Lot I, all the skim milk they would drink. In the beginning of the test, the combined weight of the two lots was 121 ounces. In two months, Lot I weighed 297.5; Lot II, 476.5 ounces. The average gain per chick, in that time was: Lot I, 3.75; Lot II, 3.95 ounces. This showed that if skim milk be added to the ration fed to young chickens, it will increase the consumption of the other foods given. The great increase in average gain was coincident with the period when the greatest amount of skim milk was consumed. Skim milk is especially valuable as a food for young chickens during the hot weather, and becomes of less importance as the chicks grow older and the weather becomes cooler.

Cut Bone vs. Animal Meal.

Referring to experiment station reports, brings to mind a table ten years ago by the Hatch Experiment Station re cut bone vs. animal meal for egg production. The station at the time said that the dressed fowls which had received the cut bone were slightly better than the other lot. Two hens in the cut-bone house died during the experiment from diarrhoea; those in the other house were healthy throughout

the experiment. The dry matter per egg was, where cut bone was fed, 0.577 pounds; on animal meal, 0.69 pounds, subjected to analysis. Those produced more protein but less fat than the others. The animal meal is the commercial moist scraps or meal, and numerous trials made by the writer have shown that with an increase of there is as much benefit gained as by the use of green cut bone, and considerable labor is also saved.—M. K. B.

Widths For Wagon Tires

ACCORDING to traction tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture, wagon tires should vary in width according to the loads they are supposed to carry. For the average farm wagon, the following table will be a safe guide:

Type of Wagon	Gross weight loaded/ Pounds	Width inches
1-horse wagon	2,000	3
Light 2-horse	3,500	2 1/2
Medium 2-horse	4,500	3
Standard 2-horse	6,000	4
Heavy 2-horse	7,500	5

Professor—Thomas, mention an oxide.

Thomas—Leather.

Professor—What is leather an oxide of?

Thomas—An oxide of beef.



If you can solve this problem

These grand prizes



- FIRST PRIZE, a beautiful upright piano, value.....\$450.00
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 THIRD PRIZE, credit cheque for.....\$150.00
 Good on the purchase of a piano

- FOURTH PRIZE, credit cheque for.....\$125.00
 Good on the purchase of a piano

- THE NINETY PRIZES following in the order of merit, credit cheques ranging in value from \$35.00 to \$117.00, depending on the order of merit. Good on the purchase of a piano
- NINETY-FIFTH PRIZE.....\$20.00 in gold
 NINETY-SIXTH PRIZE.....\$15.00 in gold
 NINETY-SEVENTH PRIZE.....\$10.00 in gold
 NINETY-EIGHTH PRIZE.....\$5.00 in gold
 NINETY-NINTH PRIZE.....\$2.50 cash
 HUNDRETH PRIZE.....\$1.00 cash

N.B. All solutions must be in our possession on or before Wednesday, June 6th, 1917

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AS an advertisement of the opening of our new Ottawa store we will give these to the persons sending in the Neatest Correct Solutions of the FIFTEEN PROBLEM. There is positively no "Lot Casting," "Drawing," or "Chance" connected with the distribution of these prizes—it is a contest of skill. The contestant sending in the Neatest Correct Solution will be awarded the first prize; the contestant sending the "second best" Neatest Correct Solution will be awarded the Second Prize—and so on until the entire HUNDRED PRIZES are distributed. In case of a tie, each contestant will receive equal rewards.

Why we do this

Instead of spending Thousands of Dollars in expensive advertisements, high-priced solutions which annoy you frequently, also many other means which all merely add to the cost of the piano and which at the end, we believe in giving you all this expense direct to the customer.

The Percival Piano Co. is a subsidiary concern of the old and well known Percival Flow and Store Co. of Merrickville, of 70 years' standing. Ask any Bank who we are.

Directions

TAKE the figures from 1 to 9 inclusive and place them in the squares in such a manner that when added diagonally, vertically or horizontally, the total will always be 15. No number may be used more than once. Use this sheet, a separate piece of paper or any other material.

Only one person from each family may enter this contest. The integrity of the gentlemen who have consented to act as judges is a guarantee that the prizes will be awarded to those deserving them. DO NOT DELAY. Send in your solution immediately. You may win the First Prize.

SHEEP

Pork Price

THE city led ab profits. to the corner pound of beef asks the price has tied up thirty-five cent ounce or two bill amounts Jones. This wholesome farmers are 'no mistake, is certainly in the case the farmer much already of the good when he purc meat for fifty. All but the question, possi farmer isn't g fact than he chised at the farmer also is one side and feed have share of att Jones, in the chased three pe cents twenty dollars stead of forty, most of his bo bought cost To-day he buy labor is dear an lars a ton for t

The point is pork prices a than the city an credit him with fits. His opportun in the pork bu much better than also. Where-th good profit in on can market his grain, his garvantage than ev

Conserve the

THE hog s been charri ing prices. come used to this unled almost eve go up a notch. have grown no s far so as the far concerned. The m steady, but price up. There have ven This feature ha: Each upward res ulted in an un farmer was selli past experience, a but no drop has o One result of th our breeding sto pleted. The sow first or second litt retained until five been secured. Th produces a sma comes more profit many young sow some why small pi spring. They an People who wouc pies are unable to they can get the price of six or se cessive for a youn One thing more like to build up a The industry has very much in Cana the last two or th been exporting a but a good deal of the United States.

SHEEP AND SWINE

Pork Prices—Past and Present

THE city consumer is often misled about the farmer's excess profits. Friend Jones drops in to the corner grocery and buys a pound of bacon, paper included, and asks the price. The clerk, after he has tied up the parcel, tells him it is thirty-five cents. Usually there is an ounce or two over the pound, and the bill amounts to fifty cents. The farmer, to say the least, is in an unwholesome frame of mind. Those farmers are "skinning" us alive and no mistake, is his final decision. "It certainly is a great mistake to educate the farmers. They know too much already!" Friend Jones thinks of the good old days, not so long ago, when he purchased three pounds of meat for fifty cents.

But there's another side to the question, possibly two sides. The farmer isn't getting rich any faster today than he was a decade ago. In fact, the thirty-five-cent bacon purchased at the corner grocery brought the farmer about twenty cents. This is one side of the question. Labor and feed have each to receive their share of attention. When Friend Jones, in the good old days, purchased three pounds of pork for fifty twenty dollars a month for labor instead of forty. Farmer Brown grew most of his feed in those days. What he bought cost twenty dollars a ton. Today he buys more feed because labor is dear and pays forty-eight dollars a ton for it.

The point is that the present high pork prices affect the farmer less than the city man is aware of. We credit him with receiving huge profits. His opportunities to make money in the pork business to-day are not much better than they were a decade ago. Where the farmer is making good profit is on his by-products. He can market his skim milk, his waste grain, his garbage, etc., to better advantage than ever before.—T. H.

Conserve the Breeding Stock

THE hog market has always been characterized by fluctuating prices. Farmers have become used to this, and they invariably unload almost everything when prices go up a notch. The last three years have proved no exception to the rule, so far as the farmer's practice is concerned. The market has been unsteady, but prices have gone up and down. There haven't been any downfalls. This feature has surprised the farmer. Each upward notch in quotations resulted in an unload of hogs. The farmer was selling everything, true to past experience, and expecting a drop, but no drop has occurred.

One result of this unloading is that our breeding stock has become depleted. The sows are sold after the first or second litter, instead of being retained until five or six litters had been secured. The young sows usually produce a small litter, and later become more prolific. The sale of so many young sows is one of the reasons why small pigs are so high this spring. They are high and scarce. People who would carry five or six pigs are unable to get them. When they can get them they consider the price of six or seven dollars as excessive for a young pig.

One thing more. We farmers would like to build up a big pork industry. The industry has never amounted to very much in Canada to date. During the last two or three years we have been exporting a good deal of pork, but a good deal of this has come from the United States. Perhaps the rea-

son our trade hasn't developed is that we have had to meet Danish competition on the English market. Today the Danes are selling to Germany. Canada has an opportunity to firmly establish herself in this market. To do this she must look to quality as well as quantity. The Canadian farmer must produce whatever the market demands. The bacon hog, weighing 175 up to 225 pounds, is what is wanted. Sow meat is discounted against. Too many young sows are killed and exported. This is not only hurting us at present, but is a menace to the future of the industry.—T. H.

Finance and Hog Production

EDITOR Farm and Dairy,—I have read with interest your editorial in your issue of May 15th, on "Getting a New Viewpoint." This too much criticism. There has been too much criticism of the farmer by city people, who do not understand the peculiar difficulties of the farmer. In regard to editorial, "Grow More Hogs," you have one sentence which interests me, "We fancy, however, that it would not take much urging at the present high prices to bring about an increase in production. The chief drawback is a scarcity of breeding stock."

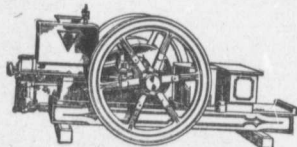
I believe you are wholly on the wrong track as to why farmers are not producing more hogs at the present high prices. I have carefully investigated the matter in Lennox and Addington counties and find out that the chief difficulty is a financial one. As you know, our harvest last year was a comparative failure and farmers had to buy expensive feeding stuffs all winter. This has taken all their ready cash and I know of farmers who had to sell their hogs before finishing them. They could not buy feed for the winter. The banks will not lend money readily, as stated in your editorials. I believe that there are hundreds of farmers in this section who are not feeding hogs this season because they feel they are not able to lay out the money for feed and have it tied up for the loss or five months necessary in feeding hogs. In fact, they have not got the money and therefore cannot feed hogs even if they wished to, as many of them do. If the supply has to be increased some arrangements should be made to supply car loads of mill feeds to farmers at reasonable prices and also some arrangements should be made by the banks so that the farmer can borrow money to buy feed for his hogs. Only by this method can production be increased, and if the matter is as serious as we have been led to believe, something of this nature will have to be adopted before long.

My Profits in Hogs

"Farmer," Halton Co., Ont.
 "I endeavor, so far as possible, to keep track of just what it costs us to handle each bunch of hogs. We are sending you herewith the results secured from our last bunch of six hogs. The meal was grown on our own farm. The difference in prices represents market fluctuations and also difference in the quality of the meal, which was mixed wheat and oats, as we have no barley:
 January 23, 6 hogs at \$7 each \$42.00
 130 lbs. meal at \$1.50 a cwt. . . . 1.95
 130 lbs. meal at \$3 a cwt. . . . 9.75
 1,807 lbs. meal at \$2.50 a cwt. . . . 45.12
 400 lbs. shorts at \$2 a cwt. . . . 8.00
 300 lbs. shorts at \$2.35 a cwt. . . 6.45
 200 lbs. shorts at \$2.20 a cwt. . . 4.40

Total cost \$117.89
 On April 14th I sold six hogs at an average weight of 200 lbs. each, at \$16.00 a cwt., or \$186. This left me a profit on the bunch of \$68.11. They weighed 55 and 60 lbs. when I purchased them.

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—the engine that takes the work out of farmwork

An Alpha will saw more wood in a day than you can saw by hand in a week.

It will pump water all day long without watching. It will run your separator, churn or washing machine. It will run a threshing, feed cutter, or silo filler.

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The Alpha is a simple, powerful engine that will give you more reliable service and cause you less trouble than any other engine you can buy.

Ask for catalogue, prices and complete information. Made in eleven sizes, 2 to 25 H. P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable or portable style, and with hopper or tank-cooled cylinder.

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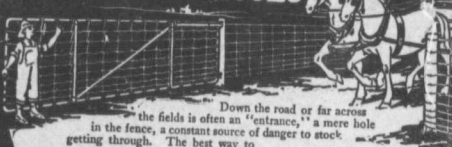
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Keep Your Stock Where You Want Them

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 Winnipeg, Manitoba. Hamilton, Ontario

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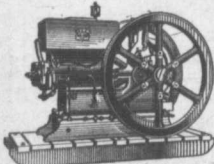
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These engines are the perfected
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DEAL WITH
Farm & Dairy's Advertisers

Farm Management

"Machinitis"—A Disease

By Tom Alfalfa.

I first came to know of it a dozen years ago. I needed an additional horse, and I was told that a farmer living eight or ten miles away had a couple for sale. I went to look them up. I found the farm home that I was looking for, situated right at the foot of a small deep valley. The hills rising on all sides, gave the farmstead an air of seclusion, and I could well imagine that in winter, while storms raged outside, they were hardly felt in that little valley. As I descended the steep farm lane, everything looked comfortable and prosperous. When I got to the farm gate, however, I found that farm implements of every type and description were stowed away in every fence corner, and that the prosperous air was not so much in evidence.

Alec, for such was the farmer's name, had just 100 acres. He had machinery enough to work a thousand. As I talked with him, I found that he was an easy victim for the machinitis implement agent. He would buy almost any machine that was offered to him, provided a plausible story were told as to its usefulness, and give his notes when he hadn't the cash. He was selling the horses that I went to look at just to meet one of these notes that was coming due. It was a bad season of the year to sell a horse, but the implement agent wouldn't wait.

Alec was a victim of "machinitis," a disease confined largely to farmers who lack hard headedness. It is just as bad as, similar to, and yet dissimilar to, the trouble which leads others to hold on to antiquated implements because of their mistaken ideas of economy. The man who loads himself up with implements is on the road to trouble, just as surely as the man who will not buy enough. It is the happy medium that we should strive to attain.

Three Favorite Implements

Jas. Montgomery, Ontario Co., Ont.

THESE are three implements on our farm, two of comparatively recent acquisition, and one a long tried friend, that we would not care to be without—a cutaway harrow, a two-row scuffler and a double furrow plow. We are hoping that the farm tractor that we are planning to purchase will prove to be our fourth favorite implement.

Our cutaway harrow has now been in use on our farm for four years, time enough to prove its value. We work it with four horses, and it is conservative to state that one man and four horses can do as much work with a cutaway as two men and five or six horses would do with ordinary disc harrows. Probably all are acquainted with the cutaway harrow, though comparatively few farmers own one. It consists of two disc-harrows, attached to a rigid frame, one an in-throw, the other an out-throw, working behind each other. The cutaway works up every inch of the soil. There are no ridges between the discs. It has the additional advantage over the ordinary disc-harrow of leaving the soil level behind it. It is neither necessary nor desirable to half lap. So efficient has it proved in working up corn and root land, that we no longer think of plowing after either of these crops.

We have had our double row corn scuffler for two seasons. Corn can be scuffed as well and as often with a

single row walking cultivator, but it never was. Walking behind a single row cultivator is tiresome work. Riding a two row scuffler is more of a pleasure. Perhaps this explains why we scuffed more. Last year we scuffed our corn four times. It took one man and two horses six days, counting 10 hours a day, to complete the four scufflings. This time we valued at \$18. With the old method it would take one man and a horse 12 days, and this time we would value at \$30. We saved \$12 with the two-row implement in the one season. We did better than that. We had a larger crop of corn, because we scuffed more regularly. Our land was kept clean, and is in better mechanical tilth for the next crop. The machine paid for itself in one season.

I needn't mention the two-furrow plow. We have had ours for eight or 10 years. It does all our work, except starting and finishing the lands. It could do even this, but I like to see a good looking job, and for starting and finishing the single walking plow is to be preferred.

Potato Farm Philosophy

By the Hired Man.

THE fellow who said "a little learning is a dangerous thing," was not far wide of the mark. It is dangerous when the possessor is a man who hasn't got a good stock of practical common sense to act as a balance wheel.

There was Smithson over on the Wilkins place. Smithson was a city man who had come out onto the farm to show the natives how to reduce the high cost of living. His knowledge of agriculture was limited to a library of

from plans and specifications given in "Scientific Arrangements of Modern Farm Buildings."

Having attended a farm power demonstration, Smithson bought a giant tractor to plow and harrow his small two and five acre fields, and a large power sprayer for a two-acre three-year-old cherry orchard.

Another Horrible Example.

Bobbs lived down on the creek beyond the Jones place. Bobbs was born on a farm and raised in the village school-house. He became a teacher at an early age, and after taking a short course at the state agricultural college, got himself attached to the lecture equipment of the state farmers' institutes.

Bobbs had the complete science of agriculture on the end of his tongue. He was a walking agricultural encyclopedia in fifteen volumes, and could answer questions at the institutes at a 2.10 gait.

From hearing Bobbs talk one would suppose that his farm was a model of good culture, and his stables so immaculately clean that a fly crawling across the walls would starve to death. But Bobbs' neighbors knew better, for you would have to travel miles to find a more horrible example of silliness farming than on the Bobbs place.

Where Both Lacked.

One thing that both Smithson and Bobbs lacked was a proper sense of proportions. And there are other farmers just like them. They equip their farms with machinery and practice systems wholly out of proportion with their farms. They build their silos for possible future herd expansion when the better way would be to build a silo with a small diameter, and increase the number of silos as the



Why Pay for the Pure-Bred Stallion? Here is an answer. This picture shows two geldings on the same mare, the smaller is five years old, the larger four years old. The smaller was sired by a mongrel stallion and the larger by a registered stallion. They were sold at public auction, the smaller bringing \$112, the larger \$258. By using the mongrel \$7 was saved in the service fee and \$156 lost in the offspring. The owner uses a pure-bred stallion exclusively now—i pays.

government bulletins and a year's reading of the "City Gentleman in the Country."

The first year Smithson built a silo twenty feet in diameter for a herd of six cows. He had read somewhere that the corn should be wet down with a hose when it was put into the silo, so he soaked the ensilage until it was nearly swimming in water although it was green and wet when drawn in from the field. He compounded a "balanced" ration with the aid of a table he found in the agricultural department of his Sunday paper, which required his best cow in less than two weeks time, and the stable was set on fire and burned to the ground late in November by a new fangled lightning system which he installed himself

herd grows in size. They fail to comprehend the fact that the giant tractor, while just the thing for large rows and large fields, is out of place on a garden farm where fields are small and irregular and require frequent turning. They lack the ability to put their book knowledge into actual practice, they think big and talk, and do little.

Agricultural college training and book learning are good things for the man who knows how to use them. But they will not make a farmer out of a block of wood or a talking machine—Rural Life.

It's a mighty poor weed that doesn't use up the food and moisture required to bring a useful plant to maturity.

The Car
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Advance Announcement of New 1917 Bread-Making Contests at Rural School Fairs in Ontario



MISS ELSIE BIRD
First Prize Winner

NORVAL STATION, Ontario,
Dec. 19th, 1916.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sirs,—I received your letter some time ago, and I hope you will pardon me for not writing sooner. I have used many brands of flour made from No. 1 Western Hard wheat, and I can say with all sincerity that I have used none better than "Cream of the West."

I may say that my daughter made the loaf herself from the setting of the bread to the shaping of the loaf, and I highly recommend "Cream of the West" flour to all who wish to make a No. 1 loaf of bread.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Mrs. Thomas Bird.

"We can make lighter and purer bread now than we could before we used this flour."—VIOLET W. KING.

"Cream of the West makes lovely, wholesome bread. It is so desirable to get good bread with flour."—MRS. LARA K. CROWELL.

"I can bake more bread out of one hundred of Campbell's flour than out of any other flour."—MRS. JOE C. WEAVER.

The splendid success of the Bread-making Contests held at the Rural School Fairs last year has inspired the Campbell Flour Mills Company to hold a similar contest this fall, when many valuable prizes will be offered for the best loaves of bread baked with

Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread

As a result of the 1916 Bread-making Contest, hundreds of young girls were inspired to do their very utmost to win the prizes, thus learning how to bake bread in the best and most economical way. From hundreds of those taking part in the contest we have received letters of appreciation, showing that the contest was a success and should be repeated.



MISS RENA C. LUNAN
Second Prize Winner

UNIONVILLE, Ontario,
Dec. 6th, 1916.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sirs,—I had never used your flour until my daughter tried it for the prize offered at the Rural School Fair. She won the first and second prizes. I just bought a small bag at the time, as we had a supply of bread flour on hand. After the school fair I used the remainder of the flour myself. And I can say I never used any flour liked as well. It made such bulky loaves; it made lovely white, tasty bread. As soon as my bread flour is gone that I have on hand, I am going to try and get some more of it. Yours truly,

(Signed) Mrs. AURORA LUNAN.

See Big Announcement

Look for full description of all the prizes in this paper in an early issue. All the conditions of the Contest will be clearly explained. But don't wait until then to start preparing yourself to win a prize. The time to get ready should not be a month hence—next July or August—but NOW.

From your nearest dealer get a supply of Cream of the West Flour. Make up your mind that you are going to win; then go ahead. Practice using Cream of the West so, the better will be your prospects of success in the contest—and the better breadmaker you will be, too.

If your dealer does not sell Cream of the West Flour, clip out the coupon which appears below, and giving the name and address of the nearest place to get a supply.

CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON:

CAMPBELL FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

Please send me name and address of nearest dealer who sells Cream of the West Flour, as our regular dealer does not handle it.

Our dealer's name is.....
His Address.....
My name is.....
Address..... P.O.....

Winners in 1916 Contest

Some time ago we announced the list of provincial winners in the 1916 Bread-making Contest. For the benefit of those who may not have seen the announcement we repeat it here, the names being given in order of merit:—

IN ORDER OF MERIT	NAME	IN ORDER OF MERIT	NAME
1.	Domestic Science Course.....	ELLEN BIRD, Norval.	
2.	Domestic Science Course.....	RENA C. LUNAN, Unionville R.R. No. 1.	
3.	Course in Pastry Baking.....	LESLIE JAMES, Woodville.	
4.	Course in Pastry Baking.....	STUY WALKER, Kilmarn.	

PRIZE, BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL COOK BOOK

IN ORDER OF MERIT	NAME	IN ORDER OF MERIT	NAME
5.	MARGUERITE E. BOND, Radford R.R. No. 1.	19.	HELEN HAMILTON, Fort Elgin.
6.	LILLIAN O'BRIEN, Indian River R.R. No. 2.	20.	GLADYS McCauley, Calanville, R.R. No. 2.
7.	GRACE HILLIERS, Burgessville R.R. No. 1.	21.	JAMES LEITCHMAN, Foutypool.
8.	ELLEN YACK, Tavolara.	22.	OLAVDS BORNES, London Junction R.R. No. 1.
9.	MERVAL McARTHUR, Kirkfield.	23.	ALICE EDMONDSON, Brantford R.R. No. 6.
10.	SARA JOLAN, Woodville R.R. No. 2.	24.	KATHLEEN McINTYRE, Simcoe R.R. No. 2.
11.	MELBA F. BRIDGE, Millbrook R.R. No. 3.	25.	SARA McLEOD, Tarentorus.
12.	CLARA L. McLEAN, Havelock R.R. No. 2.	26.	JAMES ADAMSON, Promontory.
13.	PARDON WOODWARD, Ipswich R.R. No. 1.	27.	HESTER M. MERRICK, Markdale R.R. No. 4.
14.	LORETO McLELLAN, Coleraine R.R. No. 1.	28.	HATTIE CLAWBELL, South Mountain R.R. No. 1.
15.	HELEN O. LAKE, GARDINER R.R. No. 3.	29.	HAZEL LEATHERSDALE, Ocella.
16.	EDNA V. SMITH, Perth R.R. No. 2.		
17.	EDNA McCOMBODALE, Embury R.R. No. 3.		

NOTE.—The First Prize loaves at the local fairs were sent to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, and were judged by Miss A. Farley, of the Department of Flour Testing and Bread-making. From these loaves the winners of the Provincial Prizes were chosen.

The 1917 Contest will be a Splendid Event

Every girl may compete in the coming Bread-making Contest at the School Fair in her district, whether or not she attends school, providing that her 12th birthday occurs before November 1st, 1917, or her 19th birthday does not occur before November 1st, 1917.

Use Cream of the West Flour

Every loaf entered in the Contest at the Rural School Fairs next fall must be baked with Cream of the West Flour. No other flour will do, so now is the time to become familiar with this splendid hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread. The sooner you start, the better will be your chances of winning prizes.

Cream of the West is a strong flour that makes splendid big loaves that rise away up out of the pan, when properly baked—the most wholesome, lightest, whitest bread that is possible with good flour.

We make no high claims for Cream of the West Flour that are not abundantly confirmed and endorsed by those

who actually use it. Hundreds of letters have been received by us in praise of Cream of the West Flour.

About the Prizes

We regret that, in this advance announcement, we cannot tell you more about the prizes than this: It is our intention to make them even more attractive than before. Last year the largest prizes were Free Courses at Macdonald Institute, Guelph (value \$76.00). This time the Provincial prizes, for which winners at the Fairs will compete, will be something of which any girl may well be proud—something that will adorn her home and give pleasure to everyone for many years—well worth starting right now to try for! The prizes at your local Rural School Fair will also be of great interest.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited
(West) Toronto, Ontario

Farm and Dairy

AND
Rural Home

"The Farm Paper of Canada's Dairy Farmers"
Published Every Thursday by
The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
Peterboro and Toronto.

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New York Office—Tribune Buildings.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 21,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 22,000 to 23,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR GUARANTEE.

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

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

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd. PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

The Nationalization of Railroads

IN dealing with our railroad problem in Canada, we have two alternatives. We can leave them in the hands of their present owners, perhaps reorganized as suggested in the minority report of the Royal Commission, and use scores of millions of the peoples' dollars to put them on a running basis, or the public can take them over at a valuation determined by arbitration and run them as a public utility. The latter alternative is the one that most strongly commends itself to the Canadian public, but no sooner is nationalization of railways mentioned than all the organs of special privileges begin to clamor for a return to the public utility, or public ownership, could not but result in poor service, and political interference; but our railroads, in short, would be run as party adjuncts.

How has nationalization worked elsewhere? Farm and Dairy has not the exact figures at hand, but we understand that there are something like twenty-six countries in the world that have nationalized their railroads and only a little over half a dozen countries, of which the United States and Canada are the only important ones, which have still left this great public utility in the hands of private corporations. In no country where nationalization has been adopted is public ownership pronounced a failure by the general public, and a political party that would have the hardihood to suggest going back to the old system of private ownership would be in danger of extinction. Here in Canada the principle of public ownership of public utilities, has been experimented with successfully. The Intercolonial Railway is

now on a paying basis, and even in the years when deficits were the rule, the Intercolonial was rendering efficient and cheap service to an unproductive portion of the country and holding the confederation together. The provincial telephone systems of the prairie provinces have been pronounced a success. The operation of the Hydro-electric System of Ontario, as a public utility, has the support of both political parties. Shippers of much experience tell us that so far as service is concerned, it would be difficult for them to imagine poorer service than private corporations are now giving them at non-competitive prices.

Those who talk glibly of public corruption in connection with nationalization, would do well to remember that the C.P.R., our first great railway, was, to quote a contemporary, "conceived in in-

Farmers and Conscription

The following resolution was passed May 25, by the directors of the United Farmers of Ontario, and was to be forwarded to the Dominion Government:

"Whereas the United Farmers of Ontario in Convention assembled in Toronto on March 1st, 1917, passed unanimously the following resolution on conscription:

"Since human life is more valuable than gold, this convention most solemnly protests against any proposal looking to the conscription of men for battle while leaving wealth exempt from the same measure of enforced service. It is a manifest and glaring injustice that Canadian men should be compelled to render boys around whom their dearest hopes in life are centered, while plutocrats, fattening on special privileges and war business, are left in undisturbed possession of their riches. And whereas, it has been recently announced by the Dominion Government that it proposes to adopt a policy of 'Selective Conscription';

"And Whereas, this is a radical departure from Canada's traditional policy;

"And Whereas, the matter has been decided in Australia by submitting it to a referendum;

"And Whereas, the organized farmers of Ontario have always been strongly in favor of the principle of the referendum;

"And Whereas, the passage of such a Bill by a popular vote would ensure a more general and enthusiastic popular support in the enforcement of the Act;

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the Directors of the United Farmers of Ontario, in meeting assembled, do now urge the Federal Government to submit their Conscription Bill to a popular referendum before taking any action thereon;

"And that we do further urge the Dominion Government to do everything possible to prevent the waste of food in the manufacturing of intoxicating liquors."

quity and nourished at the public treasury." The first great effort to corrupt a Canadian government, the Pacific Scandal, which resulted in the defeat of Sir John A. MacDonald, was the result of the manipulations of the promoters of the C.P.R. Since that time, railway corporations have had such influence in our legislative halls that the people's representatives in both Provincial and Dominion houses, have given them in cash, land and guarantees of bonds, enough to build their lines from coast to coast—and the public have practically nothing to show for it. State-owned railways might be subject to a measure of political interference. They could not, however, be a greater menace to democracy than our railway-owned corporations. The nationalization of two of our trans-continental lines would minimize this great danger to our free institutions; the nationalization of all would obliterate it.

The Milking Machine and Quality

THE day is not far distant when the mechanical milker will be almost as generally in use on dairy farms as is the grain binder, the ability of the machine to milk the cows quickly and efficiently is no longer questioned. The only drawback to be feared from the general adoption of the milking machine is the effect that it may have on the quality of our dairy products. In an interview with an editor of Farm and Dairy, a prominent dairyman of the Province draws attention to this weakness in the milking machine as it is now operated, and sends a note of warning to which owners of mechanical milkers will do well to give heed.

This dairyman has much to justify him in his fear that the universal adoption of the milking machine may not be an unmitigated blessing. A few years ago the Bacteriological Department of Macdonald College, conducted an investigation into the milk supply of the city of Montreal. In one district it was found that the milk from certain farms had an unusually high bacterial content. On further enquiry it was found that on all of these farms a mechanical milker was used, and that they were the only farms on which the cows were milked by machine. New Zealand can offer more positive evidence. There, the dairy herds are large and the milking machine was very generally adopted several years ago. The result, so we are told, has been a deterioration in the quality of New Zealand dairy products.

From the foregoing evidence we are to conclude that the milking machine is to be condemned? Not at all. But the methods of handling the machine are in need of radical improvement. Greater care must be exercised in the actual milking operation. The machines must be cleaned more thoroughly and more frequently, and above all, the solutions in which they are immersed between milkings, must be correctly proportioned and frequently changed. The milking machine is here to stay, and if all users can be induced to give their machines intelligent care, the machine is bound to be a boon to both the dairy farmer and the dairy industry.

Milk Producers to Organize

ON the eighth of June next, the milk producers of Ontario will meet in Toronto for the purpose of organizing a provincial association. An appeal has been issued to all present organizations to be well represented at the Toronto meeting. Provincial organization has been under discussion for several months now, and the meeting on June the eighth will be the culmination of much patient work on the part of the officers of several local organizations.

There are many reasons why such a provincial organization should be formed. Legislative improvement is needed. The tendency more and more is to control the production of city milk by legislative enactment. Unless city milk producers are strongly organized to protect their interests, the coming legislation may, and probably will, be drafted largely for the benefit of the consumer and in such a manner as to bear heavily on the producer. Again, a provincial organization could render effective aid to local organizations in receiving reasonable contract prices for their milk. The service rendered by railroad companies at many points might be greatly improved through the activities of a strong central, in fact all of the reasons that can be advanced in favor of farmers generally banding together, as in the U.F.O. and the Western farmers' organizations, may be added with equal force in support of a provincial union of milk producers.

Money may always be a beautiful thing. It is we who make it grimy.

United
PLANS for
work by
Ontario

caused at a recent directors, held when arrangements for the presentation of the work. It was district convention year, as complete. These will be throughout the be as follows, Ingersoll, Liston, Ham, Parrie, M. or Smith's Fall speakers will the meetings, farmers' movement meeting. Among Mr. John Kenney of the Grain Growers' Winnipeg, who last year's meeting Secretary J. that the work making most.

The membership an increase of meeting. This brought the membership now about 2,000 the Manitoba Federation reported went throughout the farmers' movement and movement and support.

It was decided Council of Agriculture for the present it is the Railway Commission against the grant of the railway cross of 15 per cent. The Ontario operate in this not to take any the nationalization until the action government has been reference to the Commission on the

Referendum

A resolution where in this conscription was the Dominion G. this measure G. before attempting prevention of the manufacturing liquors was also. At the last a resolution was list of the secretaries throughout the printed and copiers. It was not be wise to this list would be set into the hands that would use the done of the past. It is evident that where desire to secure in any special did would be furnished.

The matter of paper for distribution of the locals, with consideration for caused, but owing to be necessary until to be deferred. It was decided to sell 12,500 copies of the used for the good thus furnishing who will be the in a life member. The following

In Union There is Strength

United Farmers Plan Aggressive Work

PLANS for the current season's work by the United Farmers of Ontario were thoroughly discussed at a meeting of the board of directors, held in Toronto, May 25, when arrangements were made for the prosecution of important lines of work. It was decided to hold nine district conventions during June this year, as compared with five last year. These will be held at central points throughout the province. They will be as follows: Tillbury or Chatham, Ingersoll, Listowel, Brantford, Durham, Barrie, Millbank, Stirling, Perth or Smith's Falls and Alexandria. The speakers will not be the same at all the meetings, but leaders in the farmers' movement will address each meeting. Among the speakers will be Mr. John Kennedy, vice-president of the Grain Growers Grain Company, Winnipeg, who spoke so acceptably at last year's meetings.

Secretary J. J. Morrison reported that the work of organization was making most satisfactory progress. The membership now exceeds 10,000, an increase of 2,000 since the annual meeting. This means that the membership of the Ontario Association is now about 2,000 greater than that of the Manitoba Association. Mr. Morrison reported that everywhere he went throughout the province he found the farmers most sympathetic to the movement and ready to give it their support.

It was decided to ask the Canadian Council of Agriculture to prepare a case for the farmers of Canada and present it to the Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners protesting against the granting of the application of the railway companies for an increase of 15 per cent. in freight rates. The Ontario Association will cooperate in this work. It was decided not to take any action in regard to the nationalization of the railways until the action of the Dominion Government has been made public in reference to the report of the Railway Commission on this subject.

Referendum on Conscription.

A resolution that appears elsewhere in this issue in reference to conscription was passed calling upon the Dominion Government to submit this measure to a vote of the people before attempting to enforce it. The prevention of the waste of food in the manufacturing of intoxicating liquors was also advocated.

At the last annual convention a resolution was passed asking that a list of the secretaries of the locals throughout the province should be printed and copies sent to all secretaries. It was decided that it would not be wise to do this, as copies of this list would be almost certain to get into the hands of business firms that would use them to the disadvantage of the movement, as has been done in the past. Instead, it was decided that where secretaries of locals desire to secure a list of secretaries in any special district, such a list would be furnished on request.

The matter of printing a special paper for distribution among members of the locals, which has been under consideration for some time, was discussed, but owing to the lack of certain necessary information, action had to be deferred. The Association has decided to sell life memberships for \$12.50, the proceeds to be invested and used for the good of the movement, thus furnishing a permanent fund. Who will be the first farmer to send in a life membership?

The following directors were pre-

sented: President E. H. Halbert, Melancthon; E. C. Drury, Barrie; T. Adams, Essex; W. C. Good, Paris; S. Staples, Ida; Peter Porter, Burford; W. H. Hunter, Varney; J. N. Keruehan, Goderich, and Secretary J. J. Morrison.

The Growth of the United Farmers of Ontario

ALTHOUGH the organization of The United Farmers of Ontario and of The United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, was affected only about three years ago its growth in the interval has been so rapid as to furnish encouragement for those who are interested in the progress of the movement. The United Farmers of Ontario was organized in the spring of 1914. Little work was done during the summer months, but by the fall organization was commenced in earnest with the result that at the time of the first annual meeting during the winter of 1915, it was reported that there were 44 locals with 2,900 members in the province. During the following year the work was pushed energetically, and at the time of the annual meeting in the winter of 1916 Secretary Morrison was able to report 126 locals with approximately 5,900 members. At the recent annual meeting the reports presented showed that there are about 200 locals situated in every county of the province with approximately 5,000 members. Last year for the first time five district conventions were held. This year the work of organization is continuing apace so that it should not be long before there will be over 10,000 members.

The Cooperative Company.

The growth of the Cooperative Company has been equally gratifying. The first business was done in the fall of 1914, when during the month of September \$827 worth of goods were sold. The sales in October increased to \$6,256. In December they were \$7,970, and in January, 1915, \$34,743. During the year 1915, the sales of the company amounted to \$225,932, and the company was able to declare its first dividend of 7 per cent. Last year the business increased with great rapidity with the result that at the last annual meeting it was reported that the sales for the year had amounted to over \$400,000. With sales of live stock that had been sold on commission included, the sales amounted to over \$500,000. The directors have again declared a dividend of seven per cent. Progress of this kind indicates that the farmers' movement has come to stay, and that its possibilities of development are easily as great as those of any of the farmers' organizations in Western Canada.

Taxation on Implements

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce issues a monthly commercial letter, dealing with financial, mercantile and agricultural matters, in which much valuable information is given. The May number contains this statement:—

"The difficulty in meeting the demands for agricultural implements in the western provinces is largely due to the scarcity of the raw materials required by the manufacturers, and is reflected in the empty condition of the warehouses from which the western farmer usually draws his supplies. The shortage is felt most keenly by

(Continued on page 29.)

Every dollar you put into an IDEAL now will bring you big returns next Winter

Winter is the time when dairy products bring their highest prices.

But it is also the time when your cows ordinarily give the least milk. Even feeding them on expensive grain doesn't mean a very big increase in the milk yield.

You can get 20% to 25% more milk next winter at 15% to 20% less expense, by putting up an



Made in Canada.

IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

now and filling it with juicy, milk-producing silage next fall.

Green, succulent feed is nature's feed. You know how much more milk you get in early summer when pastures are flush. Feeding your cows on silage is just like turning them out to pasture.

Put up an Ideal Silo and watch your profits grow. An Ideal will pay its entire cost the first year and last from twenty to thirty years.

Write today for our large illustrated silo catalogue, which shows you every detail of the IDEAL and explains just why you get more for your money in it than in any other silo.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Closures and Buttermakers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

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



Co-Operation Not Competition is the Life of Business

Butter and eggs are in great demand. Get our prices. We furnish crates on application and pay express charges.

Our new price lists will soon be complete and ready for mailing in a few days.

Give us a trial order for groceries, root seeds, buggies, wagons, implements, oats, and all mill feeds. Prices given on application.

We can also take care of your live stock and poultry. Patronize your own Company; it will save you money.

The United Farmers' Co-Operative Co.

LIMITED

Cor. King and Francis Streets, Toronto

Telephone Main 2237.

Entrance No. 2 Francis St.

When You Write-Mention Farm and Dairy



OUR FARM HOMES

Do the right thing is the thing to do, without the smallest reference to oneself.—E. Linton.

Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from last week.)

A LOW peal of thunder rolled up from the darkening horizon, and the sun disappeared behind the advancing clouds.

"That's our notice to quit the premises. I shouldn't want to ford Little Wolf in a storm. It is ugly enough any time and was bank full when I took Rosie Postie over this morning. And say, her mother's got a face like a brass bedstead."

Thaine was lifting the buggy top as he spoke. Suddenly he exclaimed:

"Oh, Leigh, look down yonder."

He pointed down the little rill toward the water.

"Where?" Leigh asked, looking in the direction of his hand.

"Across the creek, around by the side of that hill. That's the Gimpe home stuck in there where you'd never think of looking for a house from up here. They see anybody that goes up this lonely hill and nobody can see them. If I was gunning for Gimpe, I'd lie in wait right here," Thaine declared.

"Maybe, he the Gimpe were gunning for you, they could pick you off as you went innocently up this Kyber Pass and you'd never know what hit you nor live to tell the tale; and they'd be snuggly out of sight nobody but you would ever have sighted them," Leigh replied. "But let's hurry on. It will be cooler on the open prairie than down there along the creek trail. And if we are storm-stayed, we are storm-stayed, that's all."

"You are the comfortablest girl I fellow could have, Leighlie. You aren't a bit scared of storms like—"

"Yes, like Jo. I can't help it. I never was much of a 'frid cat. I don't mind admitting I am fonder of water in lakes and rivers and water-color drawings than thumping down on my head from the little end of a cyclone funnel."

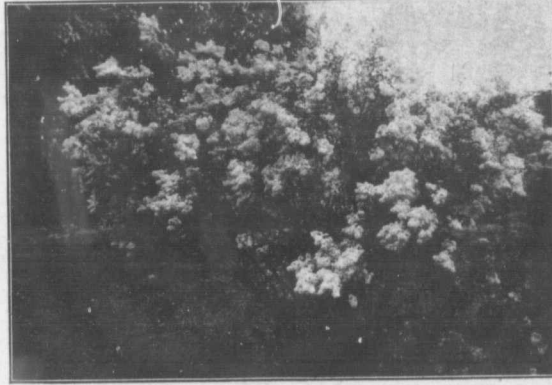
The air grew cooler in their home-ward ride, while they followed the same old Sandowner Trail that Asher and Virginia Aydelot had followed one September day a quarter of a century before. And, for some reason, they did not stop to question, neither was eager to reach the end of the trail to-day.

As they came to a crest of the prairie looking down a long verdant slope toward what was now a woody draw, Thaine said, "Leigh, my mother was lost here somewhere once and Doctor Carey found her. Maybe Doctor Carey is the man to help you now."

"Oh, Thaine, I believe I could ask Doctor Carey for anything. You are so good to think of him," Leigh exclaimed. "I knew you'd help me out."

"Yes, I'm good. That's my trade,"

Thaine replied. "And I'm pretty brave to offer advice, too. But you want to talk any about courage, mine's a different brand from yours. I may be a soldier myself some day. Brother Aydelot of the Sunflower Ranch, trustee of the Grass River M. E. Church, fit, bled, and died in the Civil War and was not quite my age now when he came out all battle-soured and gory. I always said I'd be a soldier like my popper. But I'd fall in a dead faint



Flowering Shrubs Around the Farm Home Add to its Attractiveness.
The shrub shown herewith is found on the lawn of Mr. J. H. Bennett, Simcoe Co., Ont. It is a Persian lilac and is a distinct species that rarely grows over six feet in height. It is also more graceful in effect than most varieties of lilacs.

before that alfalfa and mortgage business you face like a hero. It's getting cooler. See, the storm didn't get this side of the purple notches; it stayed over there with Pryor Gaines and Prince Quip."

They rode awhile in silence, then Thaine said, "Leigh, I will go up to Careyville and send Doctor Carey down to Cloverdale to see you. It will save you some time at least, and I'll tell him you want to see him particularly and alone. You can tell me the result Sunday if you want to."

Leigh did not reply, but gratitude in the violet eyes made words unnecessary.

On the Sabbath after the party, Thaine Aydelot waited at the church door for Jo Bennington, who loitered out slowly, chatting the while with Todd Stewart.

"Let me take you home, Jo. I see your carriage will be full with the company you will have to-day," Thaine

said. Jo looked with a pretty pout at the invited guests gathered about her mother and father waiting for her at the family carriage.

"Thank you, yes. I am glad to get away from those tiresome goody-goodies. It looks like the Benningtons are taking the whole official board and the amen corner home for dinner."

"Then come to the Sunflower Inn and dine with me. Rosie Gimpe came back last night and she promised me shortcake and sauerkraut and pretzels and schooners of Grass River water. Do come."

Indeed, Thaine had been most uncomfortable since the day at Wyker-ton, and he wanted to be especially good to Jo now. He didn't know exactly why, nor had he felt any jealousy at the bright looks and the leisure preference she had just given to Todd Stewart.

"Oh, you are too good. Yes, I'll go, of course," Jo exclaimed. "Can't we go down to the grove and see the lilacs this afternoon, too?"

"Yes, we can go to China if we want to," Thaine declared. "Wait here to in the shade until I drive up."

Teams were being backed away from the hitching-rack, and much chatting of neighbors was everywhere. Jim Shirley was not at church to-day, and Jo saw Leigh Shirley going alone toward the farther end of the rack where her buggy stood, while three or four young men were

When one has grown up from baby-hood the ruling spirit in a neighborhood, her opinions are to be accepted. Thaine gave Jo a quick look, but said nothing.

"By the way, papa says Jim isn't very well this summer. Says he still grieves over the farm he lost. Leigh hasn't much ahead of her, nailed down to a chicken and a few nasture and a garden. I wonder they don't move to town."

Thaine only waited, and Jo ran on. "I'd never stay in the country a minute if I could get to town. I'll be glad when papa's elected treasurer, so we can live in Careyville again. Poor Leigh. Doesn't she look a drudge?"

Still Thaine was silent.

"Why don't you say something?" Jo demanded, looking coquettishly at him.

"About what?" he asked gravely.

"About Leigh. I don't want to do all the gossiping. Tell me what you think of her."

"It would take a Cyclopaedia Britannica set of volumes to do that," Thaine replied.

"Oh, be serious and answer my questions," Jo demanded.

"Doesn't she look like a drudge?"

"What kind of an answer—information or just my opinion?"

"Oh, your opinion, of course," Jo said.

"If she looks like a drudge, it's what she is." The young man's eyes were on his team.

"I thought you liked her," Jo insisted.

"I do," Thaine replied.

"How much, pray?"

"I haven't measured yet."

Thaine Aydelot was by inheritance a handsome young fellow, and as he turned now to his companion, something in his countenance gave it a manliness not usual to his happy-go-lucky expression. But the same unpenetrating something beyond which no one could see was always on his face when Jo talked of Leigh.

"How much do you like me?"

The query was a dainty put, but the beauty of the girl's striking face seemed to warrant anything from her lips, however daring.

"A tremendous lot. I know that," Thaine replied quickly, and Jo dropped her eyes and began to chatter of other things.

In the afternoon the cool grove was inviting, and Thaine and Jo loitered about in careless enjoyment of woodland shadows and wind-dimpled waters and Sabbath quiet and one another.

"I want father to have a little bathouse over by the Lily corner and make a picnic place here some time," Thaine said as they walked by the lake in the late afternoon.

"Such a nice place for you to come in the summer. Aren't you glad you don't just have to stay in the country? I would like to." "Would you never be satisfied in the country, Jo?" Thaine queried. "Not if you had a home here?"

Jo flushed and her face was exquisitely rich coloring.

"Would you be?" she asked.

"Oh, I'd like to do something worth while," Thaine replied. "Father doesn't say much, but he wants me here, I know."

"He will get over it, I'm sure," Jo insisted. "Why should the first generation here weight us all down here, too? I hope you'll not give up another father."

"I wouldn't do so just defiantly."

"Did you ever give up to him?" Thaine asked.

"No, he gives up to me." The words were too sweetly said to seem harsh.

"I don't blame him," Thaine added.

"I don't believe any of our crowd will stay here like the old folks have

(Continued on page 18.)

"During our father's time we were spending the coast. Our grand old, was taken over after several days' life came the real death was fit and my whole life the child being teatually seemed to see nothing but all; and the child's name. My husband beside the little pleaded earnestly will and my child's bitter struggle victory. He was down, and I told give my child to husband prayed, Ious soul into it. While he was w the rapid hand had ceased. Thaine gone, I hastened w dark, he on. I face I found that deep, sound, natured most of the n day he was practi sent cry. To me it that's Lo! me test

The Upward Look

Adventures in the Land of Prayer

HOW many of us are day by day and year by year realizing the power of prayer? Dr. and Mrs. Jonathan Goforth, missionaries to China, have for many years used prayer much as ordinary people use the telephone. They have found that it works,—because He works. When Mrs. Goforth had occasion to tell of some of her experiences in prayer, however, she was greatly troubled to find that, even among Christian people, her account of answers to prayer often met with incredulity. The thought finally came to her that if people would not believe in isolated answers to prayer, perhaps they would believe in the concentrated testimony of a lifetime of such experiences. For years Mrs. Goforth shrank back from the publicity which such a testimony would mean, but finally, after a serious illness, her prayer record was written. A number of these instances have appeared in the Sunday School Times. Several appear herewith, and we plan to publish other instances under the Upward Look in future issues.

"When I was a little child, so young that I can remember nothing earlier, a severe thunderstorm passed over our home. Terrified, I ran to my mother, who placed my hands together and pointing upward repeated again and again the one word 'Jesus.' Almost fifty years have passed since that day, but the impression made upon my child-mind of a Being, invisible, but able to hear and help, has never been effaced.

"About three weeks before the date fixed for my wedding, I discovered that I should need fifty dollars more than I had, in order to be married free of debt. For some days after making this discovery, I was greatly disturbed, not knowing what to do. Were I to make my need known to others, it would be equivalent to asking help from them, which I felt would not be right. I was equally certain it would be wrong to be married in debt. I was therefore 'shut up to God,' and as I laid my need before Him and asked definitely that He would send me the money, the assurance came that God heard and would in His own way meet the need. But He never fit to test my faith until the very evening before the wedding. That evening a company of my fellow workers in the East End Mission called and presented me with a purse containing exactly fifty dollars.

"During our fourth season in China we were spending the hot months at the coast. Our little son, 15 months old, was taken very ill with diphtheria; after several days' fight for the child's life came the realization that the angel of death was at hand. It was evening and my whole soul rebelled against the child being taken from me. I actually seemed to hate God; I could see nothing but cruel injustice in it all, and the child seemed to be fast going. My husband and I knelt down beside the little one's bedside and he pleaded earnestly with me to yield my soul and my child to God. After a long, bitter struggle God gained the victory. He took my hard heart down, and I told my husband I would give my child to the Lord. Then my husband prayed, committing the precious soul into the Lord's keeping. While he was saying I was praying that the rapid hard breathing of the child had ceased. Thinking my darling was gone, I hastened for a light, for it was dark; but on examining the child's face I found that he had sunk into a deep, sound, natural sleep, which lasted most of the night. The following day he was practically well of the diphtheria. To me it has always seemed that the Lord tested me to almost the

last moment; then, when I yielded my dearest treasure to Him and put my Lord first, He gave back the child."

Home Preparedness

Jewell Mayes, Missouri State Board of Agriculture.

AMONG those who have honorably served their race are those who have contributed to the solution of the problems of how to brighten and "happily" the homes of the plain people. To brighten and make more comfortable a home, is to add to the joys of living and to make life more worth while. The bravest and best soldiers of history have invariably come from homes owned, and all the more ably defended because the men fought for so much more than those who followed the flag as serfs and slaves.

The farmer who makes his home more comfortable and more attractive to the son and daughter, never regrets it. The farm home with lights, heat and water and an automobile, possesses more human comforts than the city home with its saddle-blanket of grass and its trainload of dust, noise and undesirable conditions.

Heating, lighting and water" in the farm home will do much to solve the rural problem—improvements within reach of so nearly every home owner. Each farmer may (and can), add either lighting, heating or water service in any one year that is free from crop failure. Heat and water can best be installed together, and with one tear-up, all three can be put in, because in many instances one contractor, or one set of workmen can be used for all three at less total of expense.

A reasonably priced heating plant will save more than it costs—it is an improvement that lowers the expense of running the house and lessens the total of family expenditures for each year. It puts an end to bare feet sticking to the floor on December mornings, solves "who'll start the fire" by pulling a chain, helps remove the bark as well as the bite of hard colds—makes all the folks prouder of home, and healthier, as well as happier.

Recreation—A Prime Necessity

R. Messenger, Annapolis Dist., N. S.

ONE of the prime necessities of homemaking or homekeeping, is the provision of means for outdoor physical enjoyment. A croquet lawn or quail pitch, requires little space, initial expense or maintenance care, and yet provide healthful exercise and pleasure. A tennis court, cricket field or baseball, requires more space, and is better under an organization, which can easily be effected in our small towns or more thickly settled country districts.

There is not a decent living father or mother who would not be more contented if they knew that the recreation hours of their children were spent on their lawns at home in some such healthful amusement, or with the clean and well-bred children of a neighbor, rather than in the doubtful society of playmates, that may be picked up haphazard.

Everybody believes that we should make our homes attractive. Why? Our country districts and smaller towns are yearly being depleted of our best and most intelligent youth. This is one reason why small towns are standing still in industry and population, and the country districts are even being abandoned, while the cities are growing larger. It is simply because the cities offer better opportunities, more pleasure, more money, brain power, energy and enterprise will not stay in the country under the conditions that have hitherto pertained. It is worth while to make our homes and communities as attractive as possible as a possible and partial remedy for this evil.

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Preventing Stoves From Rusting

AFTER the 24th of May has passed we usually look for warm weather, and in the average home the heating stoves are soon taken down and stored for the summer. It is sometimes difficult to find a place for a heating stove where it will not rust, and too often the method of storage results in more or less damage to the stove.

"It has been wrongly recommended that all parts of the stove be thoroughly coated with kerosene before storing," says The Western Farmer. "This may prevent rusting for a time, but eventually the kerosene evaporates, and then the rusting begins. This method of protection, then, is of little or no value. The conditions which favor rusting of exposed iron surfaces, aside from any impurities in the metal, are moisture, air, acid vapors and cold. To protect the stove cheaply and efficiently, clean thoroughly, then cover liberally with a good black-lead (graphite) stove-blackening inside and out, and store without polishing in a dry place. The nickel-plating should be cleaned and polished with a fine and soft polishing powder (such as whiting), then covered with a thin layer of vaseline and put away with the stove. The stove-pipe should be cleaned and blackened, and put away in the dry. A stove-pipe used on a wood-burning stove is usually much more liable to rust after being taken down than one on a coal stove, and therefore calls for greater care in cleaning."

HOME CLUB

That "More Production" Campaign

AS it is some time since I made a visit to the Home Club, I thought I would drop in for a few minutes' chat and see what our members think about that much-talked-of topic, "More Production." I am going to tell the members just what I think about it, and will ask for their opinions.

In the first place, our government has always treated the farmers as if they were of no account. It has always turned them down at every legislative gathering, and has in reality legislated against, rather than for, them. The protected industries have been fed from a gold-lined spoon, and are, if we might use the term, "the spoiled children of the government." The farmers have always had to shift for themselves with all manner of hindrances handed out by the government.

Now when the whole world finds that the farmers are one of the most necessary classes of men on the face of the earth, and that the men who farm on paper in a city office will not be able to feed the army and navy, or the millions of city people, the cry goes out to the farmers to produce more, "even at a loss." Can the farmers economize any more than they have always been compelled to do, or can they work any harder than they have always done? How many manufacturers have been asked to produce more at a loss, or have the railroads been asked to carry more at a loss? I fancy not, for we know when we buy a railway ticket it costs us more now than before the war. Also, when we buy our own wool back which we sold for 35c a pound, we pay \$2 a pound for it, and we know we are paying the manufacturer a very large profit and feel that our lot, as the government places it, is somewhat square.

Prices Go Down.

We are told to produce more milk,

cream, butter, cheese, cattle, hogs, etc., "even at a loss," as though it did not require either money or work to produce the articles asked for. Then when the farmers have done their utmost and have produced all they can, down goes the price. The city people find that living is too high, and the government appoints another commission to enquire into the high cost of living. Of course the result is that they find that there has been a number of farmers who have purchased Ford cars, and even a piano for their young people, and they must not allow that, so they cut the prices of farm produce.

Had the government treated the farmers as they have done other manufacturers, there would be no cry for more production now. We all know that there are hundreds of men who were once farmers, but who have sold their farms and come to the city to live so that they could educate their families. In many cases their farms were mortgaged to more than half their value, and it kept father, mother and all the family busy to pay interest. In the city the children can always secure a job in holiday time, and their wages are their own. On the farm, however, the father could not educate them past entrance to the high school and pay wages, too.

The result of so many farmers going to the city is that there are many more consumers and many less producers. Yet people in the city wonder at the high cost of living. The government says to the farmer, "Save more, work harder, and produce more." The Government House must be furnished with all its costly furnishings, committee meets and holds banquets at \$5 a plate, and the farmer must just push a little harder to produce.

The Middlemen's Profits.

How did it worked out? Who of the farmers want to be bothered with such help as some will propose working on the farms? Should the farmers make an extra effort to produce more, or should they say to the production party, "We will consider the matter next year, for we have not forgotten the number of cars of potatoes that were allowed to freeze in an spoil at Toronto and Montreal, while we pay four or five dollars a bag for seed to plant." Farmers have not forgotten that the price of wheat and flour did not go up while they had any wheat to sell, but the middlemen are allowed to make such an enormous shake-off, and the party ruling quietly side back and looks on and talks more economy and more production to the farmer. What the farmers want is justice, deal and square. They want people to vote for the man instead of for a party. When they have over 60 farmers in the Ottawa House and four to six lawyers, they will get the square deal and not will they put farmers in the House to work for farmers will they get justice.

I am afraid I have talked too long, but I am anxious to see this subject discussed by other members of the Home Club.—"The Doctor's Subject."

A Boost For the Educated Girl

IHAVE been much interested in the two articles that have appeared in the Home Club recently on the question of which type of girl men prefer for a wife, the educated or butterfly kind. It is quite as apparent that the writer of the first article has longed to be like the other, and that the contribution of "A Mere Man," who prefers the butterfly girl, is a male member of the club. "Here's Hoping," is certainly correct in her view that the need is not for less education in girls, but for more in men. Until men do become educated as to what

constitutes a wife will not find all the qualities.

I do not believe the right idea which an education to think that treated as some the angels, at in the same with never as a even once in my acquaintance privileged to have than is offered schools,—possibly ladies' college. While they do ture—but not Henry James, a Man"—they are events of the and if necessary tions, just as in recent man. Th also as the do good time this sides, they are their but have had an confidence in general, and Educated girls, cation, are not and do not th dignity to join people who are ings and Joliffe

Man" seems to Now for the m opinion, is s attracted any s attentions for m and certainly him to have any asking this type wife. If a man girl for his wife home would sure than those he ha ing his working could not depend as the home as after, not feel co to spend the mo to earn, in a w And after a couple life, where is the fly girl? In nite it is gone, for a gets a little con- nessance, hanging for but her bus loves interest in ance. It is the b has to have a ce to spend on her to look her bus is not "fussy" ca comingly and do she is attractive dinary occasion.

After all, the the one who is w to appreciate agure ture of all kinds t mind, and one wh formed to discus her husband and associates, matten general attention. will be found that if not all, the quali a good home-ma had practical tr housekeeping, a determination t as possible, and w man of the right go through life w ner he is going c "chance" after his c but also to be s or difficulty.—"Slat

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constitutes a good home-maker, they will not find in the girl they marry, all the qualities they should desire.

I do not believe "A Mere Man" has the right idea of the outlook on life which an educated girl has. He seems to think that she would expect to be treated as somebody a little lower than the angels, and would carry herself in the same "too-good-to-live" poise, with never a smile or a little frivolity, even once in a while. The girls of my acquaintance who have been privileged to have a little more education than is offered by the public or High schools—possibly a year at some ladies' college,—are "all-round sports." While they do appreciate good literature—but not necessarily Plato or Henry James, as inferred by "A Mere Man"—they are well informed on all events of the day, and can discuss, and if necessary, debate these questions, just as intelligently as any well-read man. They are quite as ready also as the butterfly kind, for any good time that may be going. Besides, they are always more popular than their butterfly sisters, as they have a broader outlook on things in general, and are not self-conscious. Educated girls, because of that education, are not so "set" in their ideas and do not think it beneath their dignity to join in any group of young people who are enjoying life in outings and jollifications, as "A Mere Man" seems to think.

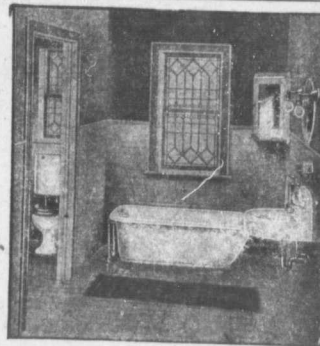
Now for the butterfly girl. She, in my opinion, is too self-conscious to attract any sensible young man's attentions for more than a short time, and certainly not long enough for him to have any serious intentions of asking this type of girl to become his wife. If a man chooses this kind of girl for his wife, his troubles in the home would surely be more numerous than those he has to contend with during his working hours. He certainly could not depend on her to look after the home as it ought to be looked after, nor feel confident in her ability to spend the money he works so hard to earn, in the wisest possible manner. And after a couple of years of married life, where is the charm of the butterfly girl? In nine cases out of ten it is gone, for after she marries she gets a little careless about her appearance, having no one to "doll up" for but her husband, and she soon loses interest in her personal appearance. It is the butterfly girl who also has to have a certain amount of time to spend on her daily toilet in order to look her best, whereas the girl who is not "fussy" can dress her hair becomingly and don a fresh dress and she is attractive for almost any ordinary occasion.

After all, the ideal girl to marry is the one who is well enough educated to appreciate good books and literature of all kinds that tend to uplift the mind, and one who is well enough informed to discuss intelligently with her husband and those with whom she associates, matters that are attracting general attention. In every case it will be found that this girl has most, if not all, the qualities that go to make a good home-maker, and if she has not had practical training in the arts of housekeeping, she will start out with a determination to learn as quickly as possible, and will succeed. When a man of the right type asks a girl to go through life with him as his partner he is going to assure himself that she is not only capable of being his "chum" after his day's work is done, but also to be his "chumess" in times of difficulty.—"Sister Molly."

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Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from page 14.)

done, except Todd Stewart and, of the evening in her company. Yet, strangely enough, he did not blame Leigh for being the cause of his discomfort, as he should have done. As he nears her home, his conscience grew less and less noisy, and when he sat at last in Jim Shirley's easy porch chair with Leigh in a low rocker facing him, while the long summer Sabbath twilight was falling on the peaceful landscape about him, he had almost forgotten Jo's claim on him. "Doctor Carey came down to see me," Leigh was saying, "just as you were kind enough to ask him to do. He told me he had no money of his own to loan, but he knew of a fund he might control in a few days. He had to leave Kansas yesterday on a business trip, but he will see me as soon as he comes back." "Better than gold! Your plans just laid together will fit in, don't they?" Thaine exclaimed. "Will he be back in time, though?" "Yes, but really, Thaine," Leigh's eyes were beautiful in the twilight. "I wish he should have thought of Doctor Carey if it hadn't been for you." "I am of some use to the community after all," Thaine said with serious face. "You are a great deal of use to me," Leigh assured him. "Oh, anybody else could do all I do for you," he retorted. "But I wouldn't ask anybody else," the girl replied. "Not even my mother? She thinks there is no girl like you this side of heaven, or Virginia anyhow, and she'd have taken it up with father," Thaine declared. "I thought of her," Leigh answered, "but in things like this, it is impossible. You say yourself that no man on Grass river would think it a wise plan. Your father won his fight out here, even his fight against the boom. We have a different wilderness to overcome. I grow thin in re-claiming that Cloverdale Ranch from the Chambers Company and the weeds. I don't know where your butterfly lies, but you'll have it, and it's because you haven't won yet that I can come to you. You have helped me and you will kill of a few of them sometime to make you really miss me." "He knew he was talking foolishly. He had felt himself superior to the other young men who obeyed every wish of Jo's. He had been flattered always by her evident preference for his company, and had not thought of himself as being controlled by her before. He had been too willing to do her bidding. To-day, for the first time, his rule was irksome. In spite of his efforts to be agreeable, the drive home was not a happy one." It was twilight when Thaine reached the Cloverdale Ranch and found Leigh waiting for him on the wide porch. All the way down the river he had been calling himself names and letting his conscience stab him unmercifully. And once when something spoke within him, saying, "You never told Jo you were fond of her. You have not done her any wrong," he stifled back the pleasing voice and dismissed himself for trying to find such excuse. He was only nineteen and had not had time for the stern discipline of war that Asger Ayeletod had known at the same age." Jo had offered no further complaint at his refusing her invitation. She Jo, and one Fryer Gaines, and one Jane Ayeletod as I remember her back of being grieved but not angry, and her quiet good-by was so unlike pretty imperious Jo Bennington that Thaine was tempted to go back and spend the evening in her company. Yet, strangely enough, he did not blame Leigh for being the cause of his discomfort, as he should have done. As he nears her home, his conscience grew less and less noisy, and when he sat at last in Jim Shirley's easy porch chair with Leigh in a low rocker facing him, while the long summer Sabbath twilight was falling on the peaceful landscape about him, he had almost forgotten Jo's claim on him. "Doctor Carey came down to see me," Leigh was saying, "just as you were kind enough to ask him to do. He told me he had no money of his own to loan, but he knew of a fund he might control in a few days. He had to leave Kansas yesterday on a business trip, but he will see me as soon as he comes back." "Better than gold! Your plans just laid together will fit in, don't they?" Thaine exclaimed. "Will he be back in time, though?" "Yes, but really, Thaine," Leigh's eyes were beautiful in the twilight. "I wish he should have thought of Doctor Carey if it hadn't been for you." "I am of some use to the community after all," Thaine said with serious face. "You are a great deal of use to me," Leigh assured him. "Oh, anybody else could do all I do for you," he retorted. "But I wouldn't ask anybody else," the girl replied. "Not even my mother? She thinks there is no girl like you this side of heaven, or Virginia anyhow, and she'd have taken it up with father," Thaine declared. "I thought of her," Leigh answered, "but in things like this, it is impossible. You say yourself that no man on Grass river would think it a wise plan. Your father won his fight out here, even his fight against the boom. We have a different wilderness to overcome. I grow thin in re-claiming that Cloverdale Ranch from the Chambers Company and the weeds. I don't know where your butterfly lies, but you'll have it, and it's because you haven't won yet that I can come to you. You have helped me and you will kill of a few of them sometime to make you really miss me." "He knew he was talking foolishly. He had felt himself superior to the other young men who obeyed every wish of Jo's. He had been flattered always by her evident preference for his company, and had not thought of himself as being controlled by her before. He had been too willing to do her bidding. To-day, for the first time, his rule was irksome. In spite of his efforts to be agreeable, the drive home was not a happy one." It was twilight when Thaine reached the Cloverdale Ranch and found Leigh waiting for him on the wide porch. All the way down the river he had been calling himself names and letting his conscience stab him unmercifully. And once when something spoke within him, saying, "You never told Jo you were fond of her. You have not done her any wrong," he stifled back the pleasing voice and dismissed himself for trying to find such excuse. He was only nineteen and had not had time for the stern discipline of war that Asger Ayeletod had known at the same age." Jo had offered no further complaint at his refusing her invitation. She Jo, and one Fryer Gaines, and one Jane Ayeletod as I remember her back of being grieved but not angry, and her quiet good-by was so unlike pretty imperious Jo Bennington that Thaine was tempted to go back and spend

The

THE Rural of the 1917 session legislature, joining by rural credit societies may the individual societies may short term loans tending their fam loans will be secur the crop for the the loan is secur or the machin money thus bor will be secured per cent, and charged seven pe going to pay exp and augment the

The plan under credit societies can be briefly summed up: the society takes an amount of \$100,000. Government takes an amount equal to half that the members of the locality within the members of carry on their takes stock to the Government. The stock forming a basis for credit, th able to secure cr usual members to the amount of the For example, if a taking \$100,000 to start with a cap below:

Fifty farmers at The municipalit above Government of M of above

It is provided that subscription need not but may be in bond lity. With such a society becoming resp loan made to its members upon same that loans to a total could be secured a banks with which the to do business.

How Societies May The Act provides 15 farmers in any district to organize a rural credit society. The Provincial Secretary shall make application in order will then issue letter porating the society ment is then required officer to act as secretary of the society uer of the society her and a permanent sec rer appointed.

No society may continue until it has received its capital stock from fifty persons actually inc. or who have a within one year in tions, and these must stock to the amount \$5,000, upon which 50 per cent. must have

When organization complete, the management is vested in a rectors, three elected of the society, three municipality, and the Government of M The directors appoint Government must inc

Farm and Dairy stands foursquare against everything that is detrimental to the farmers' interests, and whatever appears in its columns, either advertising or editorial, is guaranteed reliable.

The Rural Credit System of Manitoba

THE Rural Credits Act, passed at the 1917 session of the Manitoba legislature, provides for the organization by Manitoba farmers of the rural credit societies, through which the individual shareholders of such societies may be enabled to secure short term loans for carrying on or extending their farming operations. Such loans will be secured on the security of the crop for the production of which the loan is secured, or the live stock, or the machinery bought with the money thus borrowed. The money will be secured from the bank at six per cent. and the borrower will be charged seven per cent., the difference going to pay expenses of the society and augment the guarantee fund.

Basics of Organization.
The plan under which such rural credit societies can be organized may be briefly summarized. Each member of the society takes stock to the amount of \$100. The Provincial Government takes stock to an amount equal to half that subscribed by the members of the society, and the municipality within the boundaries of which the members of the society live and carry on their farming operations takes stock to the same amount as the Government. The proceeds of this stock forming a guarantee fund as the basis for credit, the society will be enabled to secure credits for its individual members to a total of many times the amount of the subscribed stock. For example, if a society is organized with a membership of fifty farmers, taking \$100 of stock each, it would start with a capital of \$10,000, as follows:

Fifty farmers at \$100 each.....	\$ 5,000
The municipality, half of above.....	2,500
Government of Manitoba, half of above.....	2,500
	\$10,000

It is provided that the municipal subscription need not be in actual cash but may be in bonds of the municipality. With such a capital, and the society becoming responsible for each loan made to its members, after duly passing upon same, it is anticipated that loans to a total of at least \$100,000 could be secured from the bank or banks with which the society arranged to do business.

How Societies May be Organized.
The Act provides that when at least 15 farmers in any district have decided to organize a rural credit society, they shall make application by petition to the Provincial Secretary and if the application is in order the Government will then issue letters patent, incorporating the society. The Government is then required to appoint an officer to act as secretary and treasurer of the society until the organization of the society has been completed and a permanent secretary and treasurer appointed.

No society may commence business until it has received subscriptions to its capital stock from not less than fifty persons actually engaged in farming or who have agreed to engage within one year in farming operations, and these must subscribe for stock to the amount of not less than \$5,000, upon which not less than 10 per cent. must have been paid.

Board of Directors.
When organization of the society is complete, the management of the business is vested in a board of nine directors, three elected by the members of the society, three named by the municipality, and three appointed by the Government of Manitoba.

The directors appointed by the Government must include a graduate

in agriculture, who becomes Governor of the district. One of the directors acts as secretary of the society and must be a capable accountant. The secretary will be the only officer paid by the society.

Purposes for Which Loans May be Secured.

The Act provides specifically that short term loans secured for members for paying the cost of farming operations of all kinds and increasing the production of farm products shall be for any of the following purposes:

- (1) The purchase of seed, feed or other supplies;
- (2) The purchase of implements and machinery;
- (3) The purchase of cows, horses, sheep, pigs and other animals;
- (4) The payment of the cost of carrying on any farming, ranching, dairying, or other like operations;
- (5) The payment of the cost of preparing land for cultivation.

It is also provided that the rural credit society may act as agent for the members in purchasing supplies and selling products, and may also take steps to promote cooperation for the improvement of conditions of farm life, and to extend the application of the society's activities to all residents of the district.

Terms and Conditions of Loans.
All notes covering loans will mature at least 31 days before the 31st day of December of the year in which the loan is made. Where the loan is for machinery or live stock, or for any other purpose from which returns cannot reasonably be realized by due date, the loan may be renewed from year to year on approval by the directors of the society.

The security given by the borrower or to the society will be the animals, machinery, goods or personal property of any kind purchased, or partly purchased, with the proceeds of the loan obtained through the society, together with the offspring of such animals and the crops or other products grown upon any lands for the working of which such loan has been secured.

The directors of the society will be responsible for making all necessary inquiry as to applications for credit made by its members, and, if the application is approved, shall endorse same and pass it along to the bank with which the society is doing business.

The directors shall hold one or more meetings in each of the months of March and April in each year for the consideration of applications for loans, and shall hold such other meetings as may be required from time to time, on the call of the president or on the written request of any three members of the board, delivered to the secretary.

The Act provides that all municipal, provincial, or school buildings may be used by any society for any meeting of its board or members, or for any meeting held under its auspices. No charge can be made for the use of such buildings for such purpose except for necessary expenditure occasioned by such meetings.

Books and records of all societies must be open at all times to the inspection of the supervisor. The Comptroller-General of the Province audits the books of the society once each year.

I have a feeling that while the tendency in the past has been towards larger and larger farms, in the future the small farmer will attract more attention and small farms will become more popular.

CHEESE-MAKERS:

Curdalac* (Liquid Coagulator) and Spongy Pepsin for Cheese-making

(P. D. & Co.)

Are the original peptic coagulators. Are uniform and tested for curdling-power. Are made by the best known pharmaceutical laboratory in the world. Have stood a full year's test in several hundred cheese factories, and are not an experiment. Used properly, give a full yield of cheese of prime consistence and flavor. Cost less than Rennet extract.

Don't delay or experiment with novelties. Specify "P. D. & Co." and get a reliable product. Ask your supply dealer for information and prices.

*The term "Curdalac" is registered as a trademark in the U. S. Patent Office.

Walkerville, Ontario.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.



Try before you Buy
ASK any one of our dealers to let you have a Viking on 30 days free trial, and he will be glad to do so. If you are not entirely satisfied with it at the end of that time, if you do not find the Viking a better separator for less money, we will return it to you and refund your money immediately. We consider the Viking worth its money only when you are pleased with it.

Describe the model free. Dept. 6.
SWEDISH SEPARATOR CO., 515 South Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

VIKING CREAM SEPARATORS OF QUALITY (9)

THE FARMERS SEEDS FIFTY-ONE YEARS SERVICE
1866 1917

This is an abnormal year and the scarcity of good seeds is very marked, so

HURRY ALONG YOUR SEED ORDER

and avoid the possibility of being disappointed. We pay railway freight on all orders of \$25.00 or more in Ontario and Quebec.

SEED CORN	Rack Crib	Bush
Ontario Crown. cured in On Cob. bags or crates.	cured in bags or crates.	Danboney Oats 1.50 O.A.C. No. 72 Oats 1.25 Potatoes Delaware, Empire State, G. Mountain and Early Ohio 3.00
Wisconsin No. 7..... 41.25 45.00	Per Bushel.	White Intermediate Carrot 90c lb. Thousand Headed Kale, 25c lb. Sweet Clover, White Blossom (som. 18c and 22c per lb.) Maire's-Mountain Growth (No. 1) 15.00
Golden Glow 3.16 2.75		Ont. Variegated No. 3 (at least 30 lbs.) \$33.00 to \$35.00 Leyman's Grimm 80c lb. North-West Grimm 75c lb. Orchard Grass 21c lb. O.A.C. No. 21 Barley 41.50 bus. Hesperian Millet 13c lb. German or Golden Millet 2.00 Common Millet 2.75 Jap. Barnyard Millet 7c lb.
Belley and Leaming 3.16 2.50		Garden Corn: Golden Bantam, \$9 bus, 25c lb.; Early White Corn, 16 bus, 25c lb.; Stowell's Evergreen, \$9 bus, 25c lb.
White Cap 3.25 2.90		Mangels: Keith's Pritstaker, Danish Sludstrup, Yellow Leviathan, Yellow Intermediate, Giant Half Sugar and Mammoth Long Red, in lb. pkgs., 5c, if 5 lbs. or more of one variety, 25c.
Longfellow 2.59 3.25		
N. Dakota 3.25 2.85		
Compton's 2.50 3.25		
Quebec No. 34 3.25		
Leaming Podder, Mammoth Southern, shelled 2.00		
Improved Leaming, shelled 2.50		
Golden Glow, shelled 2.50		
Wisconsin No. 7, shelled 2.75		
Hungarian Millet 4.00		
Siberian Millet 2.25		
German or Golden Millet 2.00		
Common Millet 2.75		
Jap. Barnyard Millet 7c lb.		

GEO. KEITH & SONS SEEDS

124 KING ST. E. TORONTO

The Surest Way To sell your surplus stock is through the live stock columns of Farm and Dairy. The cost is little and the results certain. Send in your ad.

Market Review and Forecast

TORONTO, May 28.—Better crop advices from all parts of the country have had a depressing effect on prices. The Manitoba Free Press has issued its first crop report of the season. It has proved a complete surprise to all. At least so far east of the wheat and was sown on May 14th. The approximate is 11,077,000 acres. These prairie provinces oats and barley is reported. Corn prices have advanced. Increased acreage on wheat reports from United States centres are promising and a drop of five cents has been reported. The crop outlook in Ontario is improving. Growth of spring grains has been slow, land is in good condition and recent rains followed by everything ahead with a rush. Feed prices have maintained fairly steady during the past week. Very slight decline largely accounted for this. Eggs, poultry and dairy products, rate even firmer than last week.

WHEAT.

Better crop reports from the U. S. and Western Canada with light buying, has tended to lower wheat prices. Last week's prices remained steady, similar to those of a week ago. Ontario millers are offering \$2.80 with farmers holding out for \$2.75. It is believed that considerable wheat is being held and millers are waiting. Ontario wheat was quoted the lowest at \$2.45 to \$2.70 for No. 2 winter.

COARSE GRAINS.

Continued spring feedling has resulted in holding up oat prices to last week's mark. Corn had a very slight dip due to unfavorable weather conditions. Quotations follow:
 Manitoba Wheat—No quotations.
 Manitoba oats—No quotations.
 American Corn—No quotations.
 Ontario Wheat—No. 2 winter, \$2.45 to \$2.70, according to grade outside; No. 3 winter \$2.25 to \$2.50.
 Ontario Oats—No. 1 white, \$2.45 to \$2.70, outside—No. 2 white, 75c to 77c, nominal—No. 3 white, 74c to 76c, nominal.
 Peas—Nominal.
 Barley—Maltling, nominal.
 Bye—No. 2 new, \$1 to \$1.05, nominal.
 Manitoba Flour—No. 1 and 2, \$1.38, \$1.40; seconds, in June, \$1.41; strong, Toronto, prompt shipment, according to sample, \$1.70 to \$1.85.
 Milled—Carlots, delivered, Montreal fractions, \$3.05; bran, 140c; middlings, 84c; good feed flour, per bag, \$3 to \$3.10.
 Hay—Track, Toronto, extra No. 2, \$12.50 to \$13.50; mixed, \$12 to \$13.50.
 Straw—Carlots, \$9.

MIL FEEDS.

Bran and other mill feeds are maintaining last week's level. No change is noted; strong orders are backing up the price. Shorts are quoted at 45c; brags, 46c; middlings, 48c; good feed flour, per bag, \$3 to \$3.10. Montreal quotes bran, middlings, 52c to 53c.

HAY AND STRAW.

Track hay here, extra No. 2, \$12.50 to \$13.50; mixed, \$12 to \$13.50; straw, car lots, \$9. Montreal, hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$13 to \$13.50.

POTATOES AND BEANS.

There is no relief in sight for potatoes and the market is firm with small supplies. At Montreal New Brunswick Dutch, \$3 to \$3.15; sacks, 4c; Quebec, 30-c; New Brunswick Green Mountain Dutch, \$4 to \$4.10; Canada, 30-c; \$4.50.
 Beans have strengthened. Beans, Japanese, hand-picked, \$3 to \$3.75; prime, 37c to 42c; Canadian hand-picked, 37c to 42c.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

Egg prices are holding strong around the 46-cent level of last week. Wholesale and packers are offering at count-46c; ex-carts, 42c to 45c.

Live Poultry.

Buying price delivered Toronto:
 Chickens, milk fed 25c
 do ordinary 22c
 Hens, under 8 lbs. 25c
 do over 8 lbs. 23c
 Roosters 25c
 Ducks 30c
 Turkeys 30c
 Spring chickens 15c
 do 45c

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The cheese situation remains unchanging. No word has been received regarding the proposed purchase of Canada's surplus cheese. The largest, 27c to 27c; twins, 24c to 27c; June, large 30c to 30c; twins, 21c.
 Fresh butter is coming slow. Prices have advanced slightly. The new pasteurized butter is beginning to arrive in small quantities. Next week promises lower prices if weather conditions are more favorable.

Butter.
 Creamery prints, fresh made. 44c to 45c

Creamery, solids 41c to 42c
Cholce dairy prints 40c to 41c
Ordinary dairy prints 34c to 35c
Bakers'..... 30c to 31c
LIVE STOCK.
 Toronto's live stock market was glatted last week. This week's receipts were light, but with \$50 left over from last week there was a fair market. The top price for butcher cattle was \$12. There was a good brisk trade in cows and pigs. Milk prices are in good demand for hogs with prices higher than last week.

CHEESE BOARD SALES.
 Belleville, May 15.—1,325 boxes of white offered. All sold at 25c.
 London, May 15.—75 white and 750 colored offered. Sales, 209 at 23c and 170 at 25c.

Brookville, May 24.—2,500 white and 1,844 colored offered; 20c was bid and refused.
 Stirling, May 24.—725 boxes were boarded; 212 was offered. No sales. Two hundred and sixty boxes sold off board at 21-15c.

Elkington, Ont., May 24.—375 boxes were white and 504 boxes of colored were offered; 45 sold at 22c.
 Brookville, May 24.—2,220 boxes of white and 1,644 boxes of colored were offered; 30c bid. No sales.

Campbellford, May 25.—Five hundred ten boxes, 20c bid. No sales until next board.
 Cornwall, May 25.—There were offered on the Cornwall Cheese Board to-day 2,082 cheese, 700 of which were white and 1,382 colored. No bids and no sales.
 Picton, May 25.—At the Cheese Board 1,400 boxes were offered, all colored. All sold, except 305, at 27c.

Alexandria, May 25.—At the Cheese Board last night 548 white and 1,075 boxes of colored cheese were offered. No bids, no sales.
 Perth, May 25.—There were 425 boxes of white and 150 colored cheese on market here to-day. There were no sales.

A. C. HALLMAN HAS GOOD SALE.
 Toronto, May 28.—A head of Holsteins sold by A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont., on May 28rd, realised a total of \$6,830, an average of \$170 each.

Eleven bulls, several of them calves, averaged \$117.
 Thirteen cows, 4 yrs. and over, averaged \$232.84.
 Three heifers, two and three years old, averaged \$203.33.
 Twelve heifers, two years and under, including calves, averaged \$145.65.
 The day was cold and wet but a good crowd turned out. Prices on the whole were good, although some of the buyers, considering its backing, should have brought more. The bull, Sir Echo Brest, Pouch, was not sold as Mr. Hallman had an idea a reserve bid of \$1,000. Prices realized over \$100 were as follows:

Canary DeKol Butter Maid, \$235, O. Burton, Woodbridge; Korydyke Canary Butter Maid, \$140, E. S. Archibald, Korydyke Gem Lettuce, \$270, G. Pritschau, Korydyke Segis DeKol, \$245, McLeod Bros., Stamford; Korydyke Fay Boon, \$210, DeKol, \$200, Korydyke Boon; Countess Polly, \$182, W. Scott, Galt; Countess Korydyke Hengerveld, \$200, A. L. Scheuer, Kitchener; Spring schau, Sir Echo Korydyke Boon, \$109, W. Pauline, \$120, C. G. Pritschau; Acme Saddle Polyester Hengerveld, \$225, W. A. Scott; Korydyke Hengerveld, \$135, A. H. Hensley, Galt; Korydyke Griselda Boon, \$370, C. G. Pritschau; Griselda Korydyke Boon, \$365, John C. Brown, Stamford; Korydyke Angus Kormela, \$125, R. M. Hooty, Manchester; Korydyke Acme \$118, Chester; Korydyke Acme \$118, R. M. Hooty; Wayne DeKol Butter Maid, \$175, O. Schmidt; Wayne DeKol Butter Maid \$175, H. Taylor, Chatham; Korydyke Segis Ornaby, \$185, P. Dill, Dab-Sherk, Elmira; Canaby Segis Mevoda, \$200, Geo. Florner; Sir Echo Korydyke Boon Korydyke, \$118, J. Sherk; Sir Korydyke Cornelia Boon, \$100, L. Snyder; Minnie Statesman Foss, \$230, Wm. Cleveland; Lorette, Minnie Statesman Boon \$110, R. B. Hallman; Countess Polly Korydyke, \$130, Korydyke Pamela Boon, \$140, R. B. Hallman; Beryl, Waterloo; Wayne Butter Maid Boon, \$150, E. S. Archibald; Korydyke Boon, \$100, E. Pennabaker; Korydyke Sir Korydyke Pamela Boon, \$100, R. B. Hallman; Cornelia Statesman P. Fisher, Hamond; Minnie \$100, 2nd \$370, H. Hammond; Minnie \$100, Korydyke Segis, H. W. Bea, New Hamburg; Echo Korydyke Hengerveld, \$110, E. B. Hallman.

JUNE 14

60 HEAD DISPERSION SALE 60 HEAD

Record Holsteins at Chesterville

In the animals we are offering on June 14 there is nothing that is not fit to grace the finest herd in the Dominion. We have cows with records of over 20,000 lbs. in R. O. P. a son of the only cow in Canada to have 20,000 lbs. daughters, and two gr. sons of the only bull in Canada to have 20,000 lbs. daughters. Here are a few that we are offering:

In Females—
 Five cows with records of over 20,000 lbs. in R. O. P. 1 cow just completed an R. O. P. record of more than 19,000 lbs. at 12 years of age.
 1 16,000 lbs. cow in R. O. M.—101 lbs. 1 day.
 3 18 1/2 lb. Jr. 2-yr-olds in R. O. M.
 1 24 lb. mature cow—record made at 11 yrs.
 1 16,000 lbs. 4-yr.-old, R.O.P.
 1 14,000 lbs. 3-yr.-old, R.O.P.
 Then also—
 a 28 lbs. cow in R. O. M.—101 lbs. 1 day.
 3 18 1/2 lb. Jr. 2-yr-olds in R. O. M.
 1 24 lb. mature cow—record made at 11 yrs.
 1 22 lb. mature cow—record made at 10 years.



Males—
 PRINCE OF DUNDAS (31252) a 10 months old sire whose four nearest dams' combined yearly records average 23,468 lbs. milk.
 Four sires in all—every one from cows with records over 20,000 lbs. milk.
 Not only in performance, but also individually you will find our sale one that any breeder of Holsteins in Ontario should not miss.

WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS NEXT WEEK.

CATALOGUES READY MAY 31. WRITE FOR ONE.

W. A. McELROY HILLSIDE FARM, Chesterville, Ont.

Eighth Annual Live Stock Show

Live Stock Breeders' Association
 of the
DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS, Ltd.

Will be held at
ORMSTOWN, QUE. **JUNE 6, 7, 8, 1917**

Come to Ormstown, Quebec on the above dates and see one of the best Live Stock Shows in Canada.
 All Horses and Cattle judged under cover in the large Stadium at 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. daily.

HORSE RACING ON THE THREE DAYS OF THE SHOW.

Admission to Grounds:
 ADULTS, 25c CHILDREN, 15c.
 Write the Secretary for Prize Lists and other information.

NEIL SANGSTER, President. **W. G. McGERRIGLE**, Sec.-Treasurer.

THE business survivors are the good advertisers. But good advertising is not chiefly the putting forth of strong advertisements. Advertising is worse than useless if the goods are not as strong as the advertising. Survival is founded on bedrock quality. Good advertising must rest on that. Test the advertising in Farm and Dairy by that severe standard, in actual purchase. We guarantee the integrity of every advertiser in this issue, and believe they will stand the test. Try them and see. When writing, say "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Increase Your Profits From Horses

Strengthen the economic position of the Province—
Breed this year, EVERY GOOD MARE of
Proper Type in Ontario. It will pay you.

Despite the disappointments in 1913—and since—this is a fact. Those disappointments may be analyzed—there were definite reasons for them. There are reasons just as definite now for success. It will pay you—and the nation—to breed every good mare this season.

Reasons for Past Disappointment

There are three of these—all related. The period of unparalleled prosperity from 1901 to 1912 created an abnormal demand for horse flesh—and inflated prices.

This situation placed a premium on the scrub. Small mares, the products of indiscriminate mating, brought from \$300 to \$400 a pair. Hence cheap sires—perhaps unsound—and equally inferior mares were too often used. It was a policy, wise, perhaps, for that time, but foolish for the future.

Then, in 1913, the financial depression checked business development, construction work slowed down, and the demand for horses fell away. Teams that in 1912 brought \$700, sold for \$350. And the scrub which abnormal prices had encouraged had little or no market. Buyers didn't consider him, or the districts where he prevailed.

The Demand

Strengthens Now

Our home demand increases—will continue to increase. We must maintain production: wider machinery and more horse power will do it. Ontario will employ still more horse power during the war—and after.

British Army buyers are again buying: a couple of French commissioners continue to purchase horses.

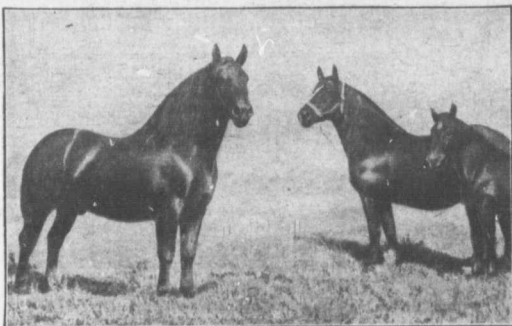
Westerners are now buying our good horses. During the first four months of this year 8,434 horses were shipped to the St. Boniface Union Stock Yards. At least 60% of these were right good young breeding mares—the West has faith in the future of the horse industry.

The Eastern States offer market possibilities. Before the McKinley Tariff of 25% checked Ontario exportations, the commercial market lying east of Buffalo was a valuable outlet to our surplus. That tariff is now reduced to 10%—and the United States horse population is depleted; 1,000,000 horses have gone to the war.

Allied countries will buy our horses after the war. Large numbers of good breeding mares of France and England have been sacrificed, while the Belgium horse industry practically has been wiped out. We must not overlook the after-war European demand.

Australia is looking to us for pure-bred foundation stock. She will be in the market after the war for good Clydesdale stock—and the distance between Canada and the Commonwealth is much shorter than that to Great Britain.

OUR SUPPLIES ARE LOW. Many farmers have sold their mares: a serious depletion and a sure scarcity are before us.



A Percheron Family—There will always be a profitable market for Stock of this TYPE and CONFORMATION.

Buyers who are looking for the big, good ones, complain that it is almost impossible to pick up anything, even in those districts where once a carload for the day could be secured. A scarcity exists, also, of good, clean, sound agricultural horses, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 pounds.

A surplus of horses exists, it is true, in many districts, but they are not wanted by buyers—they are small misfits that have no profitable markets under any but abnormal conditions.

Ontario Can Make Good

Because the quality of stallions is steadily improving. Because, despite the scrubs, Ontario has the reputation of being a Province which breeds the finest types of high class horses.

Because Ontario still has a great deal of high class foundation stock, both imported and home-bred.

Because with this stock Ontario can supply exactly what the market demands.

The Definite Market Record

- (1) The good draft horse, sound, of good conformation and of great weight.
- (2) The clean, well set-up farm horse of from 1,400 to 1,500 pounds.
- (3) The big, square, trotting roadster, of from 1,050 to 1,250 pounds.
- (4) A limited number of good hunters and saddleers.

How to Supply Demand

Breed only for the drafter or utility horse—the former preferred. Breed that type consistently which best agrees with the conditions of farm and community, the character of the soil and the necessities of the home work—but always have the market demand in view.

In heavy clay districts the drafter will be preferred; on lighter soil, more mixed with limestone, the utility horse will be chosen. Community breeding always makes for keener interest, better horses, more ready sales and larger profits.

The Stallion That Pays

Use only that stallion which is pure-bred, a proved breeder, sound, of good breeding and marked individual excellence—the best, in short, in the district.

When in doubt of breeding ask for his enrollment certificate. Beware of the grade stallion. His offspring may look well as yearlings—but as three-year-olds they usually fall. They haven't the blood and blood always tells—they can't be gathered from initials.

A saving of \$5 in the service fee usually means a loss of \$40 in the foal.

The Mare—As Important

Every good, sound, young draft mare should be bred this season. It will pay.

Not a single mare should be bred this season that is unsound, faulty in conformation, worn out or of nondescript type and breeding. It will not pay. The good influence of the high class sire will be minimized or obliterated when mated to such a mare.

Don't cross the breeds. If Clydesdale blood predominates in the mare breed her to a Clydesdale stallion; if Percheron blood, use a Percheron stallion; if Shire blood, use a Shire stallion or falling that, a Clydesdale. Crosses are uncertain and lead to disappointment. Return her consistently to stallions of the same breed—and stick to one breed. Increased profits will be the reward.

The 1,400 or 1,500 pound mare should be bred to a draft stallion in every case where draft blood predominates in her breeding, but to a stallion of light breed where light blood predominates.

The light mare should be bred to a stallion of the light breeds—never to a heavy draft stallion. Violent crosses bring disappointments. Be consistent, stick to type, don't cross breeds recklessly; choose pure-bred stallions always—the best in the district; never breed the scrub, unsound or worn-out mare under any consideration.

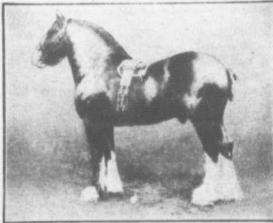
This Is Not Enough

It guarantees only the breeding of the foal. The latter may have every hereditary advantage and still be a failure. The environment—feeding, care, management—determines its development.

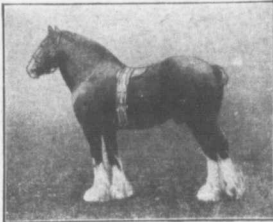
Good care of good inheritance are made or marred by the usage they receive until they reach maturity.

Good feeding and management must follow careful mating to produce the outstanding profit-making horse.

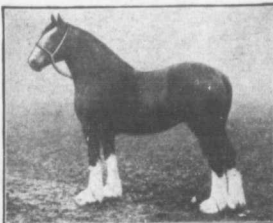
For timely, practical information regarding any of the above points, or any points relating to the horse industry of Ontario, write to the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario.



Sire of Dam Baron's Pride.



Sire Hiawatha.



Daughter and Granddaughter Boquhar Lady Peggy.

These results cannot be obtained by indiscriminate breeding. The best blood consistently mated will do it—and nothing else. It has made every other Famous Breed what it is.

THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO

SIR W. M. HEARST, Minister of Agriculture

G. C. CREELMAN, Commissioner of Agriculture

