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VOL. XXXII.

NUMBER 18

RURALHOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

MAY 1

1913



SPRING WORK PROCEEDS APACE WHEN OUTFITS SUCH AS THIS ARE IN ACTION

"With help as scarce as it is how can we work our land well and still get crops in the ground at the right time?" This "With help as scarce as it is how can we work our land well and still get crops in the ground at the right time?" This query, which many a farmer has asked of himself in the last few weeks, was recently asked of J. H. Grisdale, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms. "Buy big implements, use lots of horse power and then the man of to-day will do twice the work that he did with the old, narrow working machinery," answered Mr. Grisdale. In the illustration here—the work was the way of the lines suggested by Mr. Grisdale. There is "something doin" in this field.

DEVOTED TO

BETTER FARMING AND SANADIAN GOUNTRY LIFE



A Typical Recommendation

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Aylmer, R.F.D. No. 4, 17413.

Dear Sim.—Just a few lines to let you know that I am de-lighted with my B-LK milker Mr. Hurburt took great pane in doing the installing and it works like a darm. The cows are getting so accustomed to the milker now that I The cows are getting so accustomed to the milker now that I have been a superior of the milker of the control of the control of the milker of the control of the milker of

Will let you know occasionally how things are going. I have had quite a number looking at the machine and all think it is a "wonder."

I tell you the milker has certainly done all you claimed it would. Wishing you all success, remain.

Your truly, FRED TRIM.

BROTHER FARMER! Let us save you all the old-time drudgery you now have in milking your cows by hand. Our B-L-K Mechanical Milker will not cost you so very much. It'll make money for you.

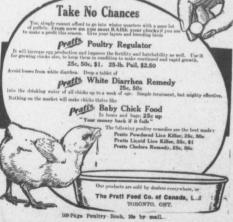
Send us a rough sketch of your stable. Tell us how many cows you milk, whether or not you have power available, or will require power, and we'll give you an estimate of just what it will cost to have a B-L-K Milker in your stable to milk all of your cows and save you the hard work of hand milking.

Booklet describing all sent free on request, also booklets describing our large-capacity, low-down, easy-turning "Simplex" Cream Separators, one of which it will pay you to have.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

BRANCHES: PETERBORO, ONT. MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, P.Q. Unrepresented Districts



SHALL WE GO BACK TO THE FAT HOG?

J. A. Macdonald, Carleton Co., Ont.

THE continued prosperity of the tall, swine industry cannot be maintained by the efforts of the sows farmers themselves. As the industry enorm farmers themselves. As the industry in the early days required and received the substantial support of the packers of that time it still requires, on their part, active cooperation. This in the last few years, the packers have failed to give and, as a result, our export bacon industry is

ers nave failed to give and, as a result, our export bacon industry is falling off at an alarming rate.

In 1998 Canada exported 95,945,099 pounds of pork protects, while in the same year we imported 16,224,414 pounds, or, in other words, we exported that were five words, we exported that were five the same year. points, or, in otherwords, we exported that year five and three-quarters times as much as we imported. In the nine months of 1911, after April 1, our exports were 48,446,675 pounds as against 13,165,786 pounds imported.

These figures show that we exported three and one-half times as much as we imported. At this rate Canada will soon not be raising enough pork for her own requirements.

THE BACON HOO CRITICIAED
In our efforts to please and satisfy
the packers we have developed
throughout Canada the
grained "Singer" that is a hard feedor and an unprofitable compared
to the old-fashioned thick fats. And THE BACON HOG CRITICISED what thanks or return are we getting from the packers for doing away with from the packers for doing away with the old-fashioned easy-feeder for this slab-sided, lean, bacon log? The sys-tems of buying, on the part of the packers, do not tend to stimulate the production and breeding of this ba-con hog. They pay no premium on this so-called bacon hog over the lard how.

og. While packers, like other busin while packers, like other business men, cannot be expected to conduct their business at a loss, it would seem to be wise on their part not to take advantage of liberal supplies, as they advantage or liberal supplies, as they do at present, to make an undue pro-fit, a policy which cannot but result in discouraging hog-raisers who would like to continue in the industry, but find it unprofitable to do so. Such a and it disprontance to do so. Such a policy creates a condition that is un-profitable to the producer as well as a hardship to the consumer, to say nothing of the partial idleness which at times it brings about in the pack-

PACKERS PAST AND PRESENT PACKERS FAST AND PRESENT
The pioneer packers in Canada
showed a generous spirit towards the
industry. The packers of the present
day have sought only their own immediate interests, and in looking out
the packers of the present day have sought only their own imfor these, have undoubtedly underes-timated the intelligence of the Cana-

The pioneer packers did everything to encourage breeding the hog they wanted, and most of them made special importations of these hogs distri-buting them to farmers at low cost. For the progeny of these logs they gave discriminatory prices. The hogs on sale were classified, and the bacon type, from their standpoint, fetched -half cent to three-quarter cent above the old-fashioned thick fat. Not so today. There is no classifica-tion. The rough, thick fat hog, if he is but of the required weight, fetches as much as the "ideal bacon type."

as much as the "ideal bacon type." astatic we started to Par wor!

Why, then, should farmers continue to breed the bacon hog, as represented by our Improved Yorkshires and Tamworths? Every feeder knows that those hogs are harder to feed than those types and breeds of hogs of 90 years ago. Twenty years ago we had no "Improved Yorkshires" nor "Tamworths." We had a breed of "Yorkshires" but these were of an entirely different type and conformation to the Improved Yorkshires' for today. They were not alab-sided,

narrow-backed. tail, narrow-backed, light-hams creatures as are these of today. The sows and boars did not grow to the enormous size of the present de-Yorkshire.

Then we had the easy-kept Then we had the easy-kept. fed Berkshire. While we still number of these fine blacks, s numbers are not in proportion others for the reason that the part ers did not encourage their bro Breeders have endeavored to breed type of Berkshire that would meet it equirements of the packer and, in doing, have ruined in a measure, if inherent qualities of this fine bro-Chester Whites used to be a comm breed years ago, also Essex. Few these are bred today. These were easy feeders, did not grow ity to an enormous size and were pr fitable hogs.

EXPERIMENTAL BUIDENCE USELESS The experimental stations h worked in cooperation with the pa ers against the direct interest of farmer in the conducting of the feeding tests. They endeavored show that Tamworths and Improve Yorkshires were as cheaply raised Berkshires, Chester Whites, Dun Berksnires, Onester whites, Dun Jerseys and Essex. Any farmer is has fed hogs of the various bre-knows different. No farmer is a to feed his hogs in the manner of stations. Under ideal conditions, stations. Under ideal conditions, doubt, the Improved Yorkshire a Tamworth will make gains as chea as the Berkshire, Chester Whi Duroc-Jersey, and other fat typ but how many farmers can have it hogs bred, kept and fed under the hogs bred, kept and led une expected deal conditions, which are expected to obtain at the Experimental & tions? Very few.

The farmers of Canada threw aw and "cash into the fire," as it we their good old profitable breeds hogs, and adopted instead the la proved Yorkshire and Tamworth a pecting to reap a big reward. It is resulted in a boomerang for the far ors. A farmer should not be call upon to maintain a big sow weight 500 to 600 pounds the year round produce pigs to weigh 200 pounds sale, when a smaller animal can the work as well and at a much is cost of maintenance.

GO BACK TWENTY YEARS The moral for farmers, then, at discard those bacon breeds, as a proved Yorkshires and Tamwers and return to the breeds of 20 m ago. It cannot injure our espa trade, because our export tra-falling away by "leaps and bou anyway.

If the packers, however, wish fan rs to retain these bacon breeds, must be prepared to pay a premis as they used to do in the pion days. It is up to the packers if the breeds of hard-feeders which mi costly pork, are to remain.

Why Drill Seeders are Best

J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr., Ottawa, Seeding is now rarely done by h It is, however, in too many distri-still done broadcast, that is, what known as broadcast seeders are Such seeders are not nearly so s factory as drill seeders. Much of seed is in ufficiently covered, while seed is in unciently covered, while other part is buried too deeply. O sequently it comes up unevenly, so unevenly, ripens unevenly, and it is thus considerable loss at harming, to say nothing of the seed by being buried too deeply or by its lower laws.

The hoe drill and the single dist the best seeders, and of these. I lieve the single disc to be the

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HOW THE FAR Can Their Methds be ference

"WE in Ameri

been tellin ricultural education

Many speakers at such a stand. The farming methods are and that if we farm worry about interest tory of agriculture in ey came first a culture followed as words did Prof. McF ricultural College, en question of farm cr onsideration on the Conference on Market t Chicago recently, American agriculture arming is becomi italistic business. W away the forests the selves. The most of were made at home, o smith shop. Their nee dry, however, the ave stment of thousa e of the pioneer the farmer's credit reeven greater propo er anywhere who er found it expedie at is the use of l vements of one kin st rate is so high t of the financial

ow, for instance, o nadian West hope to must pay 12 pe ey that they must is not always so dom less than eigh ter would the farme row money on such years of annual payr of the principal s both principal and s on which Europea perative credit unio some method of a erican conditions wa 's discussion by the ent at the Conferer lerbert Myrick, of Ne eral farm papers and ks on rural coopera asant picture of what for the American far that through a coope German land banks,

r, a debt could be pai

rovements made?

HIGH INTEREST

OR WEEK ENDING MAY 1, 1913

No. 18

HOW THE FARMERS OF EUROPE SECURE MONEY AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST

Can Their Methds be Adopted by the Farmers of America? This Question Discussed at the Great Conference at Chicago, at which Farm and Dairy was the Only Farm Paper in Eastern Canada Represented.

E in America have started at the wrong end of farm improvements. We have been telling ourselves that practical agricultural education must always take first place. Many speakers at this Conference have taken such a stand. They have told us that good farming methods are the basis of all progress, and that if we farm well we will not need to worry about interest rates. As I study the history of agriculture in Europe I find that cheaper ey came first and inaprovements in agriculture followed as a consequence." In these words did Prof. McPherson, of the Orogon Agscultural College, emphasize the fact that the question of farm credits, which came up for consideration on the last day of the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, held It Chicago recently, was not a small issue in American agriculture, but a great one.

Farming is becoming more and more a capstalistic business. When our forefathers cleared away the forests they lived much unto themsrives. The most of their farm implements even were made at home, or at the neighboring blackmith shop. Their need for credit was small. Today, however, the average farm represents an investment of thousands of dollars where the some of the pioneer represented hundreds, and the farmer's credit requirements have increased in even greater proportion. There is hardly a armer anywhere who has not at some time or er found it expedient to borrow money. But what is the use of borrowing money for imvements of one kind or another when the inst rate is so high as to absorb the greater t of the financial benefit derived from the rovements made?

HIGH INTEREST KILLS PROGRESS low, for instance, can the farmers of the adian West hope to get along very fast when must pay 12 per cent. interest on the ey that they must borrow? Of course the is not always so high as this, but it is dom less than eight per cent. How much ter would the farmer get along if he could row money on such terms that at the end of years of annual payments of six to seven per t, of the principal sum he would have paid both principal and interest. These are the s on which European farmers, through their perative credit unions, borrow money. To some method of applying this system to erican conditions was the object of a full 's discussion by the 415 delegates who were ent at the Conference.

Herbert Myckk, of New York, a publisher of eral farm papers and the author of several aks on rural cooperation, held out a class and picture of what cooperative credit might for the American farmer. He stated his bethat through a cooperative system sin 'r to German land banks, which will be described r, a debt could be paid off in twenty years on

annual payments not greater than the annual average interest. For the accommodation of the farmer desiring short time loans, Mr. Myrick recommended the formation of local banks in which each farmer is interested, in which he would deposit his money, and it in turn would be loaned out to the farmers of the locality according to their trustworthiness and their need. These local banks might in turn affiliate in orier that the surplus cash of one community might find a market in another community where demand was greater than supply.

Much light on European systems of supplying farm credit was given by Mr. George Woodruff,

Cheap Money For The Farmer

The Banking Committee of the House of Commons at Ottawa has been taking evidence research of the Consideration of the Consideration of the Consideration of the Consideration of the Community. On the Consideration of the

This was one of the questions up for discussion at the "First National Conference on Markets and Farm Gredits" held at Onlinese recently. Among the 415 detectates the Contrence were those who had spent years studying the agricultural oredit profession. In the adjoining article an editor of Farm and Dairy, the only farm paper in Essiern Canada represented at the Conference of the Conferen

President of the First National Bank of Joliet, III. He divided the various credit systems of the old countries into two classes, the long time, or mortgage loan associations, and the short time societies doing business on personal credit. Of the first class he cited the Credit Foncier, of France, as an example. The Credit Foncier is owned by private individuals as a joint stock company, but is supervised by the government and the highest official in the bank is a government and the highest official in the bank is a government appointee. This association loans money only on real estate security and only on the amortization plan. To illustrate:

A farmer comes to the local branch of the Credit Foncier and wants 1000 francs, the payments to extend over 30 years. At the present time the interest on money borrowed from this association is 4.3 per cent. Instead, however, of paying 4.3 per cent. each year the borrower agrees to pay 5.984 per cent. At the end of 30 years the difference between 4.3 and 5.984 has paid off the principal and the farmer is free of debt. That is, by paying an annuity not greater than the annual interest in this country the farmer pays off both principal and interest.

Long time loans are the rule in older countries, and a loan is more apt to be taken out for 75 years than for 30 years. One advantage of these long time loans is that it relieves the farmer and his family all worry. The ordinary loan soon expires and the farmer may look forward with dread to that date. He is ever in fear of foreclosure. The French farmer, however, knows that so long as he makes his small annual payment his home is safe and his debt getting less and less.

The Credit Foncier loans money on first mortgages only, and up to 50 per cent. of the value of
the property. The property must be income
producing, soil conservation clauses are inserted
in the mortgage and mines, quarries, etc., are
excluded. As each little branch of the Credit
Foncier does business only in a limited neighborhood, practically every loan is a safe one.
The mortgages are not cashed, bonds are gotten out and sold, and the mortgages held as
collateral to the bonds. And, as we all know,
bonds can be sold at a lower rate of interest than
any other form of security.

LAND BANKS OF GERMANY The second type of mortgage credit associations mentioned by Mr. Woodruff, who has personally investigated in Europe the systems of which he spoke, was the Landschaften, of Germany. This bank differs from the Credit Foncier in that it is cooperatively owned. The land owners of a small section get together and form themselves into a cooperative banking association. In many cases they work on the unlimited liability plan; that is, every member of the association makes all of his real estate responsible for the debts of the society. In some cases all of the land of the province may be thus staked to back the credit of the Landschaften banks. These local banks have affiliated with each other and as they are considered absolutely safe they secure even lower rates of interest than does the Credit Foncier of France. Here, too, loans are given on the amortization plan, that is, paid off in small annual installments,

BRONK TIME ACCOMMODATION
But the farmer occasionally needs money for short time loans for which he does not wish to take out a mortgage. This problem, too, the European farmer has overcome through cooperation, Mr. Woodruff making mention of the Reiffeisen and Schultze-Delitzsch Banks of Germany, and the Credit Agricole of France.

The Reiffe en banks are strictly cooperative. All all of the shareholders therein make themselves illable to an unlimited extent for the debt of the concern. These banks have very little capital stock. They accept deposits, as do the ordinary (Confinued on page 10)

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arve ed le by i lise a I i beta By A. McCoy, Hastings Co., Ont.

An English neighbor of ours, whose farming experience previous to his coming to this country had been limited to a potato patch in his city backyard, informed us, after he had bought a farm in the neighborhood, that he intended to sow his grain and grasses in exactly the same way as



One Phase of the Question Solved

farmer who seldom complains about the labor prob-um is R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que. Herewith may be enthe neat cottage in which lives one of married on working for Mr. Ness. This cottage cuplains in part Mr. Ness success in securing in —Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

he had been accustomed to grow potatoes, that is, in drills a couple of feet apart. Of course w laughingly told him his mistake, and he took it in good part. He took our well intended advice much better than do many Canadian-bred farmers here when I start to tell them that they are making a mistake in trying to grow roots according to the same plan that they grow corn. Even as our English neighbor wished to sow his grain wide apart in drills because he had grown potatoes that way, so do the dairy farmers here grow their roots wide apart because that is the way they plant corn.

We should remember that roots take from the soil not quite half as much fertility as does a good crop of corn. Why, therefore, is it necessary to spread the roots in rows three and one-half feet apart? We could plant them in rows 21 inches apart and the drain on the soil would be no greater and the roots would have as good an opportunity of getting a sufficient supply of nutrient from the soil. We grow our roots 22 to 24 inches apart in the r w and get almost twice the crop that we would did we waste space planting in rows

three and one-half feet apart.

We like to have our root land plowed the previous fall, disked and ridged. We have heard Prof. Grisdale, of Ottawa, tell of the importance of having corn land well prepared previous to planting, but it is of vastly more importance to have root land well prepared. The seed is much smaller, does not carry the same reserve of food for the young plant and hence the rootlets coming from the seed must find plant food immediately in congenial soil conditions. Hence we disk and drag and roll until we have our soil in the best condition possible. Occasionally in wet seasons it may be advisable to ridge up roots, but in nine cases out of 10 on the level is the plan preferred.

A few years ago we had our roots on a field that we knew was polluted with weed seeds. In sowing this field we followed a plan that gave most excellent satisfaction. The land was well worked early in the spring and then ridged up slightly with a double mould board plow. In a couple of weeks that whole field was green with weeds. We then took our chain harrow (a plank drag would do) and drew it over this ridge lengthwise. The top of the ridge was cut right off, weeds and all, and there we had a weed-free seed bed. Likewise the seed bed was moist as the dry earth on the top had been drawn off. We recommend this plan to farmers with particularly weedy fields.

We find that a combination of mangles and turnips is the easier to handle. We get our mangles

in as early in the season as soil conditions will permit, while the turnip seeding comes after the first great rush is over. Similarly the thinning of the two, which must be done by hand, does not conflict, the mangles being thinned first to one plant in every 15 inches and the turnips to the same distance at a later date. In harvesting also the mangles and turnips do not conflict, in factthe turnips can be left out till almost any date.

The Place for Roots L. McGuire, Norfolk Co., Ont.

When I state that no dairy farmer should ail to devote a small acreage to roots, I have for my authority the best cattle feeders in the world, the Linglish and the Scotch. Practically all of the great breeds of beef cattle and one of the greatest breeds of dairy cattle come from the British Isles. Here in our own country the herdsmen in many of our best dairy herds are men who learned their business in the Old Land. And they are all strong on roots. I have talked at fairs, sales and elsewhere with some of our Canadian breeders of Holsteins who are making these smashing big records that seem almost past belief, and I find that they all feed roots in preference to ensilage during the test. Our own Norfolk county Mason, who recently made a World's Record with his wonderful two-year-old heifer, places great liance on mangles during the record-mal Mr. Dollar, of New York State, I am

Valued Appreciation

Editor, Farm and Dairy,-I have read the Editor, Farm and Dairy,—I have read the special Dairy number of "Farm and Dairy" with much pleasure and profit. I congratulate you upon the excelience of this production. It is a crelit to both the Editor and Publishers. Such numbers must be of great benefit to the Dairy industry. I wish you continued success in Your work,—Prof. M. M. Dean, O. A. C., Cuelph, Ont.

told, always feeds mangles to cows under test. What is good for these big fellows is just as good for us little fellows whose income comes from the milk cheque and not the price of pure-bred stock

I myself grow both roots and corn, principally the latter. From my own experience I have found that I can get just about twice as much food value from an acre of corn as from an acre of roots, and ton for ton the corn costs less to produce. The basis of my ration, therefore, is ensilage. The roots, however, play a most important part in rendering the ration more palatable because of their succulence, and they are very valuable as a conditionative. I always notice that if the roots run out and the cows are confined to ensilage alone, that the skin and hair are harsher and the digestive organs do not work so readily. We grow roots and corn in the proportion of one acre of the former to five of the latter.

For the milch cows we prefer the mangles, as we believe the turnips taste the milk. Likewise the mangles are a little richer in sugar and hence a better milk producing food. The turnips, however, are easier to produce and we like to have some of them on hand for the young stock. Root fed heifer calves are sappy, growing creatures that will out-distance the ensilage fed calves every

Why do boys leave Ontario Farms? Let me give my suggestion. Here is a young fellow just starting out. He has \$1,000 cash to invest in land. He has enough besides to buy stock and tools. His cash will pay for 10 or 15 acres in Ontario. It will get him 160 acres in the West. The land is equally productive in both cases. Where will he go? Do I make myself plain?—L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

Feed-Our Weakest Point By "Herdsman"

"Breed, Feed and Weed." Such is the close that has been dinned into our ears for generation now by all educationists along the stock bree ing line-and it is a wise and good saying sometimes wonder if we fully appreciate the n tive values of these three factors in herd ment. I have seen many who believed weeding out the poorest animals in their b they were doing the rost effectual work pose to produce more milk or better beef. I have a others who believed that if their stock only h had the right ancestry that they would have so ed the problem of large and economical prob tion. In my own opinion, while we cannot a along without all three factors, the feeding the most important and the one on which the na of us fall down.

The basis of all production, be it of milk, be pork or horse flesh, is a strong, well formed be While the desirability of an animal's body, conformation and type, depend to some extent heredity, it depends more on good feeding

OLD COUNTRY FEEDERS THE REST

Why is it that Great Britain and Franco is attained a far greater degree of perfection in the breeding of live stock than we have? Grans that they had a longer start in which to see desirable foundation stock, they are still n desirable foundation succe, ahead of us here in America. I believe the a planation is in the feeding. Even among of pure bred stockmen, here in Canada, I find most lamentable ignorance of the feeding pr lem. I have actually seen Holstein breeders the best bred stock obtained, who did not kn the relative values of cotton seed meal, line meal and bran, and whose whole ideas seemed be to produce as much milk on pasture grasses summer as possible, and to winter their anim on as little feed as would keep them alive. W ever heard of Old Country breeders trying to vi ter their cattle on roughage alone? country stock man knows that he must feed gra almost the whole year round, particularly to h young stock, in order to develop good body a vitality.

The most noticeable result of this liberal feeds to Old Country stock is to be seen in the hea that are brought to this country. It is very, we seldom that a Canadian-bred animal is able to n over an imported one in the show Ang, even vis



What Kind of a Contest is This? In the lilustration may be seen one of the for Old Country agricultural fairs, a sheep she contest. This illustration is from a photo taken Oxfordahire Agricultural Show.

the breeding is exactly the same. The different I believe, comes largely in the feeding.

We need to revise our ideas on this feeling subject. If we have faith in the profit-make properties of our animals we should have faith their ability to pay for the extra grain feeds that is necessary. When we come to realize the feeding is our weakest point, we are then in li for improvement.

May 1 St

J. B Harrow performed ended up given area tion of th rowing is crop retur does not n ferent har

> as leaves i friable, ar

> firm and

filled the h A great vised and form the o Of all thes bably the effective in after it ha larger the acute the set in opera ively will i good work large sharp necessary in soil down th place when disc.

A NEW STY A new dis the Double cently made has proved lent impleme two disc has of the other with an inth with an outt so placed as running in hence a mu cutting up of insured. C power is nee this disc than however, an ducing the co ter the land

The spring cannot be too as is common! hard land. exposes the gr surface, very production.

Where sod l possibly the b follows: Roll lengthwise and disc harrow or with a commo ever, it is for perfect tilth, ti the disc harrov seed should not shape for crop harrow again a for seeding.

The spike-too the land w' it utter folly to corn field a few corn, and in th corn is up. Hs almost certain t When large 1913

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J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr., Ottawa, Ont.

Harrowing is an operation usually very badly performed, and an operation that is almost always ended up sometime before it should be on any given area. Good plowing is a necessary condition of the best crop results, but thorough harrowing is an indispensable condition of profitable crop returns from any field. Thorough harrowing does not necessarily mean three or four or 10 different harrowings, but it means such treatment as leaves the surface of the seed bed smooth and friable, and leaves the bottom of the seed both firm and solid. Until these conditions are fufilled the harrow should not stop.

A great variety of implements have been devised and put on the market wherewith to perform the operation common known as harrowing. Of all these implements, the disc harrow is probably the most generally useful and the most effective in the work of preparing the soil for seed

after it has been plowed. The larger the disc and the more acute the angle at which it is set in operation, the more effectively will it work. To insure good work, however, with a large sharp-set disc, rolling is necessary in order to crush the soil down that it may remain in place when being carved by the

A NEW STYLE OF DISC HARROW A new disc harrow, known as the Doub'e Cutaway, has recently made its appearance, and has proved to be a most excellent implement. It consists of two disc harrows, one in front of the other, cutting, the one with an inthrow and the other with an outthrow; the discs are so placed as to prevent their running in the same track. hence a much more thorough cutting up of the surface soil is insured. Considerably more power is necessary to operate

this disc than in the case of a single disc. It is, however, an implement capable of materially reducing the cost of preparing the soil for seed after the land is plowed.

The spring tooth harrow is an implement that cannot be too strongly condemned, where used, as is commonly the case, on sod land or on rough hard land. This implement tears up the sods, exposes the grass and leaves an exceedingly rough surface, very certain to give poor results in crop production.

TO PREPARE SOD LAND

Where sod land is being prepared for any crop, possibly the best treatment would be about as follows: Roll with a heavy roller, disc harrow lengthwise and crosswise or on the bias; roll again, disc harrow once more, and then smooth harrow with a common spike-toothed harrow. If, however, it is found that the land is not yet in perfect tilth, then it might be necessary to repeat the disc harrowing and the rolling. In any case, seed should not be sown until the soil is in perfect shape for crop production. It is usually safe to harrow again after conditions seem nearly perfect for seeding.

The spike-toothed harrow may often be run over the land wi the average farmer would consider it utter folly to use it at all, for instance, in the corn field a few days after sowing or planting the corn, and in the same field a few days after the corn is up. Harrowing the field at such times is almost certain to materially help the crop.

When large areas of corn are grown, an im-

plement likely to prove of considerable value is what is known as the slant-tooth or tilting harrow. This enables one to control the depth to which the harrow shall sink in the soil, and so permit of harrowing the corn or potatoes at times and under conditions when the common spiketoothed harrow might do some small amount of damage.

A Tale with a Moral

"Don't feed that pail of chop to that cow. If you must feed her a pail of something, give her These were the words of Mr. G. A. Brethen, Peterboro Co., Ont., as he entered the stable of another Holstein breeder intending to purchase one of his Holstein heifers.

"The heifer was due to freshen in a few days," said Mr. Brethen in discussing the incident recently with an editor of Farm and Dairy. "The owner was on the point of giving her a pail of oat and barley chop. I told him if he expected me to buy the heifer not to feed that to her.



A Faster Way than the Old One and Much Easier on the Back

If there is any one around the farm who would welcome the advent of a potato planter, it is the small boy whose back has often ach! after a day "droppin' seed "Mr. John McKenlaw here seen mounted on a machine that open seed of the seed, and then covers a before the seed. With the advent of machinery such as this, potatoes should become a more popular crop among the farmers.

'Well,' he said to me, 'if you don't want me to give it to yours, I'll give it to mine,' and he gave it to another heifer, which was due to freshen about the same time as the one I was purchasing. I found out afterwards that he had a bad case of caked udder to contend with."

We had been discussing with Mr. Brethen the subject of feeding the dairy cow just before and at the time of freshening, and he mentioned this incident during the discussion. "By feeding cooling and laxative feeds," said Mr. Brethen, "I can put as fine an udder on a cow as you would wish to see, with little or no signs of caking. Several weeks before freshening I use as a grain ration of bran, oilcake meal and a little oats. I wouldn't think of feeding corn or barley-they are too heating. At the same time I cut out the ensilage and substitute roots. This may look to some people like getting the thing down rather fine, but when we remember that corn ensilage contains a lot of mature ears we will realize that it is a somewhat heating food.

"By feeding the proper foods it is not neces sary to reduce the ration at freshening. I feed liberally up to the time of freshening, and then reduce the ration for a few days immediately after. A little judgment in feeding will often save a man a week or two of work and worry with a caked udder."

The sure way to success in hired man manage ment is to remember that he is a human being just as we are .- A. P. G.

Raising the Spring Litter

J. Hugh McKenney, Elgin Co., Ont.

To get best results in raising the spring litters I arrange to give the sow pienty of exercise. An ideal place is in the barnyard, unmolested by other stock. She is allowed to run there every day for an hour or two, and if the weather be favorable, half a day is not too long. She is kept in a good, healthy condition, but not too fat. The feed that I give, therefore, is not very stimulating or heating. It consists largely of roots, with a mixture of chopped oats, peas and barley, with skim-milk or swill for a drink. I keep wood ashes where she may have access to them every

A suitable place for farrowing is an important item in preparing for the young pigs. I always nail a piece of studding around the wall horizontally, about six inches from the floor. This is a great protection for the youngsters. A basketful of cut straw makes a good bed; chaff is not so

good as it is apt to smother the little ones.

The sow at this period is usually a very suspicious animal. It is, therefore, necessary to gain her confidence by kindness so that when the citical time comes she will not be disturbed or excited by an attendant or a lantern. By making repeated visits to the pig pen during the winter evenings quite cordial relations may be established.

In case the sow is restless at farrowing time and is likely to crush the young pigs, I take them to the fire to be dried. I keep them away until the mother is quieted. They are then returned. The feed, at this time, is more in the shape of a drink than a solid food, gradually bringing her to full rations in eight or nine days. The nursing sow's food should be of such a nature and composition. that by degrees, the

little pigs will learn to eat with her at an early They will soon commence to do this if long, shallow troughs are provided instead of short, deep ones. When this method is followed there will be no radical change at weaning time, and hence the danger of digestive trouble is lessened. The weaning process is not completed before the pigs are eight or nine weeks old. By this time they will have received a good start.

The profit or loss will depend largely on the progress then made. I feed liberally with succulent food, such as skim-milk, shorts, roots, etc. A stunted pig is dear as a gift, and one overfed with heavy grain is equally unprofitable, as it becomes foundered and ceases to make satisfactory

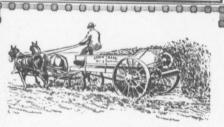
Time and place for daily exercise should be as regularly provided as feed. When this is done, much of the danger from kicks and other injuries will be eliminated, and the probability of the colts reaching maturity as perfectly sound horses is correspondingly increased.

We have not been in the business long enough ... to say whether or not high feeding injures dairy cows and decreases their years of usefulness, but so far we have not seen any by effects from the heavy feeding we practice, nor do we expect to see any so long as we feed a properly balanced ration. It pays us to feed all the cows we can handle properly .- A. McCrea & Sons, Queen's Co., P. E. I.



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Your Soil Is Alive

O all intents and purposes, soil is alive. It breathes, works, rests; it drinks, and, most important breathes, works, rests; it drinks, and, most important of all, it feeds. It responds to good or bad treatment. It pays its debts, and pays with interest many times compounded. Being alive, to work it must be fed. During the non-growing seasons certain chemical changes take place which make the fertility in the soil available for the next season's crop. But this process adds no soil available for the next season's crop. But this process adds no rops are grown, not. Unless plant food is added to soil on which crops are grown, incl. Unless plant food is added to soil on which between the control of the

I H C Manure Spreader

I H C manure spreaders — Corn King or Cloverleaf — are made in all styles and sizes. Sizes run from small, narrow machines for orchard and vineyard spread to machines of capacity for large farms. The rear sale is placed so machines of capacity for large farms. The rear sale is placed so the style of the state of the sale of the

turning corners.

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********** The Feeders' Corner

The Feeders' Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Any inverses are invited to ask questions, or send thems of interest. All questions will receive prempt attention.

Grain with Roughage

Grain with Roughage
Would you advise me as to how I should
feed a cow giving about ## has milk a
dray with bram, oat chop, olleake, and
molasasine meals to make a well balanced
ration for milk production, if such could
be made of these feeds. Also jet me know
the make and walue of diferent feeds
for dairy cows.—H. W.
For a grain ration to be used in
conjunction with the average roughave fed on the farm we would suggest

age fed on the farm we would suggest age fed on the farm we would suggest by the fed of age fed on the farm we would suggest substitution of straw or timothy hay for clover would necessitate an in-

for clover would necessitate an increase in the reason of the content of the co

Protein in Feeds

Will you publish a table showing the amount of protein, carbo-hydrates and fat of the different feeds. How much protein the should an average cow consume in The following table gives the protein, carbo-hydrate and fat content of some of the more come.

some of the most common feeds:

	1	Protein	Carbo-	F
-		2	ydrate	
Feed.		lbe.	1bs.	16
Oats		9.2	47.3	**
Corn		7.0	66.7	- 3
Wheat		10.0		
Bran	****	10.2	69.2	1
M(4.432	*****	12,2	39.2	- 2
Middlings	seese 1	12.8	53.0	3
Barley		8.7	65.6	- 1
Linseed Meal				
(old process)	5	20.3	32.7	
Cotton Seed Meal.		17.0	16.9	12
Gluten Meal		36.0		12
Timothy Hay	***** 8	20.8	43.3	11
Ont Hay		2.8	43.4	1
Oat Hay		4.3	46.4	1
Com. Red Clover.		6.8	35.8	- 1
Alfalfa	1	11.0	89.6	1
Ensilage (corn)		0.9	11.3	1 1 1 0

Experiments have shown that a co Experiments have shown that a cow in the middle of the lactation period and giving an average flow of milk, say 22 lbs. a day, requires the follow-ing digestible nutrients: Protein, 2.5 lbs.; carbo-hydrates, 13 lbs.; fat, 0.5 lbs.; nutrative ratio, 1: 5.7. For a larger flow of milk the amount of pro-tein must be increased and the total ratio narrowed, that is, we must feed more protein proportionately. In a more protein proportionately. In very heavy flow the ratio may be narrow as 1:4, or even narrower. compound the ratio, multiply the fat by 2½, add to the carbo-hydrates and divide by the protein. Thus: (0.5 by 2½) plus 13 by 2.5, equal to 5.7.

A New Potato Product

A new process for converting sur-plus potatoes into a marketable proplus potatoes into a marketable product has been recently perfected in Germany. The potatoes are washed, cooked by steam, and the mash is run between iron rollers heated by steam to a sufficient stemperature to turn the mash into a crisp sheet. The sheets are broken up into small flakes and the product is ready for the market. When the potatoes are carefully selected, the product can be used for

human consumption, taking the place of potato flour and desicated potatoes now on the market. The new product has the advantage of being rouden cheaper. For stock feeding, the increased digestibility from cooking. Increased digestibility from cooking. Over 75 per cent. of the original moisture of the potato is removed. The resultant product is said to by almost equal to corn for fattening almost equal to corn for fattening our posses.

Distribution of Pure Bred Males

Distribution of Pure Bred Males
Inability to secure the use of wellbred animals is on; of the greatest
difficulties standing in the way of
live stock development in many parts
of Canada, particularly in the newly
settled districts. The Dominion Department of agriculture, realising
this difficulty, is this year, through
the Live Stock Branch, undertaking
a widespread distribution of pure
bred stallions, bulls, rams and boars.
The original cost of the animals will
be borne by the Department and they
will be placed in the hands of such
local organizations as agree to the
conditions governing the distribution. local organizations as agree to the conditions governing the distribution. In a word these sires will remain the property of the Department of the Departmen

annual insurance premium.

All animals distributed will All animals distributed will be bought from home breeders and will be Canadian bred. As far as possible, they will be purchased in the province in which they are to be placed. In this way, Canadian breeders will receive encouragement and their market will be increased and only directly. will be increased not only directly but also indirectly through the emphasis given throughout the country to the value of pure bred sires. not the intention to place the animals in districts where suitable male ani mals of the same class are already owned by private individuals. The aim is rather to aid sections where pure bred sires are lacking and as well to encourage new communities in

following a proper and intelligent sys-tem in breeding.

All bulls distributed will be pur-All bulls distributed will be purchased subject to the tuberculin test, and only stallions which have passed a rigid veterinary inspection for soundness will be selected.

In order to take advantage of this form of assistance, it will be necessary the interesting and the second of the second of

for interested parties, in any section, to undertake the organization of a local association, in whose hands such local association, in whose hands such aires r2 are required may be placed. Complete information regarding the rules and regulations governing the distribution may be made upon appli-cation to the Live Stock Commission-er, Ottawa. Whenever possible, an officer of the branch will render assist-ance in the perfecting of the neces-sary local organization. sary local organization.

"Parcels post would eat into our business," say the express companies. Isn't that a good reason why we farmers should want it?

"Buying in" cows may look good to the supplier of city milk, but the day is surely coming when he will be sorry that he did not raise his own. It is the only sure method of maintaining the producing qualities of a herd.

That bull calf that you offered for 30 new subscribers to Farm and Dary came last Thursday and a fine calf he is,—mostly all white with a few dark spots on his neck and cars. I thuk spots on his neck and cars. I thuk he will make a very large bull even for a Holstein.—R. T. H. Collins, Prince Edward Co., Ont. That bull calf that you offered for

Heesesse. FARM What to de

May 1.

T. G. Rayno There is al There is all tion as to selv to par Perhaps with speculation t to the prospe much depend three million acres under of meadow the of no inconsi-

Speculation when ice cov whether or n would be smothowever, have dows are pron store for ther forsee. They some extent

An outdoor m

pose of this ar ways for doing

CAUSES FO In the first causes of thin n first that too lit seeding process, observed in form observed in form of red clover an seed for about inches, 12 pound only about two and six pounds about one square ized by many fa been using too best results. I shows any signs of tice to sow a litt in the spring as enough to run of iron harrow. On harrowing will lo stones that will pitched off or rolle the ground is so mower over it hay. It is good p paratively heavy as early in the sp will carry a tean injury to it. In meadows two

ing is splendid p winter often kills with the frost an with the frost an stools are more o will make a quiel are pressed into the way this heaving; son for thin mead. In some meade on the surface o pockets for a good freezes and often seeding. Unless the sown, weeds will.

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necessessessessessesses g FARM MANAGEMENT

n essessessessessessesses What to do with Thin Meadows

What to do with Thin Meadows

T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa.
There is always a good deal of specification as to how this or that crop is yellow to be a second to the property of the pr

dows are premising well on the start. There may be some critical times in store for them yet which we cannot forsee. They may be safeguarded to some extent and it will be the pur-

will pay to sow some extra timothy and alsike over these patches. WHEN MEADOWS ARE MOSS BOUND

WARN MEADOWS ARE MOSS BOUND Old meadows may sometimes be moss bound. This is quite often due to insufficient drainage. A thorough harrowing with a sharp toothed har-row or even a disk run over such a meadow at not too much of an angle will pay. Some over whether

row or even a disk run over such a meadow at not too much of an angle will pay. Some extra seed and stable manure will also pay.

The kind of seed used may have some influence. One should adapt the kind of grass and clover seed to the nature of the soil to be seeded.

If meadows weren't pastured too closely in the autumn and more aftermath were left, not only would the grass start up more quickly in the spring, but the crop of hay would be much heavier.

This year in seeding new meadows with Ontario grown seed it will pay to use fully one-third more seed than is usual, as much of the seed will not grow or if it does grow, it will produce rather weak plants. Let the clover meadows get all started before pasturing and plan to keep some of the second growth for seed.



Not Yet, But Soon-If Fine Weather Continues

An outdoor milking scene snapped for Farm and Dairy Near Hamilton, Ont.,

pose of this article to suggest some ways for doing it.

pose of this article to suggest some ways for doing it.

In the first place, what are the caused fith in meadows? I would say first that too little seed is used in the seeding property of the seeding to seed for about two seeds a square inch, and six pounds alsike a seed for about one square inch, it will be seen using too little seed to get the been using too little extra seed as early shows any signs of this it is good practice to sow a little extra seed as early enough to run over it with a light fron harrow. On stony meadows this harrowing will loosen up many rolling stones that will either have to be pitched off or rolled in right away while stones that will either have to be pitched off or rolled in right away while harrowing will loosen up many rolling the say roller on all meadows and the seed of the seed of

In meadows two years old this roll-ing is splendid practice. There the winter often kills clover by heaving with the frost and even the timothy with the frost and even the timothy stools are more or less raised. Thay will make a quicker start when they will make a quicker start when they way this heaving may be another reason for thin meadors.

In some meadows the depressions on the surface of the field act as pockets for a good deal off water which precess and often smothers out the reeses and often smothers out the seeding. Unless these patches are resown, weeds will take possession. It

How to Use the Roller

H. Grisdale, B. Agr., Ottawa, Ont. J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr., Ottawa, Ont.
The reller is commonly looked upon
as the implement wherewith to give
the finishing touch. It is just at this
point, however, that the greatest danpoint, however, that the greatest danseeding that rolling is, on the average, of least value. There are, of
comes, conditions when it is adviscomes, conditions when it is advistion to the control of the control
control of the control of the control
control of the control of the control

The use of the roller in preparing sod land for grain or con to be commended, and it is here that this implement is of the greatest value to the farmer. In certar soils, as for instance, mucky or pearls soil, as it is often advisable to roll once or instance, mucky or pearls of the soil of the The use of the roller in preparing sown to grain.

WHEN ROLLING CONSERVES MOISTURE WHEN ROLLING CONSERVES MOISTURE
NO land should be rolled after seeding if the surface is at all damp. The
surface should be allowed to dry a
few days before the roller is put on.
Rolling in this way a few days or even two or three weeks after the grain is up, breaks the crust, forms a mulch,

up, breaks the crust, forms a mulch, and so helps to conserve moisture.

On light soils, rolling the conserve moisture.

On light soils, rolling the consecution of t the grain is up. This helps firm the soil and breaks the crust as before stated.

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Or write to us and we'll mail you the facts by return.

N. B .- How is your supply of Molasses Meal?

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Recessessessessessesses X HORTICULTURE

************** How to Deal With Borers

F. Metcalf, B. S. A., Dist. Representative, Manitoulin Is., Ont.
An enemy of our fruit trees here
Manitoulin Island that has done a great deal of damage is the Borer.



tree is indicated by the lack of growth and by the presence of sawdust like gnawings and excrement that are pushed out from their holes. These may not be detected until after the damage is all done unaway from the base of the tree. Fre-

I. F. Metcalf of the tree. Frequently a tree will before one is aware that Borers are

orking in the tree. When the work of the Borers is noticed the best remedy is to cut them out with a sharp knife; cr a them out with a sharp knite; cr a very flexible (copper) wire may be pushed in and they may be killed in that way. There are several ways of preventing this trouble. The idea is to prevent the female beetle from laying her eggs on the trunk of the tree. These eggs may be laid any time now and would soon develop into the Borers which would later on do the damage to the trees. Any preventa-tive treatment must be given now as these treatments would have no effect on the Berers themselves.

A great variety of washes have be for preventing the female beetles from laying their eggs upon the trees. from laying their eggs upon the trees.

The following is probably as effective
as any that can be safely used without injury to the bark (after having
removed all loose bark with a dull hee or scraper)

or scraper);

WASH EASILY MADE

Dissolve one-half gallon of soft soap
or five pounds of whale-cil soap in
one-half gallon of hot water and add
a half pint of carbolic acid. When
mixed all five gallons of warm water
and snaped by the terms of the soap of the and enough lime to make a whitewash of about the consistency of paint, Fincf about the consistency of paint. Fin-ally, stir in one-fourth pound of paria green. Apply the wash with a stiff brush, covering the bark thoroughly and completely, and filling all cracks and crevices. Another application should be made in about three wicks. The use of semathing that will be

The use of scmething that will not only protect the trees from the atonly protect the trees from the ac-tack of the Borers, but also from the heat of the sun, is more useful and economical than a simple wash. The parts of trees injured by heat are more liable to the depradations of Borers than the healthy, uninjured portions and so anything that will prevent sunseald and will at the same time keep off insects will be a dou-ble benefit to the tree. The fruit grower might take some wood veneer such as is used in basket making, or birchbark, and wrap around the trunk of the tree beginning just below the surface of the ground and extending upwards for about two feet. Bank the base of this up with some soil to prevent the insects getting in that way and fill the top with cotton wocl. way and not the top with cotion weel. See that there are no openings along the length of this covering where in-sects could get in. If applied in the fall this covering would also pretect from mice.

Don't forget to enjoy the company of your flowers. The mornings and evenings are the best hours in the

Pruning Bush Fruits

Both currants and gooseberries roduce their fruit on wood two produce their fruit on wood two.
three, four or five years cld. The
new one year old wood seldom bears
much fruit. Wood more than four years old usually grows rather and bears only a smail amount of rather inferior fruit.

It is generally considered advisable to remove all wood from bot currant and gooseberry bushes that is more than four years old. Then thin cut the new canes that came up from the ground or near the ground last season to three or four of the strongest ones, and read these back to about twe feet in length.

If this plan is followed season after bason, your gooseberry and current bushes will consist each year of three or four two year old, the same number of three year old, and also of four year old branches.

Eliminating the Middleman Gandleiers, who previously have been deal-ing dreet with European seedemen, find the dreet with European seedemen, find chandlain seed become a consistent of the strenuously to the prices charged for vegetable seed. Mr. W. B. Anderson, regetable seed. Mr. W. B. Anderson, Peterbore Co., Ont., is not worried by the middleman's profit, on onlone at least-middleman's p

Pear Scab and its Treatment

Dr. J. B. Dandeno, Durham Co., Ont. Pear Scab is a very serious disease of the pear tree. It ranks, perhaps, second in importance to that of the twig or fire tlight. When pear scab gains a good start it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to clear it out of the orchard because of certain characteristics which this disease pos-sesses. Apple scab is a relative of the pear scab, having a similar rela-tion to it as beets have to mangels. Both are fungus parasites. They differ, however, in one important ticular, and a knowledge of this culiarity is essential to a successful warfare against the pear scab.

This disease attacks the fruit, leaves and branches, while the apple scab attacks only the fruit and the leaves. The apple scab does not attack the scale of the leaves. The apple scale does the pear tack the pear tree, nor does the pear scale attack the apple tree, as many people suppose. Apple scale yields people suppose. Apple scab yields readily to ordinary fungicides, mainly because it grows upon the surfaces and, therefore, can be reached the spray liquid. Pear scal wor Pear scal, works on the twigs and small branches burrow-ing under the bark and wintering over while in this condition. Because over while in this condition. Because of this habit the fungicide can not readily be applied directly to the fungus. Moreover, serious damage is done to the twigs and branches, many of them becoming an "cantered" by the scab that death is the result. Pear scab is common in this locality, and much of the roughened appearance of the older branches is due to it.

for trees which affected, the diseas

phur or bordeaux scab, with the add cation after the l This should lime-sulphur, or of solution (not borde streng In add would wise to exa see if the branches h ed. If they have should be pruned ou For trees whose a more or less seriou pruning saw is the pruning saw is the Prune out the wor third of the total to tion next fall, and tie and top the folk this method 60 or 70 orchard may be saw time the orchard sho ed with fungicides the preceding the

Pear scal gains an branches during to growth when they are eate. After the cork

V/hen Selecting F. G. Stewart, Line If I were asked to est varieties of grape would choose them a (1) Concord are woolly in does not injur-will grow on and are good shi Warden: This ng qualities and table grape.
(3) Niagara: This

grape. Moore's Early: I wou'd not advise pla Vergennes: A g

grown on either sand (6) Agawam: A go A go light soil. On heavy s

Soils for Swee T. Macoun, C.E. An essily worked cla in potash and pho manure thoroughl to grow very good t peas are liable to Sweet peas are liable to to vine if planted in of heavily manured, hence before, only moderate measury or desirable.

ave had good result t peas in light san moderate dressin if the season were a s would not be so is no soil available loam the surface heavily mulched heavily mulched is on each side of the lawn clippings during or better still with on top of which may clippings for clean is an unfortunate th

e industry when we it was year before he is clean without t is clean without and. Fruit groovers the k that it is just as the Lord" and they eagain the next year leir experience has bed time and time agy, Dominica Fruit In

peated croppings wit wear out the land. Be

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for trees which are not seriously affected, the disease can be kept well in check by spraying with lime-sul-phur or bordeaux just as for apple scab, with the addition of one appliseab, with the addition of one application after the leaves drop in the fall. This should consist of strong lime-sulphur, or of a copper sulphate solution (not bordeaux) of suitable streng. In addition to this it would wise to examine the trees to see if Et: branches have become affect-

see if the branches have become affected. If they have, such branches should be pruned out and burned.
For trees whose branches are now more or less seriously affected, the pruning saw is the chief instrument. Prune out the worst, 'ven to one-third of the total top, a similar portion sext fall, and the remainder of ties old top the following year. By this method 00 or 70 per cent of the orchard may be saved. During this time the orchard should also be treated with fungicides as indicated in the preceding paragraph.

the preceding paragraph.

Fear scale gains an entrance to the branches during their first year's growth when they are green and delicate. After the corky bark is formed, entry is made only through wounded.

When Selecting Grapes

F. G. Stewart, Lincoln Co., Ont. If I were asked to select the six If I were asked to select the six sest varieties of grapes for planting I would choose them as follows:

(1) Concord: The buds of this grape are woolly in the spring and freat does not injure them easily. They will grow on either and or eleva and are good shippers has good being qualities and is a splendid of Misgara: This is a desirable gram grape.

grape. Moore's Early: An early grape I wou'd not advise planting on hard

(5) Vergennes: A good red grape, grown on either sand or clay.

(6) Agawam: A good grape for light soil. On heavy soil it goes too

Soils for Sweet Peas T. Macoun, C.E.F., Ottawa.

essily worked clay loam is the best kind of soil for sweet peas. It in potash and phosphoric acid the addition of well-rotted barn man the addition of well-rotted barn-yard manure thoroughly incorporated edith it, it should be sufficiently rot to grow very good sweet peas. Sees peas are liable to run too much to the it planted in clay loam and less ily manured, hence, as estated when the stated well and the stated score, only moderate fortilising is

have had good results in growing t peas in light sandy loam soil moderate dressing of manure, a moderate dressing of manure, if the season were a hot one the its would not be so good. If each of the would not be so good. If we heavily muched for sighteen so neach side of the row with lawn clippings during the sum-or better still with short manon top of which may be put the clippings for cleanliness.

in unfortunate thing for the industry when we have a year t was year before last when all is clean without having been is clean without having been d. Fruit growers then come to that it is just as well "Trust he Lord" and they expect clean again the next year. How sad leir experience has been demonded time and time again.—P. J. y. Dominica Fruit Inspector.

peated croppings with any one wear out the land. Better rotate.

POULTRY YARD

**************** Shipping Day-Old Chicks

A creat many people are surprised to hear that chicks, before they are fairly dried off, can be safely sent by express from 200 to 1,000 miles and reach their destination alive and in reach their destination alive and in good condition, says a writer in Farm and Fireside. But such is the case, and today the sinpping of day-old chicks is a great business, thousands and thousands of the little chaps being shipped all over the world during the hatching season. ing the hatching season.

Some people do not know that a chick, which escapes from the shell in which it has been a prisoner for three weeks, will stand a lot of abuse and weeks, will stand a lot of abuse and live, provided you are not too harsh with it. Nature has provided a sur-ply of nourishness for the little fel-low in the form of the little fel-low in the form of the little fel-low in the form of the lot of the egg. from which it is harded. The chick comes from the shell with the chick comes from the shell with the chick needs for the first 48 hours of its life. When the little chicks are nacked away for several hours during packed away for several hours during shipment, they continue to gain strength and are much better off than strength and are much better on than if they were exposed to the sudden changes of running in and out of the hover of the brooder. And these are the reasons why so many are safely

WHEN SHIPPING SMALL LOTS WHEN SHIPPING SMALL LOTS
After the chicks are hatched and
nicely dried off, they are ready for
shipment. I have found baskets to be
excellent for shipping the little fel-lows in small lots of from 12 to 50.
These baskets should be strong and
lew. About four inches is the preheight. I lim the basket well height. I line the basket well burlap. Cut clover and chaff are placed in the bottom. The chicks are then put in and a cover of burlap sewed over the top of the basket. A label, "Live Chicks," is sewed on in

label, "Live Chicks," is sewed on in a conspicuous place, and they are ready for shipment. I like baskets best, for they are light and easily handled. Manufacturers can supply yeu with any sized basket you wish. If you prefer to ship in boxes, make them four inches high, of light material, and lips them the

them four inches high, of light material, and line them the way mentioned rate by the control of You know you cannot get them until after they are hatched.

Poultry Experience Chas. T. Dakin, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

We have 40 Ancona pullets on our farm and four or five old R. I. Reds. We got our first eggs from last season's crop of pullets in December, and up to the present time have received a little over 1,600 eggs. We ran out of wheat lately and I find that the egg yield dropped immediately.

intely. We keep grit and shell before our pullets and also a hopper of bran. Corn, buckwheat, oats and wheet after an and wheet after a state of the 13 by 26 feet.

would like to know how Mr. R A. Marrison fed those 60 pullets that he kept in a house 14 by 14 feet.

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and berry, 75c per 190; 85.00 per 1,000.
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Seldom See HOW THE FARMERS OF EUROPE SECURE MONEY AT LOW INTERED a big knee like this, but your horse may have a burch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stiffe Knee or Threat (Continued from page 3)

and reloan the money to members also at low rates of interest. Mr. Woodruff explained their ability to Woodruff explained their ability to loan money so cheaply as follows. They have no extensive bank buildings to maintain, and the presidents and directors serve without salaries. and directors serve without salaries. In fact, in the majority of these banks, no money is paid out in salaries at all, the secretary-treasurer conducting the bank in his own home without reward. Likewise, as they have little or no capital they pay no dividends.

dividends.

"These banks,' said Mr. Woodruff, 'have never been known to lose
money through bad loans. Money is
loaned only to members and as the
loaned only to members and as the
operations of the bank are confined
to a very small district, each memto a very small district, each member knows every other member. The loans are apportioned at meetings of

SECURE MONEY AT LUW INITERED discuss the subject, "Improvine Fe discuss the subject, "Improvine Fe credits in America." Instead of America for their prodigiou was of America for their prodigiou was produced for the creditive and their indifferent method for their produced for th successful cooperative associations America. He advocated long to loans with amortization features, capital to be supplied by private porations under government sur LET GOVERNMENT ORGANIZE BANKS

Homer C. Price, of Ohio



The Kind we are Getting from the Old Land

Every importer who brings a high-class stallion into Canada is doing his come a service. We can't get too many horses like the stallion here illustrated is on Ganad. Grand Champion at Ottawn in 1933. He is owned by Allison Sap-Farm. Chesterville, Ont. Stallions such as this are well sworthy of patrons.

the members and hence a man must be thoroughly honest in the sight of be thoroughly honest in the sight of his neighbors to secure a loan. When a man has gotten a loan his neigh-bors will help him to make good. Loans, too, are only given for speci-fic purposes, such as the purchase of fertilizers, live stock, or machinery."

The Schultze-Delitzsch Banks of Germany, operate in the cities, and are cooperative, but unlike the country banks pay both salaries and dividends. The dividends are limited to a certain fixed amount. The borrow-ers get the benefit of anything over and above that amount.

and above that amount.

The Credit Agricole, of France, is composed of local banks similar to the Reiffeisen banks. These banks are federated into a great central bank under government management. This plan, described by Mr. Woodruff, savers more of naternal. ment. This plan, described by Mr. Woodruff, savors more of paternalism in that regional banks get money free of interest. The regional bank loans to the local cooperative bank foams to the focal cooperative bank at three per cent, and the local bank in turn loans money to the farmer at three and one-half per cent. The provisions of the loan are similar to those described in the Reiffeisen

COOPERATIVE LEGISLATION NEEDED When asked to suggest a plan for this application to this country, Mr. Woodruff pointed out that the laws in Woodruff pointed out that the laws in practically all provinces and states would have to be so amended as to admit of cooperative credit banks being formed. Hence it is up to our lexislators to make the first move. B. F. Harris, of Champaign, Ill., a former president of the Illinois Bankers' Association, was asked to

University, advocated that each s or province organize a land magage bank and raise capital by a ing mortgage bonds. The gow ing mortgage bonds. The gor ment would simply be intermedia and would not receive deposits branch of the association might branch of the association might established in every county a Prof. Price objected to the private organized land mortgage comp in that it is formed on the in that it is formed on the stock plan, and the directors be the largest shareholders, will be their efforts to make the great possible profit on capital stock. (Continued on page 15)

An Opportunity to Visit Toronto

To accommodate those wishing rist Toronto for the Canadian 1 tional Horse Show, the Canadian 1 tional Horse Show, the Canadian Pacific Railway will issue restickets at single fare, plus fixents for admission to Horse She

GOING DATES From Peterboro, Hamilton, In kip, Milverton, Elora, Proton, Craighurst, Dunsford and

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May 5th, 1913.

This is an excellent opportunity sit Toronto. Secure tickets visit Toronto. any C.P.R. Agent.

might make tors, are r from two galvanis feet, 24 gaug 24 gauge, feet or abou secured from ronto, for \$6 sheet in two Then make the other on bar of four foot shee

May 1.

A Hom

R. F. Whi Now that

vertisements

time being, might tell I

how one-hor

Diagra eave trough crimp them and Also have him eighth, by one

feet long to pre or solder being A very simp Have the front alope of rising wall 18 inches foot pan. A doc grates are usefu gated pan just For the bac

about six inches After sap is ng added So four to eight cup to six eggs well it to help bring all When completed white belt strain

considered. This excellent e ould not cost a \$10, over and about three days' labor.

An Annual

Am squaring up out two acres. As his field, would youre mixture for the ubscriber.

As a crop that c pring for summer qual parts by wei its and vetches, ght, sown at ashels an acre; pheat and vetches, eight, at the rate re with 10 pound re added.

Professor Zavitz, ongly recommends ow from five to see e pasturage is required the soil. If you divisable to hold the at long, a cheap ected of wire and s wly seeded portion pasturage.

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1, 1913.

OW INTERES

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Kenilwa ord and: Iding s Iday, Thu April 26 d. In Ontar I west, h

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Instead Instead ng the fan neir indiffe

A Home Made Evaporator

R. F. Whiteside, Victoria Co., Ont.

R. F. Whiteside, Victoria Co., Ont.
Now that the three evaporator advertisements have disappeared for the time being, it occurs and pairty readers how one-horse sugar and pairty makers how one-horse sugar aryun makers might make cheap, but efficient evaluation of the control four foot sheets to a tinsmith having



Diagram of Sap Pan

an eave trough press and have him crimp them and solder in end pieces. Also have him put on a strip one-eighth, by one and a quarter by three feet long to prevent crimp being bent or solder being cracked.

seet long to prevent crimp being bent or solder being cracked.

A very simple arch will ansite.

A very simple arch will ansite.

Have the front four feet on the lower slope of rising ground and a stone wall 18 inches high for front to be a simple simple

This excellent economical apparatus should not cost a farmer more than \$10, over and above his own two or three days' labor.

An Annual Pasture Crop

Am squaring up a field. All is seeded ut two acres. As I intend to pasture is field, would you recommend a pas-ire mixture for the unseeded portion?—

subscriber.

As a crop that can be sown in the pring for summer pasture for mileh sows, we would suggest one of the ollowing mixtures: Pess and oats, qual parts by weight, sown at the ate of four bushels to the acre; peas, as and vetches, equal parts by eight, sown at the rate of three unbels an acre; peas, oats, barley, theat and vetches, equal parts by eight, at the rate of 3½ bushels an acre with 10 pounds of sorghum an ere with 20 pounds of sorghum an ere added.

Professor Zavits. of the O. A. C.

Professor Zavitz, of the O. A. C., Professor Zavits, of the O. A. C., roughy recommends the use of sorg-min in a mixture for this purpose, min in a mixture for this purpose, min in a mixture for this purpose, in the soil. If you do not consider it the soil. If you do not consider it really to the soil of pasturage.

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FARM

AND RURAL HOME

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT

any agricultural topic. We are arrays pleased to receive practional articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT
The passion of the property of the proper

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

SALESMANSHIP IN COLLEGES Agricultural colleges that devote

their attention altogether to instructing students in the production of greater crops or of better farm animals, are hopelessly out of touch with agricultural conditions to-day Colleges that make no provision for instructing their students in the marketing of crops are aiding farmers to solve only one of their problems, while the other is of equal or of greater importance

Such was the opinion expressed again and again at the First National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits held at Chicago recently. College men themselves who were present at that conference admitted that the college that neglected instruction in marketing was only half doing its work. It was pointed out and proved by statistics that great crops do not benefit the farmer, as great crops lead inevitably to low prices. The college, such companies it would be cheaper

AND DAIRY if it is to encourage farmers in the them to solve the problem of marketing those crops to advantage.

We realize that there are great difficulties in the way of establishing a department of markets in the agricultural college. The men have not yet been developed to handle such departments. We would suggest, however, that our Canadian colleges might make a start along this line by conducting a series of lectures, say 10 in a year, the lectures to be given by men who are noted as successful sales men, both farmers and business men, Such lectures, even if they did not give the student direct information on the solution of his own marketing problem, would at least awaken the student to the importance of this phase of his business and set him thinking in the right direction. The day is not far off when public opinion will demand that marketing be a subject of study at every agricultural college.

IS THIS POLICY WISE?

Another million and a quarter acres of Ontario's free land is to be handed over to a railway corporation! When McKenzie and Mann were given two million acres of Ontario land a few years ago, we were led to believe that from that time on application for land grants would not find favor with the provincial government.

Within the last week or two we have been disillusionized. The Ontario Government has introduced in the Legislature a bill authorizing a grant of over a million acres of land in New Ontario to the Lake Huron and Northern Ontario Railway Company. The price is a mere bagatelle -nine hundred thousand acre at twenty-five cents an acre and three hundred thousand acres at fifty cents an acre

One provision of the charter provides that the company must bring in 3,750 settlers within 12 years. The government believes that in this way they will populate New Ontario with little trouble or direct expenses to themselves and at the same time, railway construction, will open up good country that will supply cheap farms for the surplus population of Old Ontario and attract emmigrants that would otherwise go to the prairie provinces

While a railway company may be deserving of government assistance in developing a new country, we believe that the granting of large tracts of the crown lands is not the best method of giving such assistance. The growth of Canada's population is most rapid ten times more so than that of the United States at the same period in its history. Within one generation all the free land in Canada may be occupied. Land that can now be had for twenty-five or fifty cents an acre will in that time increase in value one hundred foid. We can realize the extent to which railway companies holding large tracts of land will benefit. If the government must assist

to endow them with cash and retain growing of great crops, should help the land for the public good. The land could then be sold in small parcels as required for settlement or for lumbering purposes. The unearned increment resulting from the increasing value of the land would thus be returned to the people and not go to fatten railway dividends

We have seen the results of granting large tracts of our Western lands to "development" companies. companies "hold up" new settlers as they come into the country and enrich themselves through the increasing value of the land which they own, this value having been created solely by the increased demand for the land.

The perniciousness of the practice of granting large tracts of our crown lands to corporations that will grow fat on the unearned increment is becoming more apparent. It is up to us to let our representatives know the stand we wish them to take on this question

THE MEXICAN SITUATION

The situation in Mexico, as we read it in the newspapers, does not appear to be of interest agriculturally-but when we read between the lines and study Mexican conditions the situation evolves into one essentially agricultural. Mexico, with its revelutions and counter revolutions, with its yearly expenditure of human life and hard earned money, carries a pointed lesson to farmers in Canada who have the making or unmaking of the country in their hands.

What is the trouble in Mexico? It. is land hunger. The Mexican peon does not wish to fight any more than the Canadian farmer; but he is fighting continually. He is rebelling against slavery-land slavery. Nominally he is free. The trouble started hundreds of years ago when Cortez conquered Mexico. That old Spaniard divided the land among his favorites and the great majority of the people, having no land of their own, were forced to work for those who owned the land. The result was that wages were forced down below a living rate, and in the last hundred years Mexico has never known a day of such peace as we experience here in Canada.

Where are we heading for? It is true that at present there is much free land in Canada, and land monopolization under present conditions is almost an impossibility. At the present time, however, people are flocking to Canada 10 times faster than they did to the United States when the population of that country was the same as is the population of Canada to-day. We predict that within the next 30 to 50 years, if the present inflow continues, that practically all of the available land in Canada will be taken up. Then, yes, long before then, will the proportion of landless men increase with all the dissatisfaction that that involves.

In our cities to-day we are beginning to develop the rudiments of the same cause as lies beneath the Mexican situation. Immensely high land values are making the few rich and

exacting such a large proportion of the wages of the worker for rent tha life is ever becoming a burden is him. These same increasing value are also absorbing such an increasing share of the wealth of the country that the farmer, too, feels the load

What difference is there between our system of land ownership here is Canada and that which exists Mexico, aside from the fact that u still have free land available? there is no difference, what condition may we expect in Canada when our free land is exhausted? The more a think about this the more convince do we become that our farmers' or ganizations are right in their contes tion that all taxes should be place upon land values. Such a system taxation would insure a just propotion of the taxes raised on city lan values being used for the benefit of the farmers who help to create con values. Such a system would also it sure all land being used to the bes advantage.

BE EASY ON THE BOY

"I suppose I would be on the fam yet if conditions had been right." The speaker was a brakeman on the train on which an editor of Farm as Dairy was travelling recently. are always interested in the boys wh have left the farm. We inquired a to the conditions that had given the young man a dislike for farm work

"I had to work too hard," he re plied in answer to further inquire "My father had the idea that the way to success lay along the road hard work. As soon as we boys we big enough to reach the cow's te we were set at the milking. When tall enough to properly grasp to plow handles we were at that, have handled a scythe behind a father when my arms were aching to the shoulder. I decided that the must be an easier way of making living than that,"

The story told by this young mi wayman comes home with particula emphasis at this time of year. The busy season is now approachinghere, in fact. Every bit of labs available will be needed to get it the crops. With labor as scarce a it is there is a tendency to exped little too much of the farm boy. Tru he may only be asked to do chor but even chores, in too great qu tity may be most burdensome to small boy with a boy's love of play

away from Inte R Blas What f year? The problem we such stand potash, ac oda, we c ber of bra

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"Dick" onto at the guarding i Mr. Wo vertising n keeping m York City. sibly done

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tising in his disputed tru the "sterlin ries the imp genuine. Every ad zine require

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am the truth nothing but Advertisin erage paper cause it is no thinks that th 100% of th every advert cheese er to will ulting

be-desired po That such alded by the here, even in with Farm an er may feel a ing an article cause of seei will buy it b safeguarding terests.

There's a g very thing. facturers and to see it, and sons why-in rate—they adv Dairy, and it in this farm ar "A Paper Fa away from the old farm Intelligible Branding of Fertilizers B. Blanchard, Hants Co., N. S.

Let us remember that a boy is a

boy and be moderate in our demands on his time and strength. Inconsid-

AD. TALK

LXXVII. "Dick" Waldo last week in Tor-

onto at the Ad. Club, told of "Safe-guarding the Public."

Mr. Waldo, you know, is the ad-

vertising manager on Good House-

keeping magazine printed in New

York City. This magazine has pos-

sibly done more than any one or a dozen others to further the cause of

truth and absolute reliability in ad-

Not unlike Farm and Dairy, Mr.

Waldo has worked on the belief that

"service rendered need never be unrewarded." He has been giving

the advertising patrons and the read-

ers of Good Housekeeping maga-

zine an unusual class of hyper-qual-

ity service. Through this service rendered, his magazine has come, even as Farm and Dairy is now

coming, into its great and just re-

ries the impression of the absolutely

Every ad. to get into his magazine requires the "hall-mark,"—I

His idea was to make the advertising in his magazine stand for undisputed truth and quality just as the "sterling" stamp on silver car-

vertising

genuine

. 1913

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OY

Oys wer w's tes When asp the hat,

f play

am the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Advertising ordinarily in the average paper costs too much be-cause it is not believed. Mr. Waldo

be-desired possibility.

thinks that the day is coming when 100% of the people will believe every advertisement in every pubcheese er to protect his own interwill ultimately proceed to make

That such a day is coming is heralded by the day, which now is here, even in Canada in connection with Farm and Dairy, when a buyer may feel absolutely safe in buying an article or merchandise because of seeing it advertised-and will buy it because of advertising safeguarding his-the buyer's in-

There's a great big point in that very thing. A great many manu-facturers and advertisers have come to see it, and that is one of the reasons why-in spite of a little higher rate—they advertise in Farm and Dairy, and it pays them well to be in this farm and dairy paper,-"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

the market, the problem becomes

the market, the problem becomes more complex.

The Government analyses of these mixed fertilizers are of little aid to the average farmer—they might as well be written in Greek. The total erate demands on the boy's strength mixed fertilisers are of little attempted to the average farmer—they might as well be written in Greek. The total amount of available nitrogen, phoric acid and potash is given but we have no idea of the form in which these elements occur. Two brands of mixed fertilizers may contain the same amount of nitrogen but in one of the control have driven many a young fellow B. Blanchard, Hants Co., N. S. What fertilizors shall I buy this year? This is often a perplexing problem with some of us. In buying such standard products as nurriate of potash, acid photsphate or nitrate of sods, we can make very little mistake. But in choosing from the large number of brands of mixed fertilizors on ber of brands of mixed fertilizors on

THE first and greatest problem for each country is to enable the people to make the best around the people to the

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substitute the muriate because it is

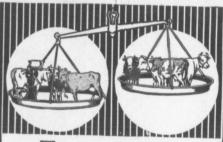
substitute the muriate because it is cheaps, the the government should oblige fertilizer manufacturers to give, in settling fertilizer of the amount of available fertilizer constituents, the percentage of each constituents, the percentage of each so the mixture. For example—nitrate of soda, 5 per cent.; blood meal, 10 per cent.; basic slag, 30 per cent.; unuitate of potable, 25 per cent. Such a guide would be of untold value to the farmer and incidentally it would benefit the manufacturer as well. Not a few farmers have given up the use of the farmer and until the contraction of the manufacturer as well. nt the manufacturer as well. Not a few farmers have given up the use of fertilizers because they have used some brand for a purpose to which it was not suited and have gotten poor

was not suited and nave gotten poor results.

Fortilizer manufacturers employ chemical experts who know how to mix various compounds to give the best results. The farmer might not know that in mixing sulphite of ammonia and basic slag the excess of lime in the slag would liberate : une of the nitrogen in the ammonia, deachanical mixers give a more uniform mixture than can be obtained mixing. Manufacturers of fortilizers can also make use of materials, such as tankage, which are casily available to the farmer. For these reasons mixed fertilizers can also materials can also make use of materials. mixed fertilizers can sometimes be renmended.

If we farmers knew exactly what these mixed fertilizers contain, we would put more confidence in them. We would understand better how to use them and would use more of them.

Actually it requires more energy to Actually it requires more energy to digest wheat straw in the stomach of the horse than its food value amounts to. The only occasion in which we would feed wheat straw is to an idle horse and in connection with a good grain ration. Its value would be sim-ply as a filler.



Three cows and a CREAM SEPARATOR

will make more money than four cows with gravity setting

Thousands upon thousands of cow owners have already proved this statement; any experienced dairyman will verify it for you. With such a big saving it is hard to understand why any cow owner should try to get along without a De Laval Cream Separator.

owher should try to get along without a be Lavai Gream Separator. If you are selling cream or making butter, and have no separator, or else an inferior machine, we know if we could put a De Lavai on your place we would be doing you a personal favor. If you haven't a separator don't make the mistake of starting with a "cheap" or inferior machine. When you do buy a separator—as sooner or later you surely will—be sure to get the best the De Laval.

Remember, you can't make money by trying to save money in the purchase price of a cream separator. A De Laval costs only a little more than the cheapest and will save you twice as much and last five to ten times as long as other separators.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

CREAM

CREAM

Toronto

Sweet or Sour

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

We will operate the year around.

References Bank of Montreal.

THE BOWES COMPANY, Limited 74-76 Front Street E.

Natco Everlasting Silo

need no insurance-because it is permanent. It cannot burn; will not blow over; lasts a lifetime

Built of Hollow Vitrified Clay Blocks 15 The most leading material known. Blocks are air tight and moisture proof. They are glased and keep slings sweet and palatable. No hoops to tighten; no staves to point. See seeds or shrinks. Attractive in appearance—a silo that will improve the looks of your farm.

Any Mason Can Build a Natco Everlasting Silo Once up — it will last a lifetime without needing repairs.



Ideal Green Feed Silos Creamery Department From which it realized an average net profit of \$10.75 a hog for the season. Are Sweeping The Silo Field Butter makers are invited to send A creamery in lowa fed 300 hogs on butternilk and middling. Area Sweeping The Silo Field Butter makers are invited to send A creamery in lowa fed 300 hogs on butternilk and middling. Area sweeping to the season.

Last year we sold more than twice as many Silos as ever before, and during the first three months of 1913 we have more than doubled the sales for the same period in 1912

This shows conclusively that Canadian dairymen are coming to realize the advantages of the Silo and to appreciate just how much better the IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO is than any other make.

Here are some of the points of superiority which make these Silos so popular: Material: Canadian Spruce especially se-

lected for our own use.

All lumber is saturated with a solution which prevents rot and decay and reduces the tendency of the staves to swell or shrink and adds two to three times to the life of

Hooped with heavy round iron hoops every 30 inches apart.

Only maileable iron lugs are used.

All doors on the Ideal Green Feed Silos are self-sealing. Doors are only 6 inches apart, can be removed instantly, and

are always air-tight. The roof is self-supporting; built without rafters.

Silo can be filled clear to the top through the dormer window. All sizes furnished.

Write for our Big New Silo Book To-day

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Lt

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVED



We Give a Free Trial

of the Domo Cream Separator. Think of it. We send this high grade, easy-turning machine on approval, freight prepaid, to test at our expense. We take all the risk. Prices, from \$1500 and upwards, about half what you pay for others, and you can be the judge of its mark.

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

DOMO SEPARATOR CO.

BRIGHTON, Ont. ST. HYACINTHE, Que

How about seeing your friends and neighbors now and getting them to subscribe to Farm and Dairy.

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

In the Ice House By Jas. Sorensen.

Now is the time to watch the ice in Now is the time to watch the ice in the icehouse, and see that the saw dust is packed around the sides, also keep eight or ten inches of saw dust on top of the ice. When the icehouse is filled, the saw dust is usually packis filled, the saw dust is usually packed around the ice as well as possible, but if it is damp, it is generally frozen into lumps, which makes it impossible to pack it in tight around the ice and, as soon as the weather gets warmer in the spring, the lumps of saw dust thaw out and sink down, and saw dust thaw out and sink down, and it is then necessary to pack it again. If this is not done, there will be a chance for the air to work into the pile of ice which, if allowed to continue for any length of time, may cause a heavy loss of ice.

A good method is to go into the A good method is to go into the icehouse every day at this time of the year, and go around the outside with a piece of board, packing the saw dust down. This will only require a very little time and labor, and may save you from running short of ice next summer and if you hand if you hand. you from running anort of ice next summer and, if you have ever tried to make butter in hot weather with-out ice, you will know what it means. If you have never had this experience, from pleasant, and, besides making a lot of work for the butter, as it is far of work for the buttermaker, it be the cause of heavy losses to the creamery.—Dairy Record.

Hog Feeding as a Side Line

The general run of creameries make no positive effort to utilize the by-produces, such as the skim milk and buttermilk. Some charge their pa-Some charge their patrons a few cents a can; others allow it to be carried through a drain pipe to the nearest and most convenient ravine or depression in the field. Some creameries, however, are making profitable use of the buttermilk by feeding it to hogs. The value of buttermilk as a food for hogs has long been known to practical feeders.

The value of buttermilk for this purpose depends largely on the price of pose depends largely on the price of pork, so that the present high prices give the buttermilk a relatively high value as a hog feed. The following creameries found it profitable to feed buttermilk to hogs:

buttermilk, corn and pasture and reports an average net profit of \$5.38 a hog

A Kansas creamery reports feeding 78 hogs on buttermilk and corn, with

78 nogs on buttermilk and corn, with an average profit of \$2.59.

In Oklahoma one creamery fed buttermilk and shorts to 170 hogs and reports a net profit of \$7.32 a head.

A Pennsylvania creamery reports feeding buttermilk, middlings and shorts to 30 hogs, with an average profit of \$6.60 a head.

A Washington creamery fed 69 hogs on buttermilk, shorts and bran, with a profit of \$5.26 a head.

The above amounts include the cost The above amounts include the cost of labor in caring for the hogs and the value of the böttermilk fed for the season. It is, however, doubtful if there is any extra expense to the recreamery for labor, as this work is usually done by the regular force and probably all the profit can be allowed on the value of the buttermilk fed.— Conn. Farmer.

Operating Creamery Machinery

This one part of creamery work is very often carried on at a great exvery often carried on at a great ex-pense to the creamery, because a great many operators lack proper training and skill to operate the ma-chinery as it should be. It is not an uncommon sight to go into the store-or backyard of creameries and house or backyard of creameries and see valuable machinery set aside, long before it is worn out. In many long perore it is worn out. In many cases this is due to a buttermaker who lacked knowledge of operating such machinery, or keeping it in repair. Churns are often worn out where they could be used for years, if proper attention had been given them proper attention had been given them in due season. Any piece of machinery not properly taken cand will wear out long before it should. A buttermaker should be able to keep all boxes babbitted and shafts in line, bolts rightened and frictions properly adjusted as a so prevent wear.

perly adjusted so as to prevent wear. He should also possess mechanical skill to keep the engine and boiler in proper condition.

PACKING A STEAM CHEST

A very good way to pack a steam chest where there is trouble with the packing blowing out, is to take a grain sack and cut your packing out to fit the steam chest cover or plate. Then take a wire door screen and cut it the same size as the sack pack-ing, and lay this packing on the steam chest plate with the screen on ateam chest plate with the screen on top of the sack packing. Use string to tie through holes where botts go. This will keep the packing in place while you are putting the cower or plate on the chest. A softs the in packing should be used for one we boy plate on the chest. A sorts wellplate on the chest. A sorts wellpacking should be used for y's we boy'
and pistons, especially on old cooy,
and pistons, especially on old cooy,
as othat it will give and "seat" off
on the worn paris. This will make a
perfect fit, and stop the leakage.
Hemp packing is not good for such
places, and should not be used, as it
will become burnt and hard, and will
wear piston and valve stems, this
causing them to leak. A cross grainesgratech packing will insure the
garacte strong the plugs in case a
flue should spring a define the
run. These plugs, in case of
flue should spring a define the
run. These plugs, in case of
the flue with a sledge on heavy hammer. A general overhauling of mach-

mer. A general overhauling of machiners should be kept up, at least one a week, for only when machiners kept up in proper shape will it run longest, and wear best. The machinery that has been neglected and in consequence has to be replaced is very costly to the creamery.—Butter, Chesse and Egg Journal. A general overhauling of mach-

The Cana up to their ially the Q these latter are badly n has been he to excessive excuse for t made high I goods; mor warranted. season prices ed. Canad lead in popu care should maintain the We look fo

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A man who and make up ly that his penough for be be put out o as long as the chance for in eral quality o cheesemakers. trons less net receives a hall cheese.—Dairy

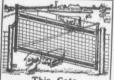
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It will be no cussion at the been on Europ the close of th . Simon, of and Industrial ca, astonished America alread operation a sy on the Reiffeis are formed in there are 25 fa sonal characte basis on which and through t banks lanc'less

on manless lan "What," said cooperative cree men when it do less ones?" T Simon represent

Ending Your Gate Troubles



This Gate

Is made of tubular steel of large diameter—far superior to gas pipe or tee or angle iron; and of heavy wire mesh fabric. Will last a life time. Can be raised as shown, by simple adjustment. Clay Gates are wonderfully light and strong, and always swing true.

S'NT the kind of Gate all good Farmers want as follows: A Gate (1) that won't sag, break, bend, burn, blow down or rot; (3) that can be raised (as shown to bet small cotok through, yet keep hack lestockers are took of the control of the state of the cotok property of the cotok brooky earths, (6) that will leat a life time; (6) that will leat a life time; (6) that is guaranteed.

Steel Gates

meet all the above requirements. This is why the leading stockmen, with mance by an exception, have Clay Gatse on their farms. This is why farmers who cance have the Experimental Para delighted with them. The O. A.C. has them: so tawa, and the Macdonald College tawa, and the Macdonald College tawa, and the Macdonald College tawa. The College of the

other Gates, they are worth more. 60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

One or a dosen Clay Gates will be sent, freight paid, to any farmer willing to try them. Keep them 60 days without expense or obligation. Send size of opening when writing. Send to-day for illustrated price list.



GUARANTEE every
Clay Gate to be
free from any defree from any defecte whatsoever in material or workmanship. I will replace
free any parts or the
entire Gate giving out
for this reason. for this reason.

B. RALPH STEELE, Masager

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

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Review of Cheese School Reg.

The cheese season is closing under very different season is closing under very different season is closing under very different season is closing under the season season was season s Gardner, Thomas & Co., Bristol, Eng.

Makers are invited to send control.

Makers are invited to send control.

butions to this department, to ask
questions on matters relating to the control of the control of

Review of Cheese Season

New Zealand make is reported large, New Zealand make is reported large, and the same that the same t has been heavy, which seems to point to excessive moisture. There was no excuse for this as the factorymen had made high prices for their early made goods; more than conditions really warranted, and right through the seasen prices had been well maintain-ed. Canadian cheese still have the lead in popular estimation, but more care should be taken if they are to maintain their neatition.

care should be taken if they are maintain their position.

We look for a fairly good demand, for present stecks, though prices must for present stocks, though prices must give way as the new season advances, as for some time, in our opinion, prices have been on too by the prices have been on too by prices to be maintained at about present values of the prices to be Canadian commences to arrive freely.

A man who will buy a cheese factory and make up in the three sees ocheaply that his profits will not not him noncept for board and clothes, should be put out the business. for just as long as the factories are filled with this class of men, there is very little chance in improvement in the general quality of cheese. This class of cheesemakers, as a rule, pay their patrons are profit for their milk than as met profit for their milk than as a fall cent more for making cheese.—Dairy Record. A man who will buy a cheese factory

How Farmers of Europe Secure

How Farmers of Europe Secure Money at Low Rate of Interest (Conclusted from page 10)

It will be about that all of the discussion at the Conferce of a far has been on European method. To sard she can be the close of the last aftering the Conferce of the last aftering the close of America already have in successful operation a system of credit banks on the Reiffeisen plan. These banks are formed in any community where there are 26 farmers or more. Personal character has been the only can which loss have been made had a so which loss have been made had a so which loss have been put on manless land. What, "said Mr. Simon, "could cooperative credit not do for landed cooperative credit not do for landed cooperative credit not do for landed less ones?" The society stat Mr. simon represented has loaned already simon represented has loaned already the contraction of these contractions are considered to the contraction of the contraction of

Cheese Department \$ 1,494,437 to 2,568 farmers. The sciety has loaned money up to 80 at 90 per cent, of the value of the be

\$1,494,437 to 2,568 farmers. The society has loaned money up to 80 and 90 per cent. of the value of the borrower's property, but the loans have been made only for productive purposes. In 1907 the society collected \$100,000 of interest and principal. It was not expected that at this first meeting of the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits and the second of the great problems factoring the great problems fa er of the United States or of Canada as securing cheaper money. But the water of information deduced on the opper of European credit societies will be not over by the delegates to the treaders of agricultural papers represented there, and in time sent of the system will be deduced.—F. F. E. Note.—A cooperative credit bank has been in successful operation among the French farmers in the neighborhood of Pt. Levis, Que., for many years, We will endeavor to secure a description of the methods of operating the bank for a future is

operating the bank for a future is-sue of Farm and Dairy.—Editor.

Items of Interest

Items of Interest

A mc.ting was held on Wednesday morning of this week in Toronto, where representatives of the various dairy associations of Ontario discussed plans for the holding of a Provincial Dairy Show. An editor of Farm and Lity, was in attendance at this meeting, and a full report will appear in excelt in a full report will appear in executions met in Toronto to consider the divisability of holding a National Live Stock Show.

An important part of the poultr-

National Live Stock Show.

An important part of the poultrwork of the Live Stock Branch of the
Department of Agriculture, during
the past year has been the organization of Coeperative Egg Circles.
Ten Circles in all have been organizatied under the auspices of the branch
working to conjunction with the provincial and agricultural college authorities and the Poultry Producers',
Associations of Canada. The preliminary work in connection with a numary work in connection with a num-

orates and the Poultry Producers' Associations of Canada. The preliminary work in connection with a number of the production of the produc

ture at Toronto, requesting copies of these reports.

Commencing April 1st, 1915, the Commencing April 1st, 1915, the commission men, butchers and pack-ers of Toronto Live Stock Exchanges will insist upon an activation of \$2 a head on all horned cattlines of \$2 a head on all horned cattlines of \$2 a head on all horned cattlines of \$2 a head are deuterion of 75 etc. on 1st lambs after October 1st, 1913. Its estimated that cattle with horns cost the packers \$250,000 a zera in bruised beef and packers \$100,000 additional in torn hides.

F. C. Hart, B.S.A., district repre-

beef and packers \$100,000 hourselves. in torn hides. F. C. Hart, B.S.A., district representative of housing beautiful to the county council has recently donated an automobile, calls our attention to the fact that the majority donated an automobile, calls our attention to the fact that the majority donated an automobile, calls of the survival representatives of the survival representative of the survival representativ jority of the rural representatives of the county voted in favor of his getthe county voted in layor of his get-ting the auto, and not against it, as was reported in Farm and Dair and other papers. It is evident that Mr. Hart has made a large place for him-self in the goodwill of the farmers of Waterloo.



VINDSOR DAIRY SALT

Is The Cheapest You Can Use

not alone, because it is the purest and best salt for salting butter. But because it will salt more butter, pound for pound, than any other salt you can use.

The big creameries will tell you this and show you tests to prove it-The Agricultural Colleges de-

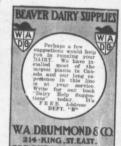
monstrate this every day. Every farmer and dairyman who is getting good prices for butter—is using Windsor Dairy

It is pure-it makes beautiful butter-it works in quickly-and it is the cheapest in the end. Just try it yourself.

WANTED

SECOND HAND CREAM VAT-Must be in good order. Apply to D. D. ALLAN, - Princeton, Ont.

Renew your subscription NOW.



TORONTO - CANADA CREAM WANTED

We pay the highest city prices for cream delivered sweet or sour at any express the prices of the pr

Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd. TORONTO

Cream Wanted We furnish and pay express charges. Drop us a card. For reference— imperial Bank, Ridgeway. — Point Abino Treamery, Ridgeway, Out.



Stock and Poultry Feeds

CRAMPSEY & KELLY Dovercourt Rd. TORONTO, Out

The Best Cheese Vat on Earth



No wood to rot out in a season. Easy to keep clean and sweet. No corners or cracks for milk to lodge in and

ROM the time we first started to manufacture Steel Cheese Vats, we have ever been wide awake to adopt any new feature that would maintain our reputation as Manufacturers of the best Cheese Vat on

Asbestos Lined Steel Cheese Vats

To make our Vats the best heating Vat and the best to hood the heat, that is, to hold the heat longer in the hold the heat that is, to hold the heat longer in the all our sets, and any other vat made, we are now fluing all our sets, which was the hold with the hold water and Steam Proof Athesiaer than with a special water and Steam Proof Athesiaer to the work of the hold water and the holding heat under vat is Twenty times greater than in holding heat under vat is Twenty times greater than an one-conductor of heat is so the holding heat under vat is Twenty times greater than an one-conductor of heat is so the holding heat under vat is Twenty times greater than an one-conductor of heat is so the holding heat under vat is Twenty times greater than an one-conductor of heat is so that the work of the heat the holding heat under vat is Twenty times and heat water than the heat the heat

The taken years of experimenting and research to find just what we needed to fail it sheat retaining more level cheese vat in a place by itself as far as accomplishment; it means a great deal. We are pleased with the solves one of the problems of the past; it means a vat that will be very table to joy to him.

While this new Heat-retaining lining costs us considerable money, we have decided to retain our present prices for this season. Write us for Catalogue and full information.

Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd., St. W. Tweed, Ont.



THE habit of looking on the best side of every event is worth more than a thousand pounds a year.-Tohnson

Rose of Old Harpeth

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS "Copyright, 1912, The Bobbs-Merrill Company" (Continued from last week)

'LL eat both the dinner and supper you have saved when I come back, though it may be late be-I get my telegram. Will you be

back, though it may be late be-fore I get my telegram. Will you be still awake, do you think?"
'I may not be awake, for Stonie got me up so awfully early to help him and Uncle Tucker grease those foolish little turkeys' heads to keep off the dew gaps, but I'll go to sleep on the settee in the hall, and you can just shake me up to give you your

supper."
"I'll do nothing of the kind, you foolish child," answered Everett. "Go to bed and—but a woman can't manage her dreams, can she?"
"Oh. dreams are only little day

to bed and—but a woman can't manage her dreams, can she???

"Oh, dreams are only little day thoughts that get out of the coop, and run around lost in the dark." answered Rose, Mary, with a laugh, answered Rose, Mary, with a laugh, and the state of the plank across the apring stream, and without waiting for his answer he strode down the Road.

And the smile that answered his sally had scarcely fadde off Rose Mary's face when again a shadow fell across the plank and in a moment Mr. Crabtree stood in the doorment Mr. Crabtree stood in the mene Mr. Crabtree stood in the door-way. Across the way the store was deserted and from the chair he drew just outside the door he could see if any shoppers should approach from either direction

either direction.

"Well Miss Rose Mary, I thought as how I'd drop over and see if you had any buttermilk left in that trough you are fattening Mr. Mark at, for the fair in the fall," he said with a twinkle in his merry little blue eyes. And Rose Mary laughed with appreciation at his often repeated little joke as she handed him a tall glassitul of the desired beverage.

"I'm afraid Stonie will get the blue ribbon from over his head if he keeps on drinking so much milk. Did keeps on drinking so much milk. Did you ever see anybody eroo like my you ever see anybody eroo like my

you ever see anybody grow like my boy does?" asked Rose Mary with the most manifest pride in her voice and eyes.

and eyes.
"I never did," answered Mr. Crabtree heartily. "And that jest reminds me to tell you that a letter
come from Todd law the telter come
ge and Grany Satterwite about the
third girl baby borned the
thouse in Colorado City. Looked likely
thouse in Colorado City. Looked likely
they was much disappointed.
they was much disappointed,
thirder give Todd a punch in the ribs
about how fine a boy General Stonewall Jackson have grown to be. I

about how fine a boy General Stone-wall Jackson have grown to be. I never did hold with a woman a-giving away her child, though she couldn't have done the part you do by Stonie by a long sight."

"Oh, what would I have done without Stonie, Mr. Crabtree!" exclaimed Rose Mary with a deep sadness coming into her lovely eyes. "You know how it was!" she added softly,

claiming his sympathy with a little

claiming his sympathy with a little gesture of her hand. "Yes, I do know," answered the storckeeper, his hig heart giving in-stant response to the little cry. "And stant response to the little cry. And on him you've done give a lesson in child raising to the whole of Sweetbriat. They aim't a child on the Road, girl or boy, that aim't being sorter patterned after the General by they mothers, and the way the wo-

Rose Mary's table. "Miss Rose Mary, I wanter show you this Sunday waist I've done made Maw and get you to persuade her some about it for me, but this little white ruffle in the I put this little white runte in the neck and sleeves and a bunch of it down here under her chin, and now down here under her chin, and mow she says I've got to take it right off. Paw's been dead five years, and I've most forgot how he looked. Oughtn't

most forgot how he looked. Oughtn't she let it stay?" if him, it looks lovely," answered "I thin, it looks lovely," answered Rose Mary, eving the waist with en-thusiasm. "I'll come down to see your mother and beg her to let it stay as soon as I get the butter worked. Didn't she look sweet with worked. Didn't she look sweet with that piece of purple lilac I put in her hair the other night? Did she let that stay?"

let that stay?"
"Yes, she did until Mr. Crabtree
noticed it, and then she threw it
away. Wasn't he silly?" asked Louisa Helen with a teasing giggle at
the blushing bachelor.

the blushing bachelor.

"It shure was foolish of me to say one word," he admitted with a laugh, one word," he admitted with a laugh, or But I tell you girls what I'll do if you back Mis' Plunkett into that plum pretty garment with its white tags. I'll go over to Boliver and bring you both two pounds of mixed bring you both two pounds of mixed peppermint and chocolate candy with peppermint and chocolate candy with a ribbon tied around both boxes, and maybe some pretty strings of beads, too. Is it a bargain?" And Rose Mary smiled appreciatively as Lou-

sa Helen gave an eager assent.

At this juncture a team driven

set on him is plumb funny men are set on him is plumb funny. Now, Miss Plunkett there, she's got a little tin bucket jest to hold cakes for nobody but Stonie Jackson, which he distributes to the rest, fair and impartial. I kinder wisht Mis' Plunkett would be a little more free with —with—". And the infatuated old bachelor laughed sheepishly at Rose Mary across her butter-bowl.

"When a woman baket little crise."

Mary across her butter-bowl.

"When a woman bakes little crisp
cakes of affection in her heart, and
the man she wants to have ask her
for them don't, what must si don't
asked Rose Mary with a little laugh
that nevertheless held a slight note
of meaning hanging to it. of genuine inquiry in it.

"Just raise the cover of the buc-ket and let him get a whiff," an-swered Mr. Crabtree, shaking with amusement. "'Tain't no use to swered Mr. Crabtree, shaking with amusement. "Tain' is no use to offer a man no kind of young lolly-pop when he have got his mouth fix-ed on a nice old-fashioned pound-cake woman,' he added in a rueful tone of voice as he and Rose Mary both laughed over the trying plight in which he found his misguided love affairs. "There comes that curly apple puff now. Howdy, Louisa (rielen; come across the plank and I'll give you this chair if I have to." "I'd don't wanter make won creak

"I don't wanter make you creak your joints," answered Louisa Helen with a pert little toss of her curly head as she passed him and stood by

down the Road had stopped in front down the Road and stopped in Front of the store, and from under the wide straw hat young Bob Nickols' eager eyes lighted on Louisa Helen's white sunbonnet which was being white sunbonnet which was being flirted partly in and partly out of the milk-house door. As he threw down the reins he gave a low, sweet quail whistle, and Louisa Helen's re-sponse was given in one liquid note of

"Lands alive, it woulder dinking harm tea to try to whistle a woman down in my day, but now they come a-running." remarked Mr. a woman down in my day, but now they come a-running," remarked Mr. Crabtree to Rose Mary, as he pre-pared to take his departure in the wake of the pink petticoats that had

wake of the pink petricoats that had hurried across the street.

Then for another hour Rose Mary worked alone in the milk-house, hum-ming a happy little tune to herself as she pounded and patted and mould-call waw. Every now and then she ed away. Every now and then she would glance down Providence Road would glance down. Providence. Road toward Boliver, far away around the bend, and when at last she saw old Gray and her rider turn behind the hill she began to straighten things preparatory to a return to the Briars. In the world-old, drama of creation which is being lever enacted anew in the heart of a woman, it is well that the order of evolution is reversed and only after the bringing together and after the bringing together and marshaling of forces unsuspected even

by herself comes the command for light on the darkness of the situation. Rose Mary was as yet in the dusk of the night which waited for the voice of God on the waters, and there was yet to come the dawn of her first day.

And in the semi-mist of the dream she finally ascended the hill toward the Briars with a bucket in one hand and a sunbonnet swinging in the and a sunbonnet swinging in the other. But coming down the trail she met one of the little tragedies of life in the person of Stonewall Jackson, in the person of Stonewall Jackson, who was drugging dejectedly across the yard from the direction of the back door with Mrs. Sniffer and all five little dogs trailing in his wake. And as if in sympathy with his mood, the frisky little puppies were waddling along decorously while Sniffer poked her nose affectionately into the little brown hand which was hanging without its must launty swim, ing without its usual jaunty swing glance and sank down under one of the tall lilac bushes and looked up with adoring eyes as Stonie came and took a spread-legged stand before ber

"What's the matter, honey-sweet?" she asked quickly.

"Rose Mamie, it's a lie that I don't know whether I told or not. It's so curious that I don't hardly think God knows what I did," and the General's face was set and white with his dis-

"Tell me, Stonie, maybe I can help you decide," said Rose Mary with

quick sympathy.

"It was one of them foolish turkey "It was one of them foolish turkey hens and Tobe sat down on her and a whole nest of most hatched little turkeys. Didn't nobody know she turkeys. Didn't nobody know she turkeys. Didn't nobody know sne was a-setting in the old wagon but Aunt Amandy, and we was a-climbing into it for a boat on the stormy sea, we was playing like. It was mighty bad on Tobe's pants, too, for he bustbad on Tobe's pants, too, for he bust-ed all the eggs. Looks like he just always finds some kind of sme! and falls in it. I know Mis' Poteet'll be mad at him. And then in a little while here come Aunt Amandy to feed the old turkey, and she 'most cried when she found things so bad and the company of the c all around everywhere. We had run-ned behind the corn-crib, but when I law her begin to kinder cry I comed out. Then she asked me did I break up her nest she was a-saving to sur-prise Uncle Tucker with and I told her no ma'am I didn't—but I didn't tell her I was with Tobe climbing intell her I was with Tobe climbing in-to the wagon, and it only happened he slid down first on the top of the old turkey. It don't shink like to me it was a lie, but it /eels like one right here," and Stonie laid his hand on the pit of his little stomach, which was not far away from the seat of his pain if the modern usage assigned the solar-plexus be correct.

"And did Tobe stay still behind the And did roos say sell beautiful corn-orth and not come out to tel. Aunt Amandy he was sorry he had ruined her turkey nest?" asked Rose Mary, bent on getting all the facts before offering judgment.

"Yes'm, he did, and now he's mighty sorry, 'cause Tobe loves Aunt Amandy as well as being skeered of the devil. He says if it was Aunt Viney he'd rather the devil would get which he araber the devil would get him right now than tell her, but if you'll come lend him some of my britches he will come in and tell Aunt Amandy about it. He's tooken his off and he has to stay in the corn-crib until I get something for him to put

"Of course I'll come get some trousers for Tobe and a clean shirt, too, and I know Aunt Amanda will be glad and I know Aunt Amanda will be glad to forgive him. Tobe is always so nice to her and she'll be sorry he's corry, and then it will be all right won't it?" And thus with a woman's usual shrinking from meeting the question ethical. Rose Mary sough!

(Continued on page 20)

May 1 1 Disciplin

Pearle II No one can te cipline in the ho woman will hav accomplishing th it is more sure, it is more phere than of ar To illustrate: the h household smoothly and the for each task, to variably good. on those trement on those tremend they are "just as can be." Perhap ceived word that to stay over Su the whole house all the baking is some of the ironi other things too tion

Take a day like women have then warrant the hab warrant the bah streak and fail to ly, while the older to be seized wit spasm of activity It's just the sor Junior to take a teasing the cat, over the floor and out of the book co the mother's excit ness react upon th But what can



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Discipline in the Home

Pearle White McGowan.

No one can tell how to preserve discipline in the home of another. Each woman will have her own method of woman will have her own method or accomplishing this. But one thing is sure, it is more a matter of atmossure, it is more a matter of atmosphere than of any set mode or system. To illustrate: On those days when the house house the household machinery runs smoothly and there is plenty of time for each task, the youngsters are increased to be a few of the control of phere than of any set mode or system.
To illustrate: On those days when other things too numerous to men-

Take a day like this, I say, and all women have them sometimes, and I'll warrant the baby'll have a fidgety warrant the baby'll have a folgety atreak and fail to take his nap properly atreak and fail to take a flendish delight in take and the total ference in the world on such a day whether a woman says to her children a a big lot of work to do do-day. I wonder who's going to help a few line had, then expect those the first get one's od-day. I wonder who's going to help a few line had, then expect the best few lin had, th warrant the baby'll have a fidgety streak and fail to take his nap property, while the older youngsters are sure to be seized with an overwhelming spanm of activity and contrariness. It's just the sort of day for John Junior to take a fiendish delight in teaming the cat, or to cut paper all towards the cat, or to cut paper all over the floor and pull all the books over the floor and pull all the books as the deep cut of the book case to build a house out of the book case to build a house out of the start and wars as these does.

Those busy days will come. There is only one thing to do, and that is to only one thing to do, and that is to first get a firm grip upon one's self, remembering always that family dis-cipline begins with the mother's con-trol of herself. One must face such

may be assigned little tasks to do. If to see whether you will keep them or too much is not required it heightens not.

a child's self respect immensely to feel And then again, don't make rules.

remembering always that family discipline begins with the mother's control of herself. One must face such trials cooly and ourngeously, with as much of calmness as can be mustered, define it, that they have been pushed remembering often that only one thing can be done at a time anyhow, and thus not try to load everything upon one's aboulders at once.

Again the wise woman will not talk

1100W kindness brightens and beautifies the home. As the gentle breezes, the warm showers, the sunshine of the springtime all call forth vegetable life and fruitfulness in nature, so kindness brightens, beautifies, and enriches the home life, filling it wirh the aweetest peace and joy, memories that are more precious than the contents of an alabaster box

And then again, don't make rules. And then again, don't make rutes. They bind one to take notice, and hinder in ruling wisely and adjusting different situations as they arise.—Farmers' Review.

... Some Helpful Laundry Hints

Saturate grass stains thoroughly with kerosene, then put in the wash.

Soak ink stains in sour milk. If a dark stain remains, rinse in a weak solution of chloride of lime.

Wash iodine stains with alcohol, then rinse with soapy water.

Soak iron rust stains thoroughly with lemon juice, sprinkle with salt and bleach for several hours in the

Hot water and soap generally re-

Het water and soap generally remove greass spote, wheel grease or tar Soften pitch, wheel grease or tar Soften pitch, wheel grease or tar tar tar the great of all the loose surface. Scrape off all the loose surface dirt with a knife, sponge clean with turpentine and rub gently until dry. Soak mildew in a weak solution of Soak mildew in a weak solution of Soak mildew in the for several hours and with cold water and soap. To renove score stains, wet the

wash with cold water and soap.

To remove scored stains, wet the scorehed place, rub with soap and bleach in the sun.

Wash chocolate and cocoa stains with soap in tepid water.

To remove fruit stains, siretch the fabric over the mouth of a basin and

pour boiling water on the stain.



Note the Color of your flour-And the Bread it makes for you. Delicately creamy is FIVE ROSES flour. Because it is not bleached, don't you

Clear-Immaculate Desirable

pure Manitoba wheat flour-FIVE ROSES

And the healthy sun-ripened spring wheat berries are naturally of a golden glow. And the meaty heart of the polished kernels is creamy.

Milled from this cream, FIVE ROSES is delicately "creamy,"

The only natural flour from Manitoba's prime wheat. Which gets whiter and whiter as you knead it.

And your broad is most appetizing, unusually attractive in appearance. Looks good.

And is good.

Bake this purest unbleached flows,

Not Bleached



Not Blended

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ways that cause illness more or eless strious.

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did."

In plain justice to yourself learn more about this simple and remarkable treatment. Write today to Charles A. Tyrrel. M.D., Room 674-5, 230 College St., Toronto, Ont., and he will lend you free his book, entitled. "Why Man of Today is Only 50 Fer Cont. Efficient."

DRILLING Activities of Women's Institutes den in front of the house.

Activities of Women's institute Arrangements have been completed by the Ontario Department of Agriculture to send lecturers to 750 meetings on behalf of the Women's Institutes between the latter part of May and early July. A staff of over 30 speakors has been engaged and will cover a great variety of subjects will cover a great variety of subjects of interest to the homemakers of the Province. Doctors, nurses, domestic science graduates, dairy specialists, instructors in sewing and successful practical women who have had no in-stitutional training, but are well qualified through years of experience, will act as lecturers. In order that the lecturers may have the advantage will act as lecturers. In order that the lecturers may have the advantage the lecturers may have the advantage of uniform instruction in organiza-tion and methods of work, and hear addresses upon public health, school work, child welfare, social service, etc., a special conference of workers will be held in Toronto on April 29th and 30th

The institutes continue to do effective work, in so far as instruction of the members are concerned, in food of the memoers are concerned, in food values, household management, home decoration, beautifying of home grounds, health problems, etc.; and are, from year to year, devoting a little more attention to matters of a purely community nature, such as civic improvement, establishment of equipment of rest rooms. social features, etc.

. . . The Backyard Garden

By Eben E. Rexford

I want to urge every woman who loves flowers to have a little garden loves flowers to have a little garden at the back door, where abe can enjoy it every time she gets leisure enough to go to the door, or whenever she takes a look doorward, for that matter. It isn't living up to one's privileges to plant flowers in the front-yard to be seen by the passerby, while the kitchen is left without any attraction much as they can figure. tion, such as they can furnish.

I believe in making home pleasant for the people who live in it, rather than for those who are not part of it. And I believe that the housewife who gets tired with her housewifely duties gets tired with her housewifely duties will find rest, as well as pleasure, in a look at the flowers she grows for her own enjoyment. They will give all the more pleasure because they are all her own. They will lighten labor by their otherfulness and beauty, and their cheerfulness and beauty, and their cheerfulness and beauty, and their cheerfulness and beauty and paralons fare it little, become com-panions fare the little and the will learn many things that are for the property of from persons or from books. ed from persons or from books.

FINER FLOWERS AND MORE

A backyard garden will almost in-A backyard garden will almost in-variably give more pleasure than one in any other part of the home grounds, because the probabilities are that it will get better care, and the result will be finer flowers and more of them. It will be an easy matter to give them a little extra attention, without having to take much trouble to do it. A dash of water, now and then, a few weeds pulled in the leisure moment that comes many times durmoment that comes many times dur-ing the day—these are the things that count, and the flowers that get them are the superior of the garden in which they grow, by making a brave effort to do their best, just to show how much they appreciate the attention given them.

attention given them.

The chances are that the housewife would be too tired to make a trip to the front yard garden (misses, but the front yard garden (misses, but the fore to the front to the fore to the fore may be fore to the fore growing there after work is over. But the backyard garden can be enjoyed all day long, and that's the kind of a garden to have. Grow the good old-fashioned flowers in it, and I venture the prediction that you won't care very much about the show gar-

I would especially the kitchen doors and vines about the kitchen doors and vines about the boys to make a state to form a I would especially urge the use of nes about the kitchen doors and windows. Coax the boys to make a frame of lath, or sticks, to form a canopy over the door and window, canopy over the door and window, supported by strips of wood running up from the door or window frame, after the fashion of a brace. Train the plants up on strings until the vertable plants up on strings until the visual the plants up on strings until the visual to the plants up on strings until the visual to the plants up on strings until the visual to the plants up on the plants up on the visual to the visual visual to the visual to visual to the visual reached the framework of the canony, and before you know it you will have and before you know it you will have the prettiest awning imaginable that will furnish all the shade you want, and at the same time make your outlook beautiful. Especially your outlook beautiful. Especially will this be the case where the more and the same will this be the case where the more and ing glory is used, as this will be a flower show in itself every morning. Farm and Home.

. . . Arranging the Kitchen

No part of our home is more impor No part of our home is more impor-tant than the kitchen, whether we co-cupy it ourselves or relegate it to a maid. It does not do to imagine when furnishing that "any old thing" is good enough for kitchen use. Fade oileloth and soiled rag carpets should ont be seen in a part of the house that from the hygienic point of vier should be all freshness and brightshould be all freshless and origin-ness. Our kitchens should be kep scrupulously clean, and they must be furnished with this end in view.

No unnecessary articles should be there to get in the way of the occapants. The walls should be ninted or if there is paper it should be light and easily washed, and the floor ought to be covered with light inlaid line leum. Inlaid floor covering cests is well. eum. Inlaid floor covering costs in the beginning more, but it is the only satis one to wear, and it has be factory one to wear, and it has been found that light colors are really more economical than dark. A bright table cover and a basket chair are detail of kitchen furnishing that will be much appreciated by the occupants.

转色色色色色色色色色色色色色色色色色色色色 THE COOK'S CORNER

Recipes for publication are quested. Inquiries regarding co-ing, recipes,etc., gladly answered on request, to the Household Edit Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, On *************

Tapioca Ices .- Soak one cup tapio overnight. In the morning put if over the fire and when boiling hot at one-half oup sugar and boil till clea Then pour it over one pint drains fruit, stir well, and pour into a most Serve with whipped cream.

Maple Molasses Pie.-To one beate egg and one tablespoon butter, ac egg and one tablespoon butter, as one-half pt. cream, and one tablespoe flour rubbed smooth in some of the cream. Put all this in a pint cu, and fill with maple molasses. But together and pour into a rich crus Bake same as custard pio. Ice, if & airea!

Pudding Sauce.—Mix together in tablespoons each of butter, flour as sugar. Add enough boiling water wake a thick paste. Beat well as thin with boiling water until his thin with boiling water until his thin starch. Boil well for 10 minute add more awar to take and fine add more sugar to taste and flav with vanilla, lemon or grated nutme Serve hot with any steamed puddia

Date Pudding.—Mix together a egg, one cup of sour milk, one cup white flour, pinch of salt, one cup molasses, one cup of stoned dates at then add enough graham flour is make a stiff dough with one-half is spoon of soda (scant) dissolved in little cold water. Mix well and ster three hours. Serve with hot sauce

Recesectes GRAN Massassassas

Interest Show

Mr. James N Toronto in the berg of Apple tend the meetin of Hydro-Electr The delegat counties on Lake and they were many years Hyd within the grasp farmer who wou

Mr. Buchanan Mr. Buchanan Elgin, was press the meeting of on Friday night, some of the men mens of apple tretion. At the pr Robinson gave at on "David Living Character," after sugar social was new members went new members wer mysteries of the The following c

Thomas Times

An interesting of Forest Rose Gran by J. C. Orr, of T. the wonderful of the wonderful valuable forage pl made a success of of the very best which is greedily e of animal and fow stock farm. He coming too fat to attle doing exceptet of alfalfa. choice of hom hardy variety, the a e following seaso ods of harvesting, An interesting ose present, who e culture of this during the evening. had been winter-kill

everence of THE only men tions are the r to their women, true true and loyal and r old age. - Elbert Hu moneron

ing to try again. rening was well spe to of thanks was t his lecture.

Elgin county grailling to give granges due credit for th e doing, but when the Elgin County ose likenesses app sex county, it is lgin county people uch a mistake occur airy, April 17. On s a group photogra the recently organi Grange, not Essex makes the editor in istakes such as this

I read Farm and D nd especially enjoy artment.—Mrs. G. aute, Que



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********* **GRANGE NOTES**

weeseeseeseeseeseese Interest Shown in Hydro Power

Mr. Bushanan. Ranssantative of

Mr. Buchanan, Representative of Eigin, was present by invitation at the meeting of Middlemarch Grange and Friday night, speaking on insects on Friday night, speaking on insects of the members bringing specimens of the members bringing specimens for the properties of the members bringing of the members of the work of the members of the work of the members were invited into the mysteries of the order.

mysteries of the order.

The following elipping is from the St. Thomas Times:

An interesting meeting was held at Forest Rose Grange recently. The subject, "Alfalfa," was ably handled by J. O. Orr, of Talbotville, who told at the wonderful properties of this was ably the subject, "Alfalfa," was ably handled by J. O. Orr, of Talbotville, who told at the wonderful properties of this was able to the worder of growing alfalfa, and has had so or growing alfalfa, and of the very best of the worder of

envered in Mr. Orr's address.

a interesting discussion among those present, who had experience in the culture of this clover, took place during the evening. Some had found that most of their last year's seeding had been winter-killed, but they were

accommon accounts THE only men who build institutions are the men who are true to their women, true to their children. true and loyal and reverential toward old age. - Elbert Hubbard.

accommon property oing to try again. Altogether the vening was well spent, and a hearty ote of thanks was tendered Mr. Orr or his lecture.

Elgin county grangers are quite illing to give grangers of other coun-es due credit for the good work but see due-weight for the good work they to doing how then it comes to pubshing a proper proper to doing how they are doing to the members of the Elgin Course of Grange and stating underneath it has been come from seek county, it is a superfect that the people have likenesses a para come from seek county, it is a superfect to the anistake occurred in Farm and the hairy, April 17. On the front cover as a group photograph of the officers of the recently organized Elgin County Grange, not Essex as there stated thanks the editor feel like employing a first-class kicking machine when istakes such as this occur. istakes such as this occur.

I read Farm and Dairy every week nd especially enjoy the Poultry De-artment.—Mrs. G. Stamiforth, Laaute, Que.

Care of Lamps

A manufacturer of lamps has the following to say in regard to their

The reason lamps smell and give the reason lamps smell and give poor light is because they are not kept clean, or because the wick is poor or clogged by having been used too long or else the chimney is

wrong.

"A lamp should be cleaned trimmed, and filled daily. Trim by rubbing the char off the wick. This leaves it even. Wick should never be cut, because it is impossible to do it evenly. Keep the tiny holes in the floor of the burner clear for

draught.

"Lamps should never be quite full,

"Lamps should never be quite full, "Lamps should never be quite full, because the oil expands with heat, and if there is no escape then an explosion is liable to take place.

and a second second

INY man and every man who talks out of his heart, and talks about the things he has done and that he knows, is always eloquent, always effective, always convincining. El bert Hubbard.

"Boil the burner in strong soda water once a month and empty the fount whenever any sediment ap-

pears.
"Light a lamp with the wick turned low. Gas is very quickly generated
if the wick is turned high at once, and
there is, too, more danger of the
chimney breaking.

. . . About Washing Bed Clothes

Mrs. W. C. Palmer.
To wash blankets, quilts and com-To wash blankets, quilts and com-ferters, choose a warm sunny day so that they will dry as quickly as possi-ble. Use soft water if it can be ob-

ble. Use soft water if it can be obtained.

Woollen blankets should be washed in luke warm water, never in hot or cold water as it shrinks them. Use a good white soap or some reliable woollen soap. Put the blankets to soak for 15 minutes in warm water, soaping the blanket as it is put in the tub, putting on a little extra soap where the blanket is most soiled. After allewing to soak, work the blanket out of the sould be some soiled and the sould be soiled. After allewing to soak, work the blanket out of the sould be sou missed. Rinse a second time, wring-ing the blanket as free from water as possible blanket as free from water as possible blanke well befere hanging up to dry blanke well befere hanging put of the property of the property of and pin with of the prevent the corner from whipping out. When dry they be fluffy and soft, ready to fold away for another winter. Another way is the stretcher, putting them on double.

putting them on double.

Never rinse comforters in cold

Never rinse comforters in cold

autor as it tends to harden the cot
value of a sit tends to harden the cot
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the washing machine. After the com
forter, are dry, roll and beat with a

smooth round stick. This will loseen

up the cotton and make the comfort
ers more fluiffy.

up the cotton and make the composition of fuffy.

Wash quilts the same as the construction of the color forters except that where the colors will not run they should be scaled to make them more clear and fresh.

Farm and Dairy is certainly a paper brim full of useful information for farmers and agriculturists.—George Yeo, Oxford Co., Ont.

Buy from the **Factory**

Here's a chance for you to buy your range from the factory and save 30%—to buy it on easy terms and to get

the very range you would choose, even if you had to pay the retail price.

Our free book shows you exactly what the range is like. It describes each point clearly, and we guarantee our range to be just as represented.

You might as well save the retail profit. Mail the coupon to-day.



Steel Range Mfg. Co., Limited, Oshawa. Please send Book.



Situations Wanted

Experienced Farm Hands and Married Couples require positions. Send for particulars with stamped addressed en-velope for quick reply:

FARM EMPLOYMENT AGENCY 140 Victoria Street, TORONTO

Capable Old Country Domestics

Parties arriving April 21st and 28th, and weekly after APPLY AT ONCE

The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal and 47 Pembroke St., - Toronto

Stewart No. 9 Ball Shearing Machine \$1575 CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO. 222 Ontario St.



Send us \$1.00 Receive by return mai! two dresses for little girls, age 1 to 8; age 10 and 12, 75c each; from plain colored cashmerette. In red, oream and navy; beautiful-ly made, just as pictured. Add 15c for poetage.

STANDARD GARMENT CO., LONDON, ONT.

GRAND TRUNK PAILWAY HOMESEEKERS **EXCURSIONS**

Te: MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

each TUESDAY until Oct. 28 WINNIPEG AND RETURN EDMONTON AND RETURN .. \$35.80 Proportiona's low rates to other points Return limit two months.

Settlers' Excursions

To ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN Every TUESDAY until April 29th in-clusive, from stations in Ontario, Port Hope, Peterboro and West, at very low rates. rates on the control of the control

Berth Reservations and particulars from Grand Trunk agents.



This Engine Runs on Coal Oil

Every farmer can afford an Rills Goal Oil Ringine.

Every farmer can afford an Rills Goal Oil Ringine.

They give far more power from coal oil than other engines do from gasoline. They are coaled to reach a well as cheep; no danger of explosing or farmer, as well as cheep; no danger of explosing or story of repair. Anyone can run it withouthing to set out of repair. Anyone can run it withouthing to set out of repair. Anyone can run it withouthing to set out of repair. Anyone can run it withouthing to set out of repair. Anyone can run it withouthing to set out of repair. Anyone can run it withouthing to set out of repair. Anyone can run it withouthing to set out of repair. Anyone can run it withouthing to search and of common run its withouth and the common run its withouthing to the common run its with run r

5 to 15 horse-power we pay Duty and Freight Ellis Engine Co., 90 Mullett Street We pay Duty and Freight

LUMP IN UDDER

Cured by Sample Bottle of Douglas' Egyptian Liniment

It is not much wonder that Mr. Allan Schiedel, of New Hamburg. Ont., is a staunch friend of Douglas' Egyptian Lini-ment. Here is what he writes about its work for him:

"I have now used Douglas' Egyptian iniment for 2 years, and find it gives the "I have now used Douglas" Egyptian Liniment for 2 years, and find it gives the best of satisfaction for man and beast. I tried the liniment on 4 cows during the winter for lump in udder, and a sample bottle cured each case in 36 bours. I also found it good for Muscular Rheumatism and for Lumbago

"It's a great thing to always have on hand a bottle of Douglas' Egyptian Liminent. It stops bleeding at once, prevents blood poisoning, and removes all i-flammation, soreness and swelling in man or beast."

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

Bigger Crops and Better Crops May be raised by Top Dressing with

NITRATE OF SODA 15% Nitrogen 184% Ammonia ALL IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE

The only Fertilizer that works in a cold soil.

Write for our Booklet on Home Mixing NITRATE AGENCIES COMPANY.
Bay and Richmond Streets.
TORONTO, ONTARIO



We are overstocked with children's print dresses in ages 1, 2, 3 and 4. We will send to any address 5 for 81 if er-dered at once. 'Add 18c. for noste m

Standard Garment Co. 18 Standard Bldg., London, Ont

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER FOR SALE—from Pipe. Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chain Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes very cheap. Send for list watting what you want. —The Imperial Waste and Motal Co. Dept. F. D., Queen Stream Montana.

Strawberry Plants

I have choice Strawberry Plants for sale in large or small quantities at very reasonable prices. Write me. WILLIAM B. LEAVENS "Leavens Orchards," Bloomfield, Ont.



Calves Without Milk

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL ATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL
The Complete Milk Substitute
The result of over 100 years' experience
calf raisers, As rich as new milk at
calf raisers, As rich as new milk at
securing. Three calves can be raised
mitather out of one, 6et
Rulletin "How To Haise
Lave Cheaply and Sucby sending a postcard to: STEELE



Rose of Old Harpeth

(Concluded from page 16) to settle the matter in hand out of

court as it were.

"No, Rose Mamie. I ain't sure about that lie yet," asserted the General in a somewhat relieved tone of voice, but still a little uneasy about the moral question involved in the case. "Did I tell it or not? Do you know, Rose Mamie, or will I have to wait till I go to God to find

"Stonie, I really don't know," ad-"Stonie, I really don't know," admitted Rose Mary as she drew the little arguer to her and rested her cheek against the sturdy little shoulder under the patched gingham shirt. 'It was not your business to tell on obe but—but—please; honey-sweet, Tobe but—but—please, honey-sweet, let's leave it to God, now. He understands, I'm sure, and some day when you have grown a big and wise man you'll think it all out. When you do, will you tell Rose Mamie?"
"Yes, I reckon I'll have to wait till then, and I'll tell you sure, Rose Mamie, when I do find out. I won't



A Noted Breeder's Unique Home

The name of F. R. Mallory is familiar, by reputation at least, to Farm and Dairy readers. This illustration shows his comfortable Hastings Co., Ont., farm home.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

ver forget it, but I hope maybe Tobe won't get into no more mess from now till then. Please come find the britches for me!" And consoled thus against his will the General followed Rose Mary to the house and in-to their room, eager for the relief and rehabiting of the prisoner.

And in a few minutes the scene of e amende honorable between little the amende henorable between little Miss Amanda and the small boys was enacted out on the back steps, well out of sight and hearing of Miss Lavinia. A new bond was instituted between the little olde-lady, who was tremulous with eagerness to keep the culprit from any form of self-reproach, and Tobe, the unfortunate, who was one of her was redeat at. who was one of her most ardent ad-mirers at all times. And it was sealed by a double handful of tea-cakes to both offenders.

After she had watched the boys disappear in the direction of the barn, intent on making a great clean-up job of the disaster under Miss Amanda's direction, Rose Mary wended her way to the garden for a precious hour of communion with her flowers and vegecommunion with her flowers and vege-table nursery babies. She had just tacked up her skirts and started in with a light hee when she espiced Uncle Tucker coming slowly up Pro-vidence Road from the direction of the north woods. Something a bit dejected in his step and a slightly greater stoop in his shoulders made her three down her wearant of wome her throw down her weapon of war the weeds and come to lean over the wall to wait for him.

"What's the matter, old Sweetie-tired?" she demanded as he came alongside and leaned against the wall alongside and leaded against the wan near her. His big grey eyes were troubled and there was not the sign of the usual quizz cal smile. The foreof the usual quizz cal smile. The fore-lock hung down in a curl from under the brim of the old grey hat and the lavender muffler swung at loose ends. As he lighted the old cob his lean brown hands trembled slightly and he utterly refused to look into Rose Mary's eves. "What is it, honey-Mary's eves. "What is it, heart?" she demanded again.

(To be continued.)

Uses of Milk and Cream

Alice A. Ferguson, York Co., Ont. Milk is Nature's provision for a perfect food. It is both food and drink, and, if necessary, life could be sustained for a long time on milk be sustained for a long time on milk alone. We do not give milk the place on our tables that it should have. People who have plenty of it, treat it lightly, and those who have difficulty in obtaining it are forced to use on small quantities. Frequently th greatest economy would be in purchasing and using more milk and less of some less nourishing or not as easily digested food.

The use of cream is as beneficial as olive oil. A certain amount of fat in food is necessary to the system that the machinery should work properly. the machinery should work properly.

Milk products—cream and butter—
are excellent lubricants and body
builders. More milk and less meat
improves the complexion. are excellent lubricants and body builders. More milk and less meat improves the complexion, — note the clear pink and white complexion of the milk-drinking child. Grown-ups who drink milk to the exclusion of tea and coffee have fresher, cleaner

WHOLESOME SOUPS

Milk soups are easily prepared, wholesome and appetising. In fact milk should be an important part of all soups. When making vegetable soup, with soup stock—the broth from boiled beef—add barley early, so as to give it time to thoroughly cook, later chopped vegetables, onions, carrots, celery and a little cabbage. When thoroughly cooked and dinner is nearly ready, add milk; let it come to a boil, and it is ready, and much better for the milk. In the cold weather I make a good supply of soup, sufficient for dinner for three or four days. When getting dinner, I put in a kettle or saucepan enough of the soup for a plate each. When it is hot enough I add milk, see that it has the right amount of salt and pepper, and serve it hot for a first course. The stomach readily absorbs the liquid nourishment, and the edge is taken from the hunger, and the heavier food

can be exten more leisurely.

For chicken soup made of broth from a stewed fowl—or from the bones after the flesh has been cut off—add rice, celery and onion, and when done, add milk. Also add milk as a finish to bean or pea soup, always giving it time to boil after adding the milk. but watch it, for it is likely to boil

Vegetable oyster soup is a good sub-Vegetable oyster sup is a good sub-stitute for the real oyster. After cleaning the vegetables, by scraping the roots, put through the chopper, and cook in water for a short time. Either allow the water to boil away until there is little left or drain it. Add plenty of milk, salt, pepper and butter and serve hot with soda bis-cuits, as in the real oyster soun. In butter and serve hot with soda bis-cuits, as in the real oyster soup. In fact, hot milk, with salt and pepper added, and soda biscuits broken in the milk, makes a fair imitation of oyster soup, lacking only the oyster for an added relish.

If one feels the need of food at bed-

time, hot milk served in this way is not only very delicious and satisfying, but induces sleen. If sleep does not come at your call, get up and take a cup of soda biscuits and milk, adding salt and pepper if you choose. The stomach draws the blood from the brain, in order to assist in the diges-

Milk puddings are light and nour-ishing—rice, tapioca, corn starch, or cus'ards. Ice cream is a de'ectable frod, as it combines the rich cream

with flavors in a tempting manner.

Buttermilk is a corrective for the liver, and can be kept in the stomach when nothing else can. The doctor orders his patients to take plenty of milk and cream. Use plenty of it and save the doctor from prescribing.

************* The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number, and size. If for children give age: for adults, give bust measure for awaists, and waist measure for skirts. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

CHILD'S DRESS, 7812



DRESS, 7812
Just such if rocks as this the preferred ittle children figure, there i ring at the lo line and a sis arranged eshirring whilming is applithe front and In the small view, both by trimming are In the sma view, both trimming are and the froc Cished with a broidery. For the 4 y

For the 4 year the dress will recommend the dress will recommend the dress will recommend the dress will recommend to a year of the dress with 3 yards of banding.

This partern is cut in sizes for chief from 2 to 6 years of age.



The perfectly straight skir: generally like thin material this season is the control of the cont

epted to every or flowered silk gauge This pattern is cut in sizes from 30 inches waist measure.

FANCY TUCKED BLOUSE, 7806



This is the s when lingerie es are of especia terest. This o terest. This dainty and ing, tucked comingly bu comingly but means difficult make. The I yoke portion to an be for hand emb for material with deep cut with

the warm season, elbow sleeves we seen in great numbers.

This pattern is cut in sizes from 42 inches bust measure.



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Quotations on Manitoba bran, Ontario bran, \$ real bran is quot \$22 and middling

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No. 1 clover is strate has taken 826-50. Other qu No. 1, \$7.50 to \$8 faifa, No. 1, \$19.50 alsike, No. 1, \$28 teggs seem to 1 levels. Th

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, April 32—Wholesaliers report that trade during the hard propert that trade during the hard propert that trade during the hard propert that trade during the hard property that in change in the hard property that in change the however, we may be more splendid and. When we may be more promise to be in the hard promise to be in the factor of the property of the hard promise to be in the property of the property of

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Sold out of Bulls Lyn, Ont., April 10, 1913.

Farm and Datry, Peterboro, Ont.

Peterboro, Ont.

Dear Sirs.—We are enclosing new copy for advertisment. Kindly have the encore appear in extension as a second of the encore and the encore

Have you some bulls for sale? there are buyers amongst our people who want them and who will pay your prices for good

It is your opportunity to fix It is your opportunity to fix up your oopy now while you are thinking about it, and have it in Farm and Dairy for a few issues. It will cost you only \$1.40 per inch and takes you out to over 16,000 possible buyers. It will pay you to grasp this your opportunty! And do it now!

factors go far to explain why larmers get so little while consumers are living very some process. The solution of the solution

\$22 and middlings 128 to 125.

The demand for first quality has is stronger to the first quality has been seen as the first quality has been seen as the first property of the f

No. 1 clover is exhausted and the No. 2 grade has taken characted and the No. 2 grade has taken characted and the No. 2 grade has taken characteristics of the No. 2, 86 to 88.00 kg, 87.00 kg, 87.0

but all is being taken up quickly for cold storage purposes. If there are any furinferior quality of each will be due to make dealers quote: New laid each will be a due to the dealers quote: New laid each will be due to the dealers quote: New laid each will be a dealers quote: New laid each will be a dealers quote: New laid each will be a dealers quote: New laid each will dealers quote la train dealers quote la dealers quote

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The polatio market continues duil, with a plentiful suppy, both of Ondario and appeared to the polatic suppy, and the polatic suppy, and the property of the polatic suppy and dreen Mountains even greater supply and Green Mountains even greater and green decided as the supply of the green green green even green gr

twine sell at 14;0 to 150; large, tible new brings and chreene, winn, bo to 15%; large, 15c. chreen, 1

s to \$8.50. But are an good supply at Deliveries of sheep and lambs have been as mail as to attract little attention ast week's prices prevail. Lambs, \$8 to \$8.50; ewes, \$8.50 to \$7.25; bucks and culls, \$1.50 \$5.

so small as to attrue third series and cules, as to last week, 85.00 to 87.25; Ducks and cules, 85.10 to 86.25; Ducks and cules, 85.10 to 87.25; Ducks and cules, 85.10 to 87.25; Ducks and sows at \$7.75 to b.

Hops continue in attrue demand at \$9.25 to 50.25; Ducks and sows at \$7.75 to 50.25; Ducks and \$7.75 to 50.25; Ducks

AYRSHIRE TESTS TO DATE (Continued from last week)

(Continued from last week)

Taugiowyld Queen — 28235 — Wooddisse
Bros., 1848-89, Ont., 7621 lbs. butter, 599-20

Bros., 1848-99, Ont., 7621 lbs. 505 days.

Tanglowyld Queen 2nd 18 556 days.

Tanglowyld Queen 2nd 18 526 days.

Tanglowyld Queen 2nd 18 526 days.

Tanglowyld Queen 2nd 18 526 days.

Jense out fast in 564 days.

Jense of Maremadays—2356—W. F. Kay,



MISCELLANEOUS MAXWELTON FARM

Has some of the BEST JERSEY CATTLE in the land. Also BERKSHIRE SWINE. Make your wants known to the Manager,

MAXWELTON FARM STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE QUE.

WANTED—Gapable man to handle Imported Clydeedale Stallion, also to make himself generally useful around barns. No route. Apply stating salary, experience, etc., to, Nelson Mollae, Moose Creek, Ont.

CATTLE AND SHEEP LABELS



Cattle Aru Pelest Lastis

Size Price dos 60 Tags

Cattle To 88.00 Light Cattle 60 24.00

Sheep or Hog 60 81.00

Statie size with namaps, and cattle size with namaps, core to said numbers. Sheep or hog size core to said numbers so for your neighbor core to said numbers so for your neighbor core to said numbers. Set your neighbor price. Circular and price set you not you have not y

JAMES. . BOWMANVILLE, ONT. ******

Breeder's Directory

The Feeder's Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Any interested are invited to ask questions, or send items of interest. All que-sendiems will receive prompt attention

Leseseseseseseseses YORKSHIRE PIGS, all ages, either sex. Choice Young Boars, fit for service. Also Sows of all ages, bred and heavy with pig.—H. C. Benfield, Woodstock, Ont.

FOR SALE-2 Sons of King Fayne Segis Clothilde, from E. O. P. cows. Also three Olyde Fillies and 3 Stallions, Tearlings. —E. M. Holtby, Manchester, Ont.

FOR TAMWORTH SWINE-Write John W. Todd. Corlaib. Ont. R. F. D. No. 1. HOLSTEINS-Woung stock for saic. Bired by Imperial Pauline D. Kol. whose 16 noarcest dama severage Sub. butter in 7 days.—R. W. Walker, Ulka. Ulka.

We have for sale 4 Yearling Bulls ready for service; 4 Yearling Heifers; Calves, both male and female; and females of all

Visit our herd (44 cows now milking).
Write us about Jerseys you want.
D. DUNCAN, DON P.O., OHT.

AYRSHIRES

Burnside Ayrshires Winners in the show ring and dairy sets. Animals of both sesse, Imported r Canadian bred, for sale.

Long distance R. R. NESS, HOWICK, OUR

TROUT RUN AYRSHIRE BULLS TREGUT RUN AYRSHIRE BULLS

1 offer four particularly choice Ayrshire Bulls

45 for ser-ice, all from high record particular

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LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

We are offering a number of fine Young Burley of different ages, sired by "Barge of them." Burley for the state of the sta

LAKESIDE FARM, PHILIPSBURG, QUE, GEO. M. MONTGOMERY, Prop. 164 St. James St., Montreal

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES
Imported and Home-bred, are of the
choloest breeding of good type and have
been selected production. THRES
Young Buile dropping rial, sired by
Young Buile dropping rial, sired by
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as well as a few females of various common of
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d. W. LOGAN, Howick Station
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('Phone in house.)

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIPES

3 YOUNG BULLAS (Best and Ost. 1918),
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AYRSHIRE CATTLE AND YORKSHIRE PIGS
For Stale-Ayrshire Culves and Binlis,
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Burnbrae Ayrshires

Offer one 16 mos old Bull, fit for service. His delice of 5 mos old Bull, fit for service. His delice of 5 mos old Bull, fit for service. His delice of 5 mos old Bull, fit for service of 15 mos old Bull, fit for service old Bull (add, fit fit) for service of 15 mos old Bull, fit for service old Bull (add, fit fit) for service old Bull (add, fit fit) for service old Bull, fit for service old Bull (add, fit fit) for service old Bull, fit for service old Bull, fi

IMPORTANT AYRSHIRE DISPERSION

The Opportunity of a Life-Time

For Westerners

to secure pure-bred Ayrshire stock, acclimatized, and many of them qualified in the R. O. P. test.

No Need to Buy in the East

Because these cattle have the size, vigor and constitution which can only be obtained in Western Canada.

70 HEAD

Will be sold by public auction at Red Deer, Alfa., toward the end of May, On account of extensive building operations the undersigned is obliged to dispose of his entire heaf without reserve.

Herd headed by Barcheskie Kingsway, Write for catalogue.

RED DEER A. H. TRIMBLE & SON

ALBERTA

HOLSTEINS

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

FERNDALE STOCK FARM 2 Good Korrodyne bereit our lass nor Calves, which will complete our lass nor Korndyke K. Schudi's whose here Korndyke K. Schudi's whose her seed to be seen to be se FIERHELLER BROS., MT. ELGIN, ONT. Bell 'Phone 167 R. 12. C.P.R. Station-

Concentrates Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Cotton Seed Corn Meal, "Good Luck" Calf Meal, Dairy Testing Feed, Bran, Sporte, etc. Carloadsor man Jose, Prices, F. O. B. We handle the manufact and son quote internet surfaces. Write

CRAMPSEY & KELLY, Bovercourt Rd., Toronto, Out.

LAKESIDE DAIRY AND STOCK FARM Present offering, Bull Calves from Record of Performance dams; also a few females.

W. P. BELL, BRITTANNIA HEIGHTS, ONT

Ottawa Bell 'Phone. OXFORD DISTRICT

The Holland of North America Is the place to buy Holsteins of quality. The Third annual sale will be held in the city of Woodstock on March 25th, 1914. Full list of breeders in the Oxford District with post office and station addresses sent on application to: R. J. KELLY, SECY., TILLSONBURG, ONT



45.34 lbs. Butter in seven days 170 lbs. Butter in thirty days are the latest world's records Made by a sister to the dam o King Segis Pontiac Koningen

who heads the herd at LYNN RIVER STOCK FARM We offer for sale Cowa, Heifers and Heifer Calves; also one Bull Calf and our senior Herd Sire, 4 years old. Write your needs and we think we can please you both as to breeding and price.

J. ALEX. WALLACE Lynn River Stock Farm - Simcoe, Ont.

ELMDALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS

ELMDALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS
FORSALE—Two close full claves light closes.
FORSALE—Two close full claves light closes.
FORSALE—Two close full claves light closes.
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CRACELAND Herd sires 3 nearest dams, Av 32 lbs. butter 7 days. 6 holstells of his ancestors in 3ed term with rec. From 150n hack have daughter with grand for other with grand from 150n hack have been seen to be seen to

BULL CALF FOR SALE

BULL CALF FOR SALE
Sired by Inha Sytia Beets Posch
A Half-brother to Pet Posch De Kol,
30 lbs., 497-10 has a daughter with
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HOLSTEINS

LYNDEN HERD

High Testing HOLSTEINS For Sale Bulls, fit for service, one a son of Spot-ted Lady De Kol, 27.36, and all stred by a son of Lulu Glaser, 25.77. Also Bull

Also any Pemale of a milking age has a price. Write or come and see them.

5. LEMON. . LYNDEN, ONT.

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Let us start you right.
We Breed. We Buy. We Sell.
JOHN J. TANNAHILL,
WHITE'S STATION, . . QUEBEC

Lyndale Holsteins

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

Brown Bros., Lyn, Ont.

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9 Young Buils, from 2 to 12 months, sired by King Isabella Walker, whose stater, 8 nearest officially tested dams, a suster of his dam, and two ordered of the aire average for the eight 20.4 ibs. from B. O. M. and B. O. P. dams.

P. J. SALLEY. - LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

North Star Holsteins Buils ready for service, from R. O. M. ams, sired by a son of Natoye De Kol h. record of 26.12 lbs. in 7 days, 106.25 so. in 30 days, and nearly 21 lbs. in 7 axys eight months after calving — largest days

record in Canada.

Also Females, any age, excepting heifer calves.
J. W. STEWART, . . . LYN, ONT.

Two Holstein Bulls Fifteen months old, one from a twenty-one-pound cow. Good individuals.

R. F. HICKS, NEWTON BROOK, YORK CO. HOLSTEIN BULL CALF FOR SALE

class Caif, 15 mos. old. Also different ages, cheap for quick

J. O'Connor, Campbellford, Ont. Woodlawn Stock Farm

CAMPBELLTOWN HOLSTEINS

This week we offer Brill Gail, born April 184, 1913. A dandy, nearly white in color, 184 styles. A dandy, nearly white in color, 184 styles are the color of a good daugh-ter of the color of the color of the color 184 styles are the color of the color of the 184 styles are the color of the color of the 184 styles are the color of the color of the color of the 184 styles are the color of the color

MAPLE CROVE, CRESCENT RIDGE and WELCOME STOCK FARMS

and WELCOME STOCK FARMS
Make a special offering in a grandson (it is
for service) of the \$10,000 Kine of the
for service) of the \$10,000 Kine of the
futter Kings, out of a 205-bib. 3-year-old
Also Buil Gaives, sired by our great Kine
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catalogue giving descriptive list of rural books for farmers, stock rais-ers, poultrymen, etc. Write for it Book Dept., Farm and Dairy

HET LOO STOCK FARM Present offering a son of Minnie Landes. Les Chenaux DeKol Burke and Paul DeKol Jr. Blood. Calf sired by a son of King Segis and out of daughter of Paul Beets. Write for price.

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

milk, 50.9 lbs. fat, 5.29 per cene to 550 days.

St. days.

W. F. STEPHEN, Secretary Treasurer,
Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.
Huntingdon, Que., April 11th, 1913.

44.158 LBS. BUTTER IN SEVEN DAYS This is the latest record of Epring Farm ontiac Lass, bred by F. M. Jones, of linton, N.Y., and recently sold to Stevens ros. for \$10,000. The Holatein-Friesian orld apeaks of this record as follows in

Bross for \$19.000 The Holstein-Pricesan Bross of the Forder as follows in a recent issue:

by western Edition of the World or Spring Farm Poutiac Lass, the new world of the Poutiac Lass, the new world is the price and the process of the Poutiac Lass, the New York Carlot Carlot

GREAT BULL FOR NORFOLK COUNTY In a recent letter to Farm and Dairy, itevens Bros., of Liverpool, N.Y., make he following comments on a young bull hat they have recently shipped to Can-

that they have recently shipped to Canada;

J. Alex. Wallace, of Simoco, Ont.

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6-737.75 lbs. milk, 269.14 lbs. fat, 4.29 per cent fat 10.50 days.

Bluebell-2925-Wooddisse Bros. Both breed and we expect he will make a great any out, 6-66.5 lbs. milk, 271.5 lbs. fat, 4.20 per cent fat in 26 days.

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High per cent fat in 36 days.

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HOLSTEIN COW BRINGS 57,096.

Johanna DeKol Van Beers, 60.1 lbs. butter in seven days, was sold at the Syractic form of the control of the con HOLSTEIN COW BRINGS \$7,000

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A QUALITY OFFERING

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HOLSTEIN TESTS

HOLSTEIN TENIN

(Continued from tast week)

Junior Two-Year-Old Class.

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B. Beulah Pauline DeKol, 16617, at 156 lbs.

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

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Correspondence lavised

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

RIGHBORD, April 21.—The weather for the part of the part

CANADIAN RECORD OF 33.177 LBS.

CANADIAN RECORD OF 33.177 LBS.

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HOLSTEINS



INKERMAN DAIRY FARM

Offers is HEIFERS, rising 1 yr. old. is HEIFERS, rising 2 yr. of 8 Bulks. To take 1 yr. old. in HEIFERS, rising 2 re. of 8 Bulks. To take 1 yr. old. aired by rising 1 yr. old. aired by rising 1 yr. old. aired by rising 1 yr. old. aired yr. old. a

Ourvilla Holstein Herd Bulle of serviceable age all sold. If Bulle of serviceable age all sold. If them from here we would advise you for the sold of the sold of colantha Sir Abbekirk and from 2.17 Colantha Sir Abbekirk and from 2.17 caires left. Both are by Dutchland and 25.66 lbs. 4year-Odde. Grand indi-vidinals 4 months old. LAIDLAW BROS. Ayimer. Ont.

Avondale Stock Farm A. C. HARDY, PROPRIETOR. HERD SIRES

Prince HERD SIRES

Prince Hendred Pietle, 823 (58,52).

Sire Hendred Pietle, 823 (58,52).

Dam, Princes Hendred Pietle, 182 (58,52).

Highest record daughter of Hendred Ring Pontine Artis. Canada, 18.42 (77,28).

Sire, Ring of the Pontines.

Dam, Prontine Artis. Canada, 18.42 (77,28).

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HOLSTEINS

YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS HOLSTEINS of different

(23)

afe in oalf to a son of the great bull De ol the 2nd's Butter Boy the 3rd. Also Yearling Heifers. and Heifer and ull Calves for spring delivery. Write for rices. W. W. GEORGE, · CRAMPTON, ONT.

Herd KING SEGIS PIETERTJE"

Sires | Bred by Moyer, Syracuse, N.Y.

"INDERN KING MAY FATHE"
Bred by Meyre, Findern, N.J.

Thedams of these two nires average over 324 lbs.

for 7 days, official test.

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for 3 days, official test.

Write, L. H. LIPSITT, Straffedville, Oal.

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The Greatest Dairy Breed
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LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

LEARLY IEW HOUSTEINS
We are now testing some of the
daughters of Count Hergeweld Fayre
Le Kol. and they are running from
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FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

Offers

Some of PONTIAO NOUNDYKE, roady for service in the near future or younger, some and dampline of SHE POLIANYA ODLANYHA GLADI, whose three first cave and the property of the pr E. H. DOLLAR. HEUVELTON, NEW YORK

(Near Prescott, O

The Manor Farm ANNOUNCEMENT

Did you know that my great herd sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, has for a sister, "Spring Farm Pontiac Lass," No. 106812, which recently made the world's record, and a most phenomenal one, of

44.152 lbs. butter in 7 days

She did this in last 7 days of her 30-day test; in the 30 days she made over 171 lbs. butter, and for over. 100 days her milk averaged 6.2 % in butter fat,

FOR SALE—One buil calf sired by above buil and out of Mercena of Campbelltown, 23.57 lbs. butter as a 3-year-old. You can see in my state the dam, the granddam, the sire, and sire's dam of this building. The sire grant buy at the exceptionally low price I assister him, only \$150. He is nicely marked, strong, straight amof great depth, rangey and open. He has that building the you always want is very strong in the bone, is well content out and straight behind. He is a big calf. You HAD BETTER COME AT ONCE TO SEE MIM, or write.

No. 2, out of Queenle L., 5.25 % fat, and as advertised last week in Farm and Dairy, I have just sold to Mr. Arthur Kelly. Vanese Ont Kelly, Vanessa, Ont.

Kindly bear in mind that you are invited to visit the Manor Farm, where the Holsteins will delight you, they having records up to nearly 30 lbs.—one, Lady Vincent, having recently made 29.56 lbs. butter in seven days.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM

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Improved Empire State, a blight resistant strain, very heavy yielder and less liable to rot than ordinary stock. SI size per bag, Satisfaction, also blight resistant per size of the satisfaction of the satisfact

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GASOLINE ENGINES 1 to 80 H. P.



WINDMILLS Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.

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Finish This Story

WORKMAN in an IHC wagon factory was explaining

wagon factory was explaining
the various stages of wagon
construction to an interested visitor. He
picked up two pieces of long leaf yellow
pine, which to all appearances were sawed
from the same board, and asked the visitor
to notice the difference in the weight of the
two pieces. The lighter piece, he explained, was kin-dried. The heavier piece
plained, was considered to the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the control of the piece.

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Every Stick of Lumber Used in IHC Wagons is Carefully Selected, Air-Dried Stock

Here was something to think about. The visitor asked for a test as to the relative strength of the two pieces of wood. The air-dried piece held up under nearly double the weight under which the kiln-dried piece of lumber broke. The workman explained how the comparative life of air-dried and kiln-dried lumber has about as great a difference.

To the eye there was no difference between these two pieces of lumber, but when put to



the test there was a vast difference. So it is throughout the construction of I H C wagons—Petrolia, and Chatham. They are built for real strength, light draft, and

ham. Iney are built for real strength, light draft, and satisfactory service.

After seeing the care used in the construction of After seeing the care used in the construction of every part of an I H C wagon, the visitor asked: "Why don't you let people know of the great care used in selecting material and in constructing I H C

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This is what we have been trying to do, but we cannot tell it all in one short advertisement. I H C local agents handle the wagons best suited to your work. See them for literature and full information, or write the nearest branch house

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