

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING
AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., Mar

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THE DAY'S CATCH.

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Limited, Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



WHAT'S IN A NAME?

SIMPLICITY
INTEGRITY
MONEY SAVER
PRODUCTION
LABOR SAVING
EFFICIENCY
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Cream LINK BLADE Separator

These are a few of the many excellent features embodied in the Simplex Separator. Simplicity of operation because there is a minimum of working parts of any machine made. A child can understand and operate the Simplex.

The Simplex is made to last a life time, and into every machine that leaves our works the conscience and integrity of the firm is built.

The Simplex is the greatest money-saver and labor-saver on the modern dairy farm. The Link Blade skimming device skims so clean as to preclude all possibility of waste, thereby saving you many dollars in hard cash every year. The large capacity 1,100 lbs. Simplex once at its speed turns as easily as the 500 lb. machine of other makes. This means double production with half the labor required for the ordinary hand separator.

That the Link Blade device is more efficient than other types, we have proven many times by testing the same in bowls of other makes of separators. It always results in an increased capacity of anywhere from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent., or even 100 per cent.

It is when you consider these features of the Simplex that you understand why it is the favorite separator with the dairy farmers, and the separator "par-excellence" of all makes.

We know that the Simplex is the separator you want, but we do not ask you merely to accept our word. Write us for proof and particulars of our offer of a demonstration of the Simplex on your own farm.

D. DERBYSHIRE CO., Limited

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Payment by Test Strongly Favored

An Extensive Factory Owner and a Factory Instructor of Long Experience, Each Support the Dairy Legislation

MR. R. W. Ward, Dairy Instructor for the Lindsay and Peterborough districts, when seen by an editor of Farm and Dairy, regarding the Dairy legislation, stated that he strongly favors the payment for milk at cheese factories according to test. This system has already been largely practised in his district. Of the 39 cheese factories under his supervision, 10 paid by test last year. Of these, seven paid on the straight fat basis, two paid on the fat-plus-one basis, and one on the fat-plus-two and one factories that have adopted payment according to quality had found it most satisfactory.

"I have been connected with the cheese making business in this district for about 17 years," said Mr. Ward, "and during that time have always been an advocate of payment according to test. It is the only fair and right way and what should be adopted. There is no question about it, but that four or four and one-half per cent. milk is very much more valuable than three per cent. milk. Doubtless than three per cent. with the dairy business, I have become increasingly convinced that payment on a quality basis must come. So strongly have I favored this reform that I have advocated the passing of a law providing that payment by test must be adopted in every factory. I did not expect that the law would come so soon, but now that it is here, I believe that it can and should take effect at the beginning of next year as has been provided for."

The principal opposition is expected by Mr. Ward to come from cheese makers, who may object to the extra amount of work which the testing involves. Cheesemakers are busy men at the present time and though at the beginning there may be some trouble in getting things accommodated to the new condition of affairs, things should soon adjust themselves and everything will go smoothly. The fact that they are already doing this work in 10 out of the 39 factories in his district, was proof that it could be done in the other 29. Makers in his district had received instruction in making the test and were capable of at once taking up the new work and performing it satisfactorily.

Factory Owner Answers Objections.

Mr. T. G. Wright, a factory owner of Prince Edward county and a director of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, answers some of the objections that have been raised to the passage of the regulations and shows wherein payment according to test will do away with much dishonesty in connection with tampering with the milk. Mr. Wright writes as follows: "I have always been an advocate of payment on the test basis for the simple reason that it is the only fair way. Paying by weight alone is very unfair. It has been demonstrated again and again that milk richer in butter fat will make more cheese and cheese of a better quality than milk with a less showing of fat. There can be no doubt on this point. The greater the amount and the better the quality of the cheese, the more money there is to be distributed and why should it not be divided to each patron in proportion to what he has contributed towards creating the value.

"One of the greatest reasons why I am anxious to have this act become law, is that a patron who is guilty of watering or skimming milk, will not then gain anything by it. I have been assistant auditor of the accounts of the R.O.D.A. for the last three years and the fact has been brought

forcibly to my attention that there are still a great number of patrons guilty of watering their milk. The custom in the past has been to have an official visit each factory once during the season to test for adulteration, but in a number of cases where the instructors were asked to make a second test, soon after making the first one, he found the conditions much worse and in a great many instances, the same parties were found to be guilty again.

"The Dairy Standards Act will at once do away with all this tampering with milk and the time of the instructors will be put to better use when they are employed in testing for value, than it is now in testing for adulteration for each patron will then receive what is justly his.

"One of the objections that is being put forward against this act, is that it is too drastic. We have only to consider some of the laws of our land to see that it is similar to laws that to-day nobody finds fault with. We must give 60 lbs. of wheat to a bushel and 46 lbs. of barley" and so on. If one man has a piece of land property, it is called theft. Drastic laws have been enacted before now, laws which say you will not be allowed to do this or that, and there is no reason why a law should not be enacted that will not allow the unfair distribution of the money derived from the sale of cheese to continue any longer.

"I am perfectly satisfied in my mind that when this act is in force it will be the means of having a far better quality of milk furnished to the factories than is now the case. This will result in the making of a much better quality of cheese, that will bring a better price. Although the cost of production may be increased somewhat, the fact that the new law will result in a much better quality of every honest man to stand behind it. The patrons who have been furnishing low testing milk and any who have been tampering with it in any way, will oppose the legislation, but their opposition is really a factor in its favor."

New Forestry Booklet

THE Canadian Forestry Association has issued a 16 page booklet entitled "A Matter of Opinion," dealing with forest preservation. Seven chapters are introduced—settler, camper, banker, railway man, power engineer, fire ranger and tax payer, each telling a personal story of the need for living forests and the increasing menace of burned and wasted forests. This interesting booklet may be had free by addressing the Association's Office, Booth Building, Ottawa.

Children Give Motor Ambulance

IN the spring of 1913 the Ontario Department of Agriculture offered to supply children taking part in the Rural School Fairs with sufficient potatoes to plant a plot one by two rods, if they would agree to dispose of the crop and contribute the money to some patriotic cause.

Thirty-four counties took part in the work, reporting sales from over 2500 children's plots and the Department has received up to date \$1,843.

With the money realized a motor ambulance was purchased and presented to the Canadian Red Cross Society. This ambulance is now on its way to the front.



W. W.

Trade incre

VOL. XXX

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*An address deliv meetings in Huron conducted by the of Canada. Mr. tion, but as his ad he takes a deep in settlers of the r motives that have tario, and probably has instigated the ship that be simpl

CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

STEELE BRIGGS SEEDS

THE BEST BY EVERY TEST

FOR SALE BY RELIABLE MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE THROUGHOUT CANADA

When You Write---Mention Farm and Dairy



FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

VOL. XXXV.

PETERBORO, ONT., MAY 25, 1916

No. 20

Huron County as Seen from Within*

An Intimate Examination of the Spirit of the People in its Relationship to Community Welfare

W. E. MEDD, HURON CO., ONT.

IN describing conditions in Huron County, one would be describing the conditions in, perhaps, every county of Old Ontario. Minor variations, of course, would occur, due to variations in soil, proximity to cities, or to the class of settlers. What I have to say will apply, generally, to any county of Old Ontario. I wish to speak regarding social and economic conditions as they were in years gone by, and as they are to-day.

The pioneers of this, one of the best farming counties in Ontario, came and settled, hewed out homes, tilling early and late, with the high ideal of "home" for self and family. The family group was the centre of interest. And the family in those days would average about a dozen. Life was simple in the log house. Religion largely dominated the people. But in some localities, bands of men became noted for their bold lawlessness, and their escapades were the talk of two or three generations.

Trade was by barter in those days. Years ago I heard a Clinton tailor say that he had in the early days sold a man a pair of pants for six cords of four foot wood. Roads came. Railroads came. Money became more plentiful. The sons of the pioneers had farms cleared of the forest, better houses and barns, but social conditions remained much the same. The ideal was individualistic. Cooperation as far as they had it sprang chiefly from necessity. The altruistic motive was present to some extent. They did help one another, partly because they liked to do it. But the necessity for wood, bees, logging bees, raisins, haying and harvest bees, was the prime factor in their co-operation. They depended on the help of the neighbors in much of the work in the early days.

This brought with it a social side of life. The quilting bees, concurrent with the bees outside, and the house parties and dances following through the evening and often through the night were enjoyable functions of the times. In my own boyhood days I saw the jug passed round at the quilting as well as the raising, a convivial feature now pretty much a thing of the past.

Individualism in Control.

And yet the ideal was individualistic. Due allowance must be made for this spirit with ardent toil from morn till night, with books and papers few, with local interest supreme. The wider thought, the farther vision did not come. The

*An address delivered by W. E. Medd at a series of meetings in Huron county following a rural survey conducted by the Presbyterian and Methodist churches of Canada. Mr. Medd is a creamery man by occupation, but as his address herewith abundantly testifies, he takes a deep interest in all problems affecting the welfare of the rural community. His analysis of the motives that have inspired the farmers of Huron County, and probably to a wider area as well. The war has intensified the need for the cooperation and leadership that he emphasizes.

question of provision for social needs of 50 or 100 years in the future did not grip them. The home group was the centre and circumference of their thought. Home for self and family, farms for



A Semonette on Marketing

By "Uncle" Henry Wallace.

MAKING the farm pay involves not only production, but marketing also; and profitable marketing is a much more serious problem than profitable production. The farmer, with his family, with his previously acquired knowledge, with his observation, with the help he can secure from the experiment station and extension department of his agricultural college, and from the agricultural departments of state and nation, and most of all, from his farm paper, which must interpret much of the information derived from colleges and experiment stations and the department of agriculture, can solve the problem of production more or less completely and with growing completeness. He has the matter, so to speak, mainly in his own hands.

In the matter of marketing, on the other hand, he has to deal with various classes of middlemen, each looking after his own interests, sometimes working together and sometimes in opposition. Hence improvement in this direction is necessarily slow. The place to begin is in cooperation among the farmers themselves. But before he can cooperate successfully, he must learn to standardize his products, so that the brand shall be known wherever it is met with in the markets. Before he can get the full value of his products, he must get rid of his excessive individualism, must get rid of his jealousy of his neighbor, must learn team work. He must have grace enough to withstand the temptation of a higher price, if offered by a competitor of his cooperative society, whether it be a creamery or an elevator or any other association for the marketing of farm products.

self, farms for the boys. There was no special thought of community welfare, no special thought for its future welfare, no special thought as to the influence of present living in future life. They had no far-seeing vision of the outcome of planning only for the family group.

Of course, cooperation developed along some lines of a more or less permanent nature. In road building we find such development. In spite of the narrowness and red tape of our school system, we find in it such a development. There was also a development of social co-operation—in literary and debating clubs, singing schools and temperance societies, a form of cooperation now almost extinct. These have gone with the exodus of the young people from country life, and they have been helped away by the incoming of a spirit of commercialism that values everything in dollars and cents, a spirit that has failed to estimate things according to their power to build up community life and character.

The Spirit of Competition.

The failure to realize that self-development in the highest sense can only be accomplished by community development is due to that individualism which is based on the desire to rise superior to others. It is the spirit of competition at school, to be at the head of the class, in the race of life to beat the other fellow, to have the best farm, the best horse, to make the best sales, in everything to be ahead. Instead of trying to help the other fellows to have equally good farms, to sell just as advantageously, we to hold for ourselves the possession of knowledge that would help others; this is the spirit behind the maxims we commonly hear such as "Look out for No. 1," and "Every man for himself." They are much akin to that ultra loyal British slogan, "What we have we'll hold."

This spirit of self-interest has been born and bred and taught and fostered by almost every institution we have had. The home has nurtured it in the spirit of making the home or family group the centre for all accumulation or outlay. The school has emphasized it by appealing to the ambitious. The whole system of examinations, and graduations and honors is an appeal to not equal anyone else, but to be ahead in the class. The appeal is too often for place, for position, for honor, and not for the slower process of becoming mentally and morally and physically fit for the life-work that is to be one's job.

The Christian Viewpoint.

The church's message to men in the past has been an appeal to the individual—an appeal right as far as it went—"Get your soul saved, get ready for heaven." Christ's appeal is not only individual but communal and one of its highest notes

(Continued on page 10.)

The Advantages of the Tuberculin Test

From HOARD'S DAIRYMAN

ONE of our subscribers writes us that the testing of dairy herds for tuberculosis is being seriously agitated in his community at the present time and that the authorities are about to compel the testing of all herds. He then says:

"As we are the owners of several head of cattle, we would thank you for any information you can give us on the advantages and disadvantages to be encountered or expected when a matter of this kind is taken up by a community.

"We are of the opinion that the test will be a good thing, but we have learned by past experience that reforms put through by extreme measures are an injury instead of a good."

Owners of dairy herds should not wait for authorities to compel them to tuberculin test their herds. The prudent and sagacious man keeps his herd free from tuberculosis. It is to his advantage to do so. It is his loss when he does not.

What Communities Can Do.

A community has a right to demand clean, wholesome dairy products. It cannot force a person to tuberculin test his cows, but it can keep him from marketing his products unless they come from a herd free from disease. It is quite true that reforms are apt to be carried too far and to contain many things which are impractical. It is not possible for a state or a city to send out men to test cows and if reactors are found eliminate them from the herd and in this way clean up the diseased animals, unless they have the co-operation of the owners to follow out certain principles necessary to free a herd from tuberculosis.

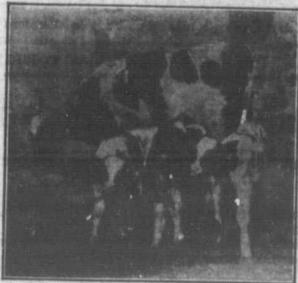
Perhaps it would be well for us to discuss a few things that should be done to indicate the limitation of the tuberculin test and the nature of tuberculosis. In the first place, tuberculosis is a germ disease. An animal cannot develop it unless it comes in contact with the germ. A herd may be kept in dark, close, foul stables but will not develop tuberculosis unless the germ is present. Such an environment, however, weakens an animal and creates a condition which makes it easier for the germ to develop and, as the saying goes, for the herd to catch tuberculosis. It is for this reason that we urge well lighted and well ventilated stables. Light destroys germs, and fresh air is necessary for healthy cattle.

Recognizing Tuberculosis.

The tuberculin test is the only diagnostic agent for tuberculosis. It is impossible for a person to eliminate tuberculosis from a herd by physical examination. There are no symptoms which alone characterize this disease. Because an animal coughs is no sign that it has tuberculosis, nor because it is thin in flesh does it follow that the disease is present. On the contrary, an animal may be fat and have tuberculosis. It is unfortunate that tuberculosis does not point out the disease during the incubating stages or show animals that are infected. It can be said that when an animal is properly tested with tuberculin and a characteristic rise and fall in temperature follows, there is little question but that the disease is present. Then, too, an animal may be so far advanced with the disease that she will not respond to the tuberculin test. In such cases a physical examination will usually determine the presence of the disease.

The use of tuberculin in many instances has been misunderstood. It is thought by not a few that if a herd is tuberculin tested and the reactors eliminated, that the herd is clean of disease. This is not the case. There may be sev-

eral animals in the herd that have been exposed but do not react, for the disease in the incubating stage is not revealed by the tuberculin test. When reactors are found in the herd a retest should be made in six months. It is held by many that when 50% of a herd responds to the tuberculin test it is safe to consider all the



A four-year-old Holstein Cow and her triplet calves, two heifers and a bull, born March 27, 1916, all fully developed and doing well. Owned by Wm. Couch, Middlesex Co., Ont.

herd tubercular, for sooner or later the other 50% are almost certain to develop the disease.

The Bang System.

In such instances as this, and where it is desirable to raise the calves of the cows reacting, it is well to follow the Bang System. This system provides for the separation of the young calves, and does not permit them to drink any of their mother's milk unless it is pasteurized; that is, heated to a temperature of 150° F. and kept there for twenty or thirty minutes. Care should always be taken to prevent the carrying of the infection from the mothers to the calves.

The question is frequently raised as to whether tuberculin injures a cow. It may be said that the



A few sheep add to the farmer's income without taking much of his time. —Photo in Ontario Co., Ont.

cows on Hoard's Dairyman Farm have been tested for fifteen or more years. Some of the cows at the present time are fifteen years old. They have received tuberculin for thirteen or fourteen years and are still in good health. In all our experience we have never seen any injurious results following the use of tuberculin. Doses forty times larger than is necessary for testing purposes have been given cows before any symptoms of sickness followed. It is understanding these few principles thoroughly and following them out that will in time rid a herd of tuberculosis.

Good Money in a Few Sheep

Joe. Irvin, Dufferin Co., Ont.

WHEN I first started farming I decided to keep a few sheep, and as one of the neighbors was selling out, took advantage of the opportunity to buy a few ewes, and purchased his flock of about a dozen. This was in the month of May, and when I got the home I turned them into the pasture field. Before a week was over, however, I heartily wished that my neighbor had his sheep and that I had my money back. His farm was rather stony and was fenced with old-fashioned rail fences. As he had cleared the stones from his fields he had thrown them into the fence corners. The sheep evidently thought that this had been done to assist them in getting from one field to another. Occasionally he would add a rail or two to the fence at the place where they had got the habit of jumping over, but this only trained them in jumping, and before I had them a week I found that I had not a fence on the farm that would stop them. Although I had very few stones in the fence-corners they did not seem to any longer require that assistance in getting over a rail fence.

I tried every scheme I could think of to keep those brutes from jumping fences. Among other things I make pokes for them which consisted of short cedar blocks with a peg sticking out in front and fastened to their necks with a piece of rope. This was effective to some extent, but I found that the ropes were continually making their necks sore. Although I had no particular love for them I did not want to see them suffer, and so had the pokes removed. Every night after that I had to bring them up and put them in the barnyard which was surrounded by a stake-and-rider fence that they could not jump or climb over. This was too much trouble, however, and I solved the problem by selling the whole flock to the drover.

Wire Fences the Solution.

As the old rail fences on my farm were getting into bad condition I began replacing them by woven wire. By the time I had two or three fields surrounded by the new fences I began to think of trying sheep again. This time I was more particular and secured a nice little flock of Shropshire grades that their owner guaranteed not to be brachy. Even if they had been as well trained in jumping fences as the first flock they would not have been able to get over the wire, for sheep won't jump anything over three feet high that they cannot get a toe-hold on. The woven wire not only kept the sheep in, it also kept the dogs out, and although many of my neighbors had their flocks worried half to death every year or so my sheep always escaped.

I have now a flock of about 15 ewes and I consider them about the easiest money makers on the farm. Now that wool is such a good price and lambs selling so well, every ewe is a little gold mine. There is no kind of stock on the farm that requires so little attention. I get a new ram every year either by buying or exchanging with a neighbor. I let them run throughout the winter in an open shed, so that they get lots of exercise. I find that by keeping clear of in-breeding and giving the ewes lots of exercise there is never any trouble with weak lambs.

We generally wash our sheep about the 21th of May and tie the wool dry on their backs so that it becomes nice and oily again before being clipped. A day or two after clipping we dip the lambs in a tub of sheep dip. Most of the ticks have left the sheep and gone to the lambs for warmer quarters, and this dipping disposes of most of them.

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By C. J.

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The Portable Hog-house

By John D. Rogers,

ONE of the handiest contrivances a man can have on his farm is a portable hog-house.

There are many different forms of these houses, but one of the simplest and most serviceable kinds is the inverted V-shape. It takes a minimum amount of material in construction and gives the greatest amount of floor space for the lumber used of any of the different designs. Built upon runners, it can be moved in a few minutes to wherever it is needed. If it is tightly built and located in a sheltered corner in winter time it makes suitable winter quarters for a sow or for a few growing pigs. If the weather is not too severe it can be used for sheltering a sow and a young litter.

There are other uses to which a portable hog house can be put besides sheltering pigs. On a farm I visited not long ago, I found that the farmer's wife was using one for a setting goose, and it seemed to be admirably suited for the purpose. I have also seen one utilized for sheltering a hen and her brood of chickens. A few strips were nailed across the door to keep the hen in. The principal use of the portable hog house, however, is to provide shelter for pigs at pasture. Pigs like a sheltered place where they can run in for protection from the sun or rain. As the floor is nailed on top of the runners it is always perfectly dry, and although pigs like to wallow in mud, they are very particular about having dry quarters to sleep in. One or more of these houses should be found on every farm where pigs are kept.

A Good Teamster's Qualifications

By C. J. Fox, Hastings Co., Ont.

NO other season of the year brings out the good and bad qualities of a teamster more quickly than the spring season. The rush of work, the softness of the land, and the scarcity of help, with the horses in a large measure unhardened to work, all combine to show up the qualities a man has for the work. After the horses have been on the land for two or three weeks any one at all conversant with farm conditions can tell whether a good or bad teamster has had charge of them. Every farmer knows that one man will take a team, do far more work with them in a given time, and bring them out in better condition than will another. Such a man possesses some traits of character, or extra knowledge that are very valuable in the spring. I wonder how many farmers or teamsters have ever taken the pains to find out just what these qualifications are.

First of all to be a good teamster a man must have a love for his horses. This love must be so strong that he is willing to undergo a certain amount of personal inconvenience and to spend a certain amount of time not specified by his employer with his horses. He must have a knowledge of just how much work an ordinary horse can do. This, some people think, is a very simple thing, yet it is surprising how few know it. A man with 20 years' experience of farming in Manitoba and Saskatchewan was heard to make the following statement: "My son can take four horses on a plow and do more work and keep his horses in better condition than any other man I ever knew."



The Second Hatch of the Season.

The Canadian hen adds many millions of dollars annually to the income of Canadian farmers. Farm women do most of the work of attending to poultry. The incubator helps them in the task.

When asked why, he replied: "Because he knows just when to rest them, how long to let them stand and how fast to drive." This young man became efficient because he had a love for horses and a knowledge of how much they could do.

A good teamster must have a keen, personal knowledge of the feelings of the horses he is driving. Many men take it for granted that a horse knows all about the work he is doing and any movement not in accordance with the carrying out of this work to the best advantage must be punished. Consequently the horses are kept always on their mettle, expecting to be chastised by the driver at almost any time. In order that the teamster may get the most from his team, they must be on good terms with one another, and the animals have perfect confidence in their driver. They then do their work in an efficient manner with a minimum of lost effort. A good teamster will see that this is accomplished even if it costs him considerable trouble in keeping his own temper under control.

Another thing the teamster needs to look after is that his horses are sufficiently well fed. This means that they must get enough suitable food for the work they are required to do. A knowl-

edge of just how much to feed can only be acquired by studying the requirements of each animal in his charge.

These are not all the qualifications necessary in a good teamster, but they are essential, and happy should be the farmer who can hire a man possessing them. If we would educate our farm boys along these lines future farmers will have less trouble in securing good teamsters. Better horses will also be in evidence as a result of this instruction.

Little Minutes Make the Hours

D. V., Frontenac Co., Ont.

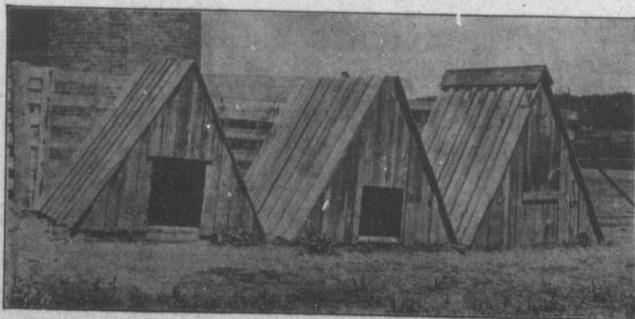
"IN my boyhood," writes L. R. Gray, in the Country Gentleman, "there was a chum with whom I spent many pleasant days. He was the hardest worker and the most ingenious boy in the neighborhood. When he went out to feed the horses in the morning he watered and fed the hogs, because the yards were on the way to the barn. When he fed the horses he went to the pasture and drove the cows up, because the barn was on the way to the pasture. That boy would not take twenty steps when five would do. He could do more work in a day than any man in the neighborhood, and he did it with less exertion because he knew how to work and kept his mind on what he was doing. He wasn't automatic."

Good for him. Now I find that I can save a lot of time in exactly the same way; and "every little minute helps to make an hour." But I am convinced that the time lost through ill considered steps is as nothing beside the time lost because of neighbors of friendly intention but shiftless habits. Just a few days ago I started for town in a great hurry to get some new and needed parts for the cultivators. A neighbor, who was resting his team at the end of the farm that abutted on the public highway, hailed me, and for a solid hour and a half, in spite of all the hints and insinuations I threw out, kept me talking and gossiping about the affairs of the neighborhood. Finally I got away. On my way back from town, there was the same neighbor waiting for me beside the fence and I wasted another half hour. It does not take many half hours to make up a forenoon, and time is at a premium on the farm.

It's quite the common thing in our locality for farmers to take out agencies. I believe that every make of agricultural implement has a farmer representative in this section. These farmer agents come along, take up valuable time when some job around the farm is fairly shrieking for attention, and never know they are imposing on you.

Now, how can one avoid these time losses and observe the scriptural injunction to "live peaceably with all men?" That's a question I would like to see answered.

On account of the condition of the seed corn this year there may be a tendency to plant thicker than usual to make up for poor germination. This is a doubtful practice. Often the germination is better than expected and too thick a stand results. It seems better to use corn that will germinate well if such is to be had in the community, and then plant only the usual amount. Be sure of good seed and do not plant too thickly.



A Cheap and Convenient Form of Portable Hog House.

Comfort and Independence on the Corner Fifty

A Boyhood Dream Yet to Come True—By "A Rolling Stone"

WHETHER it is because I am getting old, or because I am getting back to the land, or both, I find myself becoming somewhat reminiscent. Lately I have been thinking a great deal of my boyhood days on the old farm, and have been picturing in my mind events which occurred before I began my travels. I also have been thinking of the schemes which I had when only a youngster; schemes which pass through the mind of every healthy, active boy with a lively imagination.

Well, the other day there came into my mind like a flash a plan that I hadn't thought of for probably 20 years. It was a plan which I, as a

boy 12 or 14 years of age, had for the development of a 60 acre farm which lay in our neighborhood. I had every part of the plan worked out to a nicety. So vivid was it in my mind that I can easily recall every detail.

The farm was a "corner fifty." It was on the south side of the concession and the front thirty acres sloped gently toward the north. This part had been cleared of bush, but had never been stoned and was at the time running as an *c. d.* pasture. The back ten acres was a low lying piece which had been known for over 50 years as "Cooper's Swale." The balance of the 60 acres was a steep,

stone hillside, facing the south and covered with a hardwood bush.

My Very Complete Plan.

The plan was very stoney, but in my plan every stone was to be made use of. Along the concession and the side road was to be a stone fence with a gate every 20 rods; the road to serve as a lane. Of this fence there would be at least 240 rods. While building this it was my plan to select the red and blue granite boulders, or "hardheads" as we called them, for the building of a house which was, of course, also to be built of stone. To complete the plan I was to have built a stone barn such as I have seen in the vicinity of Guelph. Almost everything on the farm was to be built of stone and there was plenty of material for the purpose. I have read somewhere that in its develop-

THE SOUL OF THE MOVEMENT.

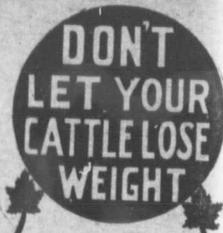
The high mortality of cooperative societies in North America, compared with that of similar institutions in Europe, is due almost exclusively to the fact that they are usually economic bodies unpossessed of souls. A community of selfish interest between its members may, for a time, give to a society the appearance of abounding prosperity, but if it should be altogether deficient in the spiritual attributes of the Movement, ultimate decay and dissolution are inevitable. The fundamental cooperative doctrine that the soul is the salvation of the Movement was recently endorsed by Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. (formerly chairman of the British Parliamentary Labor Party). Speaking at the last British Cooperative Congress the honorable gentleman stated:

"You should take care that your cash does not lead you your soul. The Cooperative Movement is not a money-making concern. Money-making with the cooperators is a means to an end, and that end is the uplifting of the people of the country; to put them on a strong, firm, unassailable foundation of personal and individual liberty."
—Canadian Cooperator.

ment from a single cell the human being traverses the long road of evolution and that after birth one's intellectual development resembles somewhat the development of the intellect of the race since emerging upon the human plane. I have no doubt that the age at which I laid the giants for my fifty acre farm represents the stone age in my intellectual development.

At the corner where the two roads met, I was to have my buildings and orchard. About two acres was to be used for the purpose. Around this plot were to be three rows of trees. The inner one, of cedar, was to be kept trimmed down. Behind the row of cedars was to be a row of Canadian Balsams and behind that a row of Lombardy poplars. I remember how I could distinctly visualize the three shades of green which these rows of trees would present and how beautiful I thought would be the surroundings of my stone cottage and barn.

The Rotation Planned. Outside the wood lot and the land for buildings there would be left about 40 acres. I was to follow a four year rotation so that one-half of this would be sowed down, giving ten acres for pasture and ten acres for hay. The other twenty acres was to be in grain, corn and roots. Dif-



When your cattle are first turned out to pasture they will always lose a great deal of weight, due to the sudden change of feed, and it is often months before they regain this loss of tissue. This waste can be entirely overcome by feeding your stock

LINSEED OIL MAPLE LEAF BRAND
FINE GROUND OR NUTTED

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offer that has ever been put in print. I want you to see a sample of my Roofing. I want you to test and compare it any way you like. Forget my low price. Think of quality only. Then if you find our roofing equal to, or better than others, and if you also find it much lower in price, I know that I can save the rest to your common sense.

Mr. L. E. Allen Says:

"I have carefully compared by testing in several ways the sample you sent me, with Roofing at over \$3.00 per roll, and can find no difference." (Sent to Mr. Allen was \$1.85, three-ply.)
I want you to have the same plan as Mr. Allen. I want to send to your station, at my risk, all carriage charges paid, a sample roll of my Pure Asphalt Roofing Government Standard. Complete with rust-proof nails, cement and full instructions for laying. Each roll covers one square, allowing for laps.
I will ask you for no promises in advance. I gladly take all risk, because I have already proved in hundreds of cases that my Roofing suits itself, and more per roll. No matter what size or style of building you have, I can save you money on the Roofing. Give me your name and address on the enclosed coupon.

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I am interested in Roofing for my (.....). The size of the roof is (.....) ridge (.....) rather. Please say how many squares of your Roofing will be required. Also send to (.....) station, prepaid, at your risk a sample roll of your (.....) ply Roofing. I agree to inspect the sample roll on arrival, but I am not to be in any way to give you my order.

My name is (.....) P. O. (.....)
Price, delivered in Old Ontario, 1-ply, 8c; 2-ply, 11.5c; 3-ply, 15.5c.
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(rest kind of a... that only two... mature at one... crops I would... be corn and... planned to 135... For the runni... require no ma... fifty gals wood... grade for the... acres of it. I... out my hay at... the implement... plow and har... trivator a w... few other sm... elements. The... picked up at... \$20.

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At the Cont... In 1911, there... of land under... rent, manure... of machinery) I... must net return... enough on the... crops for best r...

fewest kinds of grain would be sown so that only two or three acres would mature at one time. The only heavy crops I would have to handle would be the corn and hay, with which I planned to have a little assistance.

For the running of my farm I would require no machinery to speak of. My grain would all be cut with the cradle, for there was only to be ten acres of it. I could get a neighbor to cut my hay at 25 cents an acre. All the implements required would be a plow and harrow, a spring tooth cultivator, a wagon and sleigh, and a few other small and inexpensive implements. The whole outfit could be picked up at farm sales for \$200 or \$300.

Mixed farming was to be followed. A few pigs and sheep, five or six good cows, a hundred hens and some other fowl, and one team of horses would comprise my farm stock. Each year I would have two or three fat steers to turn off. I would have considerable butter and eggs to trade at the village store, and with these and the money from the sale of pigs, lambs and wool, I planned to have sufficient income. Every thing that would contribute to my support and that could be grown on a farm, I would of course have in abundance. The ten acres of bush would supply my firewood and maple syrup, the small orchard and garden fruit and vegetables, the meat supply would be had at first cost, and a few bushels of wheat could be exchanged for flour at the mill. There would be very little expense during the year and sufficient income from various sources to a little more than meet the outlay. My fifty acre farm was to present a picture of rural plenty, content and independence.

Was the Dream Fantastic?

I wonder if this boyish dream was so fantastic after all. I see on the big farms around me a lot of machinery which for depreciation and interest must mean an outlay of hundreds of dollars annually. Wherever modern machinery costs the farmer \$1,500 or \$2,000, mine was to cost me only \$200 or \$300. Some of the farms alone cost their owners \$10,000 or \$15,000; mine was to cost me but \$500. While they have great herds of stock and several teams of horses, I was to have only a few good cows, some pigs and sheep and one team. I would have less income, of course, but at the same time I would have less outlay. As far as direct contributions of the farm to the table are concerned I should have as much as they, and at the end of the year I might be about as far ahead on my "corner fifty" as they are on their two hundred or three hundred acre farms.

Had I put my plan into operation I have every reason to believe that my condition would be infinitely better than it is at the present time. Instead of learning a trade and traveling all over the continent I would have been preparing a place that would be now supporting me in comfort. Instead of being the plaything of labor movements and the wage slave of contractors, I would have been an independent farmer, possibly a leader in my community, and instead of being a penniless old bachelor I would now be surrounded by my own family, my evenings would be cheered by the music of my grandchildren's voices, and in my old age I would be supported and comforted by tender care of my own family.

At the Central Experimental Farm in 1911, there was spent on each acre of land under crop, over \$14 (including rent, manure, seed, twine and use of machinery) in order to get maximum net returns. Are you spending enough on the cultivation of your crops for best results?



Probably Ophthalmia

WHAT is this disease? The swelling starts just below the eye and works upward until the whole eye is covered and the hen goes blind and sometimes deaf. Sometimes the nostrils and runs out. It appears to be contagious. C. A. B., Grey Co., Ont.

This appears to be an aggravated case of Ophthalmia or Roup. Filthy or damp hen houses are generally the cause of the disease. When complicated with diphtheria it is contagious. A cure may be effected in the beginning by starchy bathing the eye of the affected bird with a solution of five per cent. of sulphide of copper (bluestone) in water. The bird must be fed a warm mash with milk and vegetables in plenty. In this instance we would advise that the badly affected birds be killed and their carcasses burned or buried deeply. Roup is less prevalent in fresh air houses that are kept clean than in the old-fashioned closed-up hen house.

Mindful of Small Matters

By Mich. of K. Boyer.

As a rule, beginners are not mindful of the small details, and this fact has probably led up to more disaster than anything I might name. The poultry business will not suffer losses. At the end of the first year the average beginner classes himself as an expert, and jumps out a course entirely different from that followed by the practical man who has spent years of hard work and study. He will theoretically lay the foundation for an income which the expert has never been able to attain. It is not necessary to dwell upon the result.

Why is it that the fowls in the yards of successful poultry men show that healthy, pink condition? It is due to their constant watch, and promptly sipping in the bud "the first symptoms" of all health. The beginner aims to acquire the art of poultry doctoring—the expert exercises his wits in the art of prevention.

The expert does everything in a systematic way, is regular in all his duties, never postpones any duty, is constantly looking ahead, and stays ahead in his work. He makes repairs before they become dangerous leaks, and it is rather slow but careful tread goes about his work that he may do all things well.

The amateur, especially if his living does not solely rely upon his labors, looks upon the minutiae of these small matters as trivial, but sooner or later he finds that they mean maintaining good health, good condition, and good returns.

It is not such a severe task to drive out a small army of lice, but when every crack and crevice in the poultry house is filled to overflowing it becomes hard work, and work that is not always completely satisfactory.

Allowing dirt and dith to accumulate is not only a breeder of lice but also disease.

Allowing piles of wood and rubbish to heap up in the buildings affords a place for the lice to mate, and also a place for their poultry enemies.

Allowing doors to remain open at night, windows unsecured, affords a strong temptation to midnight "poultry ransoms."

The price of roofing may be saved for the time being by not repairing the holes here and there, and some labor may be avoided by allowing the

What does a bevel gear cost? The Ford owner saves \$12 that the other fellow has to pay for one

- \$16.00—Average cost of the bevel gear of cars priced around \$1000 and 'ss.
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Other Ford spare parts are just as low priced in proportion—the 26 most called for parts altogether cost only \$8.04.

And less than a dollar a year as a total expense for spare parts is not at all an uncommon experience of Ford owners.



- Ford Runabout \$250
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Every owner of Poultry or Live Stock is constantly fighting against those pesky parasites, lice, mites, head and body ticks that torment his cows, horses, pigs, sheep and poultry. Zenoleum kills these pests. Zenoleum is harmless, will not burn, is not greasy or sticky, and will not poison the animals. It is a powerful germicide. It is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa, at Oshawa and by 80 Agricultural Colonies in Canada and U.S.A. A 2.50 tin makes 25 gallons of Disinfectant dip. Write for Booklet—"How to Cure tick Livestock."

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No excuse for that kind.

Chicks are easy to raise. We have proved it to thousands—Big poultry plants buy Pratt's Baby Chick Food by the ton.

Amateurs or small poultry fanciers act, try it in small packages. We will refund money if it does not raise more and stronger chicks.

Pratt's Baby Chick Food is scientifically mixed. It's a baby food for Baby Chicks—it is ground 'rue so as not to strain the delicate internal organs of the chick. It insures life and growth for

chicks, not because of any secret condiments, but rather from extreme care in the blending of clean, nourishing foods, partly cooked, partially pre-digested, and skillfully prepared.

It is the Food we use on our own Poultry Experiment Station, where thousands of valuable chicks are raised every year—and where bowel disorders, if they appeared, would prove costly.

25c. packages and larger money, saving some up to 100-lb. sacks. Sold by all dealers on our Money Back Guarantee.

Pratt's Baby Chick Food

Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy

A few tablets in the drinking water from the first day will prevent this trouble. Sold on our Money Back

Guarantee, at all dealers. In 25c. and 50c. packages.

Pratt's Disinfectant—should be freely used in Brooders and Incubators to prevent disease. 50c. qt., \$1.50 gal.

50 L.

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Order Your Day Old Chicks Now

We have the best strain of Bred-to-Lay S. C. White Leghorns on the market. They will fill the egg basket next winter.

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will take you there, give you all the information about the best places, and help you to success.

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cracks to remain in the walls, but when the rains come down, and the drafts of cold air blow through, there may have to be double the amount of labor spent to save the afflicted stock. For surely such conditions must have their dire results.

How revolting is a hen house where the manure is allowed to pile in pyramids under the roosts, where cobwebs form draperies, where lice and louse fly find roosting places. Can such a condition speak well for the enterprise of the man in charge?

If idleness, carelessness and uncleanliness were roads to wealth, what a large array of rich men we would have. He who is a shiftless business man, a poor manager, one of those forgetful, inactive kind, will find the poultry business is one of the worst businesses for him.

If a gradual growth is made, the start, being limited, all the details watched and the season studied well, the business is surely started on a firm foundation; anything else makes a risk.

HORTICULTURE

Summer Orchard Cultivation

UNLESS a grower intends taking good care of his orchard and making it do its best, he might better leave it alone. Any good orchard, however, will pay, and pay well, if it is properly attended to, but in order to have it do its best it must be cultivated at the proper time. To begin with, plow either late in the fall or very early in the spring. Heavy soil is probably better plowed in the fall and light soil in the spring. The soil should be cultivated as early as possible in the spring, as plowed ground allowed to stand will rapidly lose its moisture, which is very detrimental to the fruit. It will greatly lessen the crop. Cultivation should be continued at least once a week until the cover crop is sown, which should be about July 1st, unless the trees are not getting enough, when it would be better to cultivate a little longer, say to July 15th. But should the trees be getting too much growth it would be advisable to stop cultivation by June 15th and sow the cover crop. It has been proven that late cultivation, especially in the middle of August, or early plowing in the fall, keeps the trees growing too late, and very often results in severe winter killing.

Keep the Apple Trees Low

By P. J. Carey.

OLD apple trees, like old sinners, are often beyond mending. We have thousands of trees, like many apple men, who have had a bad bringing up, and nothing but extreme treatment will bring them into subjection. In regard to young trees, I am a convert to the low-headed trees. After having examined closely the trees in the West and British Columbia and the United States, where you see nothing else, I am a convert. There is one objection to the low-headed tree; and that is, in sections where there is a heavy fall of snow there is danger of the young trees being damaged. Under ordinary conditions 18 to 20 inches is the ideal trunk. We have a tree that is low down, and we can get at it to trim and pick and spray. We have a lower and a healthier trunk. The trunk is the great water way between the root system and the business end of the tree, the healthier and more vigorous the trunk the better it can perform its functions. In driving through Nova Scotia we noticed a number of orchards where the trees were stand-

ing at an angle of forty-five degrees because the prevailing wind had turned them over. We do not get that with the low-headed tree.

One objection raised to the low-headed tree is that you cannot cultivate close. However, the lower limbs start out on the trunk the more upright will they grow, while if they start out high on the trunk they have a tendency to crown at the end. My ideal tree is 15 to 20 inches with the limbs trimmed so that there will be upward growth, making the tree look like the bottom of an inverted umbrella. It is not necessary to cultivate close to the tree. As the twig is bent the tree will climb.

Cut Worms and Cabbage Maggots

W. E. Davis, B.S.A., Ottawa, Ont.

CUT WORMS will soon appear on young cabbage plants, cauliflower, peas, etc. They may be controlled by the use of poisoned bran made as follows:

Bran 1 lb.
Paris green 4 oz.
and a little molasses to sweeten. Mix thoroughly with small amount of water.

The bran is simply sprinkled around the base of the plants and is eaten by the worms when they come up to feed. This is the best method for the control of cut worms.

The cabbage maggot, which will soon be in evidence, can only be prevented. Here is a case where an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The maggots are hatched from eggs laid at the base of the stems of the plants by the small white butterfly which is seen flying about in early summer. If this butterfly can be prevented from laying her eggs on the plants, there will be no maggots. This is prevented by either covering the plants with a tissue cloth cover as soon as the butterflies appear, or by the use of a tar feet disc which is fitted around the stem of the plant at the time of setting out. This disc is simply a piece of paper (ordinary newspaper), with a slit in it through which the stem is passed. This prevents the moth from laying her eggs at or very near the base of the plant.

Getting Rid of Dandelions

If your lawn is yellow rather than green, don't let the dandelions ruin your blue. There is an easy method of killing them. This is by spraying them with a solution of sulphate of iron.

Heavy growths of dandelion may be killed by spraying from a nozzle that gives a mist-like spray with a solution of 1½ pounds of sulphate of iron to a gallon of water. In a ordinary garden sprinkler does not give good results. The solution should be sprayed over the lawn about three days after the grass has been cut and on a bright day when the possibilities of rain are slight. The lawn must not be cut or watered for three days or more after the application.

The lawns may be sprayed once a month during the entire summer, starting at the time the dandelions appear. With proper care the spray will not injure the grass. Care should be taken in applying the solution to keep it off concrete walks. It is permanently discolored there. Stains in clothing made by the sulphate of iron are not removable.

If there are only a few dandelions on the lawn they may be removed by cutting them off just below the surface of the ground with a knife. Gasoline or kerosene applied to the crown of the individual weed will kill it.

Permanent relief from dandelions and other weeds can be secured only by getting a thick, vigorous growth of grass. This is secured by using plenty of fertilizer and grass seed.

Wayside

By W. G. O'Connell, I.

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1906. The name

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Wayside Gleanings

By W. G. Orvis, Field Representative, Farm and Dairy.

Alfalfa in the Niagara Peninsula

ONE cannot travel through the counties of the Niagara peninsula without observing the wonderful growth of alfalfa. The soil and climate of these counties seems to be especially adapted to the production of alfalfa, in much the same way as the soil and climate of New Ontario is especially adapted to the growing of red clover. Alfalfa seems to thrive almost everywhere in this district. It is common to see fields covered with a close matting of this great nitrogen producing plant in spite of backward weather this season the growth is quite luxuriant and healthy. The plants are hardy and can be seen growing on roadsides, in house corners and the writer even noticed it growing between the rails of the railway track. When one considers the difficulty in getting alfalfa to grow in some sections of the province it must be admitted that the farmers of these counties are very fortunate.

I was informed that alfalfa from this district is shipped to many other parts of the province. Breeders who are feeding for large milk and butter fat records, buy it in car load lots. At home, the farmers use it quite extensively, especially when they require extra hard service from the animals fed. It can be truthfully said that in no other section of the province is alfalfa more at home than in the counties of the Niagara peninsula. One grower remarked, "We never fail to have a crop. It is in very great favor."

Good Roads in Norfolk

THE absence of gravel on the roads of this county is very noticeable. But the roads are far more passable than in many districts where gravel has been used extensively. One reason for this is the extensive use of the split-log drag. This implement in most districts is used after every rain and keeps the road free from ruts and holes, thus giving a free course for the water to the ditches. More use of this implement in other districts would prove a good thing for the roads.

Drainage Needed in York County

THE wet weather of the past month certainly keeps the land saturated with water and every hole or low place where the water can gather is kept full. I observed many basins of this description in York County which could be easily drained by laying tile from them to the lower lands some distance away. These cup-like basins keep the land near them wet for many days longer than it otherwise would be. This season drainage is at hand. These places are worthy of consideration.

Farmers Run Insurance Co.

THE Farmers of Morton and Oliver Counties, N. Dakota, could not secure insurance from the "old line" companies in the early days. The only thing left was to form their own insurance company, which they did in 1906. The name chosen was Morton and Oliver Counties Fire and Lightening Insurance Company. The plan adopted was that water for the young crop may be low in both percentage and vigor of germination. This seed should not be planted until the soil is warm and the weather at its best to encourage the growth of the young corn plant. The rate of seedling may be increased, but no amount of fairly wet seed is likely to give a good stand of plants unless the conditions of growth are most favorable.

time. The first assessment of 20 cents a hundred was made in 1911 and a 30 cent assessment in 1913, which has carried the insurance up to the present. This is \$1.20 per \$100 of insurance for a little over 14 years, or 8 1/2 cents per \$100 year. Counting in the \$2 membership fee, which is only paid once, will increase this from 8 1/2 cents to 11 1/2 cents for the season having \$500 worth of insurance, and to 19 cents year for the one carrying \$1,000. It has been found that 80 per cent of the losses have been caused by lightning.

There are several reasons for the low cost. Being cooperative, all are interested in keeping down the cost. There are no high-priced officials. Strict laws have been made for guarding against fire. For instance, hay and straw stacks must be 100 feet or more from the barn. Gasoline engines must be kept in separate buildings at least eight feet from the building containing hay or straw. No smoking is allowed in the barn.

The company now has 900 members and \$1,700,000 worth of insurance in force. It is anticipated that the cost of the insurance will be somewhat larger in the future, as larger wages will have to be paid examiners and officials, and farmers are increasing the number and line of their buildings, so that when fires come the losses will be greater, but an increase of 25 per cent. would bring it to less than 15 cents per \$100 a year. This insurance company has proved very satisfactory to the farmers and has saved them a good deal of money. In Minnesota mutual companies have saved \$342,000,000 of insurance in force, and the average rate of these companies is 18 cents per \$100 per year. This has resulted in a big saving to the farmers of Minnesota.

Summer Course in Beekeeping

A summer course of beekeeping is being arranged at the O.A.C., for the week of June 12th. Among the subjects dealt with will be "Wintering," "Swarm Control," "Bee Diseases," "Queen Rearing," "Bee Queening" and the life history of the bee will be given by Provincial Apiarist Morley Pettit, assisted by Jas. Armstrong, vice-president of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association and other prominent beekeepers. The feature of the course will be the lectures given by Frank C. Pellet, of Iowa, on "Beekeeping in the Mississippi Valley," and "Our Backdoor Neighbors," the latter dealing particularly with the economic importance of wild life, including bees and insects. This lecture will be fully illustrated with slides made from photographs taken from life by the author and secured with great difficulty. The Wellington County Beekeepers' Association will hold a field day at the college during the week of the summer course. No tuition fees are charged, for the course, the only expense being railroad fare and accommodation while in attendance.

Planting Weak Seed Corn

ALTHOUGH seed corn has tested fairly well at the Ottawa Laboratory, it has not been tested well to call special care this season that their seed is of strong vitality. Owing to unfavorable ripening and harvest weather some of last year's seed corn crop may be low in both percentage and vigor of germination. This seed should not be planted until the soil is warm and the weather at its best to encourage the growth of the young corn plant. The rate of seedling may be increased, but no amount of fairly wet seed is likely to give a good stand of plants unless the conditions of growth are most favorable.



The importance of the Roof

A roof should be so good that once laid you can forget all about it. You can do this with a Paroid Roof. One year and your farm-help have laid Paroid according to the simple instructions, your roof is weather-proof and fire-resisting.

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Paroid is waterproof, because it is saturated through and through with asphalt. It has not dried out, curled up, split or cracked in 18 years' strenuous trials. It positively resists fire. Insist on the genuine—Paroid Roofing.

Look for the Paroid roll, and you will find one of the 2,000 Nipomet dealers throughout Canada. Paroid is made in 3 colors—Grey, Red and Green. Write for useful book, "Repairing and Building"—sent upon request—FREE.

Try Nipomet Wall Board in place of lumber, or laths and plaster—your life is.

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The Largest Manufacturers of Roofings, Wall Board and Roofing Felts in Canada
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The Toronto Economy Silo

YOUR SILO must be air-tight, frost-proof and acid-proof. You can't make a good silo at home. The Toronto Economy Silo is made of 2 inch spruce, creosoted, double tongue and grooved, with steel splines in stave butts. Doors have beveled edges, with three seal surfaces; slight pressure makes them air-tight. Get this Silo. Circular free.

WRITE us for our Silo Folder and Engine Book. We will tell you the modern way to Farm for Money.

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Besides our Silo, we make Blowers, Feed Grinders, Tanks, Barn and Home Water Systems, Litter and Feed Carriers, and more. We completely equip your barn for efficient labor saving, dairy and feeding work.

Cow Comfort Pays

YOU want to keep your cows healthy and contented, because they give you more milk when they're that way.

Why not equip your Dairy Barn with O.K. Stanchions and Stalls? They give the cows plenty of room and freedom to shift around. There is no weight on their necks. There is nothing to tug or jerk their heads. No fear of big knees or bruised shoulders to work injury to their health.

OK CANADIAN U-BAR STANCHIONS & STALLS

are well worth having if only for that one reason. But that isn't all. They also simplify the work of cleaning the stable; keep the cows lined up over the gutter; save 75 per cent. of the bedding used during the winter; cut out the work of everlastingly cleaning the cows' udders and flanks; save money on repair bills; and save time in handling the cattle.

Our FREE booklet will tell you all about the clamp, the safety lock, the high hinge and O.K. Stalls and Stanchions, and other big advantages of O.K. Stalls and Stanchions.

Better mail the coupon to-day.

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Please send Stanchion and Stall Book. When will you build or remodel your cow? Name: _____ Address: _____

The Outlook for the Horse Industry

By Prof. H. Barton, Macdonald College, Que.

REGARDING the conditions surrounding the production and sale of horses, if we are going to breed there must be an outlet, therefore the marketing end is important. It may surprise some when I state that in spite of their many competing sports horses are the only branch of live stock that had made a steady increase in numbers. There were fewer cattle, sheep and swine in Canada and the United States than a few years ago, but there are more horses. The West had taken many of our horses, statistics show that in 1909 19,741 horses passed through Winnipeg; in 1910, 33,671; in 1911, 26,972; in 1912, 4,932; but comparatively few in 1914 and 1915. Local demands—the opening of new country, lumbering and commercial enterprise are all factors demanding a supply of horses. Just now lumbering is quiet, therefore the cities are our chief purchasers. The war had caused a demand, not as big as was expected, but up to Jan. 1st, 1916, over 41,000 horses were purchased in Canada for various purposes, and more are being required. The greatest competitor of the horse is the tractor, but so far it has

ed from the farm about \$600 worth of soft fertility or plant food is lost. In \$1,000 worth of wheat sold, the farmer loses about \$250 worth of plant food. In \$1,000 worth of butter sold the farmer loses less than \$1 worth of soft fertility.

For Better Live Stock

- By Geo. C. Humphrey.
- Treat cows gently and avoid excitement.
1. Use regular in time of milking.
 2. Keep stalls clean, well-lighted and ventilated.
 3. Weigh the milk of each cow.
 4. Get your neighbor to share with you in owning a Babcock Milk Tester, and test the product of each cow.
 5. Discard the animals which have failed at the end of the year to pay for their keep.
 6. Breed your cows to a pure-bred, registered dairy bull.
 7. Raise well the heifer calves from cows which for one or more generations have made large and profitable productions of milk and butter fat.
 8. Breed heifers to drop their first

| Cow No. Age. | Milking Period. | | Total Lbs. Milk. | Value of Milk. | Cost of Feed. | Net Profit. |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| | From | To | | | | |
| 1 | 13 | Apr. 17, 1916 | 6,962 | 233.4 | \$92.03 | 36.92 |
| 2 | 10 | Mar. 3, 1916 | 5,998 | 361.0 | 132.17 | 60.90 |
| 3 | 6 | Apr. 1, 1916 | 19,164 | 301.3 | 134.26 | 66.92 |
| 4 | 8 | Mar. 16, 1916 | 10,661 | 373.6 | 140.92 | 68.16 |
| 5 | 6 | Apr. 13, 1916 | 7,923 | 338.3 | 92.83 | 55.21 |
| 6 | 6 | Feb. 6, 1916 | 10,634 | 361.7 | 139.25 | 64.11 |
| 7 | 3 | Apr. 14, 1916 | 8,553 | 279.1 | 109.10 | 66.02 |
| 8 | 3 | Mar. 13, 1916 | 7,009 | 265.6 | 92.65 | 59.47 |
| 9 | 8 | Feb. 15, 1916 | 11,586 | 354.6 | 157.35 | 63.54 |
| 10 | 3 | Jan. 5, 1916 | 7,824 | 257.3 | 103.43 | 63.43 |
| 11 | 2 | Apr. 12, 1916 | 6,170 | 206.6 | 81.69 | 51.66 |
| 12 | 2 | Apr. 16, 1916 | 6,264 | 157.0 | 69.46 | 51.34 |
| 13 | 2 | Mar. 20, 1916 | 8,179 | 248.9 | 106.35 | 49.79 |
| 14 | 6 | Mar. 17, 1916 | 10,546 | 335.9 | 136.76 | 59.93 |

been shown that on the land the horse is the cheapest propelling power. The auto has displaced the lighter class of horses to some extent, but there will always be a place and demand for good drafters. I consider this should not be overlooked and farmers should rear one or more colts each year. At the College farm we have found the idle horse in winter to be a loss and by breeding the mare so as to foal in the fall this loss is overcome to a large extent. Farmers must learn that a better quality horse is wanted, and therefore to breed only their best mares to the best stallions. The cost of production is increasing, labor being the chief factor and farmers must improve conditions so that better horses may be more economically reared.

The Fertile Dairy Farm

By Prof. C. Larsen.

THE dairyman does not worry about a decrease in the productivity of his land. Instead his land is increasing in richness, instead of a less productive soil his soil production continues to improve.

By dairy farming the little country of Denmark doubled the yield of their lands in 20 years. Why? Because of the cow. Instead of hauling their grain, hay and straw away from the farm to market, these products were fed to the dairy cow. She transformed these field crops into butter-fat, skim milk and manure.

The manure was hauled to the land, the skim milk fed to calves and hogs and the butter sold as a concentrated expensive human food. The land was thus left richer than before and the farmers' pocket book was fattened; two essentials in the economies of life.

When \$1,000 worth of hay is haul-

Value of Milk Cost of Net Lbs. Lbs. at \$1.22 Feed. Profit. \$ \$

10. Join a dairy cattle breeders' association. If will keep you posted and in touch with the best and most modern ways of managing your herd.

calves at 24 to 30 months of age. Give cows six to eight weeks' rest between lactation periods.

Some Profit Records

EDITOR FARM AND DAIRY: I noticed in Farm and Dairy a few weeks ago that you would like to get the cost of food per cow for representative dairy herds. I am sending you the statement of Mr. John Beatty's herd of grade Holstein cows. This statement for feed is for 12 months, including pasture and all other feeds. You will notice by my table, that the feed for cow No. 1 was not so high, the reason being that he sold her in October—J. C. Raphael, Dairy Recorder, Leeds Co., Ont.

Estimating Silo Capacity

HERE is a simple rule for estimating the amount of ensilage in a silo, no matter how near full or empty it may be. A cubic foot of silage weighs approximately 40 lbs. Figuring on this basis we get the following table which it might be well to clip out and keep for future reference:

| Radius of silo | Depth of ensilage per ton (to nearest 1/4 in.) |
|----------------|--|
| 4 ft. | 12 inches |
| 6 ft. | 7 1/2 inches |
| 6 ft. | 6 1/2 inches |
| 7 ft. | 4 inches |
| 8 ft. | 3 inches |

For example: Suppose a silo with a 7-foot inside radius contained ensilage to a depth of 10 feet, or 120 inches. It would contain 120 divided by 4, or 30 tons of ensilage.

Keep the Home Fires Burning!



UT fire means fuel, and fuel means money, and money is hard to get when the wage-earner is taken away.

It would be sad enough if the fire went out on the hearth at home for want of means to keep those fires aglow.

Have you so arranged your affairs that, in the event of your death, your wife and children would still enjoy fire-side comforts?

A husband, aged 35, can secure for his wife, if she be of the same age, an income of \$50.00 per month, payable throughout life by The Mutual of Canada, for an annual premium of only \$299.80.

By means of one of these monthly income policies you can be sure that, in the event of your death, the "home fires" would not go out.

A very small sacrifice would secure this protection, which is the very "last word" in life insurance. Write us for further information.

Is there a Mutual Policy in your Home?

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada

Waterloo, Ontario

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

Get Real Tire Economy!

Motoring is two things—a pleasure and a business. One might say it was used sixty per cent. for entertainment and forty per cent. for commercial purposes. Yet no matter whether you use your car to get orders or make your greatest economy will be the reduced cost of mishaps.

No accident ever befel an automobile but the wheels were forced to play a part in it. And no motorist ever was overtaken but what the tires had a say in that, too.

If you will drive fast.
If you will make those sudden stops.
If the city will wear you out.
If rain will make muddy roads!

Why then—the possibility of skidding will always be with you, unless you figure on those elements of danger when you buy your tires. When you think of how in every danger in motoring you immediately think of

DUNLOP TRACTION TREAD.
A.T.M.

DUNLOP TRACTION TREAD

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 21,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including slightly in excess of the paper sent subscribers who are but 25c. to 2,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted, except on the full subscription rate.
Sworn detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of our advertising contract that advertisers give state! I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy.

Requests shall not play a trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns. We will not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and reputable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.
PETERBORO, ONT.

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

Land Speculation and Railway Deficit

CANADA'S railway problem is the direct result of her land policy. That policy has always been to dispose of the public domain as rapidly as possible. Governments have vied with each other in devising means for getting the land into private control with few questions being asked as to what use the land would be put. In these endeavors, they have been assisted and encouraged by railways, land companies and individual speculators who recognize the opportunity for pocketing the unearned increment. Of the homesteaders themselves, a large proportion were 10 per cent. farmer and ninety per cent. speculator. Our "inexhaustible" free land rapidly became alienated.

The result has been that when real farmers have wanted to get a start on some of Canada's free land, they have soon found that it was getting "scarce." To satisfy their need for land, they have had to go further and further back from existing means of transportation. They have been forced back upon scrub lands, down into the semiarid dry belt, up north into the wilderness and over mountain ranges to remote valleys. The total land under cultivation in our newer districts would not make a strip 25 miles wide from Winnipeg to Calgary, but the settlers are spread out so thin that a railway mileage sufficient to serve a properly distributed population of fifty millions is inadequate for their needs.

The cost of building and operating a railway over thousands of miles of vacant land in order to reach the scattered settlements, is more than the traffic will bear. Two out of our three railway companies cannot meet expenses. In order to keep out of the receiver's hands they must make annual raids on the public treasury. Shall the people continue to see their money handed out to these railway companies, until settlement overtakes railway construction and the roads bog

to pay their way, or shall they take over the roads, so that in the future they will stand some chance of being reimbursed for present outlays? That is the problem. The root cause of it is our prodigal land policy.

The Live Stock Shortage

FOR some years we have been warned that the number of cattle and sheep on the farms of Canada and the United States has been decreasing. At the same time the demand for home consumption has been steadily increasing, due to the rapid increase of population. The placing of large orders for canned meats on this continent by European countries, the demand for wool to fill war orders for uniforms and the exportations of horses for war purposes has accentuated the shortage of all classes of live stock. The result is the high prices that now prevail.

That Canadian farmers are not in a position to take full advantage of present prices is clearly indicated by the figures given by Live Stock Commissioner Bright in his address at the annual meeting of the Live Stock Records Board, held recently in Toronto and reported in last week's issue of Farm and Dairy. The supply of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs were shown to have fallen considerably below the present demand while for the immediate future indications were that the quantities available would be still more inadequate to meet the requirements. The result would be a continuation of present price levels with the possibility of still further increases before the end of the war.

Aside from patriotic reasons, which of themselves are sufficient to induce farmers to keep up the supply of foodstuffs, the prospect of good returns should lead them to keep their breeding stock busy. The close of the war will see a falling off in prices, but the prospects are that the falling off will be less with this than with some farm products. Live stock will continue to be the most profitable source of income for the farmer. Breeding more live stock, especially of cattle and hogs, insures the greatest returns while the war lasts, and is the best safeguard against the effects of a possible depression after hostilities have ceased.

The Scarcity of Rennet

THE situation with regard to the rennet supply is becoming increasingly serious. The rise in price from one dollar and fifty cents to seven dollars a gallon, with prospects of still further increases, is no small matter in a material so widely used as rennet. But there are even graver aspects of the situation than that of cost. No reports have yet been received that cheesemaking has been curtailed for lack of rennet, but at the present time there are hundreds of orders waiting to be filled. These orders may not represent immediate and pressing needs. Makers may be protecting themselves against a shortage later on, but there is reason to fear that a serious shortage will be experienced before the end of the season, and it is well within the range of possibility that the cheese industry may be seriously damaged thereby.

One result of the high price of rennet is that some makers use it too sparingly, in consequence of which the quality of their output is lowered. This was to some extent in evidence last year. Experiments have shown that when less than three ounces are used to each one thousand pounds of milk the quality of the cheese is interfered with. There is also the disadvantage that much time is lost because of the longer time required for the milk to coagulate. For these reasons, and also in justice to the makers, who should not be required to meet the extra cost of rennet out of their own pockets, the additional expense of making due to the increased price should be borne by the patrons. With cheese prices around nineteen cents a pound this can well be afforded.

One Direct Market

A FARMER living not far from a progressive Ontario city and on a much travelled highway between that city and another, has developed a new style of direct-to-the-consumer market. We were driving past his place recently when our attention was attracted by a blackboard above one of the front gate posts. Chalked on this board were the prices of eggs and butter for sale that day. As the owner had just finished letting down his quotations for the day as we passed, we stopped to enquire for further information.

"Oh, I am just taking advantage of a new development in the world of transportation," our farmer friend assured us cheerfully. There are hundreds of people in our city who now own automobiles. They take a pleasure trip out into the country two or three times a week in summer and I find that they are glad to buy fresh produce, especially wheat they can get it a trifle cheaper than from the grocer in town. I find, too, that I can afford to sell for a little less than the city grocer, and still get more than I could realize on my produce any other way. No, this trade is not extensive, and I couldn't make a living by it alone. We just jot down on this board a few things that we can handle without any trouble, and if the trade grows in the future, we will be willing to go to more trouble. Oh, yes, it pays so far as it goes."

The number to whom such a direct market is available is probably limited, but there must be a few hundred of our Women Folk who might develop a market in this same manner that would afford them a nice source of pin money.

More Corn Than Usual

THE scarcity of farm help and the necessity of keeping up the supply of live stock increases the advantage of corn ensilage over other feeds on the average farm. The farmer is confronted as never before with the problem of producing the greatest amount of feeding stuffs with the least amount of labor. The solution of the problem is in the growing of more corn and in providing ample silo capacity for storing it. Of all crops corn provides the greatest amount of nutrition for the amount of labor expended upon it.

One of the advantages that this crop possesses is that the work put upon it is given at such times that it does not interfere with the growing of cereals and hay. It is sown after the general seeding has been finished. Summer cultivation is performed during the slack summer season. It is harvested after other crops are safely in the barn. Under present conditions the acreage of this increasingly popular crop should be greatly increased. Plan a larger area and provide a silo for storing it.

There is no comparison whatever between farm life and city life. On the farm we are working in the great laboratory of Nature. We are scientific largely nothing but routine mechanics, and while even the hired man on a farm has something to talk about worthy of his reason and his thought, in the cities most of the people employed are called "hands"—that is because they are not allowed to use their heads.—Capt. J. H. Burnham, M.P., Peterboro, Ont.

Farming must be made profitable and it must be made attractive. The latter feature depends largely on the women, working through three agencies—the rural home, the rural church and the rural school.—Dr. C. C. James.

The next special issue of Farm and Dairy, our Seventh Annual Farm Machinery Number, will appear next week.

PUBLISHING
By H. Bronson
Editor and
The Rural Pub

THE object of "The Folke" is to educate with news. I have taken place of Farm and Dairy. We have taken a paper and have become policy and grown editorial features, like to meet and know men who are close to the management. I reason for talking to you at this time.

In the first place, Ellis, B.S.A., who with Farm and Dairy years and a fair, now editor, has resigned farming near Campbellton County, West Mr. Ellis in Farm and Dairy because he was one of the to work with, and from the very first

F. E. Ellis, Editor Who resigns the editorial of Dairy to take up Farm and Dairy.

In his department and of strength to Farm and Dairy's special articles at the editorial page of Farm and Dairy have been followed by generally, if not always by thousands of our readers who have had rural life the man who wrote "what he had to say. No Ellis' work on Farm and Dairy appreciated by "Our Folks" attracted attention to it. Not long before he re- back to the land" he was a successful farm man Canada. About this also, he was invited to a important professorship in agricultural college. His positions he declined in night stay with Farm and Dairy for several years. He started, he has looked forward with keen anticipation to agricultural.

Fortunately we are the Mr. Ellis' services to the time he intended to bear on his own

PUBLISHER'S DESK

By H. Bronson Cowan, Managing Director and Editor-in-Chief, The Rural Publishing Co., Ltd.

THE object of this chat with "Our Folks" is to make you acquainted with several changes that have taken place recently on the staff of Farm and Dairy. Most of us, when we have taken a paper for some time and have become familiar with its policy and grown to appreciate its editorial features, feel that we would like to meet and know more about the men who are closely identified with its management. This, then, is our reason for talking "personalities" with you at this time.

In the first place, then, Mr. F. E. Ellis, B.S.A., who has been identified with Farm and Dairy for the past six years and a half, most of that time as editor, has resigned and taken up farming near Campbellville, Ont., in Halton County. We are going to miss Mr. Ellis in Farm and Dairy, first because he was one of those chaps you like to work with, and second because from the very first, he "made good"

periences, which will be full of interest. He will also as his time permits send us occasional "special" articles, and also represent us at some of the leading conventions. Members of the



R. D. Colquette, B.S.A.,
Our New Editor.

staff presented him with an oak writing desk before he left as a reminder that they hoped he would write to and for Farm and Dairy frequently.

Our New Editor.

Mr. R. D. Colquette, B.S.A., is Mr. Ellis' successor as editor of Farm and Dairy. Mr. Colquette joined the staff of Farm and Dairy about a year ago as circulation manager, immediately after his graduation from the Guelph Agricultural College. He was recommended to us by Dr. Croelman as one of the outstanding men of his year.

Mr. Colquette was born and raised on a farm in Grey county, Ontario. At the age of twenty-one he migrated to the west and entered the Manitoba Agricultural College with the pioneer class of that college. His instinct for journalism was soon evidenced by the fact that he was called on to assist in publishing the first issue of the students' paper, the M. A. C. Gazette. After completing the first two years of his course he went homesteading and farming in Saskatchewan, where he acquired some land and learned all

F. E. Ellis, B.S.A.,

who resigned the editorship of Farm and Dairy to take up farming in Halton Co., Ont.

in his department and was a source of strength to Farm and Dairy. Mr. Ellis' special articles and his work on the editorial page of Farm and Dairy have been followed with interest and generally, if not always, with approval by thousands of our readers who always have had reason to believe that the man who wrote them believed what he had to say. Not only has Mr. Ellis' work on Farm and Dairy been appreciated by "Our Folks," but it has attracted attention in other quarters. Not long before he resigned to "go back to the land" he was offered the editorship of one of the oldest and most successful farm papers in Western Canada. About the same time, also, he was invited to accept an important professorship in a Western agricultural college. Both of these positions he declined in order that he might stay with Farm and Dairy, although for several years, if not from the start, he has looked forward with keen anticipation to again "tilling the soil."

Fortunately we are not going to lose Mr. Ellis' services entirely. From time to time he intends to send us notes bearing on his own farming ex-



W. G. Orvie,
Our Associate Editor and Live Stock Representative.

the experiences connected with such a life. During the long winter days and evenings Mr. Colquette occupied a large part of his time by a general course of reading which he is finding of assistance to him in his new duties. After four years in Saskatchewan (Continued on page 16.)

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Tarvia
Preserves Roads
Prevents Dust -
An Economical Roadway ---

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Once a year, or once in two years, it would be advisable to go over this road and spray it with "Tarvia-B," a lighter grade, which requires no heating to prepare it for use on the road.

A light coat of screenings should, perhaps be spread down at the same time, and with such inexpensive attention this road will keep its contour and perfect waterproof surface for many years.

The cost per year of the Tarvia treatment will be very much less than the ordinary maintenance expense of a plain macadam road, and the results will be vastly more satisfactory. Far-sighted taxpayers in many

Canadian towns have petitioned their road authorities to give up building plain macadam roads, which are unable to withstand modern automobile traffic. They recognize the need for a bituminous binder. The cheapest, the simplest and the best binder is Tarvia.

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FINE natures are like fine poems; a glance at the first two lines suffices for a guess into the beauty that waits for you if you read on.—*Balzer-Lytton.*

God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from last week.)

JOSEPHINE drew a deep breath as the sunlight flooded her face and hair.

"I have my own name for that place," she said. "I call it the Valley of Silent Things. It is a great away, and they say that it moss grows in it so deep that caribou and deer walk over it without breaking through."

The stream was swelling out into a narrow, finger-like lake that stretched for a mile or more ahead of them, and she turned to nod her head at the spruce and cedar shores with their colorings of red and gold, where birch, and poplar, and ash splashed vividly against the darker background.

"From now on it is all like that," she said. "Once after lake, most of them as narrow as this, clear to the doors of Adare House. It is a wonderful lake country, and one may easily lose one's self—hundreds of forests like Venetian canals."

"I would not be surprised if you told me you had been in Venice," it replied. "To-day is your birthday—your twentieth. Have you lived all those years here?"

He repressed his desire to question her, because he knew that she understood that to be a part of his promise to her. In what he now asked she could not believe that he was treading upon prohibited ground, and in the face of their apparent innocence she was dismayed at the effect his words had upon her. It seemed to him that her eyes flashed when he spoke, as if he had struck at her. There passed over her face the look of tense betrayal of the grief which he knew was eating at her soul, and which she was fighting so courageously to hide from him. It had come and gone in a flash, but the pain of it was left with him. She smiled at him a bit tremulously.

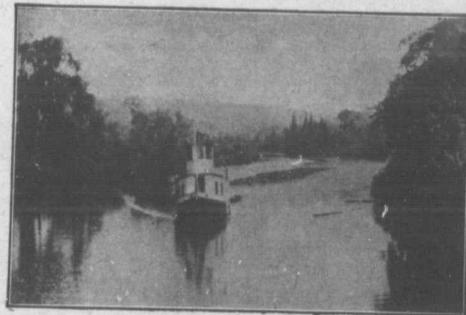
"I understand why you ask that," she said, "and it is no more than fair that I should tell you. Of course you are wondering a great deal about me. You have just asked how I could ever hear of such a place as Venice away up here among the Indians. Why do you know?"—she leaned forward, as if to whisper a secret, her blue eyes shining with a sudden laughter. "I've been back at the 'Lives' of Plutarch, and I'm waiting patiently for the English to hang a few of those terrible Lucullus Borgias who call themselves militant suffragettes!"

"I—beg your pardon," he stammered helplessly.

She no longer betrayed the hurt of his question, and so sweet was the laughter of her eyes and lips that he laughed back at her in spite of his embarrassment. Then, all at once, she became serious.

"I am terribly unfair to you," she apologized gently; and then, looking across the water, she added, "Yes, I've lived almost all of those twenty

years up here—among the forests. They sent me to the Mission school at Port Churchill, over on Hudson's Bay, for three years; and after that, until I was seventeen, I had a little white-haired English governess at Adare House. If she had lived—Her hands clenched the sides of the canoe, and she looked straight away from Philip. She seemed to force the words that came from her lips then: "When I was eighteen I went to Mont-



The steamer Wanita on the Magnetawan Rivër, a beauty spot in the Parry Sound District, Ontario.

real—and lived there a year. That is all—that one year—away from my forests—"

He almost failed to hear the last words, and he made no effort to reply. He kept his canoe nearer to Jean's, so that frequently they were running side by side. In the quick fall of the early northern night the sun was becoming more and more a red haze in the sky as it sank farther toward the western forests. Josephine had changed her position, so that she now sat facing the bow of the canoe. She leaned a little forward, her albino resting in her lap, her chin tilted in the cup of her hands, looking steadily ahead, and for a long time no sound but the steady dip, dip, dip of the two paddles broke the stillness of their progress. Scarcely once did Philip take his eyes from her. Every turn, every passing shadow and light, each breath of wind that set stirring the shimmering tresses of her hair, made her more beautiful to him. From red gold to the rich and lustrous brown of the ripened winter berries he marked with the setting of the sun. A quick chill was growing in the air now, and after a little he crept forward and slipped a light blanket about the slender shoulders. Even then Josephine did not speak, but looked up at him,

and smiled her thanks. In his eyes, were the whispers of his adoration. Movement roused Jean from his Indianlike silence. As Philip moved back, he called:

"It is four o'clock, M'sieur. We will have darkness in an hour. There is a place to camp and teppee poles ready out on the point ahead of us."

Fifteen minutes later Philip ran his canoe ashore close to Jean Croisset's beach of white sand. He could not help seeing that from the moment she had answered his question out on the lake, a change had come over Josephine. For a short time that afternoon she had risen from out of the thing that oppressed her, and once or twice there had been almost happiness in her smile and laughter. Now she seemed to have sunk again under its smothering grip. It was as if the chill and dismal gloom of approaching night had robbed her cheeks of color, and she had given a tired droop to her shoulders as she sat silently, and waited for them to make her tent comfortable. When it was up, and the blankets spread, she went in and left them alone, and the last glimpse that he had of her face left with Philip a cameo-like impression of hopelessness that made him want to call out her name, yet told him speechless. He looked closely at Jean as they put up their own tent, and for the first time he saw that the mask had fallen from the half-breed's face, and that it was

world began. It is a mistake that it has come once. The Great God would not let it happen twice."

He spoke calmly. Philip could find no words to reply. His hand slipped from Jean's arm to his hand, and their fingers gripped. Thus for a space they stood. Philip broke the silence at last.

"I love her, Jean," he spoke softly. "Every one loves her, M'sieur. All our forest people call her 'L'Ange.'"

"And still you say there is no hope?"

"None."

"Not even—if we fight—?"

Jean's fingers tightened about his like cords of steel.

"We may kill, M'sieur, but that will not save hearts crushed like—See!—like I crush these ash berries under my foot! I tell you again, nothing like this has ever happened before since the world began, and nothing like it will ever happen again!"

Steadily Philip looked into Jean's eyes.

"You have seen something of the world, Jean?"

A good deal, M'sieur. For seven years I was in school at Montreal, and prepared myself for the holy life of Missioner. That was many years ago. I am now simply Jean Jacques Croisset, of the forests."

"Then you know—you do not know that there is life there is hope?" argued Philip eagerly. "I have promised not to pry after her secret, to fight for her only as she tells me to fight. But if I knew Jean, if I knew what this trouble is—how and where to fight! Is this knowledge—impossible?"

"Impossible, M'sieur!"

Slowly Jean withdrew his hand.

"Don't take it that way, man," exclaimed Philip quickly. "I'm not fretting for her secret now. Only I've got to know—is it impossible for her to tell me?"

"As impossible, M'sieur, as it would be for me. And Our Lady herself could not make it. And I heard Her voice commanding me to go to Heaven. All that I can do is to wait, and watch, and guard. And all that you can do, M'sieur, is to play the part she has asked of you, and do it, and doing it well, you will keep the last bit of life in her heart from being trampled out. If you love her—"

he picked up a tepee pole before he finished, and then said—"You do as you have promised!"

There was a finality in the shrug of Jean's shoulders which Philip did not question. He picked up an axe, and while Jean arranged the tepee poles began to chop down a dry birch.

As the chips flew his mind flew faster. In his optimism he had half believed that the cloud of mystery in which Josephine had buried him lived in time, be voluntarily lifted by her. He

believed that she was able to make herself be- lieve that any hope was possible, and that her hopelessness was as complete as she had described. Without arguing with himself he had taken it for granted that she had been laboring under a tremendous strain, and that no matter what her trouble was it had come to look immeasurably darker to her than it really was. But Jean's attitude, with its low and unexcited voice, and the almost omniscient definiteness of his words had convinced him that Josephine had not painted it that dark as she might. She, at least, had seemed to see a ray of hope. Jean saw none, and Philip realized that the half-breed's calm and unheated judgment was more to be relied upon with Jean hours. At the same time, he did not for a moment believe that the sort who have born in them the fighting instinct. And with this battle won, gone out of optimism that has opened up raw wounds as the other cannot exist.

(To be continued.)

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The Upward Look

Travel Series, No. 33
Watchfulness.

SOME very thrilling hours were spent near the end of the return trip from Alaska, as the boat was nearing Vancouver. We had left this city with the air dense with smoke. We returned to find it the same. It was a huge disappointment not to get a glimpse of the grandly beautiful, snow-capped mountains, usually seen from Vancouver and Victoria.

Hours before we landed, every precaution was taken to prevent an accident, owing to this dense smoke. Many had been the wrecks seen on that trip; some high on rocks; others partly submerged; at one spot they were endeavoring to raise a ship that had sunk with quantities of gold. Lookouts were stationed in many places. The fog-borne blow advanced steadily. In every direction these were answered, yet nothing could be seen farther than a very short distance from our boat. Once another ship and again a great cliff loomed up alarmingly close. Once in the narrowest part of the entrance to the harbor, the ship struck bottom. The Captain ejaculated: "Lucky for us the tide turned at this moment and swept us off." Those in charge knew by the quality of the echo, our location. This gradually changed until at last we drew up in safety at the landing.

One shudders to think what might have been the result if vigilance or carefulness had been relaxed. The whole seemed typical of the vigilance and care needed all through life to maintain our highest standard of right. The least relaxation for a moment may cause us to sin.

Are we trying to conquer some fault? Each time that we fail, makes it harder to conquer next time. Over and over again, when our failures are so frequent, we feel as if all our will-power and determination is a sad plight wreck, and there is no use trying any more. But then is the hour when, stronger in help from above, we must watch and fight harder than ever.

In this earthly life we never attain the ideal of perfect self-mastery, but if in our own consciences we know that we are earnestly striving for this, then we are near the haven of soul-peace.

"Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong."—1BH.

Light on Scriptural Prophecy

Do Prophecies Act as a Guide?

I REAID an address recently by an able minister who took the ground that it is impossible to tell from prophecy in advance when things are about to happen. He claimed that prophecies did not give sufficient detail to make it possible to know when they are to be fulfilled. Only after they were fulfilled is it possible to see that they have been verified. Is this teaching borne out by the scriptures?

Christ rebuked those of his own generation for their failure to recognize that prophecy had been fulfilled at His birth. To them He said: "Oh, fools, and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken," (Luke 24: 25). Paul has warned us to "Despise not prophesyings," (1st Thessalonians 5), and Peter has told us "We have also a more sure word of prophecy; whereunto ye do well that ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a dark place, until the day dawn, and the day star arise in your hearts," (2nd Peter 1, 19). Were it true that

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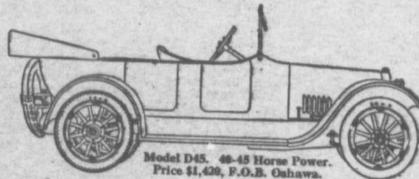
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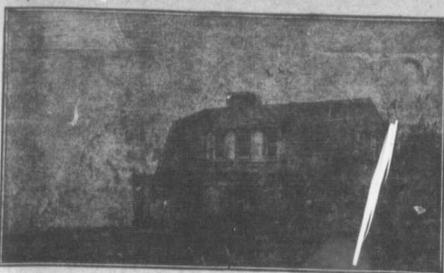
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Dutch Colonial Farm House

In Farm and Dairy House No. 7 we have an example of the queer quaint old Dutch Colonial Farm House which in one form or another is to be found so frequently in the New England States. Some of our readers won't like it because it has the Gambrel roof, so generally used in barns, but to others its sturdy substantial appearance will make a strong appeal. Instead of the usual porch it has a pergola across the front, a pergola being a platform with a covering of rafters and vines instead of the usual roof. Until this pergola is completely over-grown with vines the house will lack fully half the charm that belongs to it by right of design.

It is a big roomy spacious house, and the farmer who can afford to elaborate a home as this should be able to install a water system and

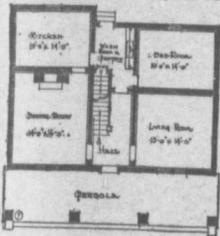
low weather from blowing straight onto the over-heated housewife working over the kitchen stove.

Owing to that law of building which makes it imperative that the main partitions above and below stairs shall coincide, most houses have at least one cramped or badly proportioned room, but the gambrel roof, allowing a great economy of space has enabled the architect in this instance to design a house in which all the rooms are commodious and well proportioned.

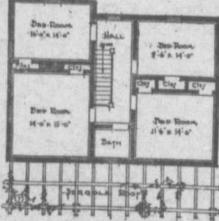
Architect's Description.

Of all the house plans published by Farm and Dairy the one in this issue is the most interesting. Straight forward and direct it has all the essentials of the complete home and gives infinite possibilities for furnishing and decoration.

The Pergola is simply the verandah



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

electric lighting as well as a vacuum cleaner and laundry equipment. With these modern conveniences it will require no more labor to keep in order than a much smaller house, while there will be found within its four walls ample accommodation for all the belongings and activities of a large family.

It smacks of the real old farm home where the son takes up the business of farming where the father lays it down, instead of hurrying off to town, where the man who isn't a specialist in one branch of city work or another is at a disadvantage.

Designed for Convenience.

The most used entrance, the back door, opens into a wash-room, with the cellar door straight ahead, so that roots can be brought in and deposited in the cellar without being tracked through the kitchen. The cellar entrance being just at the kitchen door it is also very convenient for the housewife.

This arrangement of the back hall makes it possible, as has already been pointed out, to conduct the untimely guest from the back door, at which all such guests have a way of arriving, to the front part of the house without introducing him to the kitchen activities. It also prevents every opening of the back door in forty be-

platform with an open roof (i.e. a roof which is built of the beams only and has no shingles or other covering) over which creepers and vines have been trained. The Pergola opens into a hall off which all the living rooms are entered. The dining room on the left with a fire place is the principal room, as in this design the living room is intended as a more formal room. The kitchen is directly behind the dining room and is connected with the wash room as well. This wash room is meant to accommodate the weekly washing as well as act as a store room for the outdoor garments. The upper part can be used as pantry store room also. From the store room there is a bedroom intended for some of the farm help. The cellar stairs are right at the kitchen door. Upstairs are four good bedrooms each with a commodious clothes closet, and a bathroom.

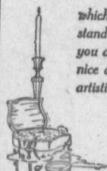
This house should be built of siding with 8 inch corner boards. Stucco may be used in the place of siding and in the interior wall board may be substituted for plaster if desired. It is quite early colonial in feeling with its Dutch or Gambrel roof. The roof is straight or may be of metal or prepared roofing.

Paint the walls with three coats of (Concluded on page 18.)

For The Bride

Will you allow the Silversmiths to His Majesty, King George V, to assist you in selecting suitable presents for the June Bride?

With the Mappin & Webb Catalogue from which to make selections, and the Mappin & Webb standard of quality to commend every piece on which you decide, Gifts for the bride may be chosen with nice discrimination and rare fidelity to service and artistic merit.



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Publisher's Desk

(Continued from page 13.)

Mr. Colquhoun returned to Ontario and completed his college course by taking the last two years at the Ontario Agricultural College. During his last year at Guelph he was agricultural editor of the O. A. C. Review. His ability in journalism was shown by the fact that he won the industrial scholarship (\$50.00 in 1914), by an essay on "The Economics of Disadvantages of the Canadian Farmer." Mr. Colquhoun is enjoying his new duties and hopes soon to be personally acquainted with many of "Our Folks."

A new member of the Staff, of Farm and Dairy is Mr. W. G. Orvis, of Whitby. Mr. Orvis has joined the staff within the last few weeks in the capacity of Associate Editor and Live Stock Representative. During the past few years the growth of the live stock department of Farm and Dairy, including its advertising columns, has assumed such proportions as to require the services of a special member of the staff. Mr. Orvis will devote his attention especially to this work, but will also act in an editorial capacity and as our field representative.

Mr. Orvis' training has been an unusual one for a man of his age. When eleven years old his parents moved to Dryden, New Ontario, when there were only three houses besides theirs in the village. The country was a veritable wilderness. In spite of hardships he passed his entrance when fourteen years old, and went to work that summer. In the spring and summer of 1901 he worked as herdman on the Government farm at Dryden, and in the fall of that year, when only fifteen years old, entered the Ontario Agricultural College. In the years which have elapsed since he has worked as a hired man, bought and operated 254 acres of land in New Ontario, put in a second year at the Guelph Agricultural College, and sold his farm in New Ontario, and rented a farm and worked another farm on shares both at the same time. In the spring of 1911 he bought the old homestead in Ontario county, which he later sold to good advantage and bought a smaller farm near Pickering, which he still owns. In October, 1913, he accepted a position as Assistant District Representative at Lindsay in Victoria county, which position he resigned this spring to accept his present position with Farm and Dairy. While on representative work Mr. Orvis organized the Holstein breeders of Victoria county, and acted as secretary of their association. It was because of his popularity with the farmers of that county that he was named in the report we heard about him that we were led to see if we could not induce him to join our staff. We bespeak a warm welcome for him in his travels throughout the province.

We are on the lookout now for still another bright, capable young fellow with farm experience, resourcefulness, and the other qualities necessary to enable a young man to succeed in farming, or anything else, to act as circulation manager of Farm and Dairy. Perhaps some of "Our Folks" know of such a young man and will write us about him. The new members of our staff are making good, and are setting out with the object of giving the readers of Farm and Dairy even better value in the future than they have received in the past.

Identifying the Farm

By E. L. McCaskey.
Is William R. Lighthart a farmer? If he is not a farmer now, did he ever live on a farm and have to earn his bread and butter by the sweat of his brow, milked cows, and chopping out weeds? These questions are troubling me. I have just finished reading "Happy Hollow Farm," writ-

ten by Mr. Lighthart. It made excellent reading, but it did not ring true to me. These stories telling of men from town coming out and taking run-down farms and in a few years showing the "natives," meaning the practical farmers who have always lived there, how to farm, do not appeal to me. I always feel that there is "a sinner in the fence" somewhere.

There are successes in farming I admit, but to make an outstanding success on a farm is a man's job. It is not a job for a tenderfoot from town, who is always the hero of these romances. Men from town have made good on the farm. They did not start out, however, by buying a run-down farm. They either have lots of capital and buy a good farm or start out as hired men to learn the business from the ground up, just the way we "natives" have to do. Such "near farm" writings are dangerous. They inspire the townsmen with the idea of easy riches from the land. Farming, let me repeat, is not a get-rich-quick scheme, and is never a bed of roses. Farming does yield a good living to he who will work for it. It also offers security, comfort and the satisfaction of creative work in partnership with nature. I would not change my job as a farmer for the finest position the city can offer, but I do object to these farm romances and the harm they may do.

The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department on any questions or matters relating to cheese making, and to suggest subjects for discussion.

Why Test Curds at Milling

Instructor T. F. Boyes, Middlesex Co., Ont.

CURDS should be tested for acidity at milling, particularly by young makers. This operation has become made easy now that we have the acidimeter. Great care must be exercised in taking the sample, which I prefer to get by ringing the curd and taking it as it leaves the cloth. Some of the advantages of testing for acidity at milling are the following:

- (1) It is a check on the amount of acid used at dipping.
 - (2) A check on the proper time for cooking the curd.
 - (3) A check on the cooking temperature.
 - (4) A check on the amount of culture used.
 - (5) A great assistance in relieving makers from having bad batches of sweet or acid cheese.
- Testing at milling means a more uniform cheese, and I would advocate a test of about 75 at two and one-quarter hours.

Rennet Supply in Danger

G. A. GILLESPIE, M.L.A., a cheese manufacturer, and buyer in close touch with the dairy situation, in speaking before a group of representative dairymen, each of them closely connected with the cheese trade, drew their attention to the serious condition of the rennet supply. The calves' stomachs from which most of the rennet that has been used in Ontario hitherto, came from Central Europe, and the war had entirely cut off this source of supply. The result had been that prices had steadily advanced from the old levels of \$2.50 to \$3 a gallon to \$7 a gallon at the present time. He had recently secured quotations from Europe, and

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Why Not Cut Off the Two Cars of Filler? It takes 400,000 cars to carry Fertilizers to our farmers every season. Forty per cent.—two cars out of five—is Filler. Order higher grades and Nitrogen and save freight.

The greater producing capacity of high-grade fertilizers without bulk means bigger out-bound tonnage for railroads and bigger purchases by farmers.

Send for "Cost of Available Nitrogen."

DR. WM. S. MYERS, Director
25 Madison Ave., New York

CANADIAN PACIFIC GREAT LAKES STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Canadian Pacific Steamship sail from Owen Sound 11.00 a.m. each Wednesday for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, and Port William. Conroy's train leaves Toronto 4.25 p.m. Full particulars, reservations, etc. from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.



The "SUPERIOR"

Separator

MANY YEARS FROM NOW

It is a question just which part of a "SUPERIOR" Separator could wear out, if we exclude the rubber ring in the foot. The weak point in all other separators is the spindle—especially protected in the "SUPERIOR" by the patented ball-and-socket—certainly the spindle is safe from damage. Then the use of phosphor bronze in the worm gear, and in the bearings has banished trouble in these vital places. And the micro oiling system saves the oil on the bearings. That is why wear on the "SUPERIOR" Separator is today tried as easily and stems just as cleanly as iron—seven years from now!

WRITE TO DAY FOR THE BOOK!

We have prepared a book which you will read with the greatest interest. It gives all the "SUPERIOR" separator facts—every cream producer should have it.

Write for your copy at once!

THE ONTARIO MACHINE COMPANY, Limited
18 Bloor Street East
TORONTO

SHIP YOUR BUTTER & EGGS

—to us. We are met commission merchants. We pay net prices and remit promptly.

THE DAVIES COMPANY LIMITED
Established 1854. TORONTO, ONT.

Cream Wanted

We have been in the Creamery Business twenty years.

Our service to farmers is the very best experience has produced.

We supply cans, both small and large, and do all that any other reliable firm can do—and then some.

Drop a line for particulars to the Toronto Creamery Co. Limited Toronto

although he did he, he intimate case windower man could be and also that to much high cream that the makers would sufficient rennet requirements was the present kind of orders from unaltered. The very critical, curial the man

Speaking of the are were affere Mr. Gillespie as had contracted price should be patron. It was the makers ship full burden of the in the price of had already re should be taken out there were who had not. should be taken without delay.

Addition of Cr

payment for m is on the butter prevent the cream milk through the milk farm, putting the cream of the milk and eac thereby getting ju any milk at the fa skin milk for Mr. Mel, Carleton Co. Mr. Geo. A. Put Dairy Branch, De-tare, Toronto, is says: "Provincial tended to prohibi- tering their milk ferred to is as fol- No person shou send to a facto manager thereof, water or in any milk from which a taken, or milk of "skimmed milk," preservative is co- tively notifying is or manager of such 24 Geo. V. c. 55, a You will note specifically state one shall not a Federal legislation hbits the adding

For Bet

R. W. Ward, Dairy-ber's C

I WOULD like to one serious us covered by me which works very the making of the the milk; I refer of milk in most of earlier the delivery the milk; and MILK, on the whole factories in very g a few exceptions, prove that there are less one

To my mind the when it would be tory to pass a res- obligatory on every- his milk to the F degrees or under, done if the night, after milking, was degrees and left at It would certainly be the quantity of cheese made, with- creased profits in the is the raw material product cannot be the makers in what- factory you are The manufacture ried on the coop

although he did not make these public, he intimated there was no assurance whatever that the demand for rennet could be adequately supplied, and also that there was no assurance that prices would not advance rapidly to much higher levels still. He claimed that the danger that cheesemakers would be unable to secure sufficient rennet to supply their requirements was not at all remote. At the present time there were hundreds of orders from Ontario factories still unfulfilled. The situation was indeed very critical, since it threatened to curtail the manufacture of cheese.

Speaking of the way in which makers were affected by recent prices Mr. Gillespie said that makers who had contracted before the rise in price should be protected by their patrons. It was decidedly unfair that the makers should have to bear the full burden of the enormous increase in the price of rennet. Many factories had already made allowance for this, but there were still quite a number who had not. Action in such a matter should be taken by factory patrons without delay.

Addition of Cream to Milk Prohibited

Payment for milk at a cheese factory is on the butter fat basis, what is to prevent the farmer from running his milk through the separator, taking the milk and feeding it to his calves, putting the cream in with the other half of the milk and sending it to the factory, thereby getting just as much money for his milk at the factory and having the same milk for his calves besides?—It. McC. Carleton Co., Ont.

Mr. Geo. A. Putnam, Director of the Dairy Branch, Department of Agriculture, Toronto, in answering this query says: "Provincial legislation is intended to prohibit patrons from adulterating their milk. The system referred to is as follows:

No person shall add supply, bring or send to a factory, or the owner or manager thereof, milk diluted with water or in any way adulterated, or milk from which any cream has been taken, or milk commonly known as "skimmed milk," or milk in which any preservative is contained without distinctly notifying in writing the owner or manager of such factory of the fact.

24 Geo. V. c. 55, s. 7.
You will note that it does not specifically state in this clause that one shall not add cream to milk. Federal legislation, however, prohibits the adding of cream to milk."

For Better Milk

R. W. Ward, Dairy Instructor, Peterboro' Co., Ont.

I WOULD like to draw attention to one serious drawback in sections covered by me as dairy instructor, which works very strongly against the making of the most and best of the milk; I refer to the late delivery of milk in most of the factories. The earlier the delivery the better contains the milk is likely to be in. If the milk has reached the factories in very good condition, with a few exceptions, which exceptions prove that there are still a few careless ones.

To my mind the time has arrived when it would be wise for every factory to pass a resolution, making it obligatory on every patron to deliver his milk to the factory at say 70 degrees or under, and this could be done if the night's milk immediately after milking, was cooled to 69 or 65 degrees and left at that temperature. It would certainly make a great revolution in the quantity and quality of cheese made, which would mean increased profits to the producer. Milk is the raw material, and the finished product cannot be better than the raw material. In whatever line of manufacture you may engage, the quality of the manufacture of cheese is carried on the cooperative plan, and

No Man Can Milk a Cow as well as the Calf-Way Milker Does

Milking is the latest form of farm work to be done by a machine and the question "Can Machine Milking excel Hand Milking?" is answered, "Yes," by the CALF-WAY MILKER. It is the only Milker that gives the DOWNWARD SQUEEZE—the exact reproduction of good hand milking. The cows take to the Calf-Way Milker and like it; they do not "hold back" but give full yield. One dairyman says the Calf-Way Milker gets him considerably more milk a day from his thirty cows than he got by hand milking. No injury can come to the cow from using the Calf-Way Milker no matter how long the milker is left working on an empty udder as the action of the downward squeeze is harmless, the teat being protected from the direct vacuum. Mr. Louis Mayor writes he has used the Calf-Way Milker four months and he is "more than pleased" and gets more milk than by hand milking. An expert farm manager states that he has used all other makes of Milkers and found them troublesome, but "has found the Calf-Way Milker not only the best, but entirely satisfactory in every particular." These Milkers are great labor savers and money makers. They save hired help, they produce more milk, they improve the cows, they are clean, sanitary, fast and thorough. When using the Calf-Way Milker "pail stripping" is unnecessary, in fact we are opposed to the practice, because the Calf-Way Milker should be left on until the udders are completely dry and you can easily see through the glass connection at bottom of teat cup if the flow from each quarter has ceased. It is bad to train a cow to expect any further milking after the machine is removed.



The Calf-Way Milker

Awarded the Grand Prize at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Pronounced by Experts "The WORLD'S BEST MILKER."

If you contemplate getting in mechanical Milkers, it is to your interest to secure the information we can give you regarding the value and service you have a right to expect from any Milker you buy. We will send a folder, free of charge, to you, if you send us a letter, with the name of the Dealer, "A.R.C. on Milkers," and copies of letters from famous Dairymen, who give us the coupon on Mechanical Milkers. Write us Today; use the coupon.

The Farm and Dairy Machinery Co., 1025 Lumsden Building, - TORONTO



CUT OUT the Coupon NOW

Farm and Dairy Machinery Co., 1025 Lumsden Building, Toronto, O.

Dear Sirs—I am interested in the sale of Mechanical Milkers and would like your FREE Booklet, "A.R.C. on Milkers" and your Illustrated Folder, postage paid and without placing me under any obligation.

Name _____ Address _____

I feel the time has arrived when our best patrons have a right to say that all milk shall be delivered in right condition. If all milk was delivered as good as the best, it would be satisfactory.

Eradicating Wild Mustard

WILD mustard is a weed that is quite persistent, through its seed being able to lie in the ground a long time before rotting. The eradication of mustard requires that the seed be given a chance to grow, and that it be then killed before it produces seed.

Summer fallowing is a good way to clean one side of the furrow slice. When the land is plowed, a new batch of seed is brought up. Any crop that is cut for hay is good for killing mustard, as it is cut before the mustard goes to seed. Grain crops are mustard feeders, as they are cut after the mustard has ripened and scattered its seed. Crops such as corn and potatoes are good for cleaning out mustard if they are given thorough cultivation. It will require some hand-pulling to clean a farm from mustard. Even when the work has been through, a few plants will show up.

Dutch Colonial Farm House

(Continued from page 17.)
the best white paint to be had, and stain the roof brown. Trim with a deep dull green.

Make the downstairs ceiling 3 feet high, and upstairs 8 feet 6 inches and the fire place of soft colored red brick. The outside dimensions are 25 feet by 37 feet 6 inches and the cost in the neighborhood of \$6,400.

Complete working drawings \$2.50.
Working drawings for the construction of Farm and Dairy House No. 7, together with complete bill of materials and instructions for building, will be mailed to any address for \$2.50.



1866 916
We pay railway freight on all orders in Ontario and Quebec over \$25.00. Write for our Complete Price List. For prices of Seed Grain, Mangal and Root seeds see issue of May 18.

YOU WILL FIND SOME BARGAINS HERE

| ALFALFA | Per Bus. | MILLET, ETC. | Bus. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| Ontario Variegated No. 1 | 25.00 | Siberian Millet | 22.15 |
| Ontario Variegated No. 2 | 20.00 | German or Golden Millet | 23.00 |
| No. 2 For purity | 20.00 | Common Millet | 22.25 |
| Montana (Northern Growth) | 16.00 | Japanese Barnyard, per lb. | .. |
| Lysman's Grimm No. 4 | 16.00 | Shallot or Potato Onion, per lb. | .. |
| 1b. | 75c | Rape (Dwarf Emmer), per lb. | .. |
| The Alberta Grimm, No. 1 | 1b. 75c | 1,000 Headed Kale, 1b. | 22 |
| 1b. | 85c | Sorghum (per 100 Bus.) | 5.00 |
| SEED CORN (Gauge free). | | Silverhulled Duckwheat, 1.15 | |
| 1914 or 1915 70 lbs. growth | per bus. on cob. 2.00 | Rye Duckwheat | 4.35 |
| Wisconsin No. 7 \$2.00 | 22.25 | PEAS, ETC. | Bus. |
| Golden Glow | 2.00 | Golden Eye Peas, 2.15 & 2.40 | |
| Balley | 2.00 | Can. Beauty Peas, 2.15 & 2.40 | |
| Lennox | 2.00 | Early Britain Peas | 2.50 |
| White Cap | 2.00 | Prussian Blue | 2.25 |
| Longfellow | 2.00 | Black-Eye Marrowfat | 2.15 |
| N. Dakota | 2.00 | Mountain | 22.25 |
| Compton | 2.00 | Early Blue | 2.75 |
| Stowell's Eve | 15c | | |
| green | 15c | | |
| Early York | 15c | | |
| Golden Bantam | 20c | | |

GEO. KEITH & SONS SEEDS 124 KING ST. E. TORONTO

When You Write -- Mention Farm and Dairy

Veterinary Department

Warts

11) HAVE a year-old steer that has two large bladders on his belly. What is the cause and what would cure them?—J. R. C. Nelsing, Dist. Ont.

Warts appear without appreciable cause. They can be removed by the daily application of a caustic. Use butter of antimony applied with a feather, but the better and quicker way is to treat large warts with a dissect them off and then dress the raw surface three times daily with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed.

Salivation

11) HAVE a horse that I value highly but he has a habit of salivating. He has done this for a couple of years. A veterinary surgeon examined him and pronounced him healthy. He also said there was nothing to complain of as far as his teeth were concerned. When eating he wastes his grail through the same fault, apparently chewing it about half and then spitting it out. He seems in fair, good condition.—Hocoma, Hastings Co., Ont.

There is something abnormal in his mouth. The symptoms strongly indicate irregularities of the teeth. It is possible there may be one or more loose teeth that should be cupped, or it may be that dressing with a rasp is all that is required. Get your veterinarian to examine his mouth again.

Itching Legs

11) HAVE a large stock of horses that are stamping their feet. They scratch their legs I can find nothing to make them so itchy. Can you suggest a cause and cure?—F. S.

Itchy legs without apparent alteration of structure is often seen in heavy horses, especially in aged fellows. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate, 30 grains to a quart of water. Heat this to about 100 degrees Fahr., and rub well into the skin twice daily. The hair must be carefully parted in several places in order to give the lotion access to the skin. In most cases this checks the itching, but nothing will prevent the danger of the recurrence in horses that are predisposed.

Legs Swell—Sore Shoulders

11) HAVE a three-year-old mare, coming on her feet this spring, and I intend doing most of my spring work with her. She looks magnificent on water, and her hind legs swell at night the swelling goes down after she comes out to work. I have used many times before. I would like to have her in condition for the spring and any advice would be acceptable. Her mare is six years old, and he, too, is in poor condition. Especially his neck and shoulders from getting sore. He has been real fat and his neck and collar has been fitted by a good man.

1) Would you recommend a course in the London Veterinary Department School? Would such benefit be obtained?—T. C. McN., Muskoka District, Ont.

Give her a laxative of one and a half pints linseed oil and follow up with four drams nitrate of potassium every night for four days. Give regular exercise and hand rub the legs when brought back to the stable. Then apply woollen bandages with slight pressure and leave them on all night. Feed grain in strict proportion to the amount of work she does. Feed a few raw roots or a little linseed meal daily to keep her bowels in a somewhat active condition.

As the collar fits well, it is hard to understand the neck and shoulder trouble. Clip the shoulders and neck where they come in contact with the collar. Dress the raw surfaces three times daily until healed with one

ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead to a pint of water. Give root until healed and keep the face of the collar thoroughly clean when you start to work again.

(2) No (we refrain from comment).

Milking on Either Side

"HEY, there! You're milking on the wrong side!" shouted a neighbor one morning as he came upon me sitting quietly on the left side of a cow while I milked, says a writer in the Iowa Homestead.

Why, now, should there be any difference which side of the cow we sit on while milking? I asked this neighbor why, and he finally had to admit that it is a habit, this having one particular side to milk on—the "right side."

Here on our place we train the cow from calfhood to be approached and handled from the left side. It is done so from the right, and by the time she drops her first calf there is no "right side" for her—she milks her from just whichever side is handy.

Let us consider the numerous advantages we gain by milking the cow from either side. First, a cow is not so apt to be a confirmed kicker if milked from either side. It is a fact that the mere touch of the hand, extended too far over on the left side, causes the cow to kick. If she were milked from either side it will, anything of this sort would not excite her. Many times it is much more convenient to approach a cow from the left side than from the right side, especially when she is confined in a stall or stanchion. Sometimes we must disturb two cows to reach one, where the milking is done only on the right side, but if the animals are accustomed to being milked on either side, only the cow to be milked need be molested. Still another advantage gained by milking on either side is that of milking one cow on the right side, simply turning around on the stool without getting up, and milking the next cow on the left side. Again, a cow often is very shy and fussy on the right side, and if she has been used to being milked on either side, one can choose the cleaner side to milk on, thus saving considerable time and insuring a cleaner, more sanitary production.

Some people claim that they can milk faster from the right side of a cow than from the left—that it is unhandy to milk on the left side. This is all because one learns to milk only from the right side in the beginning. With a little practice, I found that it was just as easy to milk from one side as the other—in fact, it is easier to milk from both sides better than from a single side, as the change rats one's hands by handling the large teats at the fore part of the udder with the right hand awhile, then changing and milking the rear and smaller teats with that hand while the left hand manipulates the front teats. Where one has been accustomed to milking from but one side, however, he should be careful when first beginning to learn to milk from the other side, as the unusual position of the hands may cause him to take hold of the cow's teats in a way that will twist and pinch them, causing the cow to kick. With a little practice this is easily overcome.

Quite Possible

"TICKETS!" said the conductor, as he stood in front of a passenger train leaving town.

The passenger began fumbling nervously through his pockets, and finally turned them all inside out.

"Where's your ticket?" asked the conductor. "You can't have lost it."

"Can't have lost it!" repeated the nervous one, earnestly. "My friend, I lost a bass drum once."

Postal Card Reports

Correspondence invited.

NOVA SCOTIA

CAPE BRITTON CO., N.S.
SALMON RIVER, May 12.—We are having a late spring, with frequent cold rains. Grass is coming out fine, with no signs of winter-killing. Very little seedling has been done, with the exception of wheat and oats. The ground is too cold for potatoes and none have been planted so far. Potatoes are steady. Dairy butter is 25c; eggs, 50c to 55c; pork, by the carcass, 12c to 15c. Stacks are high, especially hay and clover seed.—J. H. M.

ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO., ONT.
TWEED, May 15.—What weather is retarding seedling just now and much retardation to the Cheese factories are all in operation again and paying good returns. Most cattle are now on pasture and all have wintered well. Hay is 25c; potatoes 1 1/2 to 2; live hogs 12c. Nearly all our farmers are treating their stock with formalin, as all that was not treated last year was badly infested with smut.—H. S. T.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.
TRENTON, May 15.—Seedling is very backward. Fall grain needs warm weather. Most of my good crops are fair, and fruit of all kinds has plenty of blossoms. Feed is plentiful, but labor is scarce. Potatoes are high priced. Cows are not milking very good.—J. K.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

BRIMCOE, May 10.—Spring is opening up very favorably, wheat, clover and grass all looking fine, but much snow in stock is holding things up as yet. Live thin from the right side. Fruit from most crops are excellent. Paddlers are thin but ample. Much stock is still on milk in this locality. Watch for roaches.—E. C. R.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

QUEEN, May 15.—Seedling has just been completed in this section. Some have been, were through two weeks ago. The seed work is up quite well, but so far ten days, but previous to that the soil was not firming. The growth has been good and seeds have germinated rapidly. Grass is coming along well and seedling will be without any real appearance. Orchard spraying has been more general this spring, as the tent caterpillars are appearing in great numbers in unweeded trees.—C. R. N.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Dispersion of good bred Holsteins owned by Wm. Shaskey, Emery, Ont., May 25.

Orrin Strader will hold an auction sale of 25 head of registered Holsteins at Hillsdale Stock Farm, Brantford, Ont., June 14.

COMING EVENTS.

Ormsworth Seventh Annual Show, Ormsworth, Que., June 7-9-3.

Fruit Conditions Promising

L' trees are now in full bloom throughout the Ontario Peninsula. Growers are generally enthusiastic over the prospects for this season's crop. All varieties are showing a very heavy bloom, but it is difficult to estimate what the total production will be, as several factors may intervene to reduce the crop. Judging that it will be heavy, the prevalent opinion is that it will be a very good one in excess of that harvested a year ago. There has been no frost injury, and none is now anticipated. Growers are now setting out enormous large numbers of tomato plants and other tomato varieties. The peach growing industry has recovered rapidly in this district since the years ago when thousands of trees were destroyed in one of that winter. The growers have continued to plant peach orchards in almost as great an area as ever. The prospects for other varieties of fruit are also favorable. Early and late and Early Richmond cherries are in full bloom now, as well as pears. The acreage of apple trees is small, but the blossoms, which are just opening, indicate a large crop. The growers anticipate a very successful season for all fruits, so far as production is concerned.

DOUBT.

"What's Dinah, I hear you are married." "Yassum," said the former cook. "I'm done with my man now." "Is he a good provider?" "Yassum. He's a mighty good provider, but the powerful 'sposed he'd give me right kitch at it."

The Dawson Ditch Digger



(Made in Canada) For full details, copy for free in 10 days. Write for circular. Pat. 1015.

CAVATIAN DRILL & CHUCK CO., Limited
180 P Spadina Ave., Toronto

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

Every one who reads this advertisement should make 1916 his big bicycle year. It never in the history of the world has been so easy to get a good and we will mail free, postage, catalogue and circular and table showing complete line of the most successful and profitable forms. MAKE MONEY taking orders for bicycles. You can do it. BUY now you know what we do! In your own city. HYLSON BROTHERS, Limited, Dept. Toronto, Ontario.



ASK

our sales office near you. We sell at prices and terms on fertilizers adapted to your soil and crop.

Send for Canada Booklet No. 11
The American Agricultural Chemical Co., New York, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit.

Years from now the Blainville mill will be giving good service. It is built of selected timber, treated with wood preservatives, that prevent decay. It has strong rigid walls, air-tight doors and heavy sills—write Dept. R.

T. E. BISSELL, Co., Ltd., ELORA, ONT.



**Cotton Seed Meal
Linsed Meal
and Flax Seed**
H. FRALEIGH, Box 3, Forest, Ont.

**HOMESEEKERS' SPECIAL TRAIN
LEAVES TORONTO 10:40 P.M.
EACH TUESDAY, COMMENCING
MAY 30th.**

For the accommodation of homeseechers and general tourist traffic to Western Canada, through train carrying tourist sleepers and colonist cars will, commencing Tuesday, May 30th, leave Toronto 10:40 p.m. each Tuesday until further notice. Through to Winnipeg. Attention is directed to the remarkably low round trip fares in connection with homeseechers' excursions to Western Canada via Canadian Pacific Railway. Tickets are on sale each Tuesday until October 31st inclusive, and are good to return within two months from date of sale. Apply to any C. P. R. agent for full particulars. W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

The Ideal Fertilizer for Fall Wheat

Our general salesman has now started booking orders for the fall wheat trade. If you have used fertilizer in the past you know it pays, but Sydney Basic Slag will yield you a bigger profit than anything you have yet used. It costs \$20 per ton for cash. Compare this with what you have been paying.

If we are not represented in your district will you take our agency, or perhaps you could recommend us a man? In any case drop us a line and let our general salesman give you a call and tell you about Sydney Basic Slag. He is a fertilizer expert, and we are sure you will find a conversation with him profitable.

Interesting descriptive literature will be sent on application.

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Ltd.
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

McCormick

THE McCORMICK LINE



All Steel Side Delivery Rakes and Hay Loaders

The side delivery rakes and hay loaders you buy from the McCormick local agent this season will be all steel machines. The weight is less, the draft is lighter, the machines stronger. They will do more work and last longer because of the all steel construction.

See them. Ask the local agent to show you the all steel side delivery rakes. Ask him to explain how they handle the hay without threshing off leaves and blossoms, how the cylinders can be adjusted to pick up all the hay, whether the crop is light or heavy.

The steel frame loader carries the hay up to the top of a load ten feet from the ground. There are no gears, no waste of power. Two horses can handle this loader easily. It is easy to unhitch—just pull a rope from the top of the load and drive off. The forecarriage loops it upright and makes it easy to hitch to the next wagon. Don't fail to see it.

McCORMICK mowers, dump rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders—that's the line to buy. See the McCORMICK local agent or write us at the nearest branch house for full information.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES
At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Fortman, Hamilton, Lethbridge,
London, Montreal, St. Boniface, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina,
Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

OUR CELEBRATED Real Live Premiums

We have made arrangements with progressive breeders of pure bred dairy stock by which they are to supply us with

Pure Bred ^{HOLSTEIN} ^{AYRSHIRE} ^{JERSEY} Bull Calves

These breeders guarantee that the calves they supply will be big, strong, type fellows of good breeding and from high producing cows. Their breeding is guaranteed and pedigree papers will be furnished with each one. They will be a credit to the breed and eligible for registration. These breeders have been supplying us in the past and we vouch for their reliability.

Do
You
Want
One
Like
Him



He
Will
Grow
Into a
Money
Maker

This is an opportunity for you to get a start as a breeder of pure bred live stock. To become a breeder will add real to all your farming operations. The best farmers keep pure-bred live stock. If you want to become one of the leading farmers in your district you must get into pure live stock breeding. You will find it intensely interesting and profitable as well. Begin by winning one of these excellent calves. You can secure one by sending us a club of

TWENTY-FIVE NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO FARM & DAIRY

at \$100 each. Write to-day for full information, literature and supplies. You will be surprised to find how easy it is to win one of these calves.

We have also made arrangements with several well-known swine breeders to supply us with

EITHER ^{ANY} ^{BRED} Pure Bred Pigs

Of all our premiums, these have proved to be the most popular with our boy readers. If you want to secure one of these pigs just pick out the breed you prefer and write for full particulars. As soon as you win one, we will order him for you from a reliable breeder who will ship direct, sending the pedigree papers. Within a few months you will have a full grown pure bred pig that will be a source of constant revenue.

Our
Boy
Reader's
Favorite
Premium



Hundreds
of Them
Have
Secured
One

Scores of our boy readers have secured pigs from us, and the letters which they write indicate to us how popular these Premiums are. Here is what one of them says: "Just a line to let you know that I received my pure-bred Berkshire Sow, and that I am well pleased with her. She is indeed an excellent pig." Another writes: "I am well pleased with the pig, and am sure that he is getting along well. Those who have seen him say he is a dandy, and wish they had one like him." For only

NINE NEW SUBSCRIBERS

we will send a pure-bred pig, either sex, and of any of the common breeds. Write to-day for full particulars.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

Farm & Dairy Peterboro, Ont.