

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND  
&  
RURAL HOME

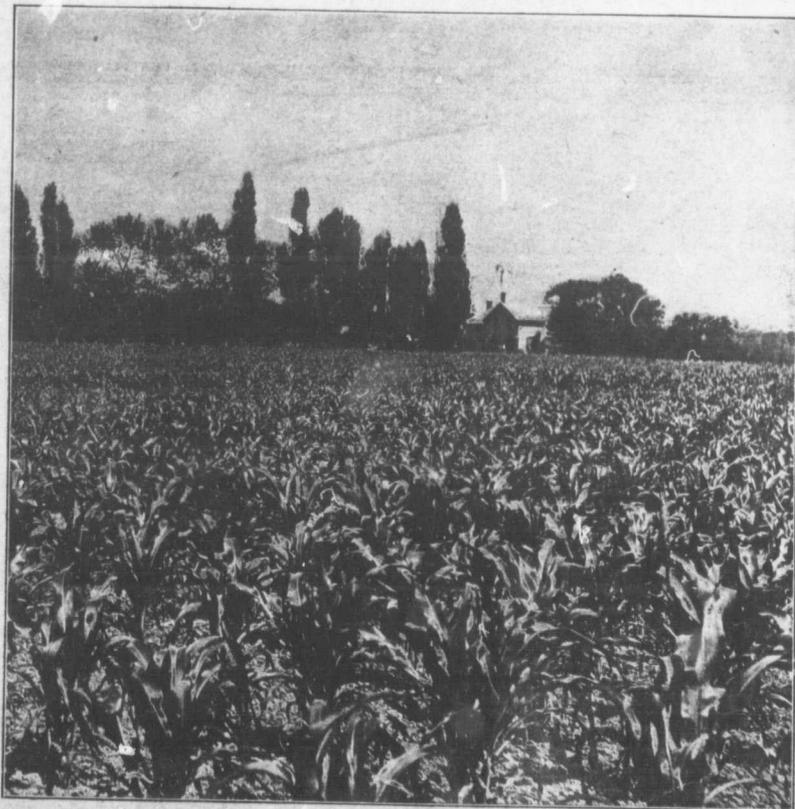


DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE



Toronto, Ont., May 17, 1917

Comm of Conservat: on  
Jan 13  
Asst Chairman



A GOOD ACREAGE OF CORN WILL SIMPLIFY THE FEEDING PROBLEM NEXT WINTER.  
Scene in Huron Co., Ont.

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## British Agriculture After the War

The British Reviewed by J. R. Donaldson, Formerly of the Staff of Farm and Dairy

J. R. DONALDSON was live stock representative of Farm and Dairy when the war broke out, and in that capacity became personally acquainted with many of Our Folks. With the commencement of hostilities he immediately enlisted with the medical corps for service in which he was peculiarly qualified. Donaldson is of an economic turn of mind and his letters are full of conditions as he finds them across the water. His latest letter comes from France under date of March 29. It reads in part as follows:

"The feeling out here regarding the war is most optimistic. Everyone expects that there is still hard fighting to do, but no one seems to doubt that the result will be peace with victory in 1917. Events in Russia during the month are perhaps the most hopeful that have occurred since 1914. Democracy seems to have gained a definite victory. If the people of Germany vastly by the example, the prospects of a genuine European peace will have probably improved. The only cure forever is a fuller recognition of brotherhood, and democracy is a step in that direction. Only a step of course, but just a few more steps will probably prevent the re-appearance of the present hideous spectacle as far as Europe is concerned.

### French Agriculture.

"The weather out here is of the usual March and early April variety, a good deal of rain and drizzle, a little sun and sharp alternatives from frosts to hard sunny sunshine. The farmers are worn at work plowing. They all use a single furrow, but double mould board-plow and by reversing, do away with ridges. They often plow with three horses, a rather rare sight in England. In fact, rural France offers quite a contrast to an English countryside. Instead of hedges, there are broad unfenced acres, but the effect of farmness is prevented by the trees that do not cluster, but are planted in regular rows around the farm houses and along the roads. The impression that we gather from the passing train is that farming is a much more important business on this side of the channel than in England. For quiet beauty, nothing I have yet seen can be compared with the winding roads and green hedges of southern England. But you always seem to feel that the farms are only part of the landscape pattern and farming a very secondary consideration in the scheme of things. "The war has altered that state of things to some extent and it may work decided and permanent changes in English agriculture.

### To Encourage British Agriculture.

"I read a small book last fall by A. H. Hall, entitled "Agriculture after the War." It was published in February, 1916, and brought forth considerable comment from all sections of the press at the time. Mr. Hall was until lately, at Rothamstead Experiment Station, and is an authority on agricultural matters, both from the technical and from the sociological standpoint. He was a member of the commission appointed in 1915 to investigate agricultural conditions. His thesis is that the production of wheat in Great Britain can be very largely increased without any diminution of the amount of live stock kept. He points out that before the Napoleonic times that followed the Napoleonic wars, England raised a much larger amount of food stuffs than at present and that during the hard times that followed, the farmers adopted the plan of reducing labor and expenses to a minimum and

turning the plowed land to grass. That policy has been followed ever since, with the result that England has placed herself at a perilously short distance from starvation and that rural life has suffered from stagnation. The latter fact is painfully evident as far as the agricultural laborer of the south is concerned. It is some time since I read the book, and I have forgotten, the accurate figures and percentages. Briefly, however, he claimed that as long as the farmer was left to compete with the cheap wheat of the new world, these conditions would continue. He based his plea for protection of the farmer, not on financial grounds, but on the ground that it was as essential a measure of protection as is the British navy. He proposed to offer bounties for the reclaiming of land and also to guarantee to the farmer a fair price for his produce and the laborer a minimum wage. He recognized clearly enough that under any such scheme it would be the landowner and not the cottager farmer that would benefit by increasing the rent, and he said provision would have to be made for that, but, of course, as a servant of the state, he had to steer off from the logical solution. For the land tax happens to be, was, a highly controversial subject.

### Small Holdings and Industrial Farms.

"On the much discussed subject of small holdings he was in favor of giving the real chance that they have not yet obtained and at the same time he thought experiments should be made in the nature of large farms in the industrial system. In short, he was in favor of giving as much diversity as possible to agriculture.

"Now the interesting fact is that Mr. Hall has lately become permanent secretary of agriculture, and therefore will have a good deal of influence on matters agricultural, while the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture in the Lloyd George ministry is, for the first time in many years, also a man of extensive first hand knowledge of agricultural conditions. He is the author of at least one book on the history of British agriculture. But in politics he is a strong conservative and was one of Lloyd George's chief opponents in the land tax campaign. Already the farmers have been guaranteed fixed prices for seven years on a number of crops and the farm laborers have a minimum wage, and it is quite possible that the prospects for the men on the land will really undergo a change for the better."

### Make This a Land of Smiling Plenty

"In this war we are learning that the antithesis between the plowshare and the sword is more a matter of poetic fancy than of actual fact. The wielders of the sword, however numerous they might be, would have to quit the field if there was not behind them an army of men to drive the plow and raise the crops and keep the commissariat flowing. The machine must be backed by the agricultural machine. Trench mortars, field guns, and "tanks" are served by men who depend upon pang-plows, tractor-plows and other implements operated by farm workers. In this country we have the soil, and we have hands enough to put in crop a greater acreage of that soil than we ever cultivated before. It is the boulder duty of every man who is not in military service to lend what help he can to the task of increasing the food output.—Mail and Empire.



We Welcome Peace

Trade increases

VOL. XXXVI

## The

Is sweet clover a Ontario farm?

Dairy has been men report an ungrateful seed. Agricultural mental Farmers other plant than any other to-day receiving the a few years ago was alfalfa crop has now stage, and is one of liable to do likewise? missing the agriculture Farmer, B.S.A., who a cultural study than after in O. A. C. Bulletin "Says a general su wherein sweet clover

we cannot but conclude gives much promise of plant which is widely adaptable. By publications on the responsiveness by con different farmers and agricultural work and servation and experient plant to growing in and on all types of soil in addition to its growth we find it actually to place on the farm in countries and in a few try. Not only has this a knowledge of this time in the province of farmers are trying out on farms in order to determine whether or not it has the experimental stage ready, and these, who have farms for several seasons enthusiastic for its future more widespread knowledge cultural value of this plant.

As a Soil

"Up to date sweet clover value as a soil crop, lies its main virtue on very poor soils, soils or which have become a tive cropping or otherwise would otherwise produce such as alkali soil and prising yields. Not only where otherwise there would, but is just as important as these same soils into fertile and till that would be impossible can be produced. This will be of

When You Write---Mention Farm and Dairy



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

# FARM AND DAIRY



## & RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponee of Dairying in Canada



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

VOL. XXXVI

TORONTO, ONT., MAY 17, 1917

No. 20

## The Agricultural Value of Sweet Clover and Its Culture

IS sweet clover a good crop for the average Ontario farm? Many readers of Farm and Dairy have been asking this question. Seedsmen report an unprecedented demand for sweet clover seed. Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms receive more inquiries about this plant than any other farm crop. Sweet clover is to-day receiving the enthusiastic attention that a few years ago was bestowed on alfalfa. The alfalfa crop has now passed the experimental stage, and is one of our staples. Is sweet clover liable to do likewise? We believe that it is. Dismissing the agricultural value of the plant, H. L. Fulmer, B.S.A., who has given the subject more careful study than any other Canadian scientist, says in O. A. C. Bulletin 235:

"After a general survey of the whole field wherein sweet clover could serve as a farm crop we cannot but conclude that this plant gives much promise of value. It is a plant which is widely distributed and is very adaptable. By reference to publications on the subject, by correspondence, by conversation with different farmers and men engaged in agricultural work, and by personal observation and experience we find this plant to be growing in all countries and on all types of soil. Furthermore, in addition to its great adaptability, we find it actually to have found a place on the farm in many foreign countries and in a few sections in our own country. Not only has this usefulness been found but a knowledge of this fact is spreading. At this time in the province of Ontario, quite a number of farmers are trying out this new crop on their own farms in order to demonstrate to themselves whether or not it has any virtue. It is beyond the experimental stage with some farmers already, and these, who have now grown it on their farms for several seasons, are convinced and are enthusiastic for its future. Soon there will be a more widespread knowledge concerning the agricultural value of this plant.

### As a Soil Improver.

"Up to date sweet clover seems to have immense value as a soil improver and heretofore, perhaps, lies its main virtue. It will establish itself on very poor soils, soils which are naturally poor or which have become so by a system of exhaustive cropping or otherwise, and on soils which would otherwise produce practically no growth, such as alkali soil and blow sand, and give surprising yields. Not only does it give growth where otherwise there would practically be none, but, what is just as important, it eventually puts these same soils into such an improved state of fertility and tilth that other crops which before were impossible can then be successfully produced. This will be of inestimable value to our

worn out or impoverished lands and to our bad lands sections.

"But, in addition to its green manuring value, much value is attached to sweet clover as a pasture and hay crop. This is of particular value in very dry climates or seasons or to those sections of low fertility, for here, otherwise, practically no provender would be available and nothing would exist but a barren waste. Furthermore, there are other values attached, particularly that as a bee pasture or honey plant."

### A Farmer's Evidence.

Mr. T. M. Caton, Cherry Valley, Ont., gives his experience with sweet clover as follows: "I can give you a little more information about sweet clover than last year. It grew well, and averaged between three and four tons to the acre. We sowed 5 lbs. on one-fifth of an acre, and off that

other plant will be found growing on as poor soils as it will.

"Our animals will not refuse to eat it. In fact, when I turned our cattle in on it last year after the grain crop was harvested they ate it in preference to the abundance of June grass that was growing along the fences and in a waste portion of the field. However, there may be some animals that would require a little education to make them eat it, but the effort would be small on the part of the teacher. I believe that it is as good a feed as is alfalfa, but cannot speak definitely on that point. It does taint the milk and butter, but the taint is anything but offensive. The taint is sweet and pleasant and will leave the butter after it has been made about three days.

"I have seeded with the white variety and much prefer it to the yellow."

### Its Value Per Acre.

The value of the crop can be gauged by the table given on this page. We quote from Mr. Fulmer again: "From the table it will be seen that sweet clover furnishes a much larger amount of animal nutrients per acre at first cutting than alfalfa or the other legumes, and a very much greater quantity than does timothy. If we wish to take into consideration all the growth for the year, then sweet clover, red clover and alsike should be credited with about one-half more of the nutrients. This is assuming that the second cutting will give on the average 50 per cent. of the weight of material in the first cutting. Alfalfa will give a second and third cutting, which, together, usually amounts to about three-quarters of the first. But even if we add 50 per cent to the amount of each constituent derived from the first cutting of sweet clover, red clover and alsike, and 75 per cent. to that got from the first cutting of alfalfa, the sweet clover still furnishes a greater quantity of nourishment per acre than any one of the other crops included in the comparison."

### The Culture of Sweet Clover.

"The most essential thing to observe in seeding sweet clover is to have the seed bed thoroughly compacted, with just sufficient loose soil on top to allow of the seed being properly covered. It may be sown in the spring, alone or along with a nurse crop, much like red clover, or in late summer or early fall, like alfalfa. Of the hulled seed, about 20 to 25 pounds per acre should be used, and of the unhulled seed about five pounds more. Much of the seed may not germinate the same year on account of the hard seed coats, hence a generous application of seed is advisable. When a nurse crop is used the latter should not be sown too thickly, else it will tend to smother

(Continued on page 3.)

### SWEET CLOVER COMPARED WITH OTHER CLOVERS

Kind of Crop.	Yield of Hay, lbs., per Acre	Protein, lbs., per Acre	Fuel Value Cals. per Acre
1. Sweet clover, first cutting....	9,170	1,320	14,535,000
2. Alfalfa, first cutting.....	4,295	739	6,892,000
3. Alfalfa, first cutting.....	5,160	883	8,274,000
4. Red Clover.....	4,000	563	6,628,000
5. Alsike.....	4,000	511	6,359,500
6. Timothy.....	4,500	286	7,473,500

fifth of an acre cut three-quarters of a ton of dry hay and have been feeding a horse on it. The horse is working hard every day and is in good condition, feeding off the hay from that plot since the 6th of June.

"All we have is now from two to three feet high and white with blossom; we expect a nice bunch of seed. I sowed three acres this year and will sow fifteen acres next spring. It will grow where alfalfa is a failure. I sowed the larger plot where the year before I had sowed \$22.00 worth of alfalfa and that was no good, and the sweet clover was three feet high in June. All stock will eat it readily."

### Grey County Experience.

Thomas H. Binnie, secretary of the Grey County Board of Agriculture, writes of his experience in laudatory terms: "I do not consider it a bad or noxious weed. Even if it will not all die on plowing the roots will be taking some nitrogen from the air and that is what we want it to do. There is one way that it can be killed effectually, and that is by cutting in June with the mower or other implement which will cut it close to the ground. This I have observed time and again when we got the seed in other grass seed.

"It will grow on all kinds and conditions of soil, but seems to grow best on well-drained loam. No



## More Corn--Less Work

### Does Corn Always Pay for Cultivating

By F. E. ELLIS.

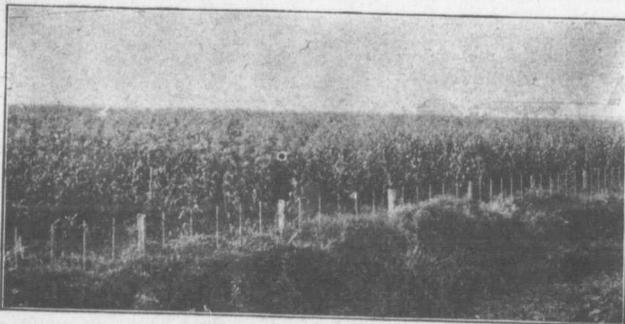
THE teaching of the colleges, likewise of the practical Institute lecturer, has always been "Cultivate! Cultivate! Cultivate!" With most hog crops this is good advice. Thousands of us have proved it so on our own farms. Now, along comes the Illinois Experiment Station with the information that in cultivating the corn crop we may do more harm than good, and that in an average year we can grow more corn with less work by cutting out several of the latter scuffings. In telling of this new method of growing corn I do not wish to be suspected of endorsing it. I merely submit the evidences of the Illinois Experiment Station for the consideration of Canadian farmers.

It was back in 1907 that these experiments were first started. The experiments were conducted on the brown silty loam of Illinois. Three plots were plowed to a depth of six inches, and the seed bed carefully worked. The fourth was left unplowed and received no preparation beyond the removal of stubble and other refuse. The purpose of this last plot was to find out whether plowing and careful seed bed preparation are paying operations for the corn crop. The fields were all planted with the same seed and at the same time. When the plots were ready for cultivation, one was allowed to be entirely uncultivated through the whole season, the weeds having full opportunity to develop. The second was given three shallow cultivations, this removing all weeds and maintaining an ideal soil mulch. The third plot was not cultivated, but the surface of the ground was carefully scraped with a sharp hoe, very shallow, to destroy weeds without disturbing the soil. The surface of this plot baked as hard as if plowed. The fourth plot, the one with no seed bed preparation, was also hoe scraped as number three.

This experiment has been repeated every year up to the present. The averages for the three years, 1907 to 1913, have been 7.3 bushels of corn per acre for the weedy plot; 39.2 for the cultivated one with the dust mulch; 45.9 for the hoe scraped crop which was plowed and 31.4 for the plot which received no seed bed preparation. These results are rather startling. The dust

mulch seems to have lost its virtue, as a plot without mulch and the surface baked hard yielded more heavily in a period of eight years.

The explanation, I believe, is found in the peculiar rooting system of the corn plant. I remember one year when we had some corn on a hillside. A heavy rain washed away the surface soil on parts of the rows. It left exposed a perfect net work of fine corn rootlets which covered every square centimeter of that confield. In the Illinois experiments, these rootlets must have absorbed the moisture as quickly as it could be brought to the surface. Hence the growth of the corn on the uncultivated plot. But why did the corn not grow equally well on the well cultivated plot? Probably because the cultivator, even though carefully managed, destroyed a portion of the rootlets.



Can Corn be Grown in British Columbia? This Field on the Colony Stock Farm Yielded 26 Tons of Ensilage per acre.

The lesson that I would draw from the Illinois experiments is not that corn cultivation should be neglected, but that the seed bed in the first place should be thoroughly prepared, that the early harrowings before the plants are more than two or three inches high, should be frequent and thorough, and that the first scuffing or two, the ones that really kill the most of the weeds, should be made with cultivators of the hoe type and very shallow. Thereafter scuffing should be omitted if the weeds are not making a dangerous growth. Where scuffing is necessary, it should be very shallow, just enough to scrape off the weeds with sharp hoe blades. Apparently the root system of the corn plant is of more importance to its growth than is a dry mulch. Every farmer can afford to duplicate the Illinois experiments under his own peculiar conditions. It would represent no extra labor worth mentioning, and if his results were similar to the ones given above he would save himself many days' work each season.

two or three of the older cows did not. However, this spring, those same cows are in fresh and are milking perfectly with it. We cannot see that it is hurtful to the cows in any way.

I think a man should have a dozen cows before it would pay him to instal an outfit. He could milk 12 to 20 cows with one double unit and do his own stripping. As to the cost of installation that depends entirely upon the number of units used, and the kind of power used. We are using a 4 H. P. coal oil engine, which milks the cows, pulps the roots, cuts feed, etc.

We have no repair bills yet. The teat cups are not perishable. The rubber lining inside will occasionally have to be replaced, but they are only about 60c. each.

I believe it is the best investment we ever made. If it were not for the milker I would not be a dairyman, as it would be impossible to get the men and time to milk so many cows along with the other farm work.

## His Best Investment

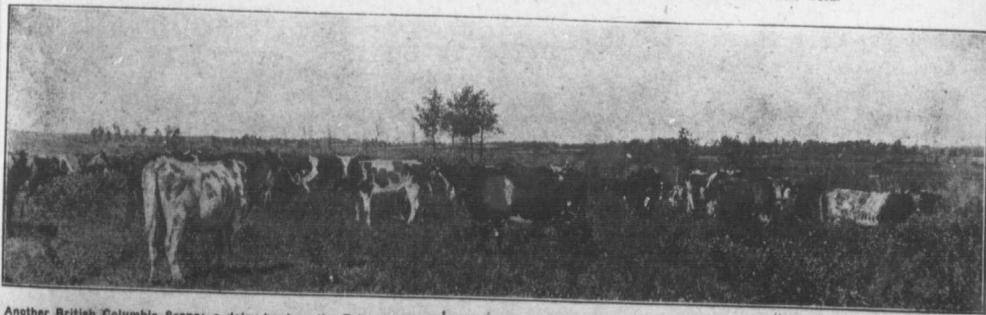
### A Milking Machine for 36 Cows

W. H. MILLS, Elgin Co., Ont.

WE are getting great and wonderful satisfaction from the milking machine. We installed a two double unit milker last June, which we used continually until December, when we put it away as the cows were about dry. We milked 36 cows last year and never had a cow lose a quarter. We expect to milk the same number this year, besides 12 on which we are raising calves. We keep one man to look after the cows and calves, do what little stripping is necessary, take care of milk, wash pails, cans, etc. It takes him an hour and a quarter to an hour and a half to milk 36 cows. We cannot see that it is hurtful to the cows in any way.

I sincerely believe that the milker does much better work than the average hired man. In fact, the labor problem is so acute, and men so dislike to milk cows by hand, that we consider the mechanical milker will be used by all dairymen in the near future. We keep six men, none of whom we could hire to milk cows by hand.

On first using the milker last spring we had very little trouble with the cows getting accustomed to it. The heifers gave their milk down very freely, but



Another British Columbia Scene; a dairy herd on the Fair and Fertile Island of Vancouver. Little provision for Winter Feeding is required in this District.

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stands every test. Made by the open hearth process, all the impurities are burned out of the metal, thus removing one of the greatest causes of rust. The wire is also galvanized so thoroughly that it will not flake, chip or peel off. Every intersection of the wires in our farm and poultry fence is locked together with our Peerless lock. While these locks



hold the wires securely together, yet this fence can be readily adjusted and perfectly stretched over uneven ground. It's easily erected and on account of heavy, stiff stays used, few posts are required.

### PEERLESS

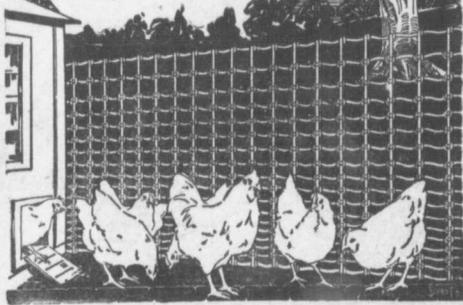
**Perfection Poultry Fence** is true to its name, a perfect fence strong enough to keep strong animals out and close enough to keep even small poultry in. Every Peerless fence is guaranteed against sag, rust or break and we stand back of your dealer unconditionally.

### PEERLESS

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Large live hens; butter, eggs poultry, produce of all kinds.

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Our 272 Egg Kind free.  
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## POULTRY



### Feeding the Chicks

Mrs. L. Bradshaw, Perth Co., Ont.

I HAVE just been out feeding the chicks. We have 170 now, all beauties. As soon as I open a brooder house door, there is such a screaming and fluttering as only healthy, hungry chicks are capable of. Yes, our chickens are hungry. We would think there was something wrong if they were otherwise. When we first started into the chicken business we decided to grow our pullets as fast as we could, with the idea that they would lay earlier and lay more eggs. Instead of responding to our good feeding, they sickened and died by the score. Now, we keep them hungry from the time they leave the incubator until they are on free range. Then they can have as much feed as they like.

During the first week of the chick's life we feed a mixture of bread crumbs, hard boiled eggs and oat meal. The proportions are not so important as the amount fed. We give just one ounce of feed to every 50 or 60 chickens six times a day. It doesn't seem enough. The chickens seem just as hungry when through with their meal as at the beginning and the teaspoon or so of chick feed that we scatter in the litter after each feeding of mash, is disposed of in a hurry. But small as the allowance seems, we have found that the chicks grow rapidly and that very few of them ever have anything the matter with them. The second week they get the same mash three or four times a day, only we allow one and one-half ounces and two feedings are of chick feed entirely, this being scattered in the litter on the floor. Once a day they get a mash of middlings, feed flour, corn meal and beef scrap, all they will clean up. The third week the feeding is the same, except that twice a day they get all the mash that they need. Each week the allowance is increased slightly until at the fifth or sixth week we start hopper feeding and allow the chickens all they will eat. It is, however, during the first three or four weeks that the worst results are experienced from improper feeding methods.

### Thoughts on Breeding

By "Uncle Mike."

IF every aim is to be phenomenal egg records, what will become of our supply? Surely an unnatural flow of eggs will not only cripple fertility, but will also make weak and puny chicks.

Have good, strong, vigorous hens as the foundation. Use trap nests, and each year pick out the best layers among this strong, vigorous stock, mating to males of equally good condition—but never inbreed—and then gradually aim for a figure that will leave no bad effects.

In the mad rush for these great egg records the stock is forced by conditions, heavy feeding of meat, and any and everything of a stimulating nature. Such feeding will bring the eggs, and it will also bring on early decline.

The method generally adopted by those ambitious for big results, is to hatch the eggs from one or more phenomenal layer, and mate up the offspring together, with sisters being mated repeating for two or three years. Is

there a more sure way of deteriorating stock than that?

The rule should be, never inbreed, each year select the best layers, and feed material that will make eggs, but no stimulant should be used that will force beyond the intention of nature.

### Distinguishing Sex

COULD you tell me how to distinguish sex in quines foot?—G. D. Muskoka Dist., Ont.

The male guineas may generally be distinguished by their larger combs and especially their larger wattles and coarser heads. They also have a peculiar habit of walking on tiptoes when they are excited. The cries of the two sexes are very much different, the cry of the male being simply a shriek, while the female has a peculiar call, often thought to resemble "Buck-wheat, buck-wheat." When angry they make a hissing cry.

### Poultry Pointers

THERE are two articles of diet, especially for young chicks, in which we have great faith: bran and rolled oats. We place bran in little troughs in the brooders at night. The next morning the chicks at once begin feasting on it. Given in a raw state, bran regulates the bowels without purging them. We have not had a loss from bowel troubles from the time we began feeding chicks that article of food. Twice a day we give a handful or two of rolled oats, dry, to each brooder pen of chicks, and they greedily eat it. There is no better bone and muscle food than oats, and in consequence we have not had a single case of leg weakness.

Fright will cripple the egg yield. There is no theory about that; it is a fact. Back in 1899 we were first taught that lesson, and we have had it proved ever since. At that time we were building an addition to our pen house. The new pen adjoined a pen occupied by a flock of Leghorns, and up to the time we began building, they were doing some fine laying. In putting up the frame work of the new pen we were compelled to do considerable pounding, and almost immediately our Leghorns shut off laying. For thirteen days they did not lay an egg, and then on the fourteenth day they laid one, but did not increase that number for over a month. It was certain that the fright occasioned by this pounding, and which was necessarily kept up for a week, did it.

Each year thousands of infertile eggs, tested from incubators, are sold, go to market. Bakers especially are anxious to buy them. An infertile egg one week under the temperature of 103 degrees, is equivalent to an infertile egg kept two weeks in the pantry. It is a stale egg, but not necessarily a bad one. Usually, we feed these eggs in mash to our fowls and chicks, but we so often have applications among poor people for them, that we do not have many to use. We sell these eggs at half the price charged for fresh ones. We are opposed to shipping them to market for the same reason that we are opposed to preserving eggs in tin. They are not so good as the fresh article, and in market they would come in competition with the fresh egg. Yet we would rather eat a tested infertile egg than one that has been preserved in brine several months, or placed in a refrigerator.—M.K.B.

It seems as though nothing is so poorly marketed as poultry. If only they were in a crowd of oranges and colors. If dressed they are so often unattractive. There is no reason why dressed chickens cannot be put on the market in a more inviting condition. If your sister had the price for a nice, clean, tasty article

## A Progressive

HER Elma Bradshaw in Perth Co., Ont.

pace in our progressive club. Our branch was organized first, 1916, with first purchase was on January 17, 1917.

"In the first instance, we handled goods," said W. F. Sargent, when chatting on Farm and Dairy, in connection with the purchase. "We have purchased grain. By cooperating clubs, we buy sugar. Recently we have purchased plows, mowers, shipped calves, well packing plant. We sent shipments, then the same as the giving for hog raising turns were in, we took the members 40 cent rebated back to us." "We now have \$400. We are going to buy the track, and for the use the accumulate."

The members of the club fully appreciate strong central organization. They know that before the maximum usefulness of clubs, it must have capital. Already they have taken a down on the United Farmers' Company, Limited, and every member of the club eventually to be one share in the company. This too is a record.

## A Conference of

AT the time of the of the directors of the Farmers' Cooperative Limited, in Toronto, received from officers of the Ontario Association of Resources Co-operative, through its Secretary, that there was to be a luncheon discussion matters relating to duck. Although the very busy, arrangements to devote the noon luncheon.

In explaining the luncheon, Mr. W. E. Rundell, member of the Organizing Committee, said there was no thought of city men to give advisers, but simply a desire with them in every increase production in our country's need. The representatives of the farm is possible way that and sincere desire on people of the towns and as of the Government farmers every assistance power in increasing efforts would be made assistance was practical in character and such likely to be of the benefit to the farmers.

Mr. B. C. Tucker, Ontario, the President of Farmers' Company, said farmers were doing more could to produce more products on their farm scarcity of labor in the acts made it impossible to produce as much as could, while the munition factories were

## In Union There is Strength

### A Progressive Young Club

THE Elma Branch of the U. F. O. in Perth Co., Ont., has set a pace in cooperative business which marks it out as one of the most progressive clubs in Ontario. This branch was organized the last of December, 1916, with 37 members. Their first purchase was a car of mixed feed, on January 17, 1917.

"In the first three months of our existence, we handled \$20,000 worth of goods," said W. S. Shearer, the President, when chatting with an editor of Farm and Dairy, in Stratford recently. "We have purchased a great deal of grain. By cooperating with neighboring clubs, we bought a carload of sugar. Recently we have been shipping hogs, and more lately we have shipped calves, selling direct to the packing plant. With a couple of recent shipments, the club paid members the same as the local dealers were giving for hogs, and when finally returns were in, we found we could net the members 40 cents more. This will be rebated back to the shipper."

"We now have \$400 in the treasury. We are going to build a storehouse at the track, and for this purpose we will use the accumulated profits."

The members of the Elma Farmers' Club fully appreciate the benefit of a strong central organization. They know that before the Central can be of maximum usefulness to the local clubs, it must have a good working capital. Already the Elma branch has taken a dozen or more shares in the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, and if at all possible, every member of the club will be induced eventually to purchase at least one share in the Central Company. This too is a record to be proud of.

### A Conference on Production

AT the time of the recent meeting of the directors of The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, in Toronto, an invitation was received from officers of the Organization of Resources Committee for Ontario, through its Secretary, Mr. Abbott, to have lunch with them to discuss matters relating to increased production. Although the directors were very busy, arrangements were made to devote the noon hour to this luncheon.

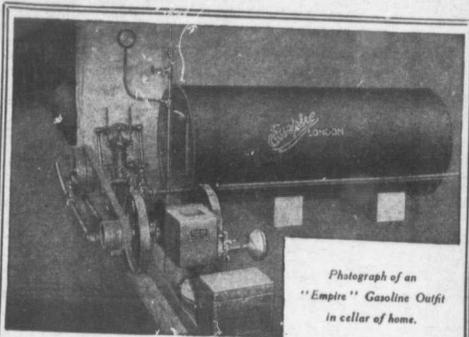
In explaining the object of the meeting, Mr. W. E. Rundle, of Toronto, a member of the Organization of Resources Committee, made it clear that there was no thought on the part of city men to give advice to the farmers, but simply a desire to cooperate with them in every way possible to increase production in this time of the country's need. He assured the representatives of the farmers in the plainest possible way that there is a deep and sincere desire on the part of the people of the towns and cities, as well as the Government, to give the farmers every assistance within their power in increasing production. His efforts were made to see that this assistance was practical and valuable in character and such as would be likely to be of the greatest possible benefit to the farmers.

Mr. B. C. Tucker, of Harold, Ontario, the President of The United Farmers' Company, said that the farmers were doing everything that they could to produce a maximum of food products on their farms. The great scarcity of labor in the rural districts made it impossible for farmers to produce as much as they otherwise could, while the high wages paid in production factories prevented farmers

engaging help at the prevailing rate of wages. Seeing the trend of the times farmers have been reducing the areas of their cultivated land to fit their supply of labor, and it is impossible for them on short notice to change their whole system of farm management. They would be glad of all the help they can secure, especially in harvesting time, and could be depended upon to do their part towards increased production.

Mr. R. H. Halbert, President of The United Farmers of Ontario, stated that the Government was late in starting its campaign. The farmers long ago saw what was going to happen if the help was all taken from the farmers, and warned the Government of the dangers that were ahead. Instead of being listened to, however, they were laughed at and called unpatric and even insulted, with the result that such a large number of men have now left the farms that the work of production has been seriously interfered with, and it is now impossible for farmers to produce as much as they could were there a sufficient supply of experienced help available.

Mr. J. J. Morrison, Secretary of The United Farmers of Ontario, pointed out that it takes several years for farmers to change their system of farm management. A dairy cow, for instance, cannot be produced in



Photograph of an "Empire" Gasoline Outfit in cellar of home.

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Enjoy the comforts of a modern bathroom. Have hot and cold water—hard and soft—in the kitchen. Have water under pressure in the barn, yard and for fire protection. How? By putting in your home an

## Empire WATER SUPPLY System

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N. SANGSTER.

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### EMPIRE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED

Head Office and Factory: East London, Canada  
Branch Office: 119 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

### The President of the Farmers' Company.

Mr. B. C. Tucker, Harold, Ont., President of the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd., made a name for himself in connection with the United Farmers' Club, Hastings County, before he was called upon to greater services in the Central Company.

less than three years. There is no use urging farmers to keep more cows or hogs, as these cows or hogs are not available, and nothing will be accomplished by one farmer buying these animals from another farmer, as to do so would be transplanting animals from one farm to another. For years business men in the cities have been reducing the output of their factories, in order that they might obtain higher prices for their goods, and have taken advantage of the protective tariff to do this. Now they cry to the farmers to increase their production, although the inevitable consequence of such action in ordinary years would be to decrease prices. However, farmers realize the need of the Empire, and are anxious to do all that they can to respond to it. They are handicapped, however, by the shortage of help, the high wages paid by production factories prevented farmers

(Continued on page 11.)



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When You Write---Mention Farm and Dairy

## The Agricultural Value of Sweet Clover in its Culture

(Continued from page 3.)

the young clover seedlings. "Sweet clover may not do well on soil that has never produced it before, because of the lack of the nodules forming bacteria. In this case it would be advisable to inoculate the seed by means of a culture, or with soil from a place which has been or is producing sweet clover.

### When to Cut.

"Sweet clover must, like alfalfa, be cut at the proper time, or else it becomes too woody and stemmy for first

class hay. The proper stage for cutting seems to be about the time the first blossom is ready to appear. The growth of the first year produces the best hay, as in its first season's growth this plant does not produce bloom and has not the same tendency to become fibrous as it has in the second year but the second year's growth will give good hay if taken in time. Two crops can be secured the second year. However, in taking off the first crop, care must be exercised not to cut too low, but to raise the cutting bar to such a height that some of the lower branches will be left uncut, otherwise the second crop will be

either destroyed or greatly interfered with. If cut for hay the fall of the first season, it should in no case be mown until the crown sprouts begin to appear on top of the roots about an inch below the surface of the soil. Sweet clover is hard to cure on account of the fairly large stems and because of the fact that it has to be cut at a time when there is a considerable amount of moisture present in it. Furthermore, if care be not exercised during the curing process a greater part of the leaves will be lost, and in this way the better part of the hay be wasted. Any severe handling at this time, such as treading and

raking, should be done, therefore, when the hay is still a little tough. However, any one familiar with the process of curing alfalfa will understand this thoroughly for this plant is much like sweet clover in these respects, being hard to cure and difficult to handle without considerable loss of leaves.

### Rules for Pasturing.

"To be used successfully for pasturage sweet clover must be pastured sufficiently heavy and close to keep from getting too far advanced, and to keep abundance of fresh and tender growth coming on at all times. If it gets ahead of the stock it becomes so coarse and fibrous to be relished. Should such happen it is a wise plan to clip it back to a height of six to eight inches. Some men of experience claim that stock should be turned on when the plants have reached a height of about four inches. For permanent pasture some plants must, however, be allowed to go to seed the second year, enough to reseed the field; or seed must be sown in the fall, but not the plants being biennial, will run out at the end of that time.

"For the production of seed the first crop of the second year can be allowed

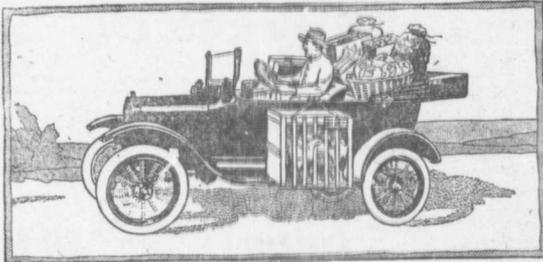
### ENDORSES SWEET CLOVER.

"In Farm and Dairy I noticed a request for experience with sweet clover. I had a lot of it last fall and I think it a twin sister to alfalfa, both for milk and beef production. Some claim that cattle have to cultivate a taste for sweet clover, but I must differ with them as my cattle enjoyed it from the first. In feeding value I consider it equal to alfalfa and much easier grown. A farmer can make no mistake in sowing sweet clover."  
—W. F. Fisher, Algoma Dist., Ont.

ed to go to maturity, although it would perhaps be more economical and practical to take the first cutting off for hay and to allow only the second crop to mature for seed. It should be harvested when three-quarters of the seed pods become dark. Harvesting can be done with a binder and further operations carried on the same as with other grain crops. Handling should be avoided when the straw is very dry, as the seed will shell badly as such a time and much would be lost. Threshing and hulling should be carried on, however, when thoroughly dry. A yield of from two to eight bushels per acre can be obtained.

Mr. Fulmer's closing word is one of caution. He writes: "Although there appears to be no question as to the value of sweet clover, conservatism is to be urged. A farmer should be a new thing in a hurry. Everything has to be learned in regard to this new plant and failure, might be the result of some very simple mistake due to inexperience. If failure results to the best outcome of court, is condemnation, and condemnation under these conditions is very often undeserved. It is desirable, therefore, that small areas only be seeded to this plant at the beginning until its management and value be determined, and then it can be gone into with greater assurance or discarded altogether, as the farmer concerned may see fit."

A successful treatment of cattle affected with blackleg is not possible, as the disease is so rapidly fatal. Happily, however, the cattle can be protected by vaccination, and the operation may be performed by anyone accustomed to the handling of cattle. The Government prepares blackleg vaccine for distribution, at a small charge, to cattle owners.



## Quick Hauling To Market

**JUST** think of the time the Ford saves a busy farmer in hauling milk to the cheese factory—vegetables, butter, eggs and poultry to market—fruit to the railway station. One fruit grower, last season, made four trips a day to the railway station, a total of 144 miles, and carried as high as 72 crates of 11 quarts each on a trip. He couldn't have made more than one 36 mile trip a day with a team.

The Ford soon pays for itself in the time it saves the farmer. With help so scarce, every farmer needs to make use of every precious minute of his time. To him the Ford car is a real necessity. Indeed, some farmers tell us that it is doubtful if they could carry on their farm work under present labor conditions if it wasn't for the time the Ford saves them.

No farmer need be without a Ford. In fact, the average farmer could afford one if it were double the price. It is as easy to drive as a horse, three times as fast, and costs less per mile to run. Why not order one to-day?

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Ford Motor Company of Canada

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**FEEDERS**  
Conducted by

Feeding Val

WHAT is the reason of mangels, to use for silage? I have the alkali, but can I afford to use any quantity in my silage? I have the silage for records, write usually sufficient for individual cows as much as the feeding their analysis—C. C.

Recent experiments of the Central Experiment show mangels to be eight per cent better production than turnip. In addition to this, of favoring the milk with turnip feeding, found that one pound as contained in roots approximately one pound that is, 100 pounds have a value equivalent to nine to ten tons of grain mixture. I found that one pound of roots is worth 10 per cent less than matter in good corn 100 pounds of roots is worth about 41 per cent quality of corn equal in Ontario corn can be cheaply per ton than mangels, hence good silage would be very much roots for the feeding. However, variety is of good selection of rule, a mixture of roots will give greatest quantity of roots containing depending largely upon raising. Undoubtedly the best production of milk preferably mangels will play a very large part for the food value due to the fact that they have appetite for meals and also keep the digestive in good working condition, the qualities, apart from analysis of roots, which such great value in—E. S. A.

### Pig Feeding

WHAT is best to put to keep them clean? I want to keep them clean and vermifuge. What should be used? Portions should sulphurated bone and ash in a box where they get—Mrs. W. A. L. Galt.

In order to keep up from vermifuge, it is necessary to keep up well fed and allowed to eat. It is usually also they have some tonic scribed below. To rid the lice, they might be smothered in a grade machine or care should be taken not too heavily, as it will kill. As a rule, it is much easier to use a solution of such as creolin, seneolium or tar products. In order in the feeding of young separately as a thin mixture with the other successfully used. A composed of corn, four parts, two parts; short tares, one part may be used in rearing young milk. A very good to young pigs might be

**FEEDERS CORNER**  
Conducted by E. S. Archibald.

**Feeding Value of Roots**

WHAT is the relative feeding value of mangels, turnips and corn silage for young calves? We have in any quantity to feed along with ensilage? I note that in feeding of feeding records, writers in Farm and Dairy usually mention roots as such feeding ingredients. Have they a feeding value apart from their analysis?—C. Oliver, York Co., Ont.

Recent experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm have shown mangels to be from five to eight per cent. better for milk and fat production than turnips (rutabagas). In addition to this, there is no danger of favoring the milk with mangels as with turnip feeding. It has also been found that one pound of dry matter as contained in roots is equivalent to approximately one pound of grain, that is, 100 pounds of roots would have a value equivalent to approximately nine to ten pounds of an average grain mixture. Again, it has been found that one pound of dry matter in roots is worth from three to six per cent. less than one pound of dry matter in good corn ensilage, that is, 100 pounds of roots would be equivalent to about 40 to 50 pounds of the best quality of corn ensilage. As a rule, in Ontario corn can be raised more cheaply per ton than turnips or even mangels, hence good quality corn ensilage would be very much cheaper than roots for the feeding of dairy cows. However, variety is one of the secrets of good selection of feeds and, as a rule, a mixture of ensilage and roots will give greatest returns. The quantity of roots contained in the mixture depending largely upon the cost of raising. Undoubtedly, for the greatest production of milk or fat, roots, preferably mangels or sugar beets, will play a very large part not only for the food value contained, but also due to the fact that they stimulate the appetite for meals and other feeds and also keep the digestive tract cool and in good working condition. These are the qualities, apart from the actual analysis of roots, which give them their great value in record making.—E. S. A.

**Pig Feeding Inquiries**

WHAT is best to put on young pigs to keep them clean and free from vermin? What kind of feed is portions should sulphur. In what proportion bone and ash be mixed? I put in a box where they help themselves.—Mrs. W. A. L. Argenteuil, Que.

In order to keep young pigs free from vermin, it is necessary that their pens be kept clean and that they be well fed and allowed plenty of exercise. It is usually also advisable that they have some tonic mixture as described below. To rid young pigs of lice, they might be smeared with low grade kerosene oil, but care should be taken not to apply this too heavily, as it will blister the skin. As a rule, it is much safer to rub with kerosene emulsion or a two per cent. warm solution of such in disinfectants as creolin, zenoleum or similar coal tar products. In order to replace milk in the feeding of young pigs, a mixture of digester tankage, either fed separately as a thin slop or, better, mixed with the other meal, will be successfully used. A meal mixture composed of corn, four parts; ground oats, two parts; shorts, two parts; tankage, one part may be successfully used in rearing young pigs without milk. A very good tonic lick for young pigs might be compounded of

sulphur, one part; salt, three parts; charcoal, three parts; ground bone, three parts and ashes three parts. Another mixture which is highly recommended, is composed of sulphur, one part; salt, three parts; charcoal, four parts; Glauber's salts, three parts; copperas, three parts and sal soda, three parts. Either of these mixtures may be placed in a box sheltered from rain, but so located that the pigs may help themselves at will.

**Self-Feeders for Calves**

I AM interested in the self feeder and have been reading all of the information obtainable on the subject. Most of it applies to heifers and poultry. Could we profitably use a self feeder for dairy calves? We have a dozen or more calves on hand all of the time and would like to reduce the chores they make if possible. What grain mixture would you recommend for the feeding?—A. B. Oxford Co., Ont.

I have never tried the self-feeder with calves of either dairy or beef breeding. However, if meals are fed which would not choke in the feeder and if the calves were brought gradually on to this free supply of meal, I have no doubt that such a device might be satisfactorily used. A grain mixture of necessity must be comparatively light in character, such as a mixture of equal parts of crushed oats, crushed barley and bran.—E.S.A.

**HORTICULTURE**

**Hardy Plums**

THERE are great areas in Canada where the European plums, such as Lombard and many others, do not succeed, either the fruit buds or winter. There are two species of wild plum, however, in Canada, the cultivated varieties of which enable one to grow this fine fruit in very cold regions. In Eastern Canada the common wild species is the Canada plum, Prunus nigra, which in Manitoba the common native species is the American plum, Prunus americana. It is surprising that trees of these varieties are not planted by everyone having a garden when there is room enough to have a few trees, as they bear young and bear abundantly, and the fruit of the best cultivated varieties, while as good as the best of the European sorts, is excellent when eaten raw and makes very good jam when properly cooked.

At the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, over 100 varieties of these plums have been tested during the past 28 years. The outstanding or most widely used fruit variety of the Canada plum has been found to be the Cheney, a red variety of fairly good quality which cooks well. The Assiniboine, a new variety, is very promising. On account of its earliness, the Cheney is particularly useful in the prairie provinces, where many of the varieties are too late to ripen. Few of the American sorts usually offered for sale are sufficiently early for the prairies, most of them having been originated in the states of Minnesota and Iowa, where earliness is not so important. Seedlings of the native Manitoba sorts are now being grown at the Experimental Farm on the prairies to obtain other forms on the same. The Major plum, which has been brought to notice by the Brandon Farm, is a very early sort.

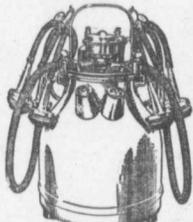
At Ottawa, where the season is long variety for most of the American varieties, the Brackett, Terry and Admiral Schley have proved to be three of the best. Another hardy plum is the Omaha, which experiments at Ot-

**Don't Reap With a Scythe**

The modern farmer or dairyman cannot afford to do by hand the labor, which a machine can do in less time, at less cost and less trouble.

Hand milking is bothersome; it makes labor discontented. It takes costly labor from other needed work.

One man operating two 2-cow Burrell Milkers does the work of three men, milks from 24 to 20 cows an hour, according to conditions.



**Burrell**  
(B-L-K)  
**Milkers**  
Good for the Herd

By labor wages saved, the Burrell outfit often pays for its purchase in less than a year.

The men being more contented, saved from the annoyance of hand milking, are likely to treat the cows better.

Burrell Milkers are closed against dust and dirt—yet all parts are easily cleaned—making

milk of certified grade easily obtainable.

If you believe machine reapers are better than scythes, and if you have 20 or more cows to milk, write to-day for illustrated book showing how to make bigger and easier milk profits. The Burrell way. Profits warrant writing to-day.

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Ontario Grown, cured	Ontario Grown, cured	Gov't. Standard No. 1 Red Clover ..... \$14.00 to 15.00
On Cob, in bags or in crates, bags Per Bushel		No. 2 Red Clover ..... 11.50
Wisconsin No. 7 ..... \$2.25 \$2.00		No. 1 Alkale ..... \$12.00 to 14.00
Drum Glow ..... 2.15 2.75		No. 1 or 2 (No. 1 for purity) ..... 12.00
Barley and Leaning 3.15 3.60		Sweet Clover, White Blossom ..... 10c and 25c per lb.
White Cap ..... 2.25 2.00		No. 1 Timothy ..... 5.00
Longellow ..... 2.25 2.25		No. 2 (Etn. No. for purity) ..... 4.50
N. Dakota ..... 2.25 2.00		No. 2 (No. 1 for purity) ..... 4.25
Compton's ..... 2.50 2.25		Alfalfa—Montana Grown (No. 1) ..... 15.00
Quebec No. 28 ..... 2.25		Ont. Variegated No. 2 (almost No. 1) ..... 12.00 to 15.00
Leaning Padder, Manning Southern, shelled		Lyman's Grimm ..... 75c lb.
O.A.C. No. 2 Oats ..... 1.50		North-West Grimm ..... 75c lb.
Daubney Oats ..... 1.90		Oxford Grass ..... 25c lb.
O.A.C. No. 72 Oats ..... 1.35		O.A.C. No. 21 Barley ..... 21.55 bus.
Potatoes: Prince Henry, Homeyaker, Delaware, Empire State, Dr. Moun-earn ..... 4.85		Home (Dwarf Essex) ..... 13c lb.
Derbyshire Warburton ..... 5.25		Dutch Setta ..... 80c
Early Ohio ..... 5.00		Hairy Vetch ..... 18c lb.
White Intermediate Carrot ..... 90c lb.		For Clover and Timothy allow 20c for each cotton bag required. Grain sacks free.
Thousand Headed Kale, 25c lb.		Early White ..... 25c bus.
Amber Sugar Cane ..... 8c lb.		Evergreen, 25c bus.
Garden Cress, Golden Bantam, Corn, 25c bus.		Stowell's ..... 25c bus.
Manitoba ..... 25c bus.		Stowell's ..... 25c bus.
Leviathan, Yellow Intermediate, Giant Half Sugar and Max-imum Long Red, in 50c lbs. 25c, if 5 lbs. or more of one variety, 25c.		Send for our 1917 Catalogue, it is FREE.

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When You Write Mention "Farm and Dairy"



**A Conference on Production**

(Continued from page 7.)

ected industries and munition factories, and the high prices received on the goods the farmers need to enable them to increase their crops. There are a few crops which can still be planted, and he felt sure that the farmers would do everything in their power to plant such crops.

During the discussion it was pointed out that the Government might very advantageously purchase seed, including potatoes, and furnish these to farmers at within their reach, on the one condition that it should all be planted and not resold. A willingness was expressed by the farmers to take any experienced help the city is going to be able to give. The members of the Organization of Resources Committee promised to urge the Government immediately to provide seed in the way suggested, and intimated that this question had already been receiving their attention.

**More Capital Needed**

**T**HAT the action of the shareholders of The United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, in arranging at their last annual meeting to increase the capital of the Company from \$10,000 to \$250,000 was wise is indicated by the fact that during the first three months of this year the Company has been forced to pay over \$230 for interest and exchange in connection with the financing of its operations. At times its account at the bank has been overdrawn by \$50,000 or more on which it has had to pay interest. If the Company had sufficient capital it would not need to secure so much assistance from the bank and thus would eliminate much of this expenditure on interest account.

Before the desired increase in capitalization can be obtained it is necessary that the Company shall sell additional stock so that it can show that 90% of its present authorized capital has been sold. Shares are selling rapidly and it is expected that the necessary amount will soon have been disposed of when immediate application will be made for the increase in the capital of the Company that has already been approved by the shareholders.

**Two New Clubs**

**T**HE egg circle at Cambria in Victoria county, called a meeting on April 25th, at which the Linden Valley Farmers' Club was organized. Mr. J. J. Morrison addressed the meeting. An unusual feature was the election of a lady secretary and four directors of the same sex.

There were 50 present when the Clairville Farmers' Club was organized on May 2nd. Mr. J. J. Morrison and Mr. J. W. Stark, the district representative for Peel county, were the speakers. Both of these promises to be good clubs.

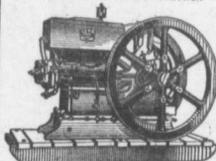
**Cattle Embargo May be Removed**

**T**HE British embargo on live cattle from Canada, which has been in force since 1892, may be removed. Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, stated in the House of Commons last week that Sir Robert Borden had taken to England with him a complete memorandum on the embargo question and would negotiate with British authorities for its removal. Mr. Burrell believes that when the matter is fully understood, the embargo may be removed.

The embargo, as Farm and Dairy readers probably know, was imposed as a sanitary protection to British live stock interests.

**Branford Kerosene Engines**

1½ to 60 H. P.  
Stationary, Mounted, Tractor



These engines are the perfected product of years of study and experimentation with Internal Combustion Engines, and are a demonstrated success on thousands of farms throughout Canada. Get one this season and let it replace your hired man. It's a platoon for work runs on coal oil or naphtha.

We also manufacture a full line of Grain Grinders, Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Water Boxes, Concrete Mixers, etc.

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**JUNE 7**

Is the date of the

**FARM BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENT NUMBER**

This is the timely issue for every big firm handling construction and improvement materials for our dairy farmers. Some article in this number will touch upon the use of the very materials you sell.

Ask for our list of editorials and illustrated articles for this issue.

Cooperate with us, thus strengthening your advertising.

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**McLAUGHLIN**

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Beauty of design; luxurious appointments, quality of upholstery and finish; comfort and completeness of equipment all are important features to be considered in deciding which car to buy. In all these qualities McLaughlin cars compare favorably with cars much higher in price.

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## Dr. Farewell's Tractor Experience

To Date the Machine Fulfills All Expectations

**D**R. FAREWELL, down at Oshawa, is doing some pioneering. Instead of waiting to see how the government tractors will "pan out" under Ontario conditions, he has purchased one of his own, an eight-horse machine; that is, one that will deliver eight horse power on the draw-bar and 16 on the belt. It was doing its third day's plowing when an editor of Farm and Dairy "dropped off" at Oshawa last week to see it in operation. We found the machine drawing three 12-inch bottoms and doing good work. The stubble was being turned well over, and while not as smooth a looking job as could have been done with a walking plow, the soil was really being pulverized to a greater extent than is usually the case. The soil in which it was working was perfectly adapted for easy plowing, a level field and no-stones. The day previous, however, it had done almost equally good work on a 20 per cent grade. A slight tendency to side slip on an incline was overcome by taking the guiding disk out of the furrow and steering altogether by hand.

Expensive and experienced help does not seem to be necessary. The company sent a demonstrator along with the tractor. One of the farm hands watched him at work for a time, then took his place and got along without any trouble. When we saw him at work after a few days' experience he looked like a veteran tractor operator. Some little trouble was being experienced with the carburetor, but this did not interfere with the operation of the machine. It merely wasted gasoline at 35 cents a gallon. Dr. Farewell's machine is a one man tractor. A fork on a rope lifts the plows out of the ground and puts them back in again. Turning was accomplished easily on a 20 or 24 foot headland.

**Working Day and Night.**  
The Doctor is working his machine to the limit. It was late in arriving and another farm had been leased on the strength of what the tractor will do. So far it has been worked both night and day. One man keeps it going all day. At dark a headlight is attached and the men from the dairy barn take turns in keeping the plows turning the land all night.

**Expense?** Well it is a little early to talk authoritatively on that point and the Doctor did not attempt to do so. To draw three plows the engine has to work to the limit. It is proposed also as a general thing, to draw just two bottoms. It moves along more quickly than a team. It uses fuel only when it is in operation. Heretofore Dr. Farewell has required 12 work horses on his farm; or rather farms. Last year it cost him \$1,000 to feed them. If the tractor proves the success that it promises to do, half of these horses will be sold, the investment in tractor and remaining horses being no greater than the former investment in horses alone. And a greater acreage will be worked.

The tractor is to do service elsewhere than on the land. When he purchased his tractor, Dr. Farewell also bought a silo-dilling equipment and a threshing machine. The blower and the thrasher will both be operated by the tractor. The grain is to be threshed as it is drawn in from the fields.

"I expect the tractor to be of particular value for after harvest cultivation," remarked the Doctor, as he showed me over the farm. "That farm I have just rented is full of quack at the back. With the aid of the tractor I will get it thoroughly worked up after this year's crops are removed."

So far at least, Dr. Farewell is well pleased with his pioneering with a tractor.

## Land for Returned Soldiers

**T**HE Dominion Government will introduce legislation to provide for the settlement on Dominion lands in the prairie provinces of honorably discharged soldiers after the war. In a resolution introduced in the House on May 7th, Hon. W. J. Roche outlined the main features of the coming legislation.

Arrangements will be in the hands of three commissioners, who are to be appointed. Each soldier will be given 160 acres of land free and a loan of \$2,000, with which to purchase stock and implements. The rate of interest will be five per cent. per annum. Furthermore, these soldiers will be trained either on state-owned farms or with approved private farmers. Very wisely the Minister stated that the issuance of scrip to veterans, as after the South African war, would not be considered and patents will be given only to persons who will remain permanently on the land.

## \$200 Credit for Seed

**T**HE statement has been frequently made of late that many farmers have not the money with which to buy seed nor the credit to secure loans from their local banks. This was particularly true of tenant farmers and it was clear that lack of good seed would seriously curtail production. Now the Organization of Resources Committee has come to an arrangement with the Canadian Bankers' Association whereby loans for the specific purpose of the purchase of seed, are to be made by local banks to those who need such financial assistance.

The arrangement provides for a maximum loan of \$200 to one individual, to be governed entirely by the discretion of the local bank manager and local standing of the farmer applying for the loan. All loans made under this agreement will be repayable with interest at 6 per cent. on the 1st of November, after the farmer has sold his crop. The arrangement will enable tenant farmers, whose delinquency in property holdings has been a handicap to credit privileges, to secure the necessary money-advance for the purpose of increasing their producing acreage. This will not apply to those farmers who have obtained loans for seed purposes from the Loan Commissioner for Northern Ontario.

## Currying Horses

**J**oseph Smith, Welland Co., Ont. AM convinced that if the curry comb and brush were used more frequently and more thoroughly, we would avoid many of the trials that beset the teamster. Not the least of these is sore shoulers. Unquestionably it is hard on a horse to be started suddenly at heavy spring work. The cause of most sore shoulers, however, is not the wearing of the collar against the shoulder, but the accumulations under the collar resulting from excessive sweating. If the horses were thoroughly cleaned each day, this trouble would be largely avoided. The general health of the horse also depends in large measure on respiration through the pores of the body. Unless cleaned regularly and thoroughly these pores become clogged and the vigor suffers accordingly. Another point that I would emphasize is, keep the legs clean. Never allow the hooves to stand over night with their legs encased in mud. Neglect in this particular is often, I believe, the cause of cracked heels and similar troubles.

## 25 times as much interest as the savings bank pays



A savings bank account is a splendid thing, but if you own cows and have no silo you will find that a few dollars invested in a good silo will bring you very much greater returns than the same amount put into the bank. The average savings bank pays 3% or 4%.

## An IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO will pay 100%—and do it every year

A prominent dairy authority says that a silo is worth its entire cost if it is used for only one year. The life of an IDEAL SILO is from twenty to thirty years. Is it any wonder farmers are finding it profitable?

Practically one-third of the feeding value of your corn crop is lost when fodder is allowed to dry. An IDEAL will not only save all the nutritive elements of the fresh, green corn, but will convert into rich, juicy, milk-producing feed corn stalks that cattle can not otherwise eat up clean. It reduces feed bills, means more milk, healthier cattle and less labor in feeding.



Made in Canada

Write today for a catalogue. It shows you every detail of the IDEAL and explains just why you get in it more for your money than in any other silo.

## THE DE LAVAL CO., Ltd.

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

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

## Power Pumping Pays for Itself on the Stock Farm



### "WATERING THE STOCK"

takes on a different meaning the day you put a Toronto Engine on the job. With a tank and the necessary piping and fittings it will keep a constant supply of fresh water, at a moderate temperature, in front of every animal as it stands in the stall. Compared with a drink or two a day from an icy trough, pumped full by hand, this up-to-date method saves more than its cost in better health, more milk, quicker growth and more meat from the same amount of feed—to say nothing of the hours it saves in doing the chores.

The saving in the stables is great enough to pay for running water throughout the house too, with all the comforts of lavatory, bath room, hot water heating and hot water on tap for housework, baths and shaving—in fact, the advantages of a city home.

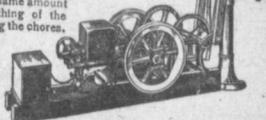
Toronto Pumping Outfits are provided to suit every possible combination of conditions, and give long service with the least possible attention. Typical outfits illustrated in our Booklet will give you plenty of ideas. The Engine is by no means limited to pumping, but can be connected also with feed cutter, root pulper, fanning mill, cream separator, mechanical milk, churn, griststone—any machine that needs power.

The shortage of hay, and the big money there is now in live stock and dairy products, makes it doubly important for you to install Toronto Power. Write us for illustrated Booklets giving full information about Engines and Pumping Outfits.

We also manufacture Windmills, Silos, Stable Equipment, Etc.

**Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. Limited**

Depts. TORONTO and MONTREAL.



**TORONTO**



KNOWLEDGE is indeed, that which next to virtue, truly and essentially raises one man above another.—Addison.

## Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from last week.)

"YES, you can," Leigh replied in a low voice. "There are some things I must do for Uncle Jim and when you are doing for people you can't tell them nor depend on their advice. When Pryor is gone, may I ask you sometimes what to do? won't bother you often?"

Asher Aytelot had declared that Alice Leigh was the prettiest girl in Ohio in her day.

The pink-tinted creamy lilies looking up from the still surface of the lakelet were not so fair as the pink-tinted face of Alice Leigh's daughter, framed in the soft brown shadows of her hair with a hint of gold in the ripples at the white temples. And behind the face, looking out through long-lashed violet eyes, was loving sacrifice and utter self-forgetfulness.

Thaine was nineteen and wise to give advice. A sudden throb caught his pulse, mid-beat.

"Is that all? Can't I do something?" he asked eagerly.

"That's a great deal. And nobody can do for anybody. We have to do for ourselves."

"You are not doing anything for Uncle Jim, then, I am to understand," Thaine said.

But Leigh ignored his thrust, saying:

"When Pryor leaves, he doesn't want to say good-by to anybody, not even to Uncle Jim."

He says China is only a little way off, just behind the purple notches over there. I'm going to take him to the train to-morrow and then I'm going on to Wykerton on business.

"After that I may need lots of advice."

"Wykerton's a joint-ridden place, but John Jacobs has put a good class of farmers round it. He's such an old saloon hater, Hans Wyker'd like to kill him. But say, who not tell me now who you are about, so I can be looking up references and former judicial decisions handed down in similar cases?" Thaine asked lightly.

"Because it's too long a story, and I must get Pryor to the eight o'clock limited," Leigh said.

The crowing of chickens in a far away farmyard came faintly at that moment and Thaine with a strange new sense of the importance of living, sent the black horses cantering down the trail to the old Cloverdale Ranch house.

Jo Benington slept late. She had been up late. She had danced often and she had waited for Thaine's homecoming. Yet, when she came downstairs in a white morning dress all sprinkled with little pink sprays, there was a hint of weariness in her young face or in her quick footsteps.

"I'm glad you stayed, Jo," Mrs. Aytelot greeted her. "This is the morning after the night before" and as usual, the deserts equal the wounded and imprisoned. Asher and the men had to go across the river early to look after the fences and washouts on the lower quarter. And Rosie Gimpe decided to go home this morning as soon as breakfast was done. So it is left

stay till it gets well. Then she suddenly changed her mind. Possibly it was the spare-room bed," Virginia said laughing. "When I told her not to wake you when she made up the beds, she suddenly got homesick, her hand grew worse and she flew the premises. I'll run up and attend to that bed while you finish your breakfast," and Virginia left the room.

At that moment young Todd Stewart appeared on the side porch before the dining room door.

"Thaine stopped long enough to ask me to come over and move furniture for his mother," Todd sang out. "He doesn't think you were made to lift cupboards and carry chairs downstairs."

"Oh, it's his mother he's ceased to love," Todd said, coming inside. "He said he'd quit the old home and was moving his goods up to Wolfe Creek for keeps. And with that fat tow-headed Gimpe girl sitting on the frisky bay colt as unconcerned as a bump on a log, it was the funniest sight I ever saw."

Jo tossed her head contemptuously.

"Say, Curly Locks, Curly Locks, you ought to always sit on a cushion and

"Oh, that depends on how helpful he is," Jo responded tactfully.

Todd sprang up and began to ring the chairs about with extravagant energy in his pretense of being useful.

"Let's help Mrs. Aytelot as swift as possible. It's hot as the dickens this morning, and the prognostics are for a cyclone before twelve hours. It's nearly eleven of 'em now. I'll take you home when we are through. Thaine isn't the wife of Grass River and the adjacent creeks and tributaries and all that in them is."

### CHAPTER XV.

#### The Coburn Book.

And I see, and by my higher level, it is not the path but the pace that wears the back, and dims the eye.

And writes the lines on the face.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

Meanwhile the May sunshine beat upon the green prairie, and the promised storm gathered, and the ether behind the horizon where the colored bluffs were shut in an ash-brown country about Big Wolf Creek, was more uncomfortable than the open prairie. And especially was it uncomfortable in the "blind tiger" of the Wyker eating-house.

To-day the men of the old firm of Chambers & Co. were again holding a meeting in this little room that could have told of much lawless plotting if walls could only tell.

"It's danged hot in here, Wyker. Open that window," Darley Chambers complained.

"What kept you fellows so long, anyhow?"

"Business kept me, and Smith here, he stop to peek at a pretty girl for goot as ten minutes." Hans Wyker said jocosely.

Chambers stared at Thomas Smith, whose small eyes gleamed back at him.

"Oh, I just turned to look at Miss Shirley here in the dining room. Can't a man look at a pretty girl if he is past forty-five? She didn't see me, though."

"Now, she see nobody but young Aytelot sitting mit her. Why you take oop precious time peekin' trough der crack in a minute? You sit back in a minute? You sit half business mit 'er, Wyker declared as he turned to the kitchen again.

Left together, the two men sat silent a moment. Then

Chambers said with a frown: "What do you want now? We've got no business with each other except as I am agent for your rents and mortgages."

"You seem to fatten on them, or something," Smith answered indignantly. "You lose no flesh with the years, I see."

"I've little occasion to worry," Darley Chambers replied magnificently.

"Not with a fat income like yours and small returns to your employer who's kept you all these years," Smith began, but Darley Chambers mentally blew up. It was in the bluffer's game that he always succeeded best.

"Now, see here, dang you. Get to business. You and Wyker and me dissolved partnership long ago. I've been your agent years and years. I've did my best. I never got so rich you could notice it on my breath. I'm not a thief nor a murderer. I keep inside the law. I broke with you fellows years ago; except for that contract that'll probate in any court. You are

(Continued on page 18.)



A Picturesque Flower-Bordered Walk Down to the Lake.

In our issue of May 3rd we published an article by Mrs. Edith Stevenson Rutherford, and also an illustration of her home in British Columbia. As we stated in that issue, Mrs. Rutherford is an enthusiastic lover of flowers, and herewith we show the unique flower-bordered walk which leads from her home to the lake above.

for us to get the house over t' o party. Not so easy as getting ready for it, especially without help."

"Where's Thaine?" Jo asked carelessly, though her face was a tattler.

"He took some colts over to John Jacobs' ranch. He had Rosie ride one and he rode another and led two. They were a sight. I hoped you might see them go by your window. Thaine had his hat stuck on like a Dutchman's and he puffed himself out and made up on that capering colt as though she shifed all responsibility for accidents upon it. The more it pranced about the firmer she sat and the less concerned she was. I heard Thaine calling out, 'Breakers ahead' as he watched her bring it back into the road in front of him with a sort of side kick of her foot."

"What made Gimpe leave?" Jo asked, to cover her disappointment. "She cut her hand badly last night. She insisted at first that she would help me to-day and go home later to

sew a fine seam and wear a dress to breakfast with those little pink duds scattered over it."

"Not if I was a farmer's wife," Jo responded quickly.

"Oh, Jo, do you really want to be a city girl?" Todd's face was frankly sorrowful. "Could you never be satisfied on a farm?"

"I don't believe I ever could," Jo said prettily.

"Thaine's a farmer all right, Jo."

"He broke in quickly. "He's going to the Kansas University and there's no telling after that."

"No, he's just going to Wykerton, that's all. Nay, he have went. Him and him fraulien, and say, there's another pretty fraulien went up the trail just ahead of the Aytelot horse party. A sweetheart of a girl whom Thaine Aytelot took home after all last night."

"I don't care where Thaine goes," Jo cried.

"And you don't care for a farmer anyhow," Todd said suavely.

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**The Upward Look**

**Power**

"THEY go from strength to strength." Ps. 84:7. Of all the wonderful sights which particularly impressed me, on an East-er visit to New York, the most wonderful was Brooklyn Bridge, as seen from below. In trying to find the Jerry McCaul Mission, we passed underneath it, and stopped by a little fire of a soldier on guard. There I looked up. The greatness of that structure was overpowering. Then we studied it from a little distance; rising hundreds of feet, passing over houses many stories high, going inland many many blocks, before it reached its level, with its massive foundations and almost continuous succession of cars, gleaming so far above like toy ones.

How could the brain of man conceive, and how was it possible to execute such a piece of work? Man looked very insignificant beside it, yet man was its creator.

But behind man was his Creator, who had given him all that necessary power. In this tangible way, a conception of the power of our God Himself was borne in upon me, in a special, peculiar way.

That same power is ours, not only for the great things, that He may for may not ask us to do, but also for the common and uncommon calls and duties of ordinary life that are ours to be. It never fails; it just goes on from duty to duty, pleasure to pleasure, with strength to strength, in everything that He calls us to do and enjoy. If we can but grasp this in its full grand significance, we will find that just as it takes away all nervousness and anxiety, so it adds strength and happiness, until life is a tribute each of us can live to His Power.—I. H. N.

**Prevent Moth Ravages**

AS warm weather approaches one of the tasks we must not neglect is that of putting away furs and other valuable garments for the summer months. One of the main points to remember in doing this work properly is that the beating and airing of the articles before storing away are essential. If the eggs of the moth are in the clothes when they are put away, the odor from various repellents such as camphor balls, tarred paper, cedar chips and so forth, has no effect in hindering the moths from getting in their destructive work.

Authorities tell us that, in general, moths are likely to affect only articles which are put away and left undisturbed for some little time. Apartments and closets that are frequently aired and swept are not apt to be seriously affected. In fact, airing and sunlight are probably the best as well as the oldest remedies. Where circumstances demand that the articles be put away, however, a convenient and effective device is to place them in large pasteboard boxes such as tailors use, and gum a strip of wrapping paper around the edge so as to seal up the box completely and leave no cracks. If the garments have been thoroughly cleaned before being placed in these boxes, no additional protection is necessary, and there is none of the objectionable odor which is characteristic of so many moth-repellents.

Some people have long bags made of coarse muslin in which to put coats that would become much wrinkled if folded. After they are thoroughly cleaned and aired they are pressed, hung on a coat hanger, newspapers

pinned securely around them and slipped into these muslin bags. In the fall they are ready for wear as soon as they are taken out of their summer sleeping bag.

**Vegetables in Season**

ASPARAGUS is about the first vegetable we can enjoy in the spring, and from it we can make a number of delicious dishes. Even if we do not grow asparagus in

our own garden, but we presume that all of Our Folks do, it will help to make a nice variety in the menu, even if we have to purchase it.

Green peas and asparagus make an appetizing dish. Cook the peas and asparagus in separate vessels, drain and use two cups of asparagus tips and the tender part of the stalks cut in half-inch lengths, to one cup of peas, a quarter of a cup of thin cream and butter, pepper and salt to taste. As an appetizer use only the tips.

Boil them until tender, drain and serve on slices of thin hot buttered toast. Mayonnaise may be poured over them or placed on the toast first.

Cream asparagus soup may be made from the stalks after the tips have been used for some other dish. Cut stalks into one-inch pieces, boil until tender, and put through a vegetable press. Add milk to the pulp and the liquid that goes with it. Season with salt and pepper and heat. Pour this slowly over flour and butter which

The advertisement features a large, stylized bag of sugar. At the top, three circular callouts contain the text: "Coarse Medium or Fine Grain", "Absolutely Pure Cane Sugar", and "Guaranteed Full Weight". The main body of the bag is filled with a stippled pattern and contains the text "ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR" in a large, bold, serif font. Below this, a diamond-shaped graphic contains the word "DIAMOND" in a large, bold, sans-serif font. Underneath the diamond, the text "FOR PRESERVING" is written in a bold, sans-serif font. Below that, a paragraph reads: "it is wise to insist on the ST. LAWRENCE RED DIAMOND GRANULATED which is pure cane sugar of the very best quality." Further down, another paragraph states: "Because St. Lawrence Red Diamond contains no organic or other impurities and will absolutely prevent fermentation, even if your preserves are stored away for months, provided good fruit is used, and the jars are well sealed." Below this, a paragraph says: "Avoid the possibility of expensive failures by getting the St. Lawrence Red Diamond Extra Granulated." Another paragraph reads: "Buy the big bag—100 lbs. full weight—refinery packed and sealed and have a supply handy to do justice to your skill." The final paragraph in the ad says: "Your dealer can supply St. Lawrence Red Diamond Extra Granulated in either Coarse Grain, Medium or Fine, as you may prefer. Also in many other styles and sizes of bags and packages." At the bottom of the ad, the text "ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED, MONTREAL." is printed, with a small "1-4-17" below it.

## City Conveniences on the Farm

Progressive Canadian farmers have come to realize the advantages and conveniences of having modern equipment in the house just the same as in the field.

You and your wife have the right to live and work as comfortably as city folks, and you can.

### Mor-Lite Electric System

is a self-contained, semi-automatic electric plant that will furnish light anywhere you want it at a cost of **one half cent per light per day.**

Push button starts the engine—it runs without attention and stops automatically when batteries are charged.

Attach a small motor to your separator—churn—wash machine or sewing machine and take all of the backache out of your work.

Let us tell you all about Mor-Lite and other equipment that will make life on the farm more pleasant.



## Fairbanks-Morse Power Farm Equipment

THE CANADIAN  
FAIRBANKS-MORSE  
CO., Limited  
Manufactured and  
patented  
in U.S.A.



### You'll Find the Advertisers

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

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

has been creamed together, stirring constantly.

Bolled asparagus served by itself is probably the most common way of eating it, and it is very good this way, too. It can be served with white sauce or drawn butter sauce. Asparagus should always be boiled in salted water. One way of serving after it has been boiled is to melt a teaspoonful of butter and to add to it a cupful of bread crumbs. These are stirred over the fire until brown and then sprinkled over the asparagus.

## HOME CLUB

### The "Butterfly" Girl Preferred

EVEN Farm and Dairy Home Club has its contradictions. First, along comes "Tirza Ann," who is evidently a very modern feminist, and assures us that man is by nature a peacock; vanity is his inherent and inbred characteristic. He is conceited. His self esteem is superlative. Much more "Tirza Ann" tells us that is painful to remember, at least by persons of my sex. But here is the contradiction. "Here's Hoping" wants to know why this peacock, this vain, conceited being called man, does not appreciate and marry the well educated woman of cultivated mind and high ideals. Gracious alive! What would a representative of shallow and superficial masculinity do with such a deity around the house? Little chance would he have then to puff himself up and "strut about," which "Tirza Ann" tells us, is his chief delight. Oh no, he would be kept everlastingly on the hustle to keep up with his superior wife. His evenings would be spent in study of Plato and Henry James, even as his days must be spent in toil; the first to hold his place in his "wife's" (he would never dare address her so familiarly) esteem, and the day time toil to keep her in such outward cir-

cumstances as a cultivated and educated disposition would demand.

Man has troubles enough of his own. In his home he wants a gay little chum. And this man, I admit, is inclined to look for among the butterflies of his acquaintance. Honestly now, "Here's Hoping," don't you think that a college education, etc., etc., while perhaps designed to make of a woman a capable helpmate for man, also tends to make her less capable of "chumming it" with her hubby? By the way, do you suppose she would ever call him "hubby"? If a college education and chumminess could be incorporated in the same individual, then we would have the ideal wife. But if we have to take our choice, then I would marry the butterfly girl with the laughing eye, the occasional subtle flattery and the sunny disposition.—"A Mere Man."

### A Deinquent Drops In

MAY I draw my chair up a little closer, Home Clubbers? Well, yes, I am rather ashamed that I have been away for such a long time, but please remember, that even if absent in the body, I have been present in spirit. That should let me down a little easier.

A number of splendid letters have appeared in the Home Club lately, and I have followed them with interest. I wonder if "Merry Margaret" has succeeded in securing that dish washer yet? I was interested in her letter on the subject, and also "Aunt Flossie's," but as I was not in a position to offer any advice it was necessary for me to "keep mum." "Dot's" letters are always interesting, and her recent one was no exception to the rule. Her views on that much discussed question of how much money a man should have before asking a girl to marry him were splendid, and I certainly agree with her that "plain living and high thinking" are essentials in making a happy home.

I would like to shake hands with "A British Columbia Pioneer." She deserves much credit for the original way in which she is "making play a business," and her little girl will surely remember the happy times she spends with mother in this way for many years to come. Don't you think, Home Club members, that if we grown ups would follow "A B.C. Pioneer's" example and find a place in our busy days for "play" of some kind, that we would profit by it?

If "Tirza Ann" had happened to leave out the last paragraph of her letter on "Men and Their Ways," what a storm of opposition might have come her way! She softened down her strong statements in the latter part of her letter, however, although I rather think it might have been good for some men if she had not done so. What do other members think? And by the way, now that I have asked for discussion, here is another subject I would like to see discussed: "Has a woman a sense of humor?" I asked a man for his opinion the other day, and he said, "Why, yes, my wife has a greater sense of humor than I have, and I think women on the farm need to be able to see the humorous side of things, or their lives will not be very happy." That is opinion No. 1. What do others think?—"Cousin Mae."

### Summer Meetings Soon to Commence

A CONFERENCE of Women's Institute lecturers was held recently in Toronto, for the purpose of discussing features which should be emphasized during the coming summer series of meetings. The first of these meetings commences on

## BOTH SUMMER AND WINTER

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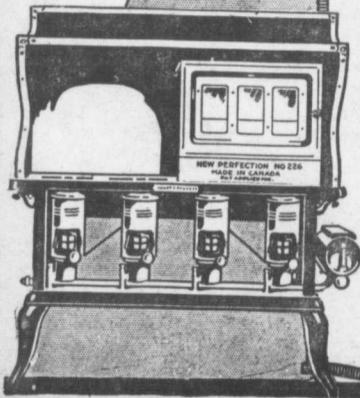
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## NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVE



May 22nd. Department of the Home courage a table; to a greater amount of them a menu; to of preserv- insure a fib- are of move- ing the you the Institute.

Other poi- sized are th- combination- ing foods w- ance than e- ditions. Ho- are of move- fore the war- wages for- making cou- Medical-dent- so of great i- be overlooked. It is our- tute lectur- various bran- mer, down- jects in a p- well worth- member to b- meetings on- them.

The  
Mrs. Jas. Pa-

I t seems ch- ture to be- about wh- Things that- winter, do n- now, and a- mind frequ- is "What sh- foodstuffs con-

Really thou- think of it. I- the farm sh- tremely fortun- our city sista- most every r- their tables- have practical- are going, wh- merely long f- their prohibiti- we have lots o- ter, etc., and t- largely to man-

One vegetab- their tables at- the year is th- necessary to- they are ve- if we do find it- amount of pot- this is no ex- over and over- either boiled o- out of this ben- to have variety- wash day, wh- several hours, I- other times, in- and mashing t- their jackets. The family favor- raw potatoes o- of grated che- Over this a litt- whole covered- the oven. It is- potatoes are re- spring, to boil- thick slices, th- over them. A- dish is made by- one pint mash- emp, one cup- Pepper to taste, a hot, greased p- We all know- should not be- quantifies now- winter weather- good substitute- dishes. Fish

May 22nd. It was pointed out that the Department has a four-fold purpose in the Home Garden Campaign, to encourage a greater production of vegetables; to induce our people to grow a greater variety of vegetables and give them a more important place in the menu; to couple with this, methods of preserving and storing, which will insure a liberal supply the year round, and as a means of attracting and holding the younger women and girls in the Institute.

Other points which should be emphasized are the study of food values and combinations and methods of preserving foods which are of greater importance than ever under present war conditions. Home nursing and first aid are of more general interest than before the war. On account of the high wages for seamstresses, the dress-making course is much appreciated. Medical-dental school inspection is also of great importance, and should not be overlooked.

It is our opinion that if the Institute lecturers who are to address the various branches throughout the summer, deal with these important subjects in a practical way, it should be well worth while for every Institute meeting to be present at their branch meeting on the day the lecturer visits them.

**The Spring Larder**

Mrs. Jas. Patterson, Lanark Co., Ont.

It seems characteristic of human nature to become rather picknickety about what we eat in the spring. Things that tasted good through the winter, do not seem to appeal to us now, and a question that rankles in my mind frequently when planning meals is "What shall we have until spring foodstuffs come into season?"

Really though, when we come to think of it, those of us who live on the farm should consider ourselves extremely fortunate in comparison with our city sisters, who have to buy almost every morsel that goes on to their tables. We are in a position to have practically all the delicacies that are going, while many city people must merely long for them on account of their prohibitive price. For instance, we have lots of milk, cream, eggs, butter, etc., and these products contribute largely to many tasty dishes.

One vegetable most people have on their tables at least once every day in the year is the potato. It is hardly necessary to mention the fact that they are very scarce this year. Even if we do find it wise to cut down in the amount of potatoes we use, however, this is no excuse for serving them over and over again in the same way, either boiled or fried. I try to keep out of this beaten path, and endeavor to have variety. Quite frequently, on wash day, when the fire is going for several hours, I treat the potatoes with other times, instead of simply boiling and mashing them, I cook them in their jackets. Another dish which raw potatoes, alternated with a layer of grated cheese, salt and pepper. Over this a little flour is sifted and the whole covered with milk and baked in the oven. It is a good idea when the potatoes are rather old in the spring, to boil and cut up into fairly thick slices, then pour a white sauce over them. A delicious potato supper one pint mashed potatoes, one and pepper to taste. Drop in spoonfuls on a hot, greased pan and let brown well. We all know that heavy meats should not be eaten in such large quantities now as during the cold winter weather. Fish dishes are a good substitute for the heavier meat dishes. Fish also makes a tasty

dish for the evening meal. If there is any left over from dinner it can be shredded, placed on lettuce leaves or garnished with parsley and salad dressing poured over it. Here is another fish salad for those who are fond of sardines. Boil and drain a cupful of rice, season with finely chopped onion and pour salad dressing over it. When cool arrange on lettuce leaves, and on this lay sardines which have been drained. If desired sliced pickled beets may add the finishing touch.

I make use of eggs quite often also as a substitute for meat. Eggs omelet is relished by our family, and I sometimes vary the usual way of making it by adding one cup sweet milk, one tablespoon flour, salt and pepper. When this thickens add to the beaten yolks, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Occasionally for the evening meal I make egg salad by slicing hard boiled eggs, placing them on lettuce leaves and pouring salad dressing over.

**Food Value of the Date**

HOW many of our Women Folk are familiar with the food composition of the date? We recently came across an analysis of its food value which stated that the date contained 70.6 per cent. carbohydrates; fat, 2.5; protein, 1.9; ash, 1.2; water, 13.8; bulk, 10 per cent. Very seldom are these six constituents found in one food in such large quantities,

Our attention was first called to Farm and Dairy by our herdsman, who lives with us. He said he had heard Farm and Dairy very highly spoken of in Ontario, and he subscribed for it. Since that time the paper has come to us regularly, and we would not care to be without it. We always recommend it as Canada's leading dairy paper.—J. Lee Alexander, Compton Co., Que.

so on this account the date is worthy of a more prominent place in our menus than the majority of us have been in the habit of giving it. Cousins across the date some time ago, and one of the most common ways in which they use it is with cooked breakfast cereals. If about half a cup of stoned and chopped date are stirred into our breakfast food before serving it makes an appetizing dish and we are told that when the two are eaten together they make an almost perfect food.

It is so difficult at this season of the year to think of something with which to make pies that the date comes in useful here. The dates should be washed, then milk poured over them and placed on the stove to heat slowly. When they are soft, crush and thicken with a little corn starch or an egg. Place the mixture in a pastry shell and bake. If desired, strips of pastry may be used for the top or meringue, but good whipped cream is best of all, and who live in the country are in a position to enjoy this treat occasionally at least. A pound of dates will make two good pies.

Date sandwiches are tasty and nourishing, and a mixture of dates and walnuts makes a good combination. Remove stones from dates and cut in small pieces, or, if desired, the dates may be put through the meat chopper. Add nut meats and a dash of salt and spread between slices of bread, either brown or white. Cheese and dates are another good sandwich combination.

"The farmer who forgets the question, "Will it pay?" soon arrives in the has-been brigade.



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## Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from page 14.)

a bully in power and a coward out of it. What the devil do you want with me? I'm no bank. Be clear and quick about it and quit your infernal dodgin' human beings like a cut-throat. I've signed your name to no end of papers for you when you wouldn't put your own left-handed writin' in sight. I have your written permit safe for dole it. I reckon somebody must a put that right hand of yours out of commission sometime. I'll find out about it one of these days myself."

Thomas Smith sat looking at the speaker with steady gaze. Many lines crossed his countenance now, but the crooked scar had not faded with time. In a coffin his would be the face of an old man. Alive, it was so colorless and uninteresting in expression that not one person in a hundred would turn to take a second look at him nor dream of the orgies of dissipation his years could recount. Withal, he had the shabby, run-down appearance of a man in hard lines financially.

"I want money and I want it quick, or I'd not come clear out here. And you are going to get it for me. That Glorinda quarter I've sold grown to weeds so long you will sell with the first buyer now. Jim Shirley's at the last of his string. I did what I wanted to do with him. He'll never own a quarter again," Smith spoke composedly.

"Yes, I guess you're right. You've done him to his ruin. Jacobs has a mortgage on his home, too, and a Jew's a Jew. He'll close on Jim with a snap yet. It won't be the first time he's done it," Darley Chambers declared.

"And that niece, Tank's girl, he was to protect for Alice Leigh," Smith asked.

"Oh, eventually she'll either marry some hired man, I reckon, or go to school or something like it for a livin'. She's a fine bred pretty girl now, but girls fade quick," Chambers said.

For just one instant something like remorse swept Smith's face. Then he hardened again as the ruling passion asserted itself.

"Serves her right," he said in a tone so brutal that Chambers remembered it.

"But I tell you I must have money. Two hundred dollars to-night and fourteen hundred inside of two weeks. And you'll get it for me. You understand that. And listen, now," Smith's voice slowly uncoiled itself to Chambers' senses as a snake moves leisurely toward a bird it means to devour itself. "You say you have signed my name for me and transacted business, handling my money. If you care to air the thing in court, I'm ready for you any time. But do you dare? Well, bring me two hundred dollars before to-morrow and the other fourteen hundred inside of two weeks. And after this look out for yourself."

The threat in the last words was indescible, and Chambers would have shuddered could he have seen Smith's countenance as he left the room.

"So he taunts me with being a coward and a brute, a thief and a cut-throat; dare I make me in the face when I've given him my living so long he's forgotten who did it. I'm done with him. But he don't dare to say a word."

He shut his lips tightly and slowly clinched his hands.

"For my you stare so at dat door yet? Where's Chambers?" Hans Wyker demanded as he came in.

"The game's between us two now," Thomas Smith declared, turning to Hans Wyker.

And a grim game was plotted then and there. Hans, who had been a perpetual law-breaker since the loss of his

brewery business, had let his hatred of John Jacobs grow to a virulent poison in his system. While Thomas Smith, whose character Darley Chambers had read truly, followed so many wrong paths down the years that conscience and manhood were strangers to him. From being a financier he had dropped to the employment of a brewers' association. His commission was to tempt young market boys to drink; to create appetites that should build up the brewing business for the future. In the game now, Smith was to deliver beer and whiskey into Wyker's hands. Wyker would do the rest. Whoever opposed him must suffer for his rashness.

It was cooler in the large dining-room where Thaine Aydelot and Leigh Shirley had met by chance at noon. Leigh's face wore a deeper bloom and her eyes were shining with the exciting events of the day; the going of Pror Gaines and the business that had brought her to Wyker-ton. Something like pain stabbed suddenly into Thaine Aydelot's mind as he caught sight of her, a surprise to find how daintily attractive she was in her cool summer gown of pale blue gingham and her becoming hat with its broad brim above her brown-gold hair.

"I didn't expect to find you here," Leigh said. "That took the chair opposite her at the little table."

"I came over to Little Wolf with Rosie Gimpke and some other coits. Then I walked over here to catch a ride to Carverville, if I could," Thaine said carelessly.

"You can ride with me if you want to. I'll be going soon after dinner," Leigh suggested.

"Oh, I'll be along all right. It may be well to start early. I'm so hot I expect there'll be a storm before night," Thaine suggested, wondering the while what Leigh's business in Wyker-ton was.

Darley Chambers was in a fever when he came from his conference with Thomas Smith. Smith had played large sums into his hands in the first years of their partnership. Of late the sums had all gone the other way. But Chambers was entangled enough to know that he must raise the money required, and the land was the only asset. Few things are more difficult to accomplish than to find a buyer for what must be sold.

At the office Leigh was waiting for him. "Mr. Chambers, I am Leigh Shirley from Cleveland," she said, looking earnestly up at him.

Darley Chambers was no ladies' man, but so far as in his coarse-grained nature lay, he was never truly rude to a woman and Leigh's manner and presence made the atmosphere of his office comfortably different from the place he had just quitted. The white lilac buds in the yard behind the office whose blossoms sent a faint odor through the rear door, seemed to double its fragrance.

(To be continued.)

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**Postal Card Reports**

Correspondence Invited.

**PERTH CO., ONT.**  
**SHIRINGVILLE,** May 7.—Seedling hay commenced and the land was working nicely when the rain of May 1st put a stop to everything for a few days. The wheat is a complete failure in this section and the pasture is very poor on the high land. Laborers are very scarce and wages exceedingly high. Hogs are scarce in this section, \$14.25 a cure, some sold at premium. Potatoes are selling at \$4.25 for seed, and hard to get at that. Young cattle are not very plentiful.—J. P.

**PEEL CO., ONT.**  
**WATERLOO,** May 7.—The fall wheat is badly killed out by the frosts and cold winds. Seeding is unusually late. Some are through, while others are holding off for warmer weather, as growth is greatly retarded by the cold weather. Work is very scarce, and drivers are paying \$17.25 at country points. Flour is \$14 a bush; wheat, \$2.00 a bush; all coarse grains are high and scarce. The clover is badly damaged by the frosts. A large acreage will likely be sown this year. Labor is very scarce, but greater production is now the slogan.—J. S.

**DURHAM CO., ONT.**  
**CAMPBELL CROFT,** May 3.—The season is very backward. There is no growth on pasture. Grain that has been sown for two weeks on warm soil is only sprouted. Heavy soil is too cool and wet to work. On light soil the seedling is nearly finished. The lamb crop is poor. Pigs six weeks old are plentiful at \$12.00 a pair. Seed grain at sales has reached record prices. Oats to \$1; barley, \$1.10 to \$1.80; potatoes, up to 55 a bag. There still seems to be a good supply of iron pipes, although a number are unfinished. Butter and eggs are not in comparison with other sections. The acreage of potatoes planted will be small, unless the price drops. Cattle have not come through the winter well, although a larger amount of hay has been fed.—J. A. S-T.

**VICTORIA CO., N. B.**  
**TOBQUE RIVER,** May 7.—We had a great food producer convention at Fredericton last Friday. It was one of the most representative and influential conventions ever held at the capital. It was a most gratifying response to the

**Fairmont Holsteins**  
 Only two bulls left and 2 mos. respectively—sired by King Segis Alcariza Calamity, whose ten nearest dams average over 20 lbs. in April, with almost 4.0% fat. Also two heifers in calf to King, due in April. Write for prices, or better—come and see them.  
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 Get in the swim and buy a herd leader from the family that has produced the first 50-lb. cow by netting a son of FINDERNE KING MAY FAYNE  
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 His Dam—PONTIAC JESSIE—664 lbs. milk, 37.43 lbs. butter, 7 days, average test 4.3 per cent.  
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 Terms: \$50.00 to insure a live calf.

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 Woodstock  
 Shipping Station.  
**Oxford Centre, Ont.**

call of Premier Foster and the Minister of Agriculture. All parts of the Province were well represented and farmers, business and professional men, teachers and members of women's organizations filled the large hall of the science wing of the Normal School, where the convention was held.—D. I.

**SOUTHERN ONTARIO CONSIGNMENT**

**THE** Sixth Annual Sale of Holsteins by the Southern Ontario Consignment Sale Company, held at Tillsonburg, May 3, brought many buyers from a wide district. The total receipts were \$7,075.75, an average of about \$150 for the animals sold. Some well known prize winners in the Canadian cattle show were also present, among these being 5-kg Hengerveid, Anglie Payne and Sir F-ker Wilkes. The highest price received was for Forest Edge Segis Beanie, who sold for \$326. She was consigned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville and went to B. C. Chambers, Hockley. Other animals which sold for \$180 or over are as follows: Consigned by R. J. Kelly & Sons: Korndyke Veeman Pontiac 535, McLaughan, Prone; Ivy Lodge Maecena, McLaughan, Pontiac; Pontiac Norma, 1146, B. G. Buxell, Moseley; Colandrea, 1146, B. G. Buxell, Moseley; Colandrea, 1146, B. G. Buxell, Moseley; Ivy Lodge Nellie, 1115, M. Hollingshead; Culloden; Ivy Lodge Mildred, 1150, L. N. Howe.

Consigned by L. H. Lipsett: Beanie Spinks Abbecker, 1149, G. N. Walsh, Stratfordville; Beanie Colandrea, 1146, B. C. Chambers; Forest Ridge Segis Orpha, 1150, G. A. Walsh, Stratfordville; Funderne Payne Segis, 1200, J. Scott, Tillsonburg; Forest Ridge Payne Elite, 1150, S. H. McLaughan, Belmont; Forest Ridge Payne Gladys, 1145, S. H. McLaughan; Lady Rose Malton, M. H. Hollingshead; Payne Maecena, 1206, S. H. McLaughan; Queen Lily Faustina, 1150, Permnition Place, Hawley; Spiced MacQueen, C. O. Mahoney, Jarvis.

Consigned by T. W. Pringle, MacQueen: Baron Colandrea Payne, 1285, I. N. Howe; Mercedes Johanna Couch, 1155, Permnition Place; Belle Colandrea, 1150, I. N. Howe; R. Ryan, Tillsonburg; Lewis Frilly Hockley, Hockley; T. Betzner, Copetown Station; Calamity DeKol Abbecker, 1160, Wm. Duffy; Union; Mayo Abbecker, Hartor, 1150; Mark, West Leorne; Mary Ann Hartog Colandrea, 1150, I. N. Howe; Pauline Hartog Colandrea, 1110, Thos. Pringle, Marserville; Daisy Colandrea, 1160, Wm. Prone, Mt. Hope.

Consigned by Geo. S. Elliott: Ella May O.A.C. 1160, T. R. Bedgood, Thorndale; Ella O.A.C. Colandrea, 1196, G. C. Sapper, Tillsonburg; Princess Peach Prize, 1146, Wm. Duffy; Pride Colandrea Couch, 1160, G. T. Markham; Princess Beattie Hartor, 1140, T. R. Bedgood; Pauline Calamity Couch, 1145, Wm. Duffy; Lady Beauty Hengerveid, 1160, S. H. McLaughan; Brookbank Hengerveid, 1160, Wm. Duffy.

Consigned by A. A. Johnson: Lilly Ormsby DeKol 1196, L. Lipsett, Stratfordville; Snowball Patricia, 1100, J. H. Smith, Tillsonburg; Kathleen DeKol Segis, 1145, T. R. Bedgood; Lady Pontiac Calamity, 1176, J. R. Kent, Tillsonburg; Goddess's India Beauty, 1160, J. B. Lipsett; Bull, 1140, Permnition Bros.

**Holsteins for Sale**  
 100 choice cows, heifers, heifer calves, bulls, bull calves. Write us your requirements and we will quote you at attractive prices. Apply at  
**NORFOLK HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDING CLUB**  
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A Holstein Bull, 12 mos. old, whose dam (with 2nd calf), and sire's dam average  
 23,000 lbs. milk in 1 year. (Semi-officially.)  
**HIS DAM:**—  
 Is sired by a 3/4 brother to DEKOL MUTUAL COUNTESS, 20,896 lbs. milk, 867.5 butter at 3 years. (World's record when made.)  
**HIS SIRE:**—  
 A son of RAUWERD, only Canadian 29,000 lb. cow, and dam of 190 daughters, both Canadian Champions.  
**N.B.—** If looking for an EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD BULL, the INDIVIDUALITY, BREEDING AND PRICE of this one will "get" you.  
**G. A. BRETHEN, Hillcrest Farm, NORWOOD, ONT.**

**Registered Holsteins**

Bulls from one month to 17 months old for sale. All from our grand herd's sire, Echo Segis Payne, whose sire is half-brother to Segis Payne Johanna, the world's wonder cow, that has just made a record of 50 lbs. in 7 days. If you need a well backed bull write at once.  
**JOHN M. MONTLE, Sunnyside Stock Farm STANSTED, QUE.**

**VILLA VIEW OFFERS FOR SALE**

choice bull calves all sired by our \$2,000. 35 lb. ALCARHIA bull. The 3 dams have been greater than the supply. 60 head in the herd and only 9 bulls in the lot.  
**ARBOGAST BROTHERS, Springville, Ont.**

**Great Demand for Pietje Bulls**

Why—Because they are all excellent individuals. Because they are all great producers.  
 We are offering three youngsters sired by this great bull, WOODCREST SIR CLYDE. They are three of the choicest things on Avondale Farm. One born Nov. 22, 1916, from the great show cow, PRIDE OF ORCHARD HILL, record nearly 25 lbs. Another born Nov. 14, 1916, son of PIETJE CLOTILDE OF AVONDALE, record over 23 lbs., a daughter of PRINCE BIRNGBERGH PIETJE and PRIDE OF ORCHARD HILL. Third born Jan. 25, 1917, dam, PIETJE CLOTILDE PONTIAC, record at just two years 18 lbs., a daughter of K. P. A. CANADA and PIETJE CLOTILDE OF AVONDALE. Note the three generations of cows. Write at once for prices.  
**H. LYNN, Manager, AVONDALE FARM, BROCKVILLE, ONT.**

**HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS**

Herd sire, AVONDALE PONTIAC ECHO (under lease), a son of MAY ECHO SYLVIA, the world's record cow for milk production and Canadian record for butter, 41 lbs. On the 11-lb. bull in Canada. Our herd great KEN SEGIS, brother to the sire of three world's record cows—mature 50.58, 52, 437—total 48.4, 41, 47—total 49.12. Junior herd sire, KING SIGES PONTIAC CANADA, a half brother to AVONDALE PONTIAC ECHO, out of a 30 lbs. Segis cow. He is for sale. If this combination of breeding interests you, write for prices on either males or females.  
**R. W. E. BURNABY, (Farm at Stop 55, Yenge St. Radial), Jefferson, Ont.**

**LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS**

Are still in the lead. The latest Holstein year book shows that they held 4 Canadian Records for butter, and Lakeview bulls have won all honors possible at both Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1916 and 1917. Now we are offering several richly bred young fellows that are looking forward to the fall fair, and we have decided to give \$25.00 in gold to the man that buys the 1917 winner.  
 Don't miss this opportunity. Act quick, and plan to spend a day at Lakeview. Terms cash or time.  
**Major E. F. OSLER, Prop. Bronte, Ont. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.**

**A HERD SIRE AT A BARGAIN**

Billie Hengerveid Plus No. 24610, Vol. 13. Was calved August 12, 1916. He is a big, beautifully marked animal, showing lots of character, is very lively Sire is Burkeley Hengerveid Plus, and dam Eugenie Gress, is thought to have been the best Holstein cow to be brought to this country. He is a bargain at \$150. Write quick if you want him.

**W. E. N. Hodgins Box 46, Shawville, Que.**

**HOLSTEINS**

Could spare 10 cows or heifers bred to the Great Bull KING SEGIS PONTIAC DEKOL. Have one yearling bull, and calves from 10 months down. Myrtle, C.P.R. Manchester, G.T.R.  
**R.M. HOLTBY, Port Perry, R. R. 4**

**FOR SALE**

Herd bull VICTOR PAUL PIETJE, born July 4, 1914. Easy to handle and sure. Dam gave 110.5 lbs. milk 1 day. Sire is the champion cow of Canada for 8 mos. after calving test, with 20.72 lbs. butter and 55.5 lbs. milk in 7 days. His dam's dam is the only cow in Canada with 2 daughters that have both milked 110 lbs. 1 day. ALSO BULL, PIT FOR SERVICE, born April 17, 1916. Mostly white in color, sired by a son of a 22,300 lb. cow. Dam sired by a son of a 25.77 lb. cow.  
 Write or come and see them.

**S. LEMON & SONS, LYNDEN, ONT.**



QUALITY FRUIT WILL ALWAYS SELL.

## Spraying Will Count This Year

With the British market cut off there will be only the home market available. This means that only good fruit will sell.

On account of the embargo on fresh apples entering Great Britain, our exports may be cut off. If our crop is again normal the home markets will thus be called upon to consume more apples than ever before.

The man with the best article has the one that will win out in a crowded market.

### Do Not Neglect the Spraying

If, owing to shortage of labor, your pruning had to be delayed for another year no harm can result. You may not get the size and color desired, but if the spraying is thoroughly done, a crop of good serviceable fruit can be obtained.

### Two Thorough Sprays With the Lime Sulphur

Will, under normal weather conditions, give sound apples and pears. Spray just before the bloom and within four days after the bloom drops away. One spray now before the leaf buds open will protect from San Jose or Oyster Shell Scale. Write us today for Calendar so as you can economize intelligently in spraying.

### You Can Save on Cultivation

Try the sod strip in the tree rows, and work the land between. If you can't manage this, let the land grow up in grass or weeds, then run the mower through it now and again to keep the growth from getting too rank and taking up too much of the moisture necessary for the fruit.

If opportunity offers, you can put in a few profitable hours in removing some of the numerous suckers seen in the trees this year. These take much of the food that would otherwise increase the size of the fruit. For this purpose there is no tool so satisfactory as a fine tooth saw. Cut close to the main limb, otherwise they will sprout again.

WRITE US FULLY ABOUT ANY PROBLEM THAT FACES YOU ON YOUR FARM. WE ARE HERE TO BE OF ANY ASSISTANCE POSSIBLE, AND WE HAVE INFORMATION AND THE RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS, ETC., ON FILE THAT MAY EXACTLY SUIT YOUR CASE. OF COURSE, THIS SERVICE IS ENTIRELY FREE.

**The Ontario Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO**

SIR WM. H. HEARST, Minister of Agriculture

G. C. CREELMAN, Commissioner of Agriculture

## Increased Production of Honey

Very possible — and very profitable. Closer attention to apiaries will get better results. Weed out the swarming strains.

The fact that the 1916 Honey Crop was above the average, and that it was all sold before Christmas, shows that the people are hungry for honey. And conditions for 1917 point to even a sharper demand on account of the general shortage in food supplies.

Of course, weather conditions control the crop to a large extent but every bee keeper can assist the much needed increased production by giving the bees every care during changeable weather.

### Prevention of Swarming

You can check this with a few precautions. First—study each hive carefully week by week, and note the conditions. Second—give each hive sufficient room. Third—provide ventilation and some shade. Fourth—see that the Queen is young, and, if possible, of a non-swarming strain.

Look the Queens over carefully, and, when necessary, plan to re-queen during fruit bloom to increase your profits. You can get new Queen-bees from the Secretary of the Ontario Bee Keepers' Association, O. A. C. Guelph, Ont.

Bees themselves may be bought by the pound from breeders in the Southern States.

Check the swarming habit and one man can look after four times as many colonies. The 7,500 beekeepers in Ontario can materially assist in the Greater Production Campaign by giving their apiaries a little-better-than-ordinary care this year. Make every colony produce the maximum amount of Honey. The market is Canada-wide.

Let us send you further information, results of experiments, etc., as printed in Bulletins 213 and 233. Write us today.



ONTARIO



INCREASE THE HONEY CROP, OUR 1917 FOOD SUPPLIES CALL FOR IT.