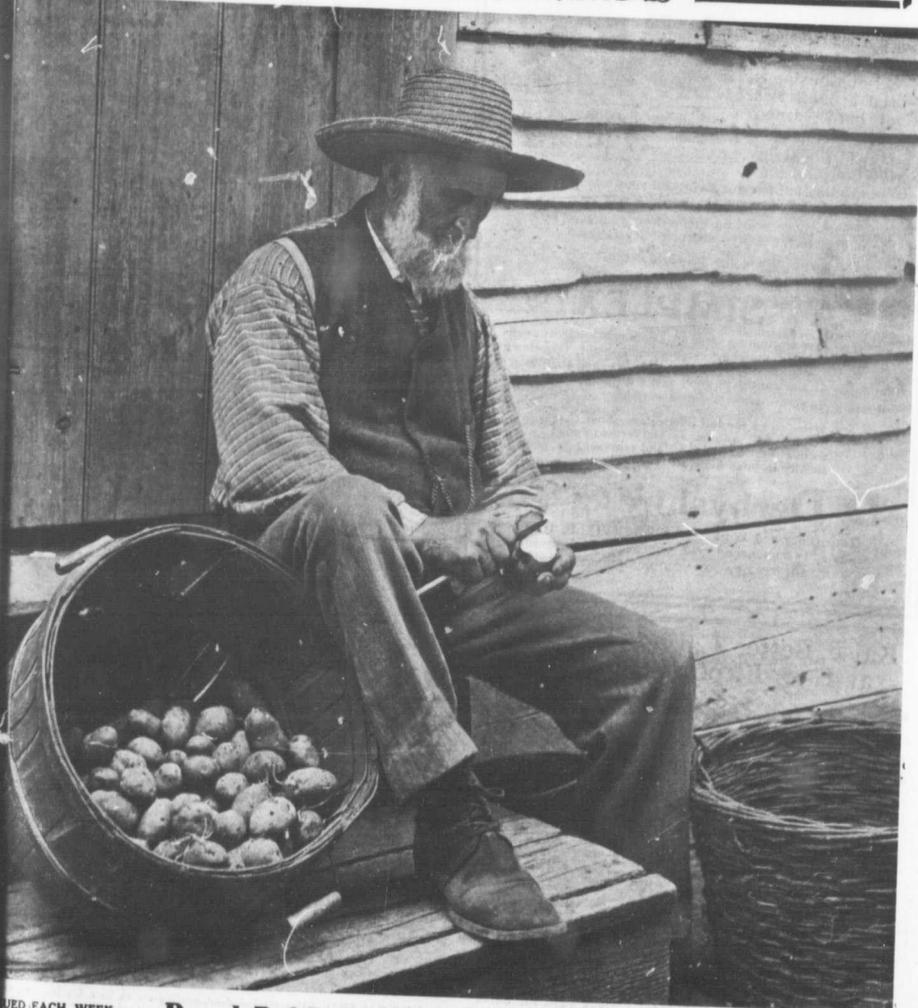


# FARM AND DAIRY

AND  
&  
RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., April 30, 1914



ISSUED EACH WEEK

Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

# Are You Still in Doubt



The favorite everywhere they go. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3 1/2 ft. from the floor.

as to what make of Separator you are going to install?

It is a mighty serious business and a direct loss of hard-earned cash for you to get anything but the best.

You wouldn't think of laying out your money on an old skate of a horse when you are in need of a driver.

Then why decrease the profits from your cows by buying an imperfect, cheaply constructed Separator.

The possibilities of dissatisfaction is practically all done away with when you put in a

## A "SIMPLEX"

The ease of running, ease of cleaning, simplicity, self-balancing bowl, interchangeable spindle point, low-down supply can, the general pleasing appearance, and the Perfect Skimming of the "SIMPLEX" make it the favorite everywhere it goes.

Write to us for full particulars about the "SIMPLEX" and our special terms to you to use the "SIMPLEX" and represent us locally in your district.

## D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works - BROCKVILLE, ONT.  
Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P.Q.  
WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

# Raise Better Calves at Less Expense, with Royal Purple CALF MEAL

It is no longer necessary or even advisable to give your whole milk to calves. Use ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal and get the best price for your whole milk that it will bring. ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal is entirely different from most others, because it is partly pre-digested. The ingredients which are hard to digest are treated to render them easy of assimilation by the calves. The one thing, so that in using ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal you are using a concentrated meal, containing pound for pound, more value than others. Equal to new milk at 3 cents a gallon.

**SPECIAL \$50 PRIZE OFFER.**  
We offer \$50 cash prize for the best calf raised in Ontario on our ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal, except for age, obtained to us for the Toronto Exhibition. This calf will be shown in our exhibit, and after the exhibition is over will be returned to the successful contestant. Ask your dealer for full particulars.

We will send 100 lbs. Calf Meal Freight Paid for \$4.25  
W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. London, Canada

## A Back to the Land Experience

C. A. Stevens, Richmond Co., Que.

W. C. GOOD says, "There is no good reason why the farms of eastern Canada should not provide happy and prosperous homes for an intelligent and independent yeomanry."

There may be no good and valid reason why the farms should not, but there is a very good reason why they do not. There may be a few idlers and loafers from choice around our cities, but far more of them are such because there is no way they can avoid it. When they have work there is barely sufficient remuneration to provide the necessities and needs of the present time; not anything over to provide for future needs. The majority actually have to cut things so close they actually count the lumps of coal they see if there is sufficient to last until next payday. Not only is it so with coal but every other article used by the majority of the so-called loafers and idlers of our cities.

This refers to unskilled labor. Where is the money to come from to get one of these farms Mr. Good speaks of, and how is the one getting such a farm to stock it and live while waiting for his first year's crop to grow and his stock to grow also? Even if he had a farm thrust upon him for the first two years without having to pay a cent on it.

Personally, I am very much interested in that side of this subject. I have had a situation among the professionals all my life right in the city of Montreal. I never drew less than \$85 a month from that up to \$155 a month. It has taken me from 1883 until 1912 to raise enough to make it possible to make a start to get on one of those pieces of paradise a farm. I have never smoked, drank and wasted money on theatres or places of amusement in the sense most people take amusement in. I have taken in a circus now and then, occasionally a theatre, but never habitually. I have gone occasionally extravagant with clothing, occasionally having two suits of clothes at the same time; more often the one in which I went to and from work had to take me to church and to Sunday school. In fact I was compelled to use rigid economy in every

thing and deprive myself of much that I would have liked. Of course I had a large family - 9 children to look after. I now have three grand children added after making the attempt to get one of the favored spots Mr. Good mentions.

**BANKS NOT SYMPATHETIC**  
Mr. Good's address before the Dominion Grange, from an academic standpoint, was admirable, and excellent as far as it goes; but he gave no solution. There are hundreds right in Montreal who would go where I am to-day if there were the slightest hope held out to them of success. I have tried the bank to the land cry, had one year of it and have every chance to fall even yet.

The banks' grand help regarding that one has to have the classic nerve of a hobo to take rebuff after rebuff and still be able to pluck up nerve to return even a third time more when he gets assistance. Even when he gets it he has but a brief respite, when he has to repeat the dose; two months is the limit they will accommodate you without your repaying some of it with interest.

I am now struggling with a note I had to raise to keep from having my farm life cut short at the end of the first six months. I had exhausted every means to make the needed payments before going to the banks, so I had nothing to fall back on. As far as the farm is concerned, my only hope was to return to my old situation to raise \$900 in two months. Fortunately I could get it back, and am making over \$100 a month, so I will probably have enough to pay as that the bank will remove some of it until I can earn the balance.

I don't know how a solution can be arrived at. The so-called idler and loafer would in nine cases out of ten succeed if he could find some place where he could get help who he needed it. The solution, of course, is money. Perhaps it may come from the government when they are forced in some way to place the farmer and his possessions in such shape that he can get money on what he owns or his face or reputation. It may come from the government providing incorporation. The Grange may

(Concluded on page 6)



We Welcome P  
Trade Increases th  
Vol. XXXIII.

**T** BEFORE taking movement, however small, it is a thoroughly understood that the object of its great and beautiful membership of all couldly understand the make the movement. What is cooperation of individual effort welfare.

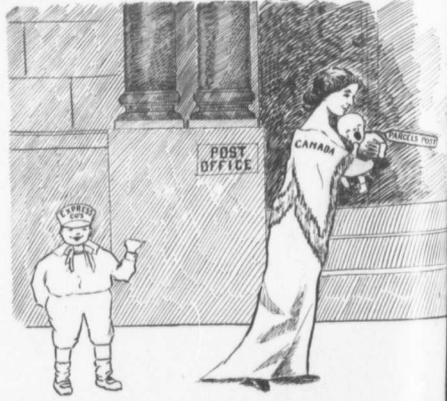
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There are some people the cooperative movement a firm footing in the A it were something ne dreamer's ideal, as tho But I can assure you experimental stage ye now recognized to be t ing many of the evils which we labor.

The cooperative mo successful movement has been successfully maintained, principle but that it is nancially.

The idea of cooperat deuced in Scotland over but it was not until 18 that it took a really tan number of Roaldale w discussing various social conclusion that profits in the necessities of life on the same basis as they are first r, eoked and d ories, they should be purchased, while capital fair interest. This see original discovery by th They held very strongly the people in front of the back to the e people who a fair interest had been quired to maintain the bu

\*Extract from an address at annual convention of the N



MISS CANADA: "Never mind, dear, you'll grow to be a big boy yet, and she won't laugh at you."



# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

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

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 30 1914

No. 18

## The History of Cooperative Marketing\*

A. E. ADAMS, of the United Fruit Companies, Ltd., of Nova Scotia, Berwick, N.S.

In ordinary business capitalists invest their money only when they have an assurance of a good return and there is no inducement to the capitalist to invest unless there is some indication that the business under consideration will give him a better return than, say, his funds are invested. There is, therefore, no inducement to the capitalist to invest his money in a cooperative concern because he will never, under any circumstances, get a large return, and, in addition, it is contrary to true cooperative principles for

BEFORE taking any part in any cooperative movement, however large or however small, it is absolutely essential one should thoroughly understand what cooperation really is, what the object of cooperation is, and what are its great and beautiful principles. Unless the membership of all cooperative organizations thoroughly understand this it is a difficult matter to make the movement a success.

What is cooperation? Cooperation is the power of individual effort associated for the common welfare.

Therefore, when allying himself with any cooperative movement, the individual must be prepared if necessary to make sacrifices, having absolute faith that if called upon to do so, the sacrifice, being for the good of all, is therefore ultimately for his own good. There is no place in any cooperative organization for the selfish, grasping, greedy man, for the very spirit of cooperation is unselfishness and a readiness to help one another, a splendid brotherhood of interests.

There are some people we meet who speak of the cooperative movement that has obtained such a firm footing in the Annapolis Valley as though it were something new, as though it were a dreamer's ideal, as though it were an experiment. But I can assure you that cooperation passed the experimental stage years and years ago, and is now recognized to be the only means of remedying many of the evils and disadvantages under which we labor.

The cooperative movement started, as most successful movements do start, very humbly, and has only succeeded by actual demonstration continuously maintained, that it is not only right in principle but that it is justified by its success financially.

The idea of cooperative effort was first evidenced in Scotland over one hundred years ago, but it was not until 1844—seventy years ago—that it took a really tangible form. In that year a number of Rochdale weavers, who had long been discussing various social problems, came to the conclusion that profits derived through dealings in the necessities of life, should be paid out on the same basis as they are paid in—that as they are first reckoned and obtained on the purchase price, they should be paid out as dividends on purchases, while capital should only receive a fair interest. This seems to have been the original discovery by these Rochdale weavers. They held very strongly that profit made out of the people in front of the counter should be paid back to the people who created the profit after a fair interest had been paid on the capital required to maintain the business.

### Information on Cooperation

The article on this page is the first of a series. Cooperative enterprise is appealing to Canadian farmers now as never before. A right understanding of the principles of cooperation precedes successful cooperative business. More so-called cooperative enterprises have failed in their object because founded on wrong principles than from any other one cause. In this address by Mr. Adams the history of cooperation, its principles and its application are all dealt with in understandable form.

This series will be followed by other articles that should give Our Folks a good understanding of just how to form a cooperative enterprise in their own neighborhood on lines that are lasting and calculated to result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

outside capital to be used. No cooperative concern works for profit and the difference between cost and actual return is rebated. It is true certain so-called cooperative organizations invite outside capital. I know of one in Canada that is advertising its stock for sale, but I wish to place it on record that such an arrangement cannot exist under a true cooperative system. In any true cooperative concern the only stock holders are the actual cooperators.

"SMALL SEEDS TO GREAT TREES GROW"

These Rochdale weavers tried the experiment of running a shop, or as we should call it, a store, that should belong to the customers, and their efforts were attended with immediate success. It held the germ of a great ideal, that no individual should be allowed to amass a fortune out of the necessities of life to the community. Out of that humble beginning and out of that great ideal has grown that great, that mighty organization known as the Wholesale Cooperative Society of Great Britain, an organization with a yearly turnover exceeding \$908,000,000.

It must not be supposed, however, that this movement was allowed to grow without strenuous opposition. In this direction I would like to direct the attention of those who are so foolishly opposing cooperation in the Annapolis Valley, to history, which clearly demonstrates how futile is opposition, for cooperation has shown repeatedly that it has some great principle of life within it which makes it grow steadily. It makes an appeal to the cool reason of man unlike the hot pride and passion of war, and even, if I may say so, the enthusiasm of religion. Note how opposition acted as a spur to the humble pioneers of cooperation in England, and tended very largely to hasten its development.

### OPPOSITION FOR THE PIONEERS

The people who were most seriously affected by the Rochdale weavers were the retail merchants, for the cooperators considered those merchants unnecessary and expensive encumbrances between the manufacturer or producer and consumer. The merchants, therefore, through the press, which was largely supported by their advertisements, heaped ridicule on the movement.

This had the reverse effect to what was intended and simply directed attention to the several cooperative stores that had come into existence, and made people think that after all there must be something in what these cooperators were doing, with the result that many other cooperative societies were formed, and the membership of all existing societies was much increased.

Finding that their first move to destroy these societies had miscarried, the merchants tried other tactics, and through their association gave notice that any wholesale merchants or manufacturers having any dealings with the cooperators would be boycotted. At that time the cooperative societies were not many in number, and at first the boycott was a serious matter to them, but as is often the case, opposition caused them to adopt a more vigorous program and carry their cooperative movement a stage further, resulting in all the societies amalgamating under one head, the present Cooperative Wholesale Society. The boycott I have referred to proved the finest advertisement the movement could have had, and proved to the world at large that cooperation was accomplishing what it set out to do. The natural result was that the membership of the societies still further increased, and again many new societies came into being. All the societies collectively formed a very powerful organization, which being under the boycott immediately proceeded to make other arrangements for obtaining the goods necessary to run their business, and resulted in a still further strengthening of the movement.

\*Extract from an address delivered before the last annual convention of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers'

### The Best Implement on Land

"The double cutaway disk harrow is an implement that once used you never wish to farm without." This expression, or its equivalent, was heard many times by an editor of Farm and Dairy in the Chateauguay District of Quebec last spring. R. R. Noss, who is one of several hundred farmers of that district with a cutaway disk, characterized it as "the best implement on land," and at another time referred to it as the only implement to go on land with. The double disk harrow economizes in both man and horse power and does better work than the old-fashioned single-disk.

The cutaway disk with which many farmers in Canada are not at all familiar resembles two disk harrows, one behind the other. This implement, in going over the land once, does the work that the disk we all know does in two rounds. The time of one man, therefore, is saved. Four horses can haul the double disk quite as readily as three horses can haul the single disk. Hence the economy in horse power. The old-fashioned disk tended to leave a hard ridge under the loose surface soil. The cutaway disk works both ways and works up an even and mellow seed bed. The old disk left an uneven surface. The double disk leaves the land perfectly level. The day is not far distant when double disk harrows will be the rule.

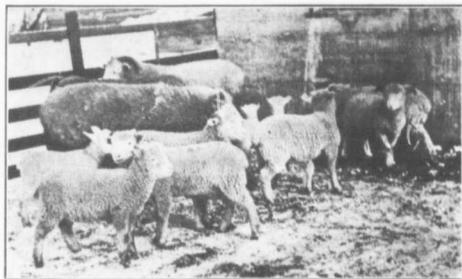
### Holsteins as Dual Purpose Cattle

B. R. Leavens, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, of Carleton Co., Ont., in a letter in Farm and Dairy of April 9, has said that three-fourths of the farmers of Canada should get the English Shorthorn as it is "the only breed that could give a good mess of milk and whose steer calves could make good beef." I am willing that the farmers of Canada grow any kind of cattle they prefer, but I will show them and Mr. Macdonald that the larger strains of Holsteins produce nearly a half more milk and as many pounds of meat as his pets do. I will give the weight of a few different herds.

Our own herd bull, Count Segis Walker Pietette, weighed at a little over-three years, 2,230 lbs. His dam gave 91 lbs. of milk in one day at three years old. A son of his, before he was eight months old, weighed 800 lbs., and he produced a son that weighed 800 lbs. at seven months.

Now for a few of his daughters' weights and their milk records from my own and my brother's herds. I have a junior two-year-old just 27 months old that weighs 1,548 lbs.; her dam has given 96 lbs. of milk in one day and weighs about 1,800 lbs. A three-fourths sister, a senior two-year old, owned by Mr. Cecil Stobbe, Essex Co., Ont. The three families may be seen in the illustration herewith. Mr. Stobbe enclosed this photo to Farm and Dairy as an explanation of his faith in the Dorset as a money-maker.



### An Example of the Wonderful Fecundity of the Dorset

Nine lambs from three ewes is the record achieved in the flock of Dorset-horns owned by Mr. Cecil Stobbe, Essex Co., Ont. The three families may be seen in the illustration herewith. Mr. Stobbe enclosed this photo to Farm and Dairy as an explanation of his faith in the Dorset as a money-maker.

is coarse and discounted by the trade. Docked sheep are always sold at a premium. These operations are so commonly neglected that one would think them delicate and difficult, but they are neither."

The next day found me sitting next the polished desk of the manager of the Buffalo Stock Yards. He had the same criticism to offer of Canadian lambs. Now is the time to consider the matter.

hour, that have given from 14,000 to 20,000 lbs. of milk each, and weigh, when in full flesh, from 1,500 to 1,800 lbs. each. Five of them I sold to Mr. Tracey.

I want to draw your attention to a few mature Holstein bulls, one that I saw at Toronto Exhibition that weighed 2,800 lbs. One of his daughters has just made a record of 20 lbs. butter in seven days as a two-year-old; he is owned by Tig Wood. Another bull was sold at the Be'veille sale by J. A. Caskey; don't know how much he weighed, but he broke planks in the platform as if they were shingles. His daughters are large, handsome things that have to be milked in the second pail.

### GRADE HOLSTEINS

Mr. Macdonald admits you might get a good animal from first cross with a dairy bull, but says, "Assuming you get such an animal at the first cross, how should we breed her?" There is the rub. I visited a herd of grade cattle yesterday, owned by Robt. Adams, Pieton, that had two and three crosses of Holstein in them. They had produced nearly 10,000 lbs. of milk each last year without any grain after pasture started. They were large, deep-bodied cows that would make half a ton of beef if well fattened. Their calves were the kind that weigh 100 lbs. when born and go right on growing.

Is it possible to beat this with the English Shorthorn? I say, no. Then, why import these bulls when we have the good ones here? One word more. I met a buyer for the Swift Co., who sees thousands of cattle killed, and he said the Holsteins were the freest from tuberculosis of any breed.

### Dock and Castrate

Last fall an Editor of Farm and Dairy had occasion to call on Mr. Ashcroft, manager of the Union Stock Yards, Toronto. Naturally our conversation wandered to marketing problems. One remark of his stays with us. "Farmers are losing thousands of dollars every year," said Mr. Ashcroft, "through neglect of two simple operations,—castration and docking. Bucky lambs are not wanted on this market. Their mutton

### Good Roads and Otherwise

J. C. Inman, Elgin Co., Ont.

As near as can be made out from the magazines and newspapers, we in Ontario have about the worst roads on top of the earth, and in another year or two we will no longer be able to navigate the King's highway. It is also pretty generally understood that the public highways of the



### Is This Road Really Bad?

One would think there would be no question about it. But in an adjoining article Mr. J. C. Inman argues that bad roads, from the farmers' standpoint, are not as bad as usually pictured. Even this road, he says, affords smooth traveling in the rain. In view of the proposed expenditure of \$30,000,000 on good roads in Ontario Mr. Inman's reasoning is interesting.

United States and Europe are all one fine stretch of smoothest macadam. In fact there are some people who think the dust is kept down by the application of millions of gallons of oil annually.

The way people are running down our Canadian roads and praising up foreign roads should make every Canadian sit up and register one great big kick. Our roads may not be the very best at certain seasons of the year, but in most places we can always get around if we want to very badly, and all the teaming there is to be done in the spring of the year doesn't amount to great deal; or at least not nearly so much as the average good roads article might lead one to believe. Did you ever notice that after reading one of these articles you were under the impression that March was the farmers road month and that all the heavy hauling was saved until that month or until the road got well broken up in the spring haul?

We need good roads alright, but we don't need to exaggerate the present condition of the road we now have to get better one. Ten months out of the year we can get to most any place without difficulty, and if the heavy teaming cannot be done during that time it is doubtful if good roads will help the tardy few to any great extent.

This idea about other countries having such wonderful roads is about the biggest fake we have handed out to the people. If you do not believe that the United States and Europe have many miles of perfectly awful roads, why just ask any body who has ever motored through these countries and has got far over the regulation motor highway. Some other countries may have more miles of good roads than we have, but we must not entirely lose sight of the fact that we have several hundreds of miles of very excellent roads and not many miles of highway of which we need be actually ashamed.

### The Merit

R. Innes, B.S.A.

William

I was surprised Farm and Dairy criticizing a fertility pay with which I

It seems to me, or at least in terms published, that what are the facts was headed "Comment," and very criticisms a graduate whom, he claims, tiller experiment.

I am at a loss to understand what I and I challenge argument in question an experiment or logo graduate or "sponsor" for any merit does state who competition was across some months Agriculture, and unitive and it also knowledge, the fort ants. One man used a profit of \$33.

"factory-mixed," 3 \$135.25. No one is difference to the a reasonable conclusion was, which is with proper treatment would have been therefore, nothing riment except your tion and his grossly District Representative.

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I may say before particular information of a graduate of the Ag something of the precisely hope admit, not prove an insulter an unknown qu serve to enlighten his "believers" in the fertilizers.

WHY "FACTORY" I am confident the farmer, with the agriculture, to try to ingredients and mix it if dry mixing with nit ammonia became grade ammoniate, which, would soar in increased demand profitable use by anyone present, probably not home-mixed. "Too, tion.

The history of home in every part of the group of farmers decided materials and mix them can buy the factors are purchased, the bar shore are brought into

### The Merits of Mixed Fertilizers

R. Jones, B.S.A., Mgr. Fertilizer Dept., The William Davis Co., Toronto

I was surprised to read in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy a letter from a correspondent, criticizing a fertilizer advertisement of the company with which I am connected.

It seems to me that before a man writes letters, or at least before he should ask to have them published, he should know what he is talking about. This is a simple proposition, yet what are the facts; in the first place your article was headed "Comments on a Fertilizer Experiment," and very severely and most unfairly criticized a graduate of the agricultural college whom, he claims, stands "sponsor" for this fertilizer experiment.

I am at a loss to understand whether this letter was prompted by ignorance or malice. We all understand what a fertilizer "experiment" is, and I challenge any man to read the advertisement in question and find in it any reference to any experiment or any suggestion that any college graduate or district representative stands "sponsor" for any experiment. The advertisement does state what is entirely different—that a competition was carried out, as reported in the press some months ago, by the Department of Agriculture, and under the District Representative, and it also gives what is likewise public knowledge, the fertilizer methods of two contestants. One man used a "home-mixed" and realized a profit of \$33.15, and the other man used a "factory-mixed," 3-6-10, and got a profit of \$135.25. No one is expected to attribute the entire difference to the fertilizer, but I think it is a reasonable conclusion that a considerable portion was, which is another way of saying that with proper treatment the profits of the first man would have been vastly greater. There was, therefore, nothing misleading about the advertisement except your correspondent's interpretation and his grossly unfounded references to the District Representative.

Now, as to the general question of "home-mixed vs. factory-mixed fertilizers," I may say that in the past my company have been required to pay real money for advocating factory-mixed materials in your columns, but since you have opened your columns to the other side of the question, I claim an equal right to space for reply.

I may say before proceeding further for the particular information of "Jas. Hunter," that I am a graduate of the Agricultural College and "know something of the principles of fertilizing." I sincerely hope that the following remarks will not prove an insult to his intelligence (the latter an unknown quantity), but that they will serve to enlighten him and the very few other "unbelievers" in the superiority of factory-mixed fertilizers.

#### WHY "FACTORY-MIXED" IS BEST

I am confident that it does not pay for a farmer, with the average farmer's knowledge of chemistry, to try to assemble the proper fertilizer ingredients and mix two or three tons. Further, if dry-mixing with nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia became general, the acidulation of low-grade ammoniates, which are alone fit for home-mixing, would soar in price under the enormously increased demand and limited supply, beyond profitable use by anyone. In point of fact, at present, probably not one ton in 100 used is home-mixed. "Too much fuss" is the explanation.

The history of home-mixing is about the same in every part of the continent. A farmer or group of farmers decide that they can buy their materials and mix their plant food cheaper than they can buy the factory-mixed. The materials are purchased, the barn floor, sand screen and shovel are brought into use, a quantity mixed,

according to their ideas of a formula and applied in the usual way. As a general thing the results are far from satisfactory, the fields show irregular growth, and some of the advocates begin to lose faith in their theory. The following year will find a less quantity of raw materials purchased in that particular section, and in three or four years the entire group are again buying "factory-mixed" goods.

It has been my observation that a farmer who has tried home-mixing once or twice never touches it afterward. It is too much work, there is an uncertainty about the product, and he lacks confidence in his own mixture. If any farmer believes that he can mix raw fertilizer materials, and have the finished product anywhere near the equal of factory-mixed goods, let him try it and then draw several samples from different parts of the fertilizer and have them analyzed.

If, as some "theorists" contend, commercial fertilizers can be mixed at home with crude appliances, why is it that the manufacturers of commercial fertilizers spend hundreds of thous-

### Success With Clover

Jos. P. McLellan, Brown Co., Que.

Clover furnishes an abundance of rich, nutritious forage. It adds to the richness of the soil. The great roots improve the mechanical condition of the soil, opening it up, making it porous and adding humus. These roots, moreover, go far in to the sub-soil and bring up plant food for the use of crops that other plants would not reach. There may be other virtues in this great crop, but the ones enumerated will probably be sufficient to explain why I bank on clover as one of the staple crops for the dairy farm. I know that some do not grow clover successfully, and from my experience I will mention some reasons why clover is sometimes a failure.

I have seen farms on which clover has been grown successfully for many years, and on which the crops and-hens cease to thrive. Such land I believe to be clover-sick. I have heard the explanation of this given as the effect of toxic poisons exuded from the roots of the clover. Very seldom, however, do I believe that clover sick



One of the Many Steps that Must Precede the Reward of Harvest

One man does the work of two in this age of machinery.

and of dollars in plant equipment? One of the very best arguments against home-mixing is the fact that fertilizer manufacturers spend a vast amount of money for the most expensive machinery so that the best results can be secured by the farmer.

#### 95 PER CENT ARE FACTORY-MIXED

It is estimated that about 95 per cent of the commercial fertilizers used in this country are complete or factory-mixed goods. Home-mixing is an absolute impossibility in order to secure the maximum results. It is to the ultimate interest of the agriculturist that this mistaken idea of the home-mixing of commercial fertilizers be corrected, for the proper results are very seldom—indeed, I may say, are never—secured and then the "home-mixer" is added to the list of those who deery the use of commercial plant food.

Home-mixing reminds one of a mining prospectus, in that the figures show all the possible gains and few of the positive costs; also to the farmer who practices the art, in its final results the resemblance of a mining prospectus continues.

(Concluded next week)

ness is the explanation of clover failures. I have grown clover on a four-year rotation for many years and the land is not yet clover sick.

A very prolific source of clover failures, in this province at least, is sour soil. The sour soil is sure to be lacking in lime. Good clovers feed on lime ahead of all other crops. My own soil is none too rich in lime, but as basic slag is a favorite fertilizing material with me, its lime content serves to keep the soil from getting sour. Where basic slag is not used I would advise an application of lime, according to the needs of the soil, every four years or so. I believe that the continual growing of clover without applications of basic slag or lime would tend to make the soil sour unless the lime content is naturally large.

Last spring I was talking to one of my neighbors over the lime fence, and one of the questions that came up for discussion was the high price of clover seed. He told me that he had had to buy 24 lbs.; likewise that he had seeded six acres to clover. It is not hard to calculate that he seeded at the rate of four pounds to the acre. It is

(Concluded on page 6)

## Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to raise colts than to buy horses. But it's costly if you lose the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bow growths and lameness from many causes.

## Kendall's Spavin Cure

Is sold by druggists everywhere at \$1 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. Get a free copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist's or write us.

Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., Emsbury Falls, Vt.

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## APPLY POTASH

NOW

Potash and Phosphates should be applied AT ONCE—as soon as the land is workable, so that the crop may get the full benefit from these materials in the first season.

If you have not yet obtained your fertilizer materials do so without delay. Many so-called failures with fertilizers are solely due to late application. Fertilizers require moisture and should be given full benefit of the moisture that is in the soil in early Spring.

Nitrate of Soda should be applied at seeding time or at commencement of growth—other Nitrogenous fertilizers can be applied earlier with the Potash and Phosphates.

## Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash

can be obtained from the leading fertilizer dealers and seedsmen.  
WRITE AT ONCE for our valuable bulletins on the fertilizing of the various crops. These include:  
"Artificial Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use."  
"Fertilizing Grain and Grasses."  
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STATE WHICH YOU REQUIRE

## German Potash Syndicate

1102-5 Temple Bldg., TORONTO, Ont.

## Success with Clover

(Continued from page 5)

equally easy to calculate that that man will be disappointed in his crop. I find that the heavier I seed the bigger the crop and the finer the quality of the hay. Clover hay grown from a seeding of four pounds to the acre is either mostly timothy if timothy has been seeded along with it, or is so coarse that the stalks might be used for kindling wood. I would seed from 12 to 16 lbs. of clover seed to the acre. Of course the seed should be the best and herein lies another cause of failure—poor seed.

When Crimson clover was boomed so extensively a few years ago the great argument advanced for its use was that it could be used to make an infertile soil fertile. This idea is now known to be a mistaken one. And it is just as mistaken when applied to red clover as to Crimson clover. One of the first essentials to clover success is a soil in which is enough available fertility to give the small plants a good strong start. A small dressing of commercial fertilizer in which the plant food is readily available followed by a light top dressing with the manure spreader in the fall will give clover a strong seed off on a soil not too rich in fertility.

## A Back to the Land Experience

(Continued from page 2)

able to do something. The city surplus will have to be helped back to the land. This means money for those who have not got it. Money will have to be provided from some source to help tide those who have had sufficient pluck to make the attempt or very few will ever be able to go or stay after they get there. I have seen many make the attempt. I have made the attempt and had to return or starve. It was practically starve to return, but there was a slight difference in favor of the city when returning and remaining on the farm. There was the soup kitchen for the men and charitable institutions for the women and children. And all because of the need of a few dollars for a few months to accommodate the would-be farmer and tide him over a few short months and prevent the sharks taking away what little he had.

I would like to make one suggestion. I don't know what it is worth but, if it's profitable for the government to own and operate railways, telephones and telegraphs, and it is why is it the government cannot run a bank? It can get money on terms that no other one can, and loan it out to people on better terms than banks do. Hundreds would go back to the land and make good if they could get a little accommodation to start and assistance to remain after they got started.

## Painless Dehorning

Please give me information on using caustic to stop calves' horns from growing. Is there any better way of stopping the growth of the horns? A. G. Grey Co., Ont.

The action of caustic potash on the horns is the best known method of preventing their growth. When the horns begin to show through, carefully clip the hair away from around them and then moisten and rub with a stick of caustic potash. Caustic potash sticks can be purchased at any drug store and should be tightly sealed in a bottle. When using wrap the stick in paper to protect the hands.

One application will be quite effective. Care should be taken that none of the potash runs away from the horn over the head as it will burn the calf's hide and be very irritating.

## Feed Ensilage This Summer When Pastures Get Low

To secure the maximum results, stock should be fed green feed all the year round. Its succulence produces rapid growth and a heavy flow of milk. No other feed equals ensilage in succulence. It is as valuable and economical to feed in summer as in winter. It pays, then, to fill a silo for summer feeding. You will keep ensilage succulent and palatable all the year-round as the day the corn was cut, if you have a

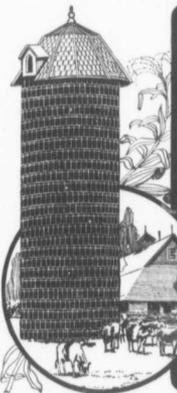
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and make your plans to attend.

J. G. BRYSON, Sec'y,  
Ornstown, Que.

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Outfit offers you the  
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## HORTICULTURE

### The Fruits of Ontario

One of the most attractive bulletins ever got out by the Ontario Department of Agriculture is "The Fruits of Ontario," prepared by the Fruit Branch and issued recently. This bulletin gives full information on the growing of fruit and deals with all of the varieties of apples, cherries, pears, plums, quince, grape, the various bush fruits and straw berries grown commonly in Ontario. An especially attractive feature of the new bulletin are the illustrations of popular varieties on fine magazine paper. Everyone interested in fruit should apply to the Fruit Branch for a copy of this excellent new bulletin.

### Sowing Vegetable Seeds

Mrs. Dell Gratton, Thunder Bay  
Inst., Ont.

The time for sowing vegetable seeds out of doors varies greatly. First of all have the ground well prepared and enriched. Before starting to sow, remove all stones and rubbish and pulverize the soil thoroughly. Be neat in all you do.

Onions, peas, spinach, carrots, parsnips and other hardy vegetables may be planted as soon as the ground is fit. Leave cucumber, squash and corn until danger of frost is passed. Sow the seeds in moist or freshly stirred soil. Do not plant too deeply. Sow raulish in good rich soil in order to have quick growth. For a succession, sow every two weeks.

Cauliflower seed is very expensive, so when I do not plant in the hot bed but out in the open garden I always put in with it a couple of turnip seed, mix them and sow. The turnip plants may be removed before they smother the cauliflower plants. Early Snowball or Dwarf Erfurt are fine for the garden. A great many new cauliflower and cabbage in the hot bed. It is all right to plant a few seeds so as to have early ones to use, but as a rule the better plan is to sow them directly in rows in the garden as soon as the weather will permit. Mix cabbage seed with turnip seed the same as with cauliflower. This saves time, and I have had good heads just as quickly from plants grown from the start out in the open, although it is hardly considered possible by some. Try both ways.

Cabbage is a gross feeder, and needs lots of rich manure. Most of the best growers apply manure broadcast. In growing early cabbage it is dry hen manure around the hills when the plants are half grown. This should be put close to the plants, but scattered over a radius of a foot or more from the plants and then cultivated into the soil. The Early Winningstadt, Early Express and Glory of Enkhuizen are good varieties.

Corn should not be planted until the soil is warm as the seed is apt to perish if the season is backward and wet. I have tried several varieties and have found the Malakoff and Squaw to be the most suitable for the west.

D. Johnson, Forest, Ont., has been selected to head the newly formed Fruit Division at Ottawa. Mr. Johnson has had a wide experience in fruit growing and marketing and will fill the position admirably.

Current bushes should be dusted with white hellebore or paris green; or sprayed with a decoction of hellebore, at the first appearance of current worms. Through cultivation should be practiced at all times.



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Danlop, Utica, Elm, Arnot and Williams. These four popular varieties ripen in the order named, and are adapted to practically all soils and conditions. The plants are exceedingly vigorous and productive. Berries are exceptionally colored. Shipping, canning and table qualities excellent. Price net, per plant, 25¢ of 100 plants, \$25.00. If desired, for \$10.00 100 Danlop, 100 Williams and 12 Gibraltar for \$2.00. As an acknowledgment of your order we will mail 10 Important Pointers on Berry Culture. Send for list.

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## Feeding Brood

The yolk of the young is derived by the young from the necessary food of the hours of the life of first requirement of a grit to aid in digestion. Small grains or pieces of egg shell for this purpose. Hardly thoroughly mixed with moistened in milk or third and fourth meal can be gradually mixture and fed spar

## A Famous

H. H. Groff has often

another side of the matter. He says

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A simple ration for

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## Duck Lore

By M. K. B.

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provided by a competent

green duck resembles the

fast disappearing canvas

**POULTRY**



**Feeding Brooder Chicks**

The yolk of the egg which is absorbed by the young chicks just before emerging from the shell supplies the necessary food during the first 48 hours of the life of the chick. The first requirement of the young chick is grit to aid in digestion and pure water. Small grains are splendid for this purpose. Hard boiled eggs, thoroughly mixed with bread crumbs moistened in milk can be used the third and fourth days. Fine oatmeal can be gradually added to this mixture and fed sparingly at periods

The Indian Runner duck is not inclined to fatten so readily as other varieties. Its name originated from the fact that this duck has a running rather than a waddling motion. In color it is a light brown or fawn shade and grey. At the joining of the head and bill there is a narrow band of white. The legs are orange. In carriage it is erect, with a long, narrow body, well elevated in front, and closely feathered. The neck is long and slender, and the head rather flat. The bill is long and broad.

Duck eggs are in demand by confectioners, as they import a glaze to their icing which cannot be had with hen eggs. For making plum puddings, duck eggs are more economical than those of fowls, being both larger in size and richer. In the household of the writer duck eggs are used in making all kinds of cakes, omelets, cooking generally, and they are also relished fried.

one bushel of oats and one and a half bushels of barley seed per acre, could be improved by the addition of a small quantity of some other kind of seed. In addition to the mixture of oats and barley here mentioned, four other combinations were made up by adding to this standard mixture one-half bushel of each of the following kinds of crops: Flax, emmer, spring wheat and hullless barley. The average results of the 10 tests made in the five years show that the greatest yield of grain per acre was produced by the use of oats and barley without the addition of any of the other kinds of grain used in this experiment. Whenever flax, emmer, spring wheat, or hullless barley were added to the standard mixture of oats and barley, it decreased the yield per acre, even though a greater amount of seed was used in each case.

Previous to 1910, the combination of oats gave a greater yield of grain per acre than any other mixture of barley and oats. In the results for 1910 and for 1911 included, however, we find that the Mandscheuri barley and the Alaska oats, when combined in the proportions of one bushel each, heads the list with an average yield of 2,436 lbs. of grain per acre, or an average yield of 43 lbs. per acre over the mixture of Mandscheuri barley and Daubney oats. The mixture of Mandscheuri barley and Banner oats, which stands second in productivity, was surpassed by the mixture of Mandscheuri barley and Daubney oats by 89 lbs. of grain per acre, per annum.

**Guarding the Pastures**

Albert McLeod, Kent Co., N.B.

I have a few theories in regard to pasture land that I believe will nick in very closely with scientific truth. We all know that turning stock on the pasture too early in the season or keeping the pasture too closely cropped gives the grass a serious setback. I would like to explain why.

Grass early in the spring has no vitality. There is little food in either foliage or roots. It is only after the grass has been growing for some time and has stored up every cell with food that it really becomes vigorous. The leaves or green portion of the plant

are the manufacturing establishment in through the roots into plant food. When we turn cattle into the pasture early we rob the grass of its food manufacturing establishment, and consequently the grass cannot compensate to grow. The same thing happens when grass is cropped too close to the ground, however, we allow the grass to get a good start and then we produce new growth all summer; that is, unless drought is severe;

I do not know just how correct my conclusions may be, but if it shows the utter folly of turning cattle on pasture the first of May, as is sometimes done, when it is possible at all to feed them in the stable.

The Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture are asking wool growers to organize themselves into associations for the marketing of their wool clip. To each of the government offers the services of expert wool classifiers who will take charge of and perform the grading, classifying and preparation of the wool. Sheep raisers desirous of taking advantage of this offer should write for detailed information and application forms to the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.



**A Famous Florist who is also interested in Poultry**  
H. H. Groff has often been pictured among his gladioli. Here we see portrayed another side of the man; he is an enthusiastic poultryman. Partridge was especially his favorite.—Photo

**FARM MANAGEMENT**

**Seeding Mixed Grains**

Is it advisable to sow mixed grain in preference to single grains? What mixture would you advise?—S. G., Waterloo Co., Ont.

Extensive experiments with grains sown in various combinations have been conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College. Writing of these experiments in one of his annual reports, Prof. Zavitz says:

"The first experiment with mixed grain, which was conducted at the College, included oats, barley, spring wheat and peas. The experiment was conducted in duplicate in each of five years, and the grains were sown separately and in 11 different combinations, having two, three or four grains in each mixture. The average results show that the grain which was grown in mixtures produced larger yields per acre than the same kinds of grain sown separately, in from 90 to 86 per cent of the different tests. Of the 11 different mixtures used, the combination of oats and barley gave the highest average yield of threshed grain per acre. The mixture gave fully 200 lbs. of grain per acre more than either oats or barley when grown separately.

"There seems to be an impression in the minds of some farmers that the addition of seed of such crops as flax, spring wheat, or hullless barley to a mixture of oats and six-rowed barley does not lessen the yield of the oats and barley, and that the amount of seed of the flax, spring wheat or hullless barley is obtained on an entirely extra crop. In order to clear information on this question an experiment was conducted in duplicate in each of five years with the object of ascertaining whether or not a seed mixture, composed of

two or three hours apart.

A simple ration for chicks a week or more old may be made of two parts by weight of finely cracked corn, one part of broken wheat, one part oatmeal and one part of meat scraps. Whole wheat can be substituted when the chicks arrive at six weeks of age. Grit should be supplied at all times as well as green food. This ration ought to be fed about five times a day in a fine litter of straw or hay, thus encouraging the chicks to scratch for the feed. The water should be changed frequently and the food never ought to be allowed in any quantity greater than the chicks can eat up clean. Inertile eggs from the nest or incubator can be utilized. Finely cut grass, alfalfa, clover or oats may be used as green food. Successful chick feeding is based on carefulness to detail, a well-balanced ration and proper sanitation.

**Duck Lore**

By M. K. B.

Ducks as a rule are hardy. They do not have gapes. The weakest part of a duck is its legs. Indigestion is caused by the reason that the young if a course sand is omitted in the food. It is always best to put a handful of sand in a pail of mash food, mixing it thoroughly. This will aid digestion. The ducking water of the feathers makes the ducking yarn-proof. Exposure to hot sun in its fat. There should always be a partial shade to the runs.

The market term "green duck" is of late innovation. The cognomen is applied for the reason that the bird has not yet matured. It should weigh less than four pounds, and be not over 10 weeks old—eight weeks would be better water. This should never be allowed to be water. As an article of diet, green duck resembles the famous and fast disappearing canvas back duck.

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INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—The true pencilled fawn and white English standard which last more eggs than hens! Eggs \$1.50 and \$2.00 per dozen.—Edward Fenner, Walkerton, Ont.

FOR SALE—EGGS, from choice mating of heavy laying, and exhibition strains of S. C. Bibles, Minorca and W. Wyandottes.—Peterson Bros., Norham, Ont.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Pure bred, great layers. Eggs, fifty cents and \$1.00 per fifteen. Cookeries, Ceylon, Ontario.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from my championship male and other matings. Heavy laying strain.—H. C. Rundle, Brighton, Ont.

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J. C. Reifer, the poultry expert of 1608 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Chickens and How to Cure them." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea, how to prepare a simple home remedy that cures this terrible die, and a simple and actually reliable test per cent of every batch. All new hatcheries should write Mr. Reifer for one free valuable FREE book.

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Advertise in these Reliable Protected columns 17¢ per row well



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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 as carefully protected our readers. We turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser here deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

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

**The Rural Publishing Company, Limited**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

## Will It Be World Bankruptcy?

WORLD-WIDE conditions must have a world-wide cause. Business has become dull in Canada for some months; we all know that. But we are not alone in this condition. The people of free trade Britain and of highly-protected Germany are both finding it hard to make ends meet. Christian United States are little better off than heathen Japan; there has been food riots in both countries. Evidently the business depression is international. What is its international cause?

Many factors may be held partially accountable for the situation, but the great factors, we believe, in the creation of the present depression are the waste on military and the tying up of capital in unproductive land speculation. Only the first factor will be discussed here. Farm, Stock and Home, a United States contemporary, estimates that the countries of the world are now asking for loans totaling \$1,854,000,000. Practically all of this great sum is wanted by the various governments for military and naval purposes. Interest on this sum at five per cent. annually amounts to almost \$100,000,000 a year. All of this is unproductive expenditure and weighs heavily on the taxpayers of the world. When we add to this the decreased production of wealth due to several millions of men being held out of productive employment who constitute the standing armies of the world, we see what an immense burden militarism is.

The appeals of humanitarians and of the Christian church have never been sufficient to eradicate the war spirit, although they have both done a valuable work in that direction. When, however, the people of the world begin to understand how militarism is cutting holes in their pockets, when they come to understand that the governments of the world are being rapidly driven to bankruptcy by international rivalry in armaments, militarism will be doomed. The

question is still before the Canadian people,—are we to join in the insane race towards national and world bankruptcy? Or are we to set the world an example of international amity and good will?

## Weed Inspection

WE wonder how effective the Fruit Marks Act would have been had the inspectors been appointed locally by the growers themselves. The answer is easy: Just as effective as the provincial statute dealing with weed inspection has been in Ontario. This statute, designed to prevent the spread of noxious weeds, has long proved itself largely a dead letter. The inspector is naturally backward about interfering with his neighbors who allow noxious weeds to grow on their farms. Even did he interfere the chances are that the careless farmer would bring his influence to bear on the members of the council, who, fearing to endanger their re-election, interfere and recall the inspector, and a good law becomes inoperative.

Weed inspection must be taken out of local

## It Couldn't Be Done

Somebody said that it couldn't be done. But he with a chuckle replied: That "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one who wouldn't say so till he tried. So he buckled right in with the trace of a grin on his face. If he worried he hid it. He started to sing as he tackled the thing that couldn't be done—and he did it. Somebody scoffed: "Oh, you'll never do that—at least, no one ever has done it!" But he took off his coat and he took off his hat. And the first thing we knew he'd begun it. With the lift of his chin and a bit of a grin. Without any doubting or quailing. He started to sing as he tackled the thing that couldn't be done—and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done. There are thousands to prophesy failure; There are thousands to point out to you one by one. The dangers that wait to assail you. But just buckle in with a bit of a grin. Then take off your coat and go to it! Just start to sing as you tackle the thing that "cannot be done" and you'll do it.

—Edgar A. Guest, in the Detroit Free Press.

politics. A concerted effort is now being made to that end. The Welland County Farmers' Institute has appointed a committee, who are making it their duty to get in touch with Farmers' Institutes and Farmers' Clubs throughout the province in order that the combined influence of all may be brought to bear on the Provincial Government to revise the statute in question so that weed inspectors will hereafter be appointed by the province in every municipality applying for the same, and who will be responsible to the Provincial Department of Agriculture instead of to the local council. Farm and Dairy wishes the Welland County Farmers' Institute all success in their campaign, as we believe that only under provincial jurisdiction will the Provincial Noxious Weed Act be properly enforced.

## Two Kinds of Speculation

THE "ticket speculator" is to be made a criminal in the eyes of the law. A ticket speculator, we may explain, is one who gets to the wicket early and purchases a ticket or tickets to seats in a theatre or grand stand where the number is limited, and then turns around and sells them to others at a higher price than he paid in the first place. Mr. Gooderham has recently introduced a bill in the Ontario Legislature, the object of which is to impose a fine of not less than five dollars and not more than fifty dollars on the ticket speculator for each offence.

There is another kind of speculation much in vogue that is much more disastrous in its results

than is ticket speculation, but which in the eye of the law and of the majority of people, is quite respectable. We refer to the speculators who get ahead of population and buy up the land at a low price, hold it until it is in great demand, and then sell it on long advances to people who wish to use it.

The ticket speculator deals in a commodity that is a luxury. People do not have to buy tickets from him at an advance in price, as a seat in the theatre or on the grand stand is not a necessity to either their physical or moral well-being. The ticket speculator has not the power to injure anyone. The land speculator, on the other hand, deals with the greatest of all necessities, the land on which we dwell. People must submit to big exactions if they would live. The land speculator by his operations is forcing the farmers on the prairie far from shipping facilities and from neighbors. In the city his operations are one of the main factors in causing the crowded slum with all the poverty, vice and degradation that go with it. The law imposes a fine on the ticket speculator, but all proposed legislation that would put a curb on the operations of the land speculator, such as the bills recently introduced in the Ontario House providing for taxation of land values, is tabooed. Truly, the workings of many of our laws are past finding out! Verily, we strain at a gnat while we swallow a camel.

## Does Education Pay?

THE Office of Farm Management of the United States Department of Agriculture has recently conducted some investigation work that makes it possible for parents to answer intelligently the question, Does education pay? These investigations include a census of over five hundred corn belt farmers, of whom two hundred and seventy-three were farm owners and two hundred and forty-seven tenants. The financial returns secured on all these farms are compared with the education of the farmers. "Farm and Fireside" gives a report of the investigations as follows:

"Two hundred and fourteen of the owners had common-school educations, and are worth an average of over \$27,000 each; but their labor income is only \$300 a year on the average. Two tenants with common-school education number 198, and average \$742 each for their labor income. Among the owners the 46 with high-school educations are worth on the average nearly \$38,000, and are getting \$650 each for their work, while the 51 high-school men among tenants are worth on the average \$1,268 each annually. The 42 college men, and get labor incomes averaging \$900; while the six tenants who are college men get the highest labor income of all, averaging \$1,721.

"Labor income" is what a farmer gets after the payment of rent and interest on investment. While the labor income of the tenants is greater than that of the owners, the owners receive rent and interest on their greater wealth before wages are paid. For illustration, the college-educated tenants, allowing them six per cent. on the average capital of \$3,351, would have a net income of less than \$2,000 a year, while the college-bred owners, allowing them six per cent. on average capital of \$42,781, have a total net income to themselves of nearly \$3,500 each."

These figures seem to prove that even with land or inherited property educated farmers are able to get the best returns from their farms. A moral that might be drawn from these investigations would be: Improve the rural school.

I haven't seen alfalfa grow successfully on a black mucky soil. Nor have I seen alfalfa survive on wet or sour land. To grow alfalfa successfully you must put the land in proper shape. If wet, it must be drained to a depth of three feet at least and I would put the drains moderately close together.—Henry Glendinning, Ontario

## R. O. P. for P.

According to P. Canadian Record pure bred dairy the live stock bred by the Department of Agriculture and 25 bulls of March, 1913, a portion of Performance tested among the following: Ayrshire, Friesian, 387; Guernsey, Canadian, 21; Jersey, 41; and Holstein, 15. Each of these bulls which qualified in the contests in the arena, each from a list of 15 Ayrshire. A fact worthy of that several of these were milked through

## AD. CCXX

## Making vs. S.

How much value to add to your farm? Unconsciously you are doing it every day. For to make some things you are planning to do in the coming year. To be a labor-saving machine or new fence, "old-fashioned," who puts a big "w" account and draws.

There is a vital between the big count and the things easy.

Our up-to-date, to-day sled has count of any size, to loan his hard-earned bank for 3 per cent more than that on in better equipment farm factory more than that of the best of money-saving investments. Gasoline engine is called the barn at than hired men—there are not too good for that every improvement is an increase in his corresponding return.

Farm and Dairy Sixth Annual Fair Number on May 7. suggestions to increase watch its advantage. Our advertisers with everything for low prices of fencing. We guarantee them writing you mention DAIRY.

## "A Paper Farmer"

5

An individual glad to know they represent return, pays

Write us for

STAN MORTON Head Office

**R. O. P. for Pure Bred Cattle**

According to Report No. 5 of the Canadian Record of Performance for pure bred dairy cattle conducted by the live stock branch of the Department of Agriculture of Canada, 746 cows and 25 bulls had up to the end of March, 1913, qualified for registration among the several breeds as follows: Ayrshire, 325; Holstein-Friesian, 357; Guernsey, 13; French-Canadian, 21, and Jersey, 30. The bulls which qualified on having four daughters in the Record of Performance, each from a different dam, consisted of 15 Ayrshire and 10 Holsteins. A fact worthy of special attention is that several of the highest producers were milked three times daily for

varying lengths of time. Noted among these is Belle of Wellington, 16,622.22 lbs. of milk and 511.06 lbs. fat, and Rosa Omega, a mature Holstein-Friesian, with a record of 18,603.7 lbs. of milk, and 574.07 lbs. fat. Many other excellent records not confined to any one breed, were made during the year.

This report contains the regulations governing the work, the standards for registration for the different breeds and the records of cows that have obtained certificates of the Record of Performance. A copy of this report can be had by making application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

**The Experimental Farms Report**

The information contained in the Annual Reports of the Experimental Farms of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is so varied and complete as to render these yearly volumes almost worthy the name of "Encyclopaedia of Agriculture." The Experimental Farms System embraces the Central Farm and twenty branch farms and stations, each managed by a staff of specialists. At these widespread, well-equipped institutions practically every phase of agriculture, from the study and suppression of plant diseases to the breeding and raising of all manner of orchard, garden and field crops, and classes of farm animals, are taken up. In addition, seven outlying sub-stations carry on and report upon work of an agricultural nature.

The report for the year ending March 31st, 1913, makes a volume of nearly 700 pages crammed with the best of what was accomplished and found out during the year. The information is so classified and treated as to be readily available to the reader in whatever subject he may chance to be interested. A large edition has been printed so as to supply for some time at least every applicant who will drop a card for a copy to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

An act was introduced recently in the Ontario House, the object of which is to amend the Tile Drainage Act. In the past money has been loaned to farmers for the drainage purposes at four per cent, principal and interest to be repaid in annual payments covering 20 years. The recent act, as introduced by Mr. Lucas, Provincial Treasurer, calls for an increase of the rate to five per cent on the money loaned, and the farmer is given the option of repaying the loan in either 10 or 20 years.

**AD. TALK**  
CCXXXVIII

**Making vs. Saving Money**

How much value are you planning to add to your farm during 1914? Unconsciously or otherwise that is the question you all ask yourselves each season. For every one expects to make some headway. How are you planning to add this value during the coming year?

It is to be a new barn, some new labour-saving machinery, some better stock or new fences, or are you the "old-fashioned, successful farmer" who puts a big "wad" in his savings account and draws 3 per cent on it?

There is a vital relationship to-day between the big savings bank account and the tendency to take things easy.

Our up-to-date, progressive farmer-to-day seldom has a savings bank account of any size. He cannot afford to loan his hard-earned dollars to the bank for 3 per cent. He can earn more than that on it by investing it in better equipment—in making his farm factory more efficient. He knows that the best of equipment is a money-saving investment that a gasoline engine is cheaper to do work about the barn and more reliable than hired men—that the best fences are not too good for him—in short, that every improvement on the farm is an increase in his capital—with a corresponding return on the investment.

Farm and Dairy will issue its Sixth Annual Farm Improvement Number on May 7. If you are out for suggestions to improve your 100 acres watch its advertisements closely. Our advertisers will be on hand with everything for your needs. (Note low prices of fencing.) We guarantee them all to you if in writing you mention—FARM AND DAIRY.

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

5%

**DEBENTURES**

CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,500,000.00  
ASSETS, \$5,000,000.00

INTEREST PAID EVERY SIX MONTHS

An individual who has \$500 to \$1000 to invest, will be glad to know more about our five per cent. debentures. They represent absolute safety and a splendid interest return, payable every six months.

Write us for Particulars and for Copy of Full Annual Report

**STANDARD RELIANCE MORTGAGE CORPORATION**

Head Office, 82-88 King St. E. Toronto

**You need a new DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR NOW**

**1<sup>st</sup>** If you are still using some gravity or setting process of creaming—

BECAUSE your cows have likely freshened now and your supply of milk is greatest.

BECAUSE your spring work requires every minute of your time and a good cream separator will be a great time and labor saver.

BECAUSE your young calves will thrive best with warm, sweet separator skim-milk.

BECAUSE with your increased milk flow your greater waste of cream, without a good cream separator, must run into more money than you can afford to lose.

**2<sup>nd</sup>** If you have a very old De Laval or an inferior separator of any other kind whether new or old—

BECAUSE the losses of the poor separator from incomplete skimming, and the tainted product of the hard-to-clean and unsanitary separator mean most when your volume of milk is the greatest.

BECAUSE of the ample and "more than advertised" capacity of the De Laval, with which you can separate more quickly and save time, when time means most to you.

BECAUSE an improved De Laval Cream Separator is so much simpler and more easily handled and cared for than any other, and you can't afford to waste time these busy days fussing with an inferior or half worn-out machine.



BECAUSE the De Laval Separator of to-day is just as superior to other separators as other separators are to gravity setting.

These are all facts a De Laval catalogue, to be had for the asking, helps to make plain, and that every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove to any prospective buyer. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agency, simply write the nearest main office, as below.

**De Laval Dairy Supply Co.**

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG LIMITED VANCOUVER

50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over



HE that planteth a tree is a servant of God; he provideth a kingdom for many generations and faces that he hath not seen shall bless him.—*I an Dyke*

## Miss Vance's Arbor Day

Elizabeth Oswald,  
(New England Household)

"TEACHER! Teacher! Teacher!" rose the loud and insistent chorus of wails just as Miss Emily Vance turned the band in the road. "Teacher! Teacher! Teacher—Something awful's happened!"

Miss Vance quickened her steps, thinking that one of the children must be injured; as she came in sight of the little school yard she discovered that all the pupils were waiting over something, she could not tell what. When she came near the little building in which she had said that something awful had really happened.

"How did this happen?" she asked, looking at her precious work, which was ruthlessly destroyed. "John Dean's cattle" shrieked the childish chorus. "He was gettin' them out when we came this morning."

It was one of those rare, delusive days in very early spring when nature would coax the inhabitants of earth into thinking that summer was right at hand, but which experience has taught men and women will be followed by stormy weather. The birds were filling the air with melody, the roadside grass was green and the sights and sounds were enough to lift the slowest and dullest mind above the common duties of life.

Emily Vance had been humming a gay little air on her way to school, but it died out of sight of the ruined school garden, over which she and the children had spent so much care and loving work.

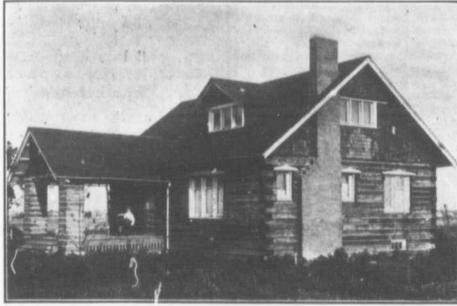
The people of this neighbourhood believed in trees thoroughly for their commercial value, but when Miss Vance, during the first year she had taught there, proposed making the forlorn school yard beautiful she looked coldly upon the project. They had no time to waste on flowers and vines for the school yard. In its present condition it had been good enough for them and it was good enough for their children. However, Emily Vance was young and full of enthusiasm, so she bravely undertook the task with the help of the little children. She could not paint the dispirited looking building nor repair the sagging fence, but she could, and did, dig out weeds and briars, plant trees and vines encourage the children to take pride in the beautiful things that came springing from the soil and make the very most of the unpromising acre of land that had been neglected so long.

"What on earth is all this row about?" asked John Gaines, stopping his automobile at sight of the howling children. "Is anyone killed that you kids are making such a racket?"

"Our school garden is all destroy-

ed," explained Miss Emily, rising from trying to comfort the weeping little tots.

"Oh, I beg your pardon!" said John, much abashed at sight of the teacher. "I thought the kids were here alone and something dreadful had happened. Well, it's too bad. Miss Vance, that your work is all ruined. This was the prettiest school yard in the whole commu-



'If You Must Live in a Cabin Why Not Make an Attractive One?

This attractive log cabin is the result of the ingenious planning of an Illinois farmer who was a admirer of the bungalow style, but did not have money enough to tear down and build greater. Consequently he remodelled his log home with the satisfactory results seen in the illustration. Truly brains count for more than cash.

ity last summer. I took a snap shot of it to show to our professor at the agricultural college, and he made a slide from it to use in his lecture on school gardens. John Dean ought to be prosecuted for having the rickety old fences that he has.

"No, thank you," said Emily, wiping tears promiscuously with her handkerchief and patting the loudest howler on the shoulder. "It will be useless to try to do anything unless that fence is repaired. I've been afraid of this for two years. I have spoken to the authorities about the fence several times but nothing has been done."

Wind, rain, snow and mud followed the beautiful period of premature summer and Emily Vance felt in harmony with the weather every time she looked at the forlorn school yard. She had planned a little Arbor day programme for the children with the planting of trees and new shrubs which were already ordered from a reliable nursery and paid for out of her under salary, and now everything was lost. She had found the school at Briar Hill rough and unrefined, but her gentle influence and the interest she had inspired

in the little garden had worked wonders. She determined to give up at the end of the term and seek more congenial surroundings, for surely it was work wasted to try to do anything when the parents were so unresponsive. Not a soul but the children and John Gaines had said a word about the great loss to the neighborhood when the garden was ruined.

Arbor day dawned clear and warm and sunny and the little programme was to be carried out, but Emily had little heart in the matter. "What is that noise, teacher?" asked a little tot shortly after school had begun that morning. "I hear pounding."

"It isn't anything," said Emily. "Go on with your lesson, Bessie!"

But when the pounding continued Emily looked out and there were two teams of plowing, wire and fence posts. "We're sorry to disturb you, Miss Teacher," said Joe Forbes, good naturedly, when the young lady answered his knock at the door. "but we're going to put up that fence you've been wanting so long. Maybe you'd better dismiss for a little while to show us about your shrubs if John Dean's cattle left any. We want to put this fence up to suit you."

"And we want to set out those

cedar in front of the little shabby building to listen to the children's songs and recitations."

"Pretty good for boys and girls, wasn't it?" said Joe Forbes, trying to keep the pride out of his eyes and voice.

"I should say it was," said Fred Brooks. "I didn't know my youngsters could do so well. I'll have to begin taking more interest in school from this on."

"I guess we'll all have to do that. We have a good teacher and we ought to do something to help her. I'm going to stir up the authorities to have this schoolhouse painted inside and out right away," said Richard Dooliver. "I'm ashamed of it this way."

That evening after the kindly neighbors had all gone home and Miss Vance and the children lingered in joyous over the transformed school yard, John Gaines drove up with a broad smile on his face. "Looks quite different, doesn't it?" he said as soberly as he could. "Miss Emily, I'm going to Fairview on an errand and I'll be glad to have you go with me. I'll get back before supper time if you'll go."

So Emily stepped into the little rambunctious and John laughed as he said: "I've been adding to tell you all about it, but I never could get a chance. I have been telling all around that our agricultural professor is coming up soon to see this modern school yard and to hear how it was all done. I tell you that scared them. They keep their farms in fine order and they would like to have some man from the college to see them, but this yard frightened them. I'm going to ask Professor Hinchins up next month so they'll see it was no idle tale. Are you satisfied?"

"Perfectly," said Emily, "and I thank you ever so much for your kindness. I am glad you have so much interest in the school and making its surroundings beautiful. This has been one of the happiest days of my life. I thought my work was all unnoticed and worthless here, but to-day everybody has been kind to me."

"It was a selfish reason that prompted me," said John, bringing the machine to a halt under a beautiful tree that overspread the country road. "I didn't care much for the school yard. I wanted to make you happy, Emily. I want you to stay in this neighborhood. I'm going to ask you to. Please make it the happiest day of my life by saying you will be my wife, dear."

"I'll—I'll think about it," said Emily softly, and John Gaines was satisfied.

### Household Hints

When baking lamb or mutton, use very cold instead of hot water. Much of the objectionable grease will then soon come to the top and can be skimmed off with a spoon.

System will simplify a mass of perplexing "little things" and give time and incentive for some of the bigger things.

Peel the potatoes intended for roasting with beef and boil half-cooked, then put them in the roaster and bake often with the beef gravy.

A nice way to thicken gravies (or pot boasts or stews) is to put a piece of brown bread in with the meat, and when you want to make the gravy rub it up for the thickening. To prevent scum, press down the apple butter, etc., from scorching, put a few small marbles in the kettle. Their continual rolling around answers the purpose of stirring.

## The Upward

### A Great Work

Inasmuch as you are one of the best of the ye did it unto me, etc. For just a little while accept an invitation to party at one of our two towers is for the wage to be of the Institution, and a variety of other things.

Of course a big change in the regulation now while around the smelter of almost every all ages. Although they are slow with joy, there are such sad necessities in sin, sufficient that one's heart can't stand it.

Then we go upstairs, the ones take their

### Quite the new

Smile early and late. The facial muscles, if possible, it follows the effort to smile produced. Then again, smiling which not only ages the prettiest of faces.

rows of small white are not enough of their baskets. We still more needed, the improvised beds of straw mattresses.

We watch the children merry games. As I little one slip out of bed to satisfy the morning and take her lady with a quivering and holds it.

Afterwards the matron looks at the little girl slanting from bed and down over the floor are carts, carriages, things that the youth can invent. We also row of little white with the owner's name.

The matron is asked anything the children can invent. The answer something I would like a pair of shoes, to see a little one do not when I get them. She picks up one we've tried and has it on.

When we leave, the and the little child are hand in hand as the gates.

Thus at a very small who have to go out, have no one at home, can leave their children them to the day nursery receive tender care and attention.—H. N.

### Cloth that wears

#### Remarkable discovery by

A remarkable discovery of best tear or wear out and is the finest tweed ever made, by the Hosiery Co., St. Thomas, B. V. I. They made from it with a well-tanned suit and a pair of riding breeches for two dollars, or a pair of smart-cut trousers for \$6.00. Approves within 6 months. For more information, send for literature, to the Hosiery Co., 119 Huron Street, St. Thomas, B. V. I.

## The Upward Look

### A Great Work for the Master

Inasmuch as you did it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me.

It is just a little while, will my readers accept an invitation to a birthday party at a settlement house, in one of our large cities? This party is for the wee tots in the day nursery of the institution, to celebrate the anniversary of its founding.

Of course a big cake is there, with the regulation number of candles, while around the small tables are children of almost every nationality and all ages. Although the little faces are aglow with joy, yet on almost all there are such sad marks of evil heredity of sin, suffering and want, that one's heart aches and is sore with pity.

Then we go upstairs, where the little ones take their naps. There are

## Beautifying the Farm

With the Household Editor

How many of our readers celebrate Arbor day on the farm? This week no doubt the children have been telling you when they come from school in the evenings why they are planning to do on Arbor day, how they intend improving the school grounds by planting flower beds, planting trees or by a general cleanup.

It is true that so much time has to be given on the farm just at this season of the year planting the things that are necessary, that we often fail to realize the fact that just a little more time spent in planting would do so much to beautify the home surroundings. But why not plan to have an Arbor day around the home this year? The farmer is busy from morning to night in the fields, and his wife is just as busy with house cleaning and performing the multitudinous duties around the home. Would it not be possible, however, by a little foresight, planning and cooperation between the two to

### QUITE the newest cure for "the blues" is the simple insistence to smile.

Smile early and often; the more things go wrong the more you must smile. The facial muscles being those through which the greatest play of expression is possible, it follows that their reaction upon the mind is the quickest. The mere effort to smile produces a change of feeling, and the artificial soon becomes real. Then again, smiling prevents that downward droop at the corners of the mouth which not only ages a young face, but gives a sulky, disagreeable look to even the prettiest of faces.

rows of small white coats. As there are not enough of these there are clothes baskets. When there are still more needed, the workers have improvised beds of slats with little straw mattresses.

We watch the children at their merry games. As I watch I see a little slip out of the ring, go deep to a sad-faced lady visitor in deep mourning and take her hand. The lady with a quivering face grasps it and holds it.

Backwards the matron shows us the back legs of the little chair, all worn off slantingly, from being pushed up and down over the floors, when they are go-carts, carriages, motors, anything that the youthful imagination can invent. We also see the long run of little white wash cloths, each with the owner's name worked on it.

The matron is asked if there is anything the children would like to know broadly. The answer is "I know scarcely more I would like, and that is a pair of shoes, to see if some of these little ones do not weigh more than when I go them." As she speaks she picks up one wee mite of humanity and hugs it close.

When we leave, the sad-faced lady and the little child are still standing hand in hand as they watch the games.

That at a very small cost, the mothers who have to go out to work and have no one at home with whom they can leave their children, can take them to the day nursery, where they receive tender care and wise watching.—H.N.

## Cloth that wears like Leather

Remarkable discovery by English Firm

A remarkable holproof cloth that is not tear or wear out and yet looks exactly as the finest tweeds and serges has been discovered by the Holproof Cloth Co., 54, Theobalds Way, London, W.C. They make from these wonderful cloth a well-torn Man's Suit for only \$5.50 and a pair of cycling, riding or walking shoes for two dollars, or a pair of melting, marly-out Trousers for \$1.60 and if a little appears within 6 months, another pair is given absolutely free. See advertisement on page 17 and write for patterns, etc., to the firm's Toronto branch, 111 Huron Street, Toronto, Ont.

spend a few hours preparing the grounds and planting a few flowers and vines around the home to make it more attractive?

Vines and flowers have their place on the farm as well as around the city home, and a very little extra care and extra expense will make the home surroundings many times more attractive than they would otherwise be. By planting climbing plants, such as Clematis or roses, and training them to run up the veranda or on a trellis, they will add much to the beauty of the home. These climbing plants can be used also to grow around an old stump of a tree, as an ornament for the gate-posts or to conceal some unsightly object and transform it into a thing of beauty. Flowers planted along the house will give much pleasure, not only to the members of the family, but to passers-by as well. Give this Arbor day idea a trial this year and see how it works out.

### Mostly Up to You

When the world's a goin' crooked,  
Or it seems that way to you—  
Somehow looks to be a tangle  
To 'most over'think' you do;  
When you've 'tuck' or-ran' wrong,  
The birds along your pathway  
Have a harshness in their song,  
And the grass, though soft and velvet,  
You will sort o' stumble through.  
Such times, if you want things better,  
Friend, it's mostly up to you.

'Taint hard smilin' with the sunshine.

But it's during stormy spells,  
When our weary feet are slippin',  
That the stuff what's in us tells,  
No-yon won't have flowers all;  
In the paths you travel through;  
Still, if you say you have things better,  
Friend, it's mostly up to you.

Before breaking eggs for frosting let them stand in cold water for a short while until the eggs are cooled through, and the frosting will be much stiffer and nicer.

**For Quick Thorough and Easy Cleaning**

**Old Dutch Cleanser**

Chases Dirt

Order Old Dutch from your dealer today. Directions and suggestions on large sifter-can show how to lighten work and make all cleaning quick and thorough.

**Large Sifter Can 10c**

**Paint that protects farm equipment**

Some farmers neglect their vehicles and implements—fail to keep them well painted—and they are "worn out" before their time.

Every year such a farmer has to buy a "new binder," a "new wagon," or new something else. It will pay you to keep your wagons and machinery painted with **Low's Brothers' Carriage Paint**. It is especially adapted to resist the severe action of the elements and insure the maximum life and service of your equipment.

**Low's Brothers' Carriage Gloss** gives a hard surface with perfect gloss, requiring no varnish to finish. Paint your buildings with

**WHY THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.**

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said "It was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted to buy him, but I didn't know a yethink about horses much and I didn't horse much very well either."

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a week. He said "All right," but he paid me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't tall right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was "not tall right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1000 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse and about the man who owned it. That I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me what I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know that our "1000 Gravity" Washer will do a job that will wash the clothes, wear or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by a tub machine.

I know you will wash with a full or very dirty clothes in six minutes, and you need no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1000 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong man, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, or break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said, "I'll give you a full trial with my "1000 Gravity" Washer if you want the machine after you've used it a month. I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Washer must prove that the "1000 Gravity" Washer can pay me all that I pay for it.

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. As I'll save you a whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then there it saves you 75¢ a week over that in other the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If you keep the machine a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully. If I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line and I'll wait for my money book about the "1000 Gravity" Washer, that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally  
K. P. MORRIS, Manager 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto.

**Low's Brothers**  
High Standard  
**LIQUID PAINT**

and you will have the best possible protection at most reasonable cost, for it works easier, goes further and wears longer than other paints. It's the paint that gives best results."

**Valuable Paint Books FREE**

Let us send you our valuable illustrated books, "Homes Attractive From Gate to Garret" and "Guide to Farm Planting," showing how to choose the best results with vehicles, barns, houses and trees, in full and complete description. Send free request for the "Little Blue Flag" and your name for a free sample.

**Low's Bros. Ltd.**  
249 to 255  
Sorauren Ave.,  
TORONTO, CAN.

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Each of these books retail at more than a dollar.

We will send you one postage paid for one new subscription to

**FARM AND DAIRY**  
Peterboro, Ont.



**"LONDON"  
Cement Drain Tile Machine**  
Makes all sizes of tile from 3 to 18 inches. Cement Drain Tile Machine to stay. Large profits in the business. If interested send for catalogue. LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. Dept. C, London, Ont. Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.

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Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding THE FARMER'S MOST PROFITABLE COW, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.  
W. A. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING**  
THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

**BOYS AND GIRLS, FOND OF PICTURES,** who want to know how to earn their own letter pictures, with very little trouble, write W. G. Windus, 609 Markham Street, Toronto, Ont.

**FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Balls, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want—The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen Street, Montreal.**

**THE COOK'S CORNER**  
Conducted by LILLIAN CRUMMY

**Delicious Cream Biscuit**  
Take one quart of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar. Sift flour, soda and cream of tartar thoroughly together, add salt and enough sweet cream to make a soft dough, just stiff enough to handle with floured hands.

Mix, roll and cut out, and bake in a moderate oven. If sweet biscuits are desired add a cupful of granulated sugar. Graham biscuits can be made in the same way only use three heaping cups graham flour and one cupful of white flour.

One egg, one quarter cup sugar, two tablespoonfuls molasses, one cup sweet milk, one table spoon melted butter, two cups graham flour, one cup of white flour, three teaspoonfuls baking powder (or one and one-half teaspoonfuls soda and three teaspoonfuls cream of tartar.) Mix in the order given and bake in a moderate oven. It can be mixed as sponge cake or moulded into a loaf. I prefer the latter.

**GRAHAM GEMS**  
One egg, one half cup sugar, four tablespoonfuls butter, two cups of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful salt; mix with graham flour, making batter thick enough to drop from spoon into cakes.

Best results are had with cakes by using pastry flour, instead of the common bread flour; as pastry flour contains more starch and less gluten than the bread flour and therefore makes lighter, more tender cake. The gluten is more apt to be tough unless yeast ferments are used.

Cakes are also lighter if beaten instead of being stirred. It is all right to stir the first ingredients evenly, but when blending the mixture, heat, so as to take in as much air as possible.

Lard as shortening makes a more tender cake, but butter gives a better flavor. Half of each is a very good rule.

**White Housecleaning**  
Mrs. H. C. Davis

Don't for goodness sake, put everything you don't want downstairs, into the attic or the spare bedroom. Your husband and words can find it just well, and why can't you, who fondly imagine no one can keep house quite as well as you, do a little weeding among your household effects. The saving mania affects most housekeepers in a greater or lesser degree, but those who let one man in a hundred who can cite many instances where saving old household effects did a whole lot of good.

If you don't want a thing, give it away at once. The "it-may-come-in-handy-some-time" method means nothing but cluttered up attics, spare rooms and closets, that are eyesores to the whole family.

Give away what you don't want right now, when it may do some one some good. And if you can't find some one among all the folks you know who wants what you have to give its about time it was destroyed, for its useful days are gone.

Stop saving useless articles around the house and half the work of housecleaning will be spared. Just take a peep into attic or spare room and I'll wager you'll find but few things good enough to pass along, and a lot of things fit only for a nice big roaring bonfire.—Farmers' Review.

**LONDON - PARIS**

Via LIVERPOOL on the palatial steamships:  
"TEUTONIO" May 2, May 30  
"MEGANTIA" May 9, June 6  
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"LAURENTIO" May 23, June 20  
TOURS: 46 weeks from \$100  
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**BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME**

OUR SPECIALTY: The decoration of small houses at small cost. OUR MOTTO: To be the use of color, not money, that counts. OUR CHARGE: Nothing for orders over \$20.00. OUR OBJECT: To please. OUR KNACK: The buying of things that count. Anything you want to know about its being put to the test, write to us at: **EMMA HOUSE DECORATING CO., 1 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.**

**A GREAT**

**Parcel-Post Offer!**  
**Wonder Working Washer!**  
Delivered to you for Only \$1.50

**A Beautiful Present Free**  
If you order immediately. See Coupon at the bottom.

We are able to make this great offer on account of the great reductions which have been made in the cost of washing machines. Here are a few of the reasons why you should buy the Rapid Vacuum Washing Machine.

- 1-It is the only machine that has a valve which is absolutely necessary to create a vacuum, and supply the compressed air which forces the water through the clothes.
- 2-It is the lightest machine made.
- 3-It has been awarded prizes in washing competitions over 20 washing machines.
- 4-It will wash the heaviest Hudson Bay blankets in 3 minutes.
- 5-It will wash the finest lingerie perfectly in 10 minutes.
- 6-It will wash a tub of anything washable in 3 minutes.
- 7-It will last a lifetime.
- 8-It will save you hours of needless toil.
- 9-It will save many dollars a year by not wearing out the clothes.
- 10-It can be operated by a child as easily as an adult.
- 11-It is easy to wash with this machine as it is to wash a pot of potatoes.
- 12-It will thoroughly blue a whole family of clothes in 30 seconds.

13-It will wash 10 lb of everything washable in 30 seconds. It will return every cent of your money.

14-It can be used in any boiler, tub or pail, equally well.

15-After use it can be packed in its cloth case in 10 seconds. Nothing to take apart. Nothing to lose.

After you own one of these washers the hardest part of the work will be deciding just for ANY reason you are not satisfied with the RAPID VACUUM WASHING MACHINE we will gladly return your money.

No more boiling. No more rubbing. You wash as you wash away.

**FREE—A SILVER TEA SPOON**

To every reader of this paper who sends us a coupon and \$2.00 for a Rapid Vacuum Washer within two weeks of the receipt of this paper we will send along with the washer absolutely FREE, a genuine new silver-plated Tea Spoon. Also our agent's terms will show you how you can make \$200.00 a week. Don't wait. Send to-day and the washer and spoon will be delivered to you. Free postage paid for \$2.00.  
Rapid Vacuum Wash. Co., Dept. W., 21 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**Clothes B...**  
For men and for women...  
Form an...  
For men and for women...  
Form an...  
For men and for women...  
Form an...

**WE** read in their apparel...  
believes, however that there is room for an argument in some cases where the style are very extreme. This comfort idea is quite true though when speaking of this season's styles in hats, a great many experienced the comfort of the small hat last spring and summer, so once again the small hat holds the situation. Height is added to the hat in various ways, by tall plucking or looping of ribbon, and by feathers or other trimming accessories.

Many of the hats, especially the turbans, are trimmed with a ruffle of the new blouse. These turbans match the soft fluffy ruffles that are so popular of the new blouse. This is surely a day of ruffles and we feel decidedly out in the cold if we do not possess at least one of our own. I wear after this soft, fluffy effect.

The old-fashioned idea that anything "plain and serviceable" would look is no longer accepted and fashions for the children should receive important consideration as well as for the older folk. In 1903 we showed a comfortable and attractive style of dress in Russian style. The lines of the blouse are simple and the model is easy to develop.

Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. No neck is a dainty design for or the tiny tot. The finish could be of lace or embroidery for a good dress, with a ruffle of all materials. It will be nice with a simple Four sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4. No doubt in the campaign you are planning some new aprons. A dainty model is shown in sign 9378. It is fitted over the arms and has a slight ruffle. It is edged with looped and embroidered. A medium and large size is also shown.

A dress for morning to be laundered frequ...



**Perhaps You Don't Want**

**A FULL GROWN PIG BY NEXT FALL?**

But most boys and girls are very anxious to have one, especially when they can call it their very own.

**NOW** is the time of year to get your little pig, so that it can run outside all summer and will cost you very little until fall.

We are in a position to give away a large number of these this spring. Any of the popular breeds can be obtained and of these we give nothing but pure-bred stock.

Boys and girls who in the past have got pigs from us, have in almost every case been highly delighted.

Send us nine new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy for a pure bred pig.

**FILL IN THE BLANK**

**FARM AND DAIRY**  
PETERBORO

Dear Sirs—  
Send me full particulars and supplies in order that I may win a pure bred pig.

Name.....  
Address.....



A family like this, may be yours next spring

Clothes Both Comfortable and Practical

*Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Women Folk. They can be relied upon to be well made and include the most modern features of the better patterns. When sending Farm and Dairy your order please be careful to state bust or waist measure for adults, age for children and the number of patterns desired. Price of all patterns is One Dollar, six each for address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.*

WE read in fashion magazines that women are becoming more insistent upon comfort in their apparel every season. We believe, however, that there is room for an argument in some cases where the styles are very extreme. This comfort idea is quite true though when speaking of this season's styles in hats. A great many have exporimented the comforts of the small hat last spring and summer, so once again the small hat holds the situation. Height is added to the hat in various ways, by tall plating or looping of ribbon, and by feathers or other trimming accessories.

Many of the hats, especially the turbans, are trimmed with a ruffle of silk or a tulle. These ruffles match the soft fluffy ruffles that are so popular on the new blouses. This is surely a day of ruffles and we feel decidedly out in the cold if we do not possess at least one gown fashioned after this soft, fluffy effect.

The old-fashioned idea that anything "plain and serviceable" would do for the little folk is no longer accepted and fashions for the children should receive important consideration as well as for the older folk. In 1903 we show our comfortable and attractive style of dress in Russian style. The lines of the blouse are simple and the model is easy to develop. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

No. 9888 is a dainty design for the tiny tot. The finish could be of lace or embroidery for a good dress, while if made of nainsook a yoke of all-over lace would be nice with a simple hem finish. Four sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

No doubt in the spring sewing campaign you are planning to make them aprons. A new and practical model is shown herewith in design 9818. It is fitted by a dart under the arms and has ample pockets in front. It may be trimmed with edging or the free edges may be scalloped and embroidered. Three sizes: small, medium and large.

A dress for morning wear that has to be laundered frequently should be

constructed with an eye to having ironing as easy as possible. A simple and desirable model of house dress is shown in design 9608. Blue and white striped percale with blue for collar and cuffs would make up very attractively if this design was followed. Six sizes: 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

Two practical undergarments, ladies' knickerbockers and bloomers, are shown in design 9801. These patterns are cut in six sizes: 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

A charming combination of lady's dressing sack and cap are illustrated in 9879. The negligee is fitted by a belt at the waistline. Its lines are simple and the pepum is a good style for the season. Six sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

For the cap seven-eighths of a yard of 27 inch net, all over embroidery or other soft materials are suitable.

An attractive gown suitable for many occasions can be developed from designs 9890-9885. Chiffon taffeta in a pretty shade of tan with embroidered crepe for the vest would make a veridansome combination. This blouse has the long shoulder effect, also a ruffle around the neck. The skirt is gracefully draped in plain and front.

This design calls for two patterns, 10c for each. The waist pattern is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure and the skirt from 22 to 30 inches waist measure.

In design 9884 we have a model that portrays a lovely combination of embroidered and plain voile in the new blue shade.

It is suitable for dressy or general wear. The lines are youthful and becoming and the style may be easily adapted to any of the materials now in vogue. The gathered tunic shows a pretty style feature and is finished with a full girle. The waist has the dip shoulder, lengthened by a sleeve in kimono style and finished with a wide trimming band that forms a round collar over the back. This model in linen or lawn with bands of embroidery would make a dainty and attractive gown. Four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years.



Give Me a Chance to Prove My Flour

Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread

For several months we have been selling flour direct from our mills to the farmers of Ontario. Have you taken advantage of our splendid offer? If not, you will find it profitable to do so now. Read our prices:

GUARANTEED FLOURS	Per 98-lb. bag
Cream of the West Flour (for bread)	\$2.90
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes)	2.50
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry)	2.50

CEREALS	Per 98-lb. bag
Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag)	.25
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag)	2.50
Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag)	2.25

FEEDS	Per 100-lb. bag
"Bullrush" Bran	\$1.35
"Bullrush" Middlings	1.40
Extra White Middlings	1.50
"Tower" Feed Flour	1.60
"Gem" Feed Flour	1.75
Whole Manitoba Oats	1.50
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats	1.55
Manitoba Feed Barley	1.35
Barley Meal	1.40
Oil Cake Meal (old process, ground fine)	1.75
Chopped Oats	1.55
Feed Wheat	1.65

PRICES ON TON LOTS: We cannot make any reduction on above prices, even if you purchase five or ten tons. The only reduction from the above prices would be on carload orders.

TERMS, CASH WITH ORDER. Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to five bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over five bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario, east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario, add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.

Any One of These Books Free When You Buy Three Bags of Flour

The Dominion Cook Book has 1,000 recipes and large medical department. The books by Ralph Connor, Marian Keith and J. J. Bell, are full of absorbing interest. Start now to build up your library with these books. You may choose a new book each time you buy three bags of guaranteed flour from us (any brand.) If you buy 6 bags you get two books, and so on. Enclose to cents for each book to cover postage. To get a book remember that at least three bags must be flour.

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Dominion Cook Book.</b>   | <b>BOOKS BY MARIAN KEITH</b> |
| <b>BOOKS BY RALPH CONNOR</b> | Duncan Polite                |
| Black Rock                   | Treasure Valley              |
| Sky Pilot                    | 'Lisbeth of the Dale         |
| Man from Clengarry           |                              |
| Clengarry School Days        | Whither Thou Goest,          |
| The Prospector               | by J. J. Bell                |
| The Foreigner                |                              |

The Campbell Flour Mills Co. Ltd. (WEST) TORONTO - ONTARIO



**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**  
Correspondence Invited

**QUEBEC.**  
RICHMOND CO. QUE.  
DANVILLE, April 18.—We have had a very good, stormy month so far. There was a heavy fall of snow on the eighth, with a rain on the ninth. There is quite a depth of snow on the roads in some places. Several farms have changed owners this spring, and the market sales have been pretty, cattle selling for the best prices. Ordinary cows, \$50 to \$70; young cattle, \$25 to \$40; eggs, 25¢; butter, 25¢—M. D. B.

**ONTARIO**  
WELLINGTON CO. ONT.  
FERGUS, April 18.—The weather being fine, and no rain, the roads and fields are beginning to get quite dry, so that seeding operations will be general next week. It is a week ago this has been a very poor year for making maple syrup, but whether coming or not, it is more favorable on the 11th, and from then until the 15th there was a good run of sap, so that those who had thousands of trees tapped made quite a supply of maple syrup after all. The people in Flora had their annual horse fair this week; an ideal day, and a good turnout of visitors and farmers. A number of prize hogs were captured by the farmers. Stock has wintered well, and prices are good. Farmers are now investing in autos as well as town people.—W. H.

**QUEBEC, ONT.**  
THORNHURST, April 22.—We have had very wet weather as well as warm weather at different times during the spring. A number have gone in for supermarinating but the weather has not been the best. Everybody seems to have feed enough for their cattle. The highest price in Thornhurst for butter is 24¢; in Collingwood they are paying 36¢ to 38¢; eggs, 43¢; to eggs are all kinds of prices, from 36¢ to 52¢. A number are starting their spring work, which means a busy time for those that have orchards to spray as well as their farm work to do. Good men to hire seem very scarce, which means more work for the farmers.—C. P.

**SASKATCHEWAN**  
SASKATOON DIST. SASKATCHEWAN  
BLOCHER, April 16.—Seeding is in full swing, with nice weather prevailing; the soil is in very good shape. There is no improving gradually. Current prices: Dairy butter, 32¢; eggs, 35¢ to 25¢; potatoes, 90¢ a bush; baked hay, 87¢; light dressed hogs, \$9 to \$10; live weight, 7¢; dressed chickens, 22¢ to 25¢—W. H.

**SMASHED AGAIN!**—The world's record for better production has been raised another notch, this time by the Guernsey cow, May Hima, owned at Chesterbrook Farm in Pennsylvania. May Hima's record was finished in the presence of representatives of several agricultural colleges, who were there to take her production. In 36 days she produced 15,625 lbs. of milk of an average of 4.5 per cent butter fat. The best yearly record for a Holstein is held by Hanneette Belle Du Parc, 14,633 lbs. of fat. The best Jersey record is held by Sophie 19th of Hood Farm with 999 lbs. of fat.

**MANOR FARM SALE**  
The march of the city is gradually but surely driving many of Toronto's dairy farms to more moderate priced land. Manor Farm is the latest to fall a prey to the craze for building lots. Mr. Gooderham is going back to his former home in London. At present, however, the accommodation at the new farm is not sufficient, and Mr. Gooderham is planning one of the most up-to-date dairy farms to be found in the Dominion. As this will not be ready until fall he has decided to sell his whole milking herd of 60 head of pure-bred Holsteins on May 21st.

A very successful sale was held at Manor Farm on April 2nd, when the farm equipment of machinery, etc., was disposed of by public auction.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE FROM CANADA**  
The following news item from W. A. Middle, Canada's Trade Commissioner in New Zealand will interest readers. In their one head of Holsteins introduced from Montreal by the steamer Calcutross. In the consignment are seven males, nine being born on the voyage, of which two died. All are pedigree stock, and are approaching \$3,000. The animals will have to go into quarantine for a week, the necessary arrangements having been carried out by Mr. C. J. McKinnon of the Government Stock Department. Mr. Middle expressed the opinion that the animals were a good lot, although naturally somewhat out of condition after their long voyage. He added that Holsteins are doing well in the Dominion, being especially adapted to the rugged and flat country. Messrs. Gairns and Stewart, of Raethli, near Taihape, are the importers.

**WONT WEAR OUT SUITS \$5.50**

**MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY WILL SAVE YOU DOLLARS!**

**IF YOU WEAR SMALLEST HOLE (AS OUR GUARANTEE) WE REPLACE FREE!**

(A Sensational Discovery! Save you Dollars! A really remarkable cloth, that will not tear, or wear out, absolutely! Hooftex, looks exactly as finest tweeds and serges, made in the most up-to-date designs and suitable for farm and office wear in office and best wear.

**TROUSERS, \$1.80. BREECHES, \$2.** (3 Pairs, \$4.50) **GIVE A GOOD PAIR OF TROUSERS TO EMPLOYEES TO INTRODUCE THIS REMARKABLE CLOTH** we offer a pair of well fitting, neatly cut Hooftex Trousers for only \$1.80, and an additional right-up-to-date sergie in haid for \$2 in all suits and best suits. With every garment we send a letter giving you the full story. **HOW HARD YOU WEAR IT**—It is guaranteed to last you 12 MONTHS. We are not all talk, but facts. You have no more to pay for the Hooftex suit and trousers, to our Hooftex suit, 12 MONTHS. **FREE SAMPLES**—Send merely 2 Good stamps for good free Hooftex Trousers and Hooftex Breeches, to our Hooftex suit, 12 MONTHS. **STREET, 1700 W. 17th St., LONDON, W.C., ENGL.**

**THE HOLEPROOF CLOTHING COY 55, THEOBALDS ROAD, LONDON, W.C., ENGL.**

Send your Raw FURS to John Hallam

Sixty Thousand trappers now send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay 1/20th price and express charges, charge no commission and send money same day goods received. Millions of dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house, we are the largest in our line in Canada.

**FREE HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE**

A book of 96 pages, fully illustrated. Game Laws revised to date—tells you how, when and where to trap, but also traps to use, and many other valuable facts concerning the New Fur Industry, also lists 175 "trapping points" for quotations, most ABSOLUTELY FREE for the asking. Write to-day—address JOHN HALLAM, Limited Mail Dept. 527, 111 Front St. East, TORONTO

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Your greatest profit lies in keeping pace with the times. STEEL has supplanted wood. It is more sanitary, easier to clean, practically acid proof, and a hundred times as durable. We feature four lines for the up-to-date cheese factory. The "TWEED" Steel Cheese Vat, Fig. 1—Mostly riveted and soldered. Fig. 1—Of heavy galvanized steel, perfect draining system insures perfect draining to the last drop. Water and steamproof asbestos lining, a perfect heat holding device. If not as presented when they reach your station, send back at our expense. Sent on approval. Fig. 2 The "REAL" Milk Aerator, Fig. 1—Does away with costly equipment. Run at any speed desired. Works smoothly and efficiently on steam connected from boiler, without attention. No engine, shafting, belt or pulleys required. Each agitator fitted with engine of its own. COPPER STEEL WHEY TANK, Fig. 2—Practically acid proof. Sulphuric acid test shows ordinary boiler plate dissolves 10 times quicker than the copper steel plate we use. Guaranteed very durable. Price as reasonable as factory cost. WHEY WEAVER, Fig. 3—Eliminates disputes. Each man gets amount of whey due him when his milk is passed through our weaver. Practical and can't lie. Adopted by Dominion Government. Equipment, Food Dominion Government. Gasoline Pumps, Evaporators, etc. Write for Tweed Dairy Catalogue and price lists.

**THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO., LTD.**  
135 JAMES STREET, TWEED, ONT.

**PROVED BEST BY EVERY TEST**

To make sure of Good Root Crops in 1914

You must use good seeds. This is the very first essential, and you can't afford to overlook it. Steele, Briggs' Seeds are Tested for Purity, Reliability and Germination

You can't buy better seeds at any price. Be sure and ask for "Steele, Briggs' Seeds." Your dealer can supply you.

**STEELE, BRIGGS SEED COMPANY LIMITED**  
HAMILTON TORONTO WINNIPEG

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FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

is the only place on earth that you can secure a young bull that is a brother to the sire of the cow holding the championship of Canada as well as the United States. Both of these records are held by cows that were sired by sons of the PONTIAC KORNDYKE. We can offer you a few of his sons at reasonable prices; also some of the greatest Korndyke bull living to-day, RAG APPLE KORNDYKE STBL 7246, out of daughters of Pontiac Korndyke with large official records. Write, or come and see this herd.

E. H. DOLLAR, ORVELTON, NEW YORK, NEAR PRESCOTT, ONT.

THE STEVENS HERD HOLSTEINS (Established 1876) We have furnished more of the foundation a female for the greatest herds of Canada and the U. S. than any herd in America. A large percentage of all the champions, trace directly to our herd and our line of breeding. We have a large herd now, 175 head of the best animals we ever owned. We solicit your patronage. Our tulinor is a sire, SPRING FARM KING PONTIAC 5th, is a 1 brother of the 1st-brother, and has more of the same blood than any other animal. Write for illustrated booklet telling about our herd and especially about SPRING FARM KING PONTIAC 5th, the best bred Holstein-Prison bull in the world. HENRY STEVENS & SON - Brookside Stock Farm, LACONA, N.Y.

In the Height of the Season of Maple Sweets

quebec Province is a great maple country. The illustration is from a photograph supplied Farm and Dairy by one of our Pastors, Jno. W. Alexander, 1 Assumption Co., Que. showing his sugar house in the height of the maple season last year. Where is the one who does not wish to take a day off and spend it in the sugar camp, where maple sugar and 'saffy' are free? Write Mr. Alexander, who has been a subscriber to Farm and Dairy since 1906, at 421 1/2 the milk, 13.42 lbs. fat, 16.78 lbs. butter. W. B. Poole, Ingersoll.

33.6 lbs. milk, 13.39 lbs. fat, 22.90 lbs. butter. Thirty-day record, 5y. 1m. 16d., 3,200.9 lbs. milk, 76.50 lbs. fat, 56.65 lbs. butter. Colony Farm, Coquitlam, B.C.

7 Daisy Meethilde De Kol Pieterite, 43b, 15y. 10m. 23d.; 322.4 lbs. milk, 17.41 lbs. fat, 23.77 lbs. butter.

Fourteen-day record, 11y. 10m. 23d.; milk, D. A. Grant, Cornwall.

8 Netherlands Dolly Forest, 13472, 5y. 13d.; 444.5 lbs. milk, 16.61 lbs. fat, 19.51 lbs. butter.

Twenty-one day record, 5y. 6m. 11d.; 1,283.3 lbs. milk, 42.26 lbs. fat, 53.70 lbs. butter. L. H. Lipsett, Strathfordville.

1 Princess Irene's Pride, 7585, 7y. 9m. 30d.; 423.5 lbs. milk, 15.40 lbs. fat, 19.56 lbs. fat. Arthur Pearce, Cornell.

10 Mayblossom Favorit, 12550, 5y. 2m. 10d.; 413.3 lbs. milk, 14.63 lbs. fat, 21.9 lbs. butter. W. B. Poole, Ingersoll.

11 Daisy Pansy, 10994, 5y. 9m. 8d.; 492.2 lbs. milk, 14.73 lbs. fat, 18.43 lbs. butter. Carmen Howey, Scotland.

12 Bernadette of Avondale, 12682, 5y. 11m. 3d.; 414.3 lbs. milk, 15.61 lbs. fat, 18.13 lbs. butter. Arthur Pearce, Cornell.

13 Una Darkness, 12922, 5y. 10m. 4d.; 464.4 lbs. milk, 14.20 lbs. fat, 17.76 lbs. butter. B. J. Belliveau, Belleville.

14 Princess Hengervold 30th record, 5y. 2m. 19d.; 2,812.4 lbs. milk, 63.44 lbs. fat, 104.19 lbs. butter. Colony Farm, Coquitlam, B.C.

Senior Four-Year-Old Class

1 Winnie Homestead, 12509, 4y. 1m. 7d.; 501.4 lbs. milk, 13.56 lbs. fat, 22.70 lbs. butter. J. H. Taylor & Son, Scotland.

2 Nellie Pride, 19443, 4y. 9m. 35d.; 455.5 lbs. milk, 14.11 lbs. fat, 17.64 lbs. butter. Wm. A. Shaw, Foxboro.

3 Maida Fern, 13696, 4y. 9m. 19d.; 403.5 lbs. milk, 13.81 lbs. fat, 16.49 lbs. butter. Arthur Pearce, Cornell.

Junior Four-Year-Old Class

1 Tonilla Echo De Kol 7th, 12877, 4y. 6m. 26d.; 411.5 lbs. milk, 19.23 lbs. fat, 24.02 lbs. butter. J. J. Richardson, California.

2 Canary Bloss De Kol, 17964, 4y. 1m. 20d.; 424.8 lbs. milk, 16.52 lbs. fat, 20.28 lbs. butter. J. Leuzler & Son, Bright.

3 Princess Angie De Kol, 15337, 4y. 3m. 14d.; 406.9 lbs. milk, 15.13 lbs. fat, 20.19 lbs. butter.

Fourteen-day record, 5y. 2m. 14d.; 976.5 lbs. milk, 31.40 lbs. fat, 39.32 lbs. butter. D. A. Grant, Cornwall.

4 Lakeland Queen, 12869, 4y. 9m. 12d.; 429.9 lbs. milk, 15.55 lbs. fat, 16.94 lbs. butter. Lakeview Farm, Bronte.

Senior Three-Year-Old Class

1 Dolly Staple, 15710, 3y. 10m. 10d.; 606.8 lbs. milk, 18.83 lbs. fat, 22.92 lbs. butter.

Fourteen-day record, 3y. 10m. 10d.; 1,186.3 lbs. milk, 35.11 lbs. fat, 43.89 lbs. butter. W. E. Mason, Simcoe.

2 Trilby Pauline De Kol, 16940, 3y. 9m. 30d.; 466.6 lbs. milk, 15.30 lbs. fat, 19.13 lbs. fat.

Fourteen-day record, 3y. 9m. 18d.; 833.3 lbs. milk, 29.65 lbs. fat, 37.04 lbs. butter. D. A. Grant, Cornwall.

3 Lulu Pieterite, 18921, 3y. 10m. 16d.; 479 lbs. milk, 14.56 lbs. fat, 18.30 lbs. butter. Wm. A. Shaw, Foxboro.

4 Korndyke Queen De Kol 6th, 27465, 3y. 9m. 15d.; 426.8 lbs. milk, 15.41 lbs. fat, 18.02 lbs. butter. D. A. Grant, Cornwall.

5 Titia Lass De Kol, 16980, 3y. 7m. 11d.; 400.5 lbs. milk, 11.36 lbs. fat, 14.19 lbs. butter. C. J. Pearce, Ostrander.

Two-Year-Old Class

1 Doris De Kol Pouch, 18904, 3y. 9m. 23d.; 477.5 lbs. milk, 14.92 lbs. fat, 18.65 lbs. butter. J. H. Taylor & Son, Scotland.

2 Frits's Farm Daisy, 17212, 3y. 11m.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Princess Hengervold of the Pontiacs Son of King of the Pontiacs Few Bull Calves from good record dams.

HAMILTON FARMS ST. CATHARINES - ONTARIO

Lakeview Holsteins

Senior herd bull, COUNT HENGERVOLD FAYNE DE KOL, a son of PIETERTJE HENGERVOLD'S COUNT DE KOL and GRACE FAYNE 77D Junior bull, DUTCHLAND COLAN 1244 RIB MONA, a son of OOLANTHA JOHNSON LAD and MONA PAULINE DE KOL Write for further information to E. F. OSLER, - BRONTE, Ont.

The Great World Record Cow

Manor Farm Tuesday K.P. Pontiac Lass Bedford Park May 26 44.152 lbs. butter in 7 days Is a Sister to



Prince Hengervold of the Pontiacs

Wouldn't you like one of his sons to head your herd? You'll need a sire next fall, why not get a bull calf at this sale? His is the blood that counts—that sells your surplus stock later.

His Sire—KING OF THE PONTIACS His Dam—A daughter of PIETERTJE HENGERVOLD COUNT DE KOL

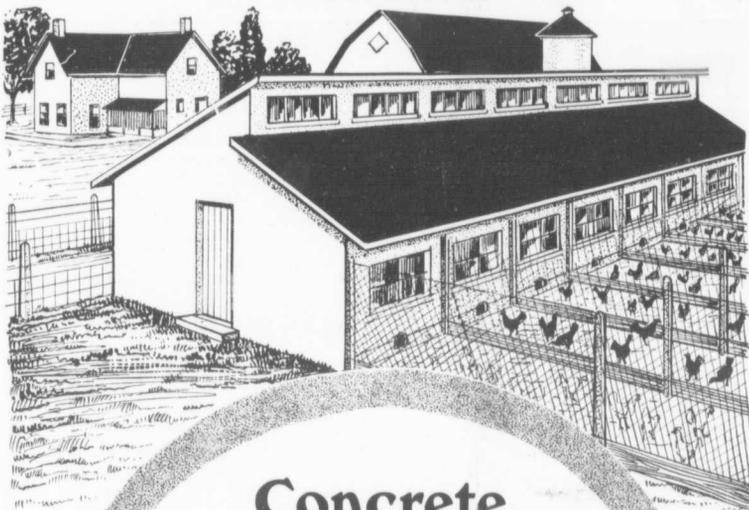
Thus in the Prince you have combined the greatest milk and butter producing strains of the Holstein breed

If you're wise you'll be on hand to secure one of his sons. The catalogue will tell you whom they are and what their dams have done. Get one

From JOHN J. RAE Canadian Holstein Pedigree Co. Sales Manager COL. B. V. KELLY, Syracuse, N.Y. Auctioneers COL. R. E. HAEGER, Algonquin, Ill. Gordon S. Gooderham - Manor Farm, BEDFORD PARK, ONTARIO

Special Tests Made at Least Eight Months After Calving 1 Nipit Nest, 4886, 3y. 9m. 29d.; 339.5 lbs. milk, 12.34 lbs. fat, 15.42 lbs. butter. Thirty-day record, 3y. 9m. 29d.; 1,464.7 lbs. milk, 31.69 lbs. fat, 64.43 lbs. butter. Colony Farm, Coquitlam, B.C. Reports of the official tests of 23 cows and heifers were received and accepted for entry in the Record of Merit during the last half of the year. Among some very good records were made in the fortnight, there is nothing sensational in the list.

W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary.



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are the most economical of all poultry houses. They are easily cleaned, sanitary, and have no cracks to harbor vermin. They keep your hens warm, comfortable and healthy, which induces them to lay more eggs in cold weather. Build your new poultry house of concrete; feed your hens green food and you will find that this procedure will

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