

# FARM AND DAIRY

&  
RURAL HOME

Dairy and Cold Stor-  
age Comm. Dec. 18  
Canadian Bldg.

Peterboro, Ont., Mar. 11, 1915



CANADA'S FARMERS WILL ENDEAVOUR TO PRODUCE CROPS SUCH AS THIS IN 1915.  
This field of oats, grown by Mr. Harry Chalmers, Lenark Co., Ont., was first in the Fields' Crop Competition last season, scoring 97 points of a possible 100.

ISSUED EACH WEEK

**Rural Publishing Co., Ltd., Publishers**

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

### Dominion Cleanser FOR DAIRY USE



SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR  
Cleaning Milk Cans, Bottles, Churns  
Separators, Etc.  
Also for all Household Utensils.

## Increase the Value of Your Dairy Products

By using DOMINION CLEANSER on your Utensils, Separator, Churn, etc. Send us a trial order, we know it will do good work for you. Remember it's the product made under the best sanitary conditions that brings the highest prices to-day.

Remember too that we are agents for "Simplex" Link-Blade Cream Separators, B-L-K Mechanical Milkers, Apparatus for use in Creameries, Cheese Factories, Milk Shippers and Dairymen.

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Regardless of conditions your yields will be larger if you use a

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No other disk harrow of any make or style approaches the CUTAWAY (CLARK) Double Action for pulverizing the soil, for saving time or for saving horses. The rear disks always cut just midway between where the fore disks cut. Every inch of the soil is pulverized and aerated. With the CUTAWAY (CLARK) Double Action Harrow you can save

25 to 33% in time. Compared with any single disk harrow it does 50% more work with the same horse power. It is made in sizes to meet the needs of every farmer. The disks are of a special steel rolled to our own analysis and forged sharp. The bearings are dust-proof/oil-soaked hardwood, perfectly lubricated.

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THE CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY, 888 Main St., HIGGANUM, CONN.  
Makers of the original CLARK Disk Harrows and plows

## A 20,000 Pound Three-Year-Old

The Record of Baroness Madoline, a Result of Breeding, Feeding and Kindness, Says Her Owner, Mr. William Stock, Tavistock, Ont.

**B**ARONESS MADOLINE, - No. 16299, sired by Sir Pieterje Joghshin Keyser, dropped her first calf November 13th, 1912, at two years seven months old. In this period she produced in 10½ months over 12,000 lbs. of milk under ordinary care and milked twice daily. She went dry for five weeks, and received no fitting before making her yearly record. Calving November 6th, 1913, at three years seven months old, she produced five weeks later in seven days 638.9 lbs. of milk, 22.49 lbs. of butter. Eight months after calving she made 302 lbs. milk and 17.02 lbs. of butter. It was during this period that she made another wonderful record of 30,710 lbs. of milk, 962.5 lbs. of butter. Being dried off on November 8th, she calved again on December 17th, 1914, producing in

seven days, several days later, 599.8 lbs. milk, 29.13 lbs. butter, and in the month of January 2,700 lbs. milk. She has now raised three beautiful heifer calves, of which her owner has a reason to be proud of.

Her dam, Baroness Oxford Belle, 14 years old, was tested the same year, accurate weights being taken and listed by the same men, made 21,633 lbs. of milk. Being two months late in freshening, she did not qualify under R. O. P. rules.



Baroness Madoline Has Proven Her Merit at the Pail.

Her records are given and her feeding described in the article adjoining, by her owner, Mr. William Stock, Tavistock, Ont.

As to the method of feeding, all that is necessary is common sense and a little judgment. Kindness is a good food and always takes well with all animals. Comfort and punctuality are needed to make a cow do her best. The above-mentioned, along with alfalfa hay, ensilage, roots, oat chop, bran, cotton seed meal, gluten meal and oil cake, as well as other concentrates one might mention, fed in proper quantities should make a good ration for a cow. One should have little difficulty in being successful with cows as to quantity to feed. It all depends on the condition of the cow. My aim is to have plenty of ensilage, hay, roots and oat chop of which I feed liberally. As to the rest of the feeds mentioned, it depends on which I can secure the cheapest; of that I feed the most. Oil cake is a very good food and can be fed in larger quantities than cotton seed meal, but the price often makes me go to the cotton seed, which I have been feeding for several years with good results.

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Vol. XXXIV

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# FARM AND DAIRY



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

## & RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada.

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

Vol. XXXIV

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 11, 1915

No. 10

## Business Methods in Farm Management

### A Talk with W. J. Beatty, Business Farmer

THAT the use of brains pays in any business including farming is being demonstrated by Mr. W. J. Beatty, a young farmer of Guelph, whose farm was recently visited by an editor of Farm and Dairy. Mr. Beatty, a few years ago bought the old McCrae homestead, one of the best known farms in the province, located about a mile from the city of Guelph. It contains only 70 acres but from off this land Mr. Beatty is producing as much as is grown on many larger farms. Last year he raised 20 acres of corn, 15 acres of alfalfa, 6 acres of roots, and seven acres of millet. Mr. Beatty grew millet because he found that he could get a larger yield per acre from it than from anything else he grows. He obtains night soil from Guelph, which enables him to grow rich crops. On his farm he carries 35 head of dairy Shorthorn cattle besides four horses. He raises all his own calves. Mr. Beatty's success with his dairy Shorthorn cattle in the dairy tests at Guelph and Ottawa have won him a name that is rapidly becoming known throughout the province.

#### Selling to Advantage

At one time Mr. Beatty used to send his cream to the creamery. He figured out that he was being paid about 85c a gallon for cream testing about 30 per cent. This he saw was practically the same price that farmers eight and 10 miles away from the city were obtaining for their cream. It convinced him that he should be able to sell his cream elsewhere to better advantage. He thought the matter over and one day called on one of the leading grocers in Guelph who was not handling any cream. He asked this grocer what percentage he was getting from the dealers on the other lines of goods he handled. He found that this was a reasonable proportion, and asked the grocer if he would be willing to handle high-grade cream for his customers on the same basis. The grocer replied that he would and a deal was made between them. The grocer advertised that he had a high grade cream for sale, and Mr. Beatty assisted him by sending post cards to a number of prominent people telling them where they would be able to purchase some of his cream. Within two months the grocer was selling 100 bottles of cream a day and Mr. Beatty was receiving \$1.50 a gallon, for 2 1/2 to 30 per cent.

"I realized from the start," said Mr. Beatty to

our editor, "that if I was to get and hold a good market I must supply a good article. I knew that where there was a market for sweet cream it was foolish for me to send my cream to the creamery. I was satisfied that there was a good demand in Guelph for high-grade sweet cream, and my experience has shown that I was right. Last summer there was a demand for more cream than I could supply. Our arrangement has proved a good stroke of business for the grocer also, as some of his regular customers told some of their neighbors who were not dealing with him about the cream they were obtaining from him, and in this way he was able to obtain new customers for his other lines of goods beside cream. He delivered the cream while delivering his other supplies."

"My place, which is known as 'Janefield Farm,' became well known to the people of Guelph and elsewhere when it was owned by Mr. McCrae. I have kept the old name and I advertised it on my cream bottles. It has proved a splendid advertisement. Living so near the city I am able to take my cream in fresh every morning. The grocer puts it in an ice box as soon as he receives it, and thus there is no chance of its ever becoming sour."

Although the barn was well arranged when Mr. Beatty purchased the farm, he has made a number of improvements to it. He is a great believer in plenty of light and ventilation. "Where there is light and ventilation," said Mr. Beatty, "you



A Wide Stable Well Lighted.

The stables of W. J. Beatty, Wellington Co., Ont., occupy the entire basement of a very wide barn. Notice the number of windows along the end. The window seen on the near side is continuous for the whole length of the barn, exclusive of door room.

Although the barn was well lighted before he bought it, Mr. Beatty has put in about 30 extra windows at a cost of about \$100, and he considers it to be a good investment. He has also installed cement floors throughout, litter and feed carriers, and has two good silos.

"Where cement floors are used," said Mr. Beatty, "I advocate the use of planks on them where the cattle stand. There is then less danger of the cows' udders becoming caked, especially shortly after they have freshened. I use straw for bedding purposes and procure all I can get. I buy my grain and aim to have plenty of roughage."

Mr. Beatty is a good judge of a milking Shorthorn. He considers that a breeder who is raising milking Shorthorns makes a mistake when he strives to obtain large records from his cows as in doing so he is apt to go to extremes and neglect the best qualities of his animals. He prefers to have a cow that while giving a large mess of milk also maintains her beef type. A number of the animals in his herd are extremely fine specimens of the milking Shorthorn, and show that Mr. Beatty is meeting with a marked degree of success in the line of breeding. It is following.



The Home at "Janefield," One of the Historic Farms of Old Ontario.

In this big cast-stone house generations of good stockmen have lived. W. J. Beatty, a fancier of dual purpose Shorthorns, is the present owner of "Janefield Farm." His predecessor was Col. McCrae. Mr. Beatty runs his farm on modern business principles, and is made amply evident in the article adjoining—Photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

will seldom find a sick animal, but where cows are crowded together in dark stables sickness is apt to make its appearance.

I have no confidence in a back-to-the-land movement when it applies to people without rural experience.—Dr. G. C. Creelman, O.A.C., Guelph.

## Some Corn Crop Certainties

THE future of the corn crop of 1915, whether for grain or ensilage, is wrapped up in the seed kernels we will put in the ground. If we plant seed of low vitality, we will have a sickly crop. If we plant seed of small germinating power we will have a patchy crop. Either one alone is handicap enough. Usually, however, if seed is deficient in one respect, it is also deficient in the other. Comparatively few of us know at planting time whether our seed is good or not. The first growth tells us the story, and if we have made a miss, there is little chance of re-seeding, as corn seeds all of the time it can get to mature sufficiently to make good feed. What a boon it would be if we could know definitely before we plant just what quality of seed we are planting!

We can. There is no excuse nowadays for sowing inferior seed. We can tell with absolute surety and at little cost just how many seeds we may expect to germinate. The expense of testing need not exceed 10 cents an acre.

### Buy Seed Corn on the Ear

The first rule toward obtaining this delightful security is to buy seed corn on the ear only. Seed corn growers invariably select the best ears for the ear trade and shell the poorer ears for the shelled seed trade. One dollar saved at seeding time by buying shelled corn may result in the loss of \$30 at harvest.

The ideal ear is one that will not twist in the hand, is regular in shape, with deep, strong kernels well covered over butt and tip.

The appearance is not the crucial test, however.

The system that we have followed for years in testing our seed corn is to take an ordinary nurseryman's seed flat about one inch deep, fill it with moist earth, and then drive in tacks every two inches along the edges.

Ordinary white (the is then strung across each way and the surface of the flat laid out in little two inch squares. Six kernels are then taken from each ear and planted in a square by themselves, the number of the square corresponding with the number pasted on the seed ear. The flat is then stored behind the kitchen stove, or any moderately warm place would do kept moist, and in a few days test is completed.

The number of seeds

that have sprouted in each flat shows the germinating power of that particular ear. If none of the six seeds have sprouted, you can almost take it for granted that the ear they represent is of about as much use for seeding as so many cinders from the furnace siftings. We discard everything that does not show four of the seeds germinated. We then dig up the tiny plants, and if they have shown a good strong root, we know that that particular ear has seed of strong vitality, as well as good germination. These are the choice seed ears.

### Chop Off Butt and Tip

Our experience has shown us that the strongest seeds are the ones on the centre of the ear, and

the weaklings at either end. Accordingly we chop off an inch, or two of both butt and tip and feed to the stock, using only the strong vital seeds in the centre for planting.

Here is an instance that was related to us by an Oxford county farmer showing the importance of testing. Seed was scarce in his locality one spring, and he had to use some of his cribbed corn saved from the previous year. He tested the ears and found that some of them had been frozen and were absolutely dead. Others showed a good germination. By persisting in his testing work he was able to select a sufficient quantity of good seed corn for his own use.

His neighbors, too, were short of seed, and they came to get corn from him. He warned them that his corn needed testing before being used for seed, but his warnings were disregarded. The seed looked perfectly strong and healthy. He had a perfect stand on his own fields. The neighbors who used his seed corn had fields that were poor and patchy in appearance. Just one instance of the value of testing seed before we sow it. Why not be certain of a full stand?  
—F. E. E.

### About Oats

F. C. McCrene, B.S.A.,  
Peterboro, Ont., Ont.

IF we take a heavy weighing out per bushel the chances are that it is a thick-bulled oat and a light yielder. The varieties that win at seed shows because of their weight and fine plump appearance are seldom the ones that win out in point of yield. The same applies in field crop competitions.

In selecting seed oats, some of the points investigated at the Ontario Agricultural College are worthy of consideration.

Lots of seed were taken and the small shrunken seeds, small plump seeds and large plump seeds separated by hand. These were sowed in separate plots, and by far the largest yield was obtained from the large plump seeds. The next largest was from the small plump, and a decidedly smaller yield from the small shrunken seeds.

From this it is evident that the large plump seeds are the ones to seed and the small shrunken oats the ones to feed. It is not practicable on the average farm to separate the seed grain by hand as was done in the case at Guelph. Fanning mill selection, however, is practicable, and should be practised on every farm. A good fanning mill selection will give plump seed.



A Result of General Farming and Fruit Growing Combined.

Ten acres of the 50-acre farm of Mr. Neil McMillan, Halton Co., Ont., is in apple orchard. The orchard has as good as doubled the size of the farm in giving employment to labor and in increasing the income.

### Not Too Late to Increase Yields

WHEN wheat sells at \$1.50 a bushel, every bushel counts. Your wheat is planted. You can't increase your acreage now, but you can increase your yields. Adding six to 10 bushels per acre to your yields this season will certainly make the crop the most profitable in years. One dollar twenty-five cents wheat, or even dollar wheat, justifies spending a little more money than usual on this crop for this is a time when it will pay big.

When the war was declared, thousands of farmers changed plans and increased their wheat acreage. In the rush to put in the crop, many fields were insufficiently prepared and planted late, and thousands of acres did not receive sufficient amounts of plant food to produce even an average yield. Many fields will come through the winter weak and thin. Others will look strong and vigorous. No matter how good the prospect, you want a better one; you want more bushels per acre than you ever raised on your farm. Immediate action on your part as outlined in the following will help make more bushels per acre and put more money in your pocket.

### The Crop Must Have Moisture

Plants must have heat, air, moisture, and available plant food in abundance in order to live and to make the most satisfactory growth. Every pound of wheat requires 80 gallons of water. When the warm sun of spring beats down on hardened wheat fields, hundreds of barrels of water are lost through evaporation. As long as the top soil is hard, the water connection between it and the water supply below is complete, and the water goes off into the air. To stop this action, and to allow air to enter the soil spaces, you must act quickly if you want to save a field of sick wheat, or if you want to get even better yields from a good prospect.

Roll the wheat flat as soon as it will bear a team upon it. Follow this rolling immediately with a light harrowing. Better use a "weeder," if you have one. If you have a harrow with adjustable teeth, throw the teeth back at an angle of 45 degrees and harrow the field, going back and forth, parallel with the wheat rows. This harrowing will not injure the wheat roots, but will break up the crust and make a surface mulch. This surface mulch will prevent much evaporation and save thousands of barrels of water. If you do not happen to have a roller, or if you do not think it wise to roll the wheat, harrow just the same. It pays.

The tiny wheat plant must have special nourishment. It must have a liberal supply of readily available plant food of the right kind to main-

(Concluded on page 8)



Their Start in a New Land.

This illustration depicts the method adopted by Scotch immigrant, F. G. Murdoch, in getting a start on his 50-acre farm, near Guelph, Ont. A new house has been built. The old farmhouse is now the stable. To the right of the home-made stove is a straw-covered roof house.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

## Produ

### Why Ne

WE are s

of our concentrated fertilizer of Experimental Ottawa Winter Grains in East. It concentrates in intensive stock production the production of a complete high-grade coarse grain.

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"It appears to grow 'not on necessary to keep the small amount of fact that too m are left down keeping them to become no longer. There is too great a portion of the land this way.

"Farmers tend to get meadow ground grain. Prepared land will crop of grain. Fully necessary preparation for the which as an av small in Ontario reason. We sh 20 or 25 bushels the acre, but bushels.

### After Ho

"Crop production received great attention at the Experimental Farm. We find that the best method for grain is to handle the crop in the grain. It is a manure to apply for the grain. The manure should be the preceding which will leave enough for the grain, providing otherwise proper.

"To secure crops of grain, it is to follow a crop hit or miss way the best returns in other crops. Experimental Farm tried out many conditions, and we find that, in years of three, when the be When a Three

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# Production of Coarse Grains in Ontario

## Why Not Substitute them for the More Expensive Concentrates?

WE are spending too much money outside of our own country in buying expensive concentrated feeds," said J. H. Grisdale, Director of Experimental Farms, in his address at the Ottawa Winter Fair, on "The Production of Coarse Grains in Eastern Ontario." "Each year," continued Mr. Grisdale, "the demand for these concentrates is increasing with each addition to our live stock production. We should go in more for the production of concentrates without reducing the production of our coarse forage. We may accomplish this purpose to a large extent by growing coarse grains on the farms of Ontario.

"It is my object to speak of the methods to be observed to increase these coarse grains. It has become a habit with us in the East to think that the West is the only place where grain can be grown. That is wrong. We can grow grain just as well here. We can't be beaten in the growing of oats, or of wheat, or of any other grain we undertake to grow.

### Grow Our Concentrates

"It appears to me that the time has come for us to grow not only forage but the concentrates necessary to keep up our live stock. The reason for the small amount of grain grown here lies in the fact that too many meadows are left down indefinitely, keeping them down till they become no longer profitable. There is too great a proportion of the land kept down in this way.

"Farmers then find it hard to get meadows in shape to grow grain. No badly prepared land will give a good crop of grain. It is absolutely necessary to make preparation for the grain crop, which is an average crop is small in Ontario for that reason. We should get not 20 or 25 bushels of oats to the acre, but 40, 45 or 50 bushels.

### After Hoed Crop

"Crop production has received great attention at the Experimental Farm, and we find that the best preparation for grain is a good, well-handled hoed crop, preceding the grain. It is a waste of manure to apply it to land for the grain crop; the manure should be put on with the preceding hoed crop, which will leave the land rich enough for the succeeding grain, providing the land is otherwise properly prepared.

"To secure the largest crops of grain, it is necessary to follow a crop rotation. The hit or miss way will not give the best returns in grain or in other crops. At the Experimental Farms we have tried out many crop rotations, and we find that rotations of three, four or five years are the best to follow.

**When a Three Year Rotation**  
"The three year rotation is suitable for farmers with a

small amount of arable land and a large amount, comparatively, of pasture. It is then best to divide the arable land into three equal fields, with three crops following each other as oats or barley seeded down, clover and timothy, and a hoed crop or corn or root. The hoed crop is the only one to be manured.

"In preparing the land for the grain, after corn, it is best to turn up the roots of the corn stubble, discing in the fall and disc-harrowing and sowing the grain in the spring. The land should be in good tilth which is favorable for the seeding down with clover and timothy. This method, discing after harvesting the corn, has proved about the best for grain. A seeding down of 6 lbs. red clover, 6 lbs. alfalfa, 2 lbs. alsike and 6 lbs. timothy, will give the richest hay that will put herds and live stock in the finest condition.

"After the hay crop, the manure is applied during the winter or spring, with shallow plowing in the spring for corn, turning under the manure and working the corn well before sowing.

"In the four-year rotation the same cultural conditions are observed, the fourth year being a crop of timothy hay or pasture.

"The five years' rotation gives two crops of grain, one after hay or pasture when the meadow is broken up and the other after the hoed crop, and the rotation would run thus: Grain, corn or hoed crop, grain, clover hay, two crops expected, timothy hay or pasture.

"For preparing the meadow for grain, it should be plowed in August, top worked, rolled and disced to rot the sod, top worked and ribbed up in October, disc-harrow in spring and then sow grain. It is not advisable to sow grain on sod unless the sod is completely broken down, and always a grain crop after a hoed crop has been found a little better than the grain crop after sod. With the latter grain crop, seed down with 10 lbs. of red clover, which is allowed to grow to be turned under the following spring.

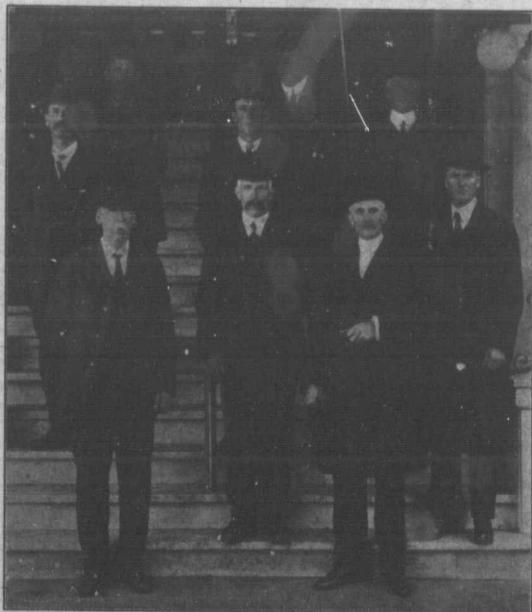
"In grain growing early seeding is the best; but still late seeding is always better than no seeding at all, and sometimes after unfavorable weather conditions produce wonderful results. Seeding as early as the farmer can get on his land is what should be aimed at.

### Cheap Production in East

"Grain in Eastern Ontario can be produced profitably and more cheaply perhaps than it can be produced in Western Canada. It has been estimated that in the West it costs 30 cents to produce a bushel of oats; in Ontario, 25 cents, and it has been done at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for 12 cents.

"It used to be the practice to grow more peas than it is at present. It is true that there is a disease common to peas, but this can be met with proper rotation and cultivation. Peas are not an exhaustive crop. They leave, by the nitrogen they put in the soil, the land about as rich as they found it, and in good condition for any other crop."

## Leaders in the Ontario Farmers' Movement



Officers of The United Farmers of Ontario.

During the recent convention in Toronto of The United Farmers of Ontario, and editor of Farm and Dairy succeeded in obtaining this illustration of members of the newly elected directorate. Those here shown are as follows: Lower four, from left to right: Secretary E. J. Morrison, Arthur; President R. H. Halbert, Melancthon; and Vice-Pres. B. O. Tucker, Harold, Ont.; W. H. Hunter, Farmer; Top five: P. Gardner, Barrie; T. H. Adams, Essex; E. A. Van Allen, Aultsville; Gordon Salisbury, Campbellford; R. H. Johnstone, Oshawa.

### Curing a Spavin

Mr. Raynor, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

I have been told that a spavin can't be cured; but I have cured several. My driver contracted a spavin when 12 years old. I got some pine tar and rubbed it well into the bluish. Notice that I didn't merely apply it. I gave the spot a good rubbing. After 24 hours the blister was working well. Then I applied a grease. I kept the horse quiet for a few weeks and he became perfectly sound.

The pine tar sometimes requires to be rubbed in two or even three times. It is not an infallible cure, but it will cure a great many cases if given a fair chance. And it is a simple remedy for a common and costly bluish.

Ensilage will freeze in the best silo if it is not taken out right. Our plan is to feed out in a spiral way, working from the outside and keeping the outside about two feet lower than the ensilage at the centre. We have found that with this method there will be very little freezing. Thawing ensilage in the stable is a slow job and we do not wish to risk freezing frozen ensilage. — Clarke Hamilton, Dundas Co., Ont.

## A CROP-SAVER AND MONEY-MAKER

That's what every SPRAMOTOR is to its owner. The outfit shown here is only one of many styles and sizes. It will do all kinds of spraying, whether trees, row crops, potatoes or weed killing.

The horse does all the work and you simply direct the spray. As you may be twice as fast as you could be with a pump sprayer, you can save a great deal of money. With this machine you can spray on hard trees and be properly sprayed. We are sole makers of the

Made in Canada **Spramotor** No Duty To Pay

It isn't a SPRAMOTOR unless we made it!

and have concentrated on spraying outfits only, for the past 20 years. We make SPRAMOTORS from \$8 up to \$350, to operate by hand, horse or gasoline power.

The SPRAMOTOR was Canadian Government Invention, patented at Grimsby, Ont., against all other makes. It wins every year in field and orchard all over Canada. It is a copy of our valuable treatise on Crop Diseases, fully illustrated and absolutely free. Tells how to spray, what to spray and when, correct facts, figures and photos.

Write us to-day and get your copy by return mail. If you will state briefly your spraying needs, we will send details of a SPRAMOTOR that will fit your requirements exactly.

**HEARD SPRAMOTOR CO.**  
2828 Ring St., LONDON, CANADA

## HARDY ALFALFA SEED

Grimm Alfalfa Seed grown in Alberta. The hardest known Alfalfa. Practically no danger of winter killing with this seed. Write for our book on Alfalfa and prices and sample.

**SOUTHERN ALBERTA LAND CO., LTD., SUFFIELD, ALBERTA**  
W. A. MCGREGOR, Superintendent of Farms

## Full Milk Cans with Pratts Animal Regulator

**Pratts**

Preparations for Horses, Cows, Hogs and Sheep

Pratts Healing Ointment for Man or Horse, 50c-60c.

Pratts Worm Powder, 50c.

Pratts Veterinary Colic Remedy, 50c-1.00.

Pratts Linctus, 50c-60c, \$1.00.

Pratts Diets and Pratts Diets and Pratts Diets, 50c.

Cows give more and richer milk while the percentage of butter fat is increased. The reason is that Pratts Animal Regulator, being composed entirely of pure medicinal roots, herbs and bark, acts on the system so as to cause perfect digestion. Perfect digestion, of course, means that all food eaten goes to build up health and strength, instead of being partially wasted by imperfect assimilation.

25-lb. pail, \$1.50; also in packages of 5 lbs. at 50c. and 1 lb. 20c.

**Pratts Dip and Disinfectant** is a coal tar preparation which is non-poisonous and mixes with hard or soft water. For Ticks, Mites, Ringworm, Cuts, Lice and Fleas, \$1.50 a gal. 50c. a 1/2 gal., 50c. a quart.

**Pratts Healing Ointment** for sores, cuts, scratches, burns, scalds, heals naturally, and leaves no sores. Excellent for human use, too. At your dealer's, 50c. and 50c. a box.

"**Pratts** Money Back If Not Satisfied"

**"FRATT FOOD CO."**

of Canada, Limited

Dept. 6 TORONTO

Write your name and address on the margin of this ad., tear out and mail with 5c. stamp or silver coin for order, postage, wrapping, and return a copy of "Pratts Animal Regulator" for Horses and Sheep, 175 pages, or "Pratts Veterinary Colic Remedy" for Horses, 118 pages. Both books for 50 cents.

8-10



### Catholic Children Who Need Good Homes

Mr. Amos Tovell, Superintendent of the Children's Aid Society, Guelph, Ont., would like to find good homes for this family of Catholic children. These children can be placed only in Catholic homes, so Protestants should not apply for them. Mr. Tovell desires, also, to place them on farms west of Peterboro. From left to right they are: John, aged 17; Joseph, aged 6; Kathleen, aged 12; Daniel, aged 1; Leo, aged 4; Mary, aged 4 and Peter, aged 6. To save time applications should be made direct to Mr. Tovell.

### When Buying Clover Seed

Don't buy clover seed that does not bear a label giving the purity and germination tests and information as to the weed seeds in it.

Don't buy clover seed of poor appearance, no matter what the source, until a sample has been sent to the experiment station for examination.

Don't buy the low-priced clover seeds. There is always a reason for the low price. Either the seed is low in vitality or contains foul seeds.

Don't use clover seed screenings for any purpose. They are almost certain to contain noxious weed seeds which may easily be scattered to cultivated fields.

Don't wait too long to buy your clover seed this year. The European supply is cut off and the prices are steadily advancing.

Don't forget that color is an indication of quality in clover seed. A high percentage of dark purple seeds in red clover, very dark green seeds in alsike, and orange seeds in white clover seed is an indication of high viability. Such seed should give excellent stands: A faded color indicates old seed or exposure to the weather.

Don't sow clover seed on acid soils or on a poorly prepared seed bed, and expect good results. Test the soil, and if acid apply lime in some form.

—A. L. S.

### The Seed Law

With the opening of the 1915 seed trade, seedsmen, farmers and gardeners may wish to review the conditions under which sales may be made. The Seed Control Act provides that timothy, alsike, red clover and alfalfa seed must not be put on sale for the purpose of seeding without being plainly marked with the grade, namely: Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Farmers may sell seed below No. 3 in quality only to dealers to be cleaned and brought up to grade. All other grass, clover and forage plant seeds and those of cereals and flax must be marked in a plain and indelible manner with the common name or names of any noxious weed seeds present.

Seed of cereals, flax, grasses, for-

age plants, field roots and garden vegetables must have a germination of two thirds of the percentage standard of vitality for good seed of the kind or be marked with the percentage that is capable of germinating. "Papered seeds" must be marked with the year in which the packet was filled.

Representative samples of seeds for purity and germination tests may be sent to the Seed Branch, Ottawa. Two ounces of grass seed, white or alsike clover, four ounces of red clover, alfalfa or seed of like size, and one pound of cereals are desired. Samples under 8 ozs. may be sent without postage and are tested free of charge up to 25 in number for each person or firm.

### Weed Seeds in Soils.

Seed Branch, Ottawa

The presence of weed seeds in soils under different systems of culture and cropping should be suggestive to farmers. An investigation being conducted by the Seed Branch, Ottawa, shows a soil field which had been in hay or pasture for six years to contain 19,188 weed seeds in a surface square yard one inch deep, 8,912 in the same volume of soil at a depth from two to three inches and 4,902 at a depth five to seven inches.—Another field which had been under a good system of cultivation and rotation contained 4,364 weed seeds in the surface soil and 3,020 in each of the other depths.

The concentration of seeds in the surface layer of the soil field may be explained by weeds being allowed to reproduce themselves from year to year. Information as to the percentage vitality of seed seeds at the different depths is not yet complete, but a large number of the surface seeds in the case of the soil field are vital. This investigation indicates the importance of short rotations, good cultivation and prevention of weeds going to seed. Other important methods of weed control are summer plowing of sod lands, followed by frequent autumn cultivation to destroy growing weeds, thorough cultivation during the growing season of hoed crops and after-harvest cultivation of cereal crops which have not been seeded down.

### Mating

Jos. A. Armstrong

My first farm was 1400 one acre containing. Each cow 1000 pounds. tion, and action identical as two thousand I had seen.

I worked there one season. On lazy, the other 7-8 result was harder than my work. I sold them then tried several a satisfactory result. The result was look as well as the great success they were excellent.

In mating horse appearance is of this is particularly of roadsters or case of lighter are more apt to selecting a team I would put wished to retain

### Preparing for

By J. J. feed can gradually perhaps to a hard material above acquired what hay-belly, the horse be shortened an compensated for by care above the winter particularly in all horse for attach the greater and oats, and in for spring work ourselves to themselves is proper to add ration, after work and when the show a little work account.

When work horses must be able caution, be exercised judiciously we had them during the winter a little "softness" to overcome by degrees up to labor capacity. One more work horse more work losses from azoturia during prove that it is not we cannot here detail, it should that it is most horses, on a horse, or a horse which are sudden ill, without explanation of the rule should be kept in the days, and on the grain ration reduced to one-third of the animals must opportunity for exercise.

### Rural

When Myron error of Ohio, another chief executive that he realized was the most important any state. It is that Mr. Herrick's nisant of the some better system

Mating the Teams

Jas. A. Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

My first farm team was not a satisfactory one. The trouble was in the mating. Each horse weighed about 1,400 pounds. In color, conformation, and action they were as nearly identical as two horses could be. I thought I had a splendidly matched team.

I worked these two horses together one season. One was inclined to be lazy, the other was full of energy. The result was that the work was harder than might be on both of them. The sluggish horse tried the temper of his more active mate, and there was not that pull-together spirit in the team that is necessary to the best work. I sold the sluggish horse and then tried several horses before I got a satisfactory mate to the one left. The result was a team that did not look as well as the first two, but in the great essential, temperament, they were excellently matched.

In mating horses for sale, outward appearance is of the most importance. This is particularly so in the case of roadsters or light horses. In the case of lighter horses temperaments are more apt to correspond. In selecting a team for my own work, however, I put temperament first. In selecting a team for my neighbor also I would put temperament first if I wished to retain him for my friend.

Preparing for Spring Work

By L. Van Es

When spring work approaches, the feed can gradually be increased, not perhaps to a hard working ration, but materially above the winter ration. In horses which during the winter have acquired what are commonly called hay-belly, the roughage ration must be shortened and the shortage compensated for by a corresponding increase above the normal increase of the winter ration.

In all horse feeding, we still must attach the greatest importance to hay and oats, and in preparing the horse for spring work, we should confine ourselves to these articles of diet. It is proper to add a little corn to the ration, after work is well under way and when the horses commence to show a little wear and tear on this account.

When work actually begins, the horses must be used with considerable caution, because no matter how judiciously we have fed and managed them during the winter, the lack of muscular strain will have produced a little "softness," which can only be overcome by bringing the animals by degrees up to their accustomed labor capacity.

One more word of caution, and the many losses from a disease known as astoria during the spring season, prove that it is not superfluous. While we cannot here discuss this disease in detail, it should be remembered that it is most apt to occur in work horses, on a high working ration, which are suddenly permitted to be idle, without exercise and under continuation of the heavy ration. The rule should be that when such horses are kept in the stable (Sundays, holidays, and on account of rain) that the grain ration be immediately reduced to one-third or one-half, while the animals must be given some opportunity for exercise.

Rural Credits

When Myron T. Herick was Governor of Ohio, he differed from many other chief executives of the state in that he realized fully that agriculture was the most important industry of any state. It may have been then that Mr. Herick became fully cognizant of the great importance of some better system of rural credit on

the American continent. A few years later he was appointed United States Ambassador to France. In Europe he had a splendid opportunity to study European systems of finance, and he took advantage of them to the limit. His observations and conclusions are now compiled in book form and published by D. Appleton & Company.

The purpose of the book is to throw light on the subject of rural credits and to bring before the American people the customs and laws in operation in other countries so as to prepare the way for more enlightened plans for improving land and agricultural credit facilities in America. "Rural Credits" will be a valuable addition to the library of all who wish for some light on this important phase of the rural problem. Farm and Dairy has made arrangements whereby we can supply this excellent edition to Our Folks for \$2, postage paid.

To frighten or excite a cow may result in a decrease in both the quantity and the quality of the milk flow. Kindness always pays dividends in the dairy herd.

There are two things that every dairy cow has—good feeding capacity and good udder capacity. Without these the longest pedigree is worthless.

You've got to breed the man as well as the cow.—Andrew Broder, Dundas Co., Ont.



ESSEX FARM SEED CORN

THE SEED CORN WITH VITALITY is the kind you have always wanted and is the kind you will eventually buy. LET THE POOR CROP OF YOUR NEIGHBOR and your own in the past be a guide for buying your seed corn for your 1915 crop.

DON'T TAKE A CHANCE and buy from a man who does not know the history of his own seed or who is careless about his reputation. WALKER SONS have never sold one bushel of low testing, weak germinating seed corn. DOES THAT MEAN ANYTHING TO YOU?

NEXT FALL WHEN IT IS TOO LATE and your sets is only half full of poor maize, you will remember this advertisement and we will get your order for 1916.

WE WANT YOU and YOU WANT US FOR 1915 for one or more of the following varieties. The first four are Dent varieties and are the only Dent varieties that have been given a class 'A' by the Ontario Corn Growers Association.

- 1—WILKINSON No. 7—White Dent.
- 2—WHITE CAP—Yellow Dent.
- 3—BARELY—Yellow Dent.
- 4—GOLDEN GLOW—White Dent.
- 5—LONGFELLOW—Flint.

SHIPPED ON THE CORN IN BOXES 75 lbs. net. Price \$3.00 per bushel F.O.B. Walkerville, Ont. Money order together with shipping instructions must accompany order.

Note in this issue our winnings at the Corn Show—Southwicks' Prize, 1st on W.C. Yellow Dent, 1st on Bantley, 1st on Golden Glow and other Awards. This is the class of corn we grow.

WALKER SONS WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Run on Coal Oil—6c for 10 Hours

Ellis Engines develop more power on cheap lamp oil than other engines do on high-grade gasoline. Will also operate successfully on distillate, kerosene, alcohol or paraffin. Strongest, simplest, most powerful engines made; only three working parts. No cranking, no excessive weight, no carbureting, no vibration, easy to operate.

Horizontal Engine Vertical Engine

Have patent throttle, giving three speeds in one; four feed oil; automobile type ignition; latest governor adjustment in this running and other exclusive features. Write for literature and prices. Free catalog and price list. No cost. No obligation. Shipments made from Windsor, Ont. Ellis Engine Co., 207 1/2, Stone Bldg., Street, Mass.

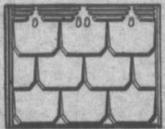
"METALLIC" Building Materials

"British through and through"

OUR plan of low prices direct to farmers, freight prepaid, and selling only honest British-made goods of splendid value is the "Metallic" way of building up home industries, and we look for the support of every loyal farmer in Canada. The 30 year old "Metallic" reputation for integrity and absolute satisfaction, is your protection in dealing with us.

The Famous "Eastlake" Shingle

This is the first and biggest success in the Metal Shingle business in Canada. No other Metal Shingle has ever compared with the "Eastlake" in wearing qualities. Others may be all right,—but the "Eastlake" has proven absolutely satisfactory. "Eastlake" roofs laid 30 years ago are in splendid shape today. We have a Book of Proof's showing the superiority in its durability, ease of laying, weather tightness, superior waterproofing, etc.—Write for and remember, this "Eastlake" Shingle is being sold at low prices direct-from-factory to you.



See illustrated price lists and let us help you with your building plans. We will send you our nearest railway station.

No Keystone or other foreign-made shingles used—everything British. So is our famous low priced "Emboss" Corrugated Iron.

"Metallic" Ceilings

Are practically everlasting. They make the handsomest possible trim for home, school, church—in fact, any building. The patterns are pleasing, exclusive and up-to-date, all clean and sharply embossed. These plates can be laid over almost any surface by any handy man.

They can be painted or washed, are always sanitary and make any building safer from fire. Book and illustrated patterns are also supplied for outside work. It's a figure any lawyer or law clerk and plasterer—it's costly and out of date. Use "Metallic" Plates—the prices are a way down and we make terms to suit the buyer.



The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

Manufacturers Toronto and Winnipeg

"What We Have We'll Hold"

—the name of a book that shows how buildings may be made permanent. Thousands of Farmers have read it. We are still ready to supply copies to those genuinely interested. Write today.

## BETTER BUILDINGS

The Metal Single & Siding Co.  
Limited Preston



## Prices Advance March 20th

Owing to the fact that the Government has placed a duty of 7½ per cent on wire coming into Canada we are compelled to advance our prices on wire fence on the above-mentioned date.

Although the new tariff took effect Feb. 12, we are following our regular custom of notifying you before we advance our prices, thus giving you the opportunity of buying at the lower price. As you do no doubt aware, we are the only one who do this.

Up to March 20th we will accept orders at the prices listed below. After that date add 2c. per rod to the styles weighing 11 lbs. or over and 1c. per rod to all lighter styles. These prices are all freight prepaid to your station.

### GUARANTEE

We guarantee our fence to be made from the best galvanized hard steel wire, both stay, line wire and knot; and to be as perfectly woven as any fence on the market, and of full Government gauge No. 9 wire.

### MADE IN CANADA

Stock Fences all Full No. 9 Wire

No. Line	Height Inches	Spays per rod	Spacing of Horizontals	PRICE	PRICE
				Less than Carload New Ont. Ontario	Use One Carload in Old Provinces
5	40	9	10, 10, 10, 10, 10	10	21
6	40	9	7, 7, 8, 9, 9	22	22
7	40	9	5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½	24	27
8	40	9	5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11	24	27
9	40	12	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8	28	32
9	48	12	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	31	34
9	48	9	3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 9, 9	31	34
9	48	9	3, 6, 6, 8, 6, 6, 6, 9	31	34
9	48	12	3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 9, 9	33	37
9	52	9	4, 4, 5, 5½, 7, 8½, 9, 9	32	34
10	50	12	3, 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 6, 6, 7	35	39
11	52	12	3, 3, 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 6, 6, 7	39	43

### Poultry Fences, No. 9 and 12 Wire

15	50	24	1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7	39	42
18	58	24	1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2, 2, 2½, 3, 3, 3½, 4, 4, 4½, 5, 5, 5, 6	41	44

### Barb Wire Prices Advance 15c Per Spool

2 point, per 50 rod spool	\$2.25
4 point, per 50 rod spool	\$3.25

# The Sarnia Fence Co.

SARNIA, ONT. LIMITED

### Huntingdon Dairymen Meet

The annual convention of the Huntingdon Dairymen's Association was held at Howick, Que., on Feb. 20th. The proceedings were largely of an educational character. A strong plea for the teaching of nature study was made by R. E. Rank, B.S.S., the Macdonald College demonstrator in the district. Mr. G. E. Emberley, also of Macdonald College, strongly advocated more extensive under-draining operations, claiming that the increased crop of the first two of these years would pay the cost of the work. With a ditching machine he estimated the cost of under-draining at \$10 an acre, while with hand ditching the cost rose to \$30 an acre. The various phases of market milk production were taken up by W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, he defining a successful producer as the one who "meets the conditions imposed by the city health authorities, producing a clean, uniform milk and makes a profit thereon." Prof. Barton, of Macdonald College, characterizing the most attractive feature of farming, "made a strong plea for the conservation of the live stock of the country at a time when market conditions discouraged feeding operations. One of the most popular speakers at the convention was Mr. Wm. Holding, who made a fine impression by his practical talks on farm management and farm poultry. Mr. Holding operates a dairy farm, a large fruit ranch and a poultry farm at Kingsbrook, N. Y.

### The Use of Fertilizer

"It is frequently good policy to apply less barnyard manure and in addition a few hundred pounds of commercial fertilizer," said Mr. Hammond, of Macdonald College, who advocated the purchase of potash in the form of sulphate or muric acid and phosphoric acid in the form of some neutral or acid phosphate, instead of the buying of ready mixed fertilizers. Nitrogen, the most costly fertilizer element to purchase, can be most cheaply secured by turning under clover or other leguminous crops. Wood ash, basic slag or lime, should be applied to all sour or acid soils.

The Board of Directors for the ensuing year were elected as follows: D. H. Brown, Beith; A. L. Orpeth, Valleyfield; Neil Sargant, Ormiston; R. H. Ness and Hector Gordon, Howick; D. A. McCormick, Brysonville; Geo. Tenant, St. Louis; John McDougall, Tatehurst; M. M. McNaughton, Huntingdon; Geo. Bustard, Jr., Havelock; and R. T. Brownlee, Hemmingford. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Robert Ness was elected Hon. President; D. H. Brown, President; R. R. Ness, Vice-President, and W. F. Stephens, Huntingdon, Secretary.

### Not Too Late to Increase Yields

(Continued from page 4)

It is in vigorous growth. Big crops demand enormous quantities of plant-food. The biggest help you can give your wheat crop is to apply 100 to 300 pounds per acre of an available fertilizer analyzing two per cent to four per cent ammonia, eight per cent to 10 per cent available phosphoric acid and two per cent to three per cent potash. This should be broadcasted or distributed on the wheat through the fertilizer attachment of the wheat drill, with the lime spreader, or other fertilizer distributor. If the wheat drill is used, leave the disks suspended so that they will not cut the wheat work it into the soil where the roots make best use of the plant-food. You can carry on these operations until the wheat is up four inches in height without injury to the crop. Fertilizer without injury. It has no weed seeds. If grass and clover seed is sown upon the wheat field in early spring, this

### He Is Known as "Doc."

Many of Our Folks will here recognize V. O. Andrews, of Bradford county known as "Doc," who for several years has canvassed for subscriptions to Farm and Dairy at fairs, conventions and all other places where farmers congregate.

Early cultivation will bury the seed sufficiently deep to insure good germination. The addition of available plant-food in the forms mentioned, will greatly increase the chances of a successful "catch of grass." By such treatment, weak wheat will be greatly benefited and materially assisted to produce a profitable yield of superior quality of grain. Top dressing pays.

### Cardinal Facts in Production

Everybody can do a little. Every man should do what he can. Every woman should do what she can.

Improved production means increased production.

Canada's future depends upon our actions of to-day.

In serving the Empire we are serving ourselves.

Markets are not created, won and held in a day.

Now is the time to prove ourselves the granary of the Empire.

We have the soil, we have the resources, we must have the energy to use them to the greatest advantage.

With more than half of productive Europe engaged in war, and large sections decimated, other countries, and especially those forming the British Empire, will have to make up huge deficiencies, both of foodstuffs and material.

Great Britain imported 51,780,915 bushels of wheat from Canada in 1913. She imported 80,018,879 bushels from the United States. She also imported 19,780,000 bushels from Russia and Central Europe.

Great Britain imported 24,148,833 bushels of barley in 1913 from Russia, Roumania, Turkey, Germany and Austria. From Canada she took 5,077,588 bushels, or less than a fourth.

Great Britain took 22,454,683 bushels of oats from Germany, Russia and Roumania in 1913, of which one-half was from her bitterest and most savage enemy of 13-day.

Great Britain imported 185,125,000 bushels of wheat from August 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914. Russia exported 103,267,000 bushels and Roumania 45,643,000 bushels in the same time. How far is Canada going to help to make up the deficiency?

Great Britain imported from August 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914, 54,307,000 bushels of oats. Russia exported 34,790,000 bushels, Germany 25,077,000 and Roumania 17,195,000 bushels. Who is going to make up this deficiency of twenty-seven million bushels?

### Ground

Bulletin No. Experiment Station

7 a test to do feeding values ground wheat

pigs. Data are as follows: Fed a pig for

Lot 1, soaked tankage one pair

Lot 3, soaked tankage one pair

Lot 4, soaked tankage one pair

Lot 5, soaked tankage one pair

Lot 6, soaked tankage one pair

Lot 7, soaked tankage one pair

Lot 8, soaked tankage one pair

Lot 9, soaked tankage one pair

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Lot 30, soaked tankage one pair

Lot 31, soaked tankage one pair

Lot 32, soaked tankage one pair

Lot 33, soaked tankage one pair

Lot 34, soaked tankage one pair

Lot 35, soaked tankage one pair

Lot 36, soaked tankage one pair

Lot 37, soaked tankage one pair

Lot 38, soaked tankage one pair

Lot 39, soaked tankage one pair





### The New Potato Book.

There are ways of choosing seed, cutting it, and preparing it for planting—ways of cultivating—ways of preparing the soil and fertilizing it—that add bushels to the total crop.

These points are gathered together in our new 48-page book, "Money in Potatoes." The third edition is just off the press.

Order your FREE copy to-day.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Limited, Galt, Ont.  
Send, without cost, to me, your 48-page Book, "Money in Potatoes."

100 THE GREAT NORTHERN



No. 25—100% O.K. Planter.  
No. 22—Automatic O.K. Planter.

## Who Will Grow Potatoes for Europe?

The big potato-growing countries are at war. Canada will sell potatoes to the world at big prices. Don't let the labor question scare you away from the crop that pays, even in times of peace, the biggest profits to the acre—Potatoes.

You can handle a big crop of potatoes. Other farmers are doing it with O. K. Potato Machines. From planting to harvest—every more is handled quickly by machines.

The crop goes in in quarter the time, and in straight regular rows. The O. K. Planter drops the seed on finely-worked soil. You get 100 per cent. stand and a field you can cultivate easily.

Bugs and blight are kept under easy control with an O. K. 4-row Horse Sprayer. Digging is done in one-half time and better with an O. K. Digger.

A big crop of potatoes will pay you the biggest per-acre profit you ever earned. Get our FREE booklet, "Money in Potatoes," and learn how to increase the yield and cut the cost of handling. The new edition is just out. Send for it.

**OK CANADIAN**  
**POTATO MACHINERY**  
CO. Limited GALT, ONT.

## "The Old Dairy Cow— Makes the Wheels Go Round"

The Dairy Season of 1915 Promises to be our Greatest Yet.

Canadian Dairy Products totalled over \$145,000,000 for 1914. Most of this great sum will be expended for better equipment for our farms.

You can supply a large part of this by having your selling message in our

**DAIRY MAGAZINE ANNUAL**  
OUT APRIL 8th

"OUR PEOPLE" are specialists in dairying. Dairy farms and farm homes demand the best you can produce—in machinery, fences, fertilizers, cream separators, etc.—everything for the up-to-date farm home.

It's your part of Canadian Prosperity to provide these. Our big DAIRY ANNUAL of April 8th will help you in selling them. Reserve your space NOW. Better early than late.

**Farm and Dairy - Peterboro, Ont.**

When writing to advertisers say you saw their advertisement in Farm and Dairy.



### Five Dear Little Boys That Need Homes.

The five little boys here shown—lost counting the baby, which does not need a home—are all hoping that some kind people, such as we know the readers of Farm and Dairy to be, will give them homes. The three boys standing, from left to right, are George, 5 years old; Carl E., 5 years; and Freddie H. The two little ones seated (not counting the baby, for which no one need apply) are John P. and Clarence, both 5 years old. And they, too, their big little fellows for their age, are George and Freddie are brothers. These children are all in the Children's Aid Society and are being cared for there, instead of being made to Farm and Dairy, and shelter at Guelph. Applications for them, instead of being made to Farm and Dairy, can be made direct to Mr. Amos Towell, the Superintendent, at Guelph. After this announcement we expect to soon hear from Mr. Towell that these five little boys are several fine healthy babies that need homes.



### Incubator Wisdom

"Poultry Jack," Wellington Co., Ont.

If incubators were only "sure hatchers," as the incubator advertisements read, what a load would be taken from the shoulders of the poultryman. But incubators are not sure hatchers. Even before the incubator comes into play at all, we must have the eggs with strong fertile germs.

One year I had set a "sure hatch" incubator with 100 eggs in it. It did not get a chick. The best incubator wouldn't have got a chick. There wasn't a fertile egg in the lot. Since then, I haven't made any starting errors with my incubators. I haven't made any of the 100 per cent. or better hatches we hear about, but I have got good results and feel that I have as much right to talk incubators as the majority of poultrymen.

One of the first cautions I would give to the prospective purchaser of an incubator is, get a machine that is big enough. It is easier to tend one big machine than two small ones. It is more economical on oil. The temperature is easier to adjust. Less space proportionately is required and when it comes to getting early pullers, one hatch from a 240-egg incubator is certainly more effective than two hatches from a 120-egg machine.

Here is another point that may mean much in your success with the incubator. Keep it in a room where the temperature is as even as possible. The most desirable place may vary on different farms. One of my friends has his incubator in the root cellar, and that is the best place for it on his farm.

Above all things keep the incubator clean. White diarrhoea, the great enemy of the incubator chick will cause trouble if it is not kept clean. White diarrhoea cannot reach the incubator chick unless the germs are somewhere handy, and in most cases

they are right in the machine. Before starting an old machine or even a new one, I would scrub it out thoroughly with kerosene, or some other good coal tar preparation. I keep both incubators and brooders as clean as I can make them and disinfect as thoroughly as I know how. So long as these precautions are lived up to rigidly, white diarrhoea will do a minimum of harm. But somehow or other it will always manage to get in to a limited extent.

I might go on, and give cautions and directions by the dozen, but it isn't necessary. Success in incubating chicks is paid for in taking pains. Each manufacturer has studied his own machine until he knows it implicitly for three whole weeks at a time and if the incubator does not give you a 100 per cent. hatch, it will give you results more satisfactory than old fiddly ever did, taking all things into consideration.

## MICA AXLE GREASE

Has been your horse's best friend for years. It makes pulling easy. The mica does it.

Dealers Everywhere

The  
**IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY**  
Limited

Made in Canada

J. A. Reil

Last summer new phase of it was the so old chicks, but I knew there and being chicks at 10 or 12 weeks. However, I people who more to get were already Therefore, some chicks of one month With this in incubator on ing it with three weeks chicks from chicks from chicks from eggs and com three weeks u. In all I pu cubator, and it. I realized all my chicks therefore I ha inserted in a

Dear—Mrs. I am sorry to hear that your last fall I had more than I could care for. I am very sorry.

You are right. Good farm poultry for you to know about eggs for hatching. Farm and Dairy will sell them. FARM AND DAIRY

pure-bred ones—cents each. I will send me \$5 for three envelopes and inquire advertisement.

I had some envelopes printed and inquires the as received. I also take a picture of chicks, and en letter I sent you me to sell my, the thing else. I am good—demand chicks, and-at for them than I The inquiries order kept on I had sold all I I did that there I for them or I w incubators inste

There are several one-month-day-old ones. I is a greater de to the fact that yet all chicks a also many peo chicks at this tally among the they have passed

I received 36 chicks, white chicks, including them, including feed, advertising each. However, I stock. Fancie extra good stock, good trouble getting 4 for them.

The 11th annual Canadian Seed will be held at C and 12th, 1915, to be held in the C. Metalife Street, sions in the Room of the Ho

**Selling Month-old Chicks**

J. A. Reid, Farm and Foreide

Last summer I decided to try a new phase of the poultry business. It was the selling of chicks, not day-old chicks, but one-month-old ones. I knew there was money to be made, and being made, selling day-old chicks at 10 or 15 cents each.

However, I knew there were many people who would be glad to pay more to get pure-bred chicks that were already past the danger period. Therefore, I determined to hatch some chicks, raise them to the age of one month, and then sell them. With this in view I started a 140-egg incubator on the 15th of March, filling it with 140 eggs. At the end of three weeks I took 110 nice lively chicks from the incubator. I immediately filled the incubator again with eggs and continued filling it every three weeks until the 15th of June.

In all I put 660 eggs into the incubator, and took 380 chicks out of it. I realized that I could not sell all my chicks locally to advantage, therefore I had a small advertisement inserted in a farm paper, offering

Norwood, Ont., Jan. 14.  
Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.  
Dear Sirs,—From my simple advertisement in your Farm and Dairy last fall I received for more orders than I could possibly fill. You may be assured I shall be with you again very shortly.  
Yours very truly,  
Nicholl Poultry Yards.

Good farmers demand pure-bred poultry for their flocks. Let them know about any purebred fowl or eggs for hatching you may have for sale. Farm and Dairy can help you sell them. Write us to-night.  
FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO

pure-bred one-month-old chicks at 35 cents each. The advertisement cost me \$5 for three insertions. I received inquiries every day through this advertisement.

I had some neat letterheads and envelopes printed, and answered all inquiries the same day they were received. I also had a photographer take a picture of a "bunch" of my chicks, and enclosed one in every letter I sent out. I think that helped me to sell my chicks more than anything else. I found that there was a good demand for four-week-old chicks, and at times had more orders for them than I could fill.

The inquiries and an occasional order kept on coming for weeks after I had sold all I had. I never imagined that there would be such a demand for them or I would have run several incubators instead of one.

There are several reasons for selling one-month-old chicks instead of day-old ones. In the first place, there is a greater demand for them, due to the fact that few poultrymen as yet sell chicks at this age. There are also many people who prefer to buy chicks at this age because the mortality among them is very small after they have passed this period.

I received 35 cents each for my chicks, while the total cost of raising them, including cost of eggs, feed, advertising, etc., was 16 cents each. However, mine were only utility stock. fanciers, or those having extra good stock, would have no trouble getting 50 cents each or more for them.

The 11th annual convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association will be held at Ottawa on March 11th and 12th, 1915. The day sessions will be held in the Carnegie Library Hall, Metcalfe Street, and the evening sessions in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons.

**EGGS, BUTTER LIVE POULTRY**

Bill your shipments to us by freight. Advise us by post and we will estimate to the cent promptly.

Egg Cases and Poultry Coops supplied free.  
**The Wm. DAVIES Co. Ltd.**  
Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

**DEULAN FARM WHITE WYANDOTTES**—America's greatest laying strain. Winners at the principal International Egg Laying Competitions. Illustrated catalogue free.—Molod Bros., Box D, Stony Creek, Ont.

**BABY CHICKS**

Order your baby chicks now from our splendid laying strain of **SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-HORNS**

**UTILITY POULTRY FARM**  
T. G. DELAMAR, Prop.  
STRATFORD ONT.

**Start Now to Raise Poultry**

THE supply of first grade poultry and eggs in Canada and Europe is far short of the demand. Get busy right now and benefit by obtaining the year's top market prices.

We will show you how to begin, help you after you start and will buy for the highest cash price all the poultry and eggs that you can produce.

In selecting your incubator make sure that you get the best that money can buy—it will prove cheapest in the end.

**Prairie State Incubators**

are guaranteed to be absolutely as represented or your money will be refunded upon return of incubator in good order. Incubators: write them for their results. Hundreds of others, beginners and experts, are having great success in hatching strong, healthy chicks that live.

Send for our Free Book "How to Hatch Chicks that Live"

It gives reasons why the Prairie State is best—shows the right kind of hovers—tells how to build your own brooders—the kind of feed to promote quick growth, and how to obtain the experiences of successful poultrymen. Write for it today.

**GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO. LIMITED**  
12 ST. VINCENT STREET, MONTREAL



Pen 23 Winners at B.C. Egg-Laying Contest.

**GUILD'S BRED-TO-LAY STOCK**

is winning out all over America. Average 307 to 320 eggs per hen in 305 days. Our 1912 Mating List is beautifully illustrated with photos of birds and buildings, also contains feeding formulae, etc. Send us your address on postcard and copy will be forwarded by return mail free.

Eggs: \$1.50 per 15; \$7.00 per 100; \$60.00 per 1000  
**L. R. GUILD, Box 16, ROCKWOOD, ONT.**

103 Eggs in 109 days.

**PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION**

"I would urge the farmers of Canada to do their share in preventing the people of Great Britain from suffering want or privation."

HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

**The Empire Needs Many Foods**

In the past Great Britain has imported immense quantities of these staple foods from Russia, France, Belgium, Germany and Austria-Hungary as shown by the following:—

**Average Imports Years 1910-1913**

Wheat.....	38,439,609 bush.
Oats.....	23,585,304 "
Barley.....	16,192,268 "
Corn.....	7,621,374 "
Peas.....	708,058 "
Beans.....	699,053 "
Potatoes.....	4,72,590 "
Onions.....	271,329 "
Meat.....	36,806,766 lbs.
Eggs.....	121,112,916 doz.
Butter and Cheese.....	\$1,765,233 lbs.

The above mentioned sources of supply of staple foods are now, in the main, cut off as a result of the war. Great Britain is looking to Canada to supply a large share of the shortage. Every individual farmer has a duty to perform.

Millions of bushels rather than millions of acres should be Canada's aim. That there is abundant reason to expect larger returns from the same area is conclusively shown when we compare the average production of the present time with the possible production. Note the following brief table which shows the average in 1914 and possible production per acre

**Average Possible**

Fall Wheat.....	20.43	62.
Spring Wheat.....	14.84	33.
Barley.....	15.16	39.
Oats.....	38.30	91.
Corn, Grain.....	70.	200.
Corn, Ensilage.....	12.	19.
Peas.....	15.33	37.
Beans.....	18.79	60.
Potatoes.....	119.40	450.
Turnips.....	431.91	1000.

By "possible" is meant the actual results which have been obtained by our Experimental Farms and by many farmers. These "possibles" have been obtained under intensive cultivation methods and conditions not altogether possible on the average farm, yet they suggest the great possibilities of increased production. By greater care in the selection of seed, more thorough cultivation, fertilization, better drainage, the average could be raised by at least one-third. That in itself would add at least \$150,000,000 to the annual income of Canada from the farm. It would be a great service to the Empire, and this is the year in which to do it.

For information and bulletins write to

**Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada**

**Increase Your Live Stock**

Breeding stock are to-day Canada's most valuable asset. The one outstanding feature of the world's farming is that there will soon be a great shortage of meat supplies. Save your breeding stock. Plan to increase your live stock. Europe and the United States, as well as Canada, will pay higher prices for beef, mutton, and bacon in the very near future. Do not sacrifice now. Remember that live stock is the only basis for prosperous agriculture. You are farming, not speculating.

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year.** Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada, Great Britain, add 50c for postage.  
**ADVERTISING RATES, 15 cents a line per \$1.00 an inch an insertion.** One page of 10 lines one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

**UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES**  
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**CIRCULATION STATEMENT**  
The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 15,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,750 to 15,800 copies. No subscriptions are accepted as less than the full subscription rate.

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

**OUR GUARANTEE**  
We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the result columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurred within three months of the date of this issue, and that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."  
Broken shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of their own paid-in-advance subscribers, to adjust trivial disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

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

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

## Order Seeds Early

THOSE of us who send our orders to the seedsmen early in the season always get the promptest and best service. As the planting season approaches, every seedsmen in the land will be flooded with orders, which can not be filled immediately. If certain lines of seeds run out there is no time to replace them, and the customer must take a substitute, or do without. It is not fair to the seedsmen to delay our orders until the last minute, and it is poor business so far as we ourselves are concerned.

This year there are special reasons why we should all order our seed as early as possible. A comparatively small proportion of the root and vegetable seed sown in Canada is grown in Canada. The main sources of supply are the European countries, with Germany in first place. These sources of supply having been cut off, higher prices may be expected, and it is just possible that in some lines, even at advanced quotations, supply may not be equal to demand. This spring it surely looks as if "the early bird" would get the best seed offering.

## The Cattle Market

CHOICE butcher's cattle sold on the Toronto cattle market last week for \$6.75 to \$7.25. One year ago the same class of animals sold at \$5 to \$8.15. A corresponding variation runs through quotations on all other classes of live stock.

Corn last week sold at 81 cents. A year ago it was quoted 60 to 73 1/2 cents. Oats are now 63 to 65 cents as compared with 39 to 37 cents the corresponding week last year. The same rule applies to all other feeding stuffs.

These figures explain many things. In part, at least, they explain why there were 600,000 fewer cattle in Canada at the end of 1914 than there were at the end of 1913. They fully explain the large proportion of unfinished cattle now arriving

on all our central markets. Grain is selling everywhere at record war time prices. Cattle quotations, on the other hand, have slumped, and cattle have ceased to be a profitable medium through which to market grain.

The same tendency is working in the dairy industry, and explains in some measure at least the lower prices being realized for pure bred dairy cattle. The drift from dairying to grain growing, however, will not be so noticeable as the drift away from cattle feeding. Dairying is more profitable, even in normal times, than beef making, and war quotations are more favorable to a continuance of the industry. True, the demand for city milk has been curtailed and butter quotations are hardly satisfactory, with here and there a condensory closed, but cheese is high and likely to continue so while the war lasts. There is a chance, too, that condensories will soon be opening up. The outlook of the dairyman is surely rosier than that of the feeder of fat cattle.

## A Deplorable Tendency

THIS drift to grain growing and grain marketing must be regarded as a backward step in Canadian agriculture. Everyone who gives thought to the future must regard present tendencies as deplorable. To many of us it appears as a case of selling future welfare for present gain. A couple of years of grain growing on many soils will deplete fertility to an extent that will take years of careful farming to restore. It is well to remember, too, that when the war clouds roll away, live stock will again assume a position of first-rate importance, but if breeding stocks are allowed to become depleted, the establishment of a new herd will be an expensive operation.

Is not the policy of extensive grain growing at the expense of the live stock end of the farming business, purely one of "chasing the present dollar"? The laws of nature are inexorable, and if we rob the soil now we must pay in full later on. Consideration of the future indicates the wisdom of conserving our soil through our live stock. Increased grain production which comes from better seed of improved varieties and from more thorough working of the seed bed is of more value to the country and to the farmer himself than the extra bushels which come from increased acreage.

## The Duty on Fertilizers

IN the rearrangement of a customs tariff, details are apt to be overlooked and justice done where none was intended. It is only on this ground that we can understand the increase of seven and one-half per cent. in the duty on commercial fertilizers. As Canada has no native supplies of many important fertilizers, and practically all must be imported, the increase in the tariff on fertilizers from ten to seventeen and one-half per cent. is a very decided tax on production, and will materially curtail their use. As the same time the experts in charge of the "Patriotism and Production" campaign are pointing to the use of these fertilizers as one method, and an important one, of increasing the production of our farms this year. Is it not inconsistent for one department of the Government to urge increased use of commercial fertilizers, while another department makes an already heavy tax on their import almost prohibitive.

The Canadian treatment of the fertilizer problem stands out in strong contrast with the practice of other countries. The enemy guards food as if it were ammunition. Fertilizers are preferred freight on German railroads, the government furnishing free tarpaulins to cover the material in open cars owing to the scarcity of closed cars. The other great colonies of the

British Empire have no duties on commercial fertilizers; indeed, Australia finances her farmers to the extent of five and one-half per cent. on its purchase. Even in the United States, once called the home of Protection, no duties are levied on fertilizer. The increase in the tariff on fertilizers may be one of the details overlooked by Minister of Finance White in arranging his budget. Is it yet too late to rectify what must seem to every farmer a mistaken policy?

## Hired Help Made Profitable

IT is not scarcity of farm labor so much as the high wages that must be paid to make labor more plentiful, that is leading so many farmers to go out of live stock, reduce their cultivated area and increase the acreage of grass and pasture. We farmers are at a disadvantage in competing for labor with the city employer whose position is made secure by tariff and other monopolies. We will be at the same disadvantage for many years to come. Can we not, however, on our own individual initiative do something to make labor more efficient and profitable and hence increase the wage which we can profitably pay our help? In this connection a sentence in a recent issue of Hoard's Dairyman hits the nail fairly on the head: "Most of us," says our contemporary, "have too many poor cows and too many poor methods to pay a man good wages for a reasonable number of hours work."

There is much homely and honest philosophy in this statement. Too many of us are producing crops in the most expensive way and feeding these crops with a minimum of returns to unprofitable cows. The adoption of systematic rotations and of modern implements will serve to decrease cost of production in the fields. A productive dairy herd in the stables will enable us to market our crops at something better than the highest market price and at the same time maintain the fertility of the soil. With efficiency at both ends of the business we will be able to offer wages that will attract a better class of labor and more labor to the farm.

## The Alberta Way

THE people of Alberta will in a few months vote on the question of provincial prohibition. Oh no, there is not going to be a provincial election with one party lined up alongside the "Wets" and the other with the "Drys." Alberta has a better way of solving its problems. In the Alberta way the people will go to the polls to vote on the one subject of prohibition. To drive the curse of the liquor traffic from their province they will not have to mark their ballot for or against the candidate of one political party. Their votes will be for booze or against booze, and the result will not affect the party standing. This vote will give a true representation of just what the people of Alberta think of prohibition, not what they think of prohibition plus a political party, as is the case in the other provinces of Canada.

The movement for a vote on prohibition started in Alberta some months ago. A petition, largely signed, was sent to the Legislature. As soon as it was received the Government had to prepare legislation to submit to the people whether it would or not. This is called the Initiative, the people themselves initiating the legislation they desire. A day has been set when the question will be submitted to a vote. This is called the Referendum. In the Initiative and Referendum combined we have a means whereby the people rule. They can start legislation and decide on questions at issue to suit themselves. This is true self-government. When are the other provinces going to fall in line?

Cooper

DURING the several seasons through which I have been conducting commercial fertilizer farm crops. The conducted in co-operation with the United Fruit and Cattle Co., Ltd. of London, Ontario, I have sent the average and are probably of what may be termed commercial fertilizers farm of Ontario, table, however, it that in some of the go to make up it there was a distinct of commercial other farms they fittable than the cate. The results the fact so often of commercial or not commercial used to advantage to experiment with farm.

Examining the tail we find that with oats gave a bushels an acre a bushel.

## Results of

Kind of Fertilizer used.

Nothing.....  
Five.....  
Murrie of Potash.....  
Superphosphate.....  
Complete.....  
Potato Fertilizer.....  
Royal Canadian.....  
Oow Manure.....

Murrie of potash an increase of 1.5 \$3.33.

## Good Results

Nitrate of soda an increase of 5.5 \$1.4 cts. a ton or \$1.75 per bushel. This result was due with sweet turnips equally satisfactory cured by using a ton in the case of turnips was 5.4 tons at a ton; with potatoes cost of 10.9 cts. a bushel.

An application of complete fertilizer applied in the fall 5.2 bushels at a bushel. A similar spring increased the cost of 11 cts. a bushel, a profitable result.

"Each experiment conducted these results on the average soil of Prof. C. A. Zavitz results tabulated found that some fertilizer on some farms results speak in favor of the use of fertilizer under the varying farm land of the province."

Fertilizer  
"We conducted plicated experiment Seven plots received super-phosphate fertilizer applications which were used in rotation. Lime at the acre was applied and a dressing of tons an acre, was

## Cooperative Tests With Commercial Fertilizers in Ontario

**D**URING the past eight years several scores of progressive farmers throughout Ontario have been conducting experiments with commercial fertilizers for ordinary farm crops. The results of this work, conducted in conjunction with the Experimental Union, are given in tabulated form on this page. They represent the average of all tests made, and are probably a fair representation of what may be secured from commercial fertilizers on the average farm of Ontario. In studying the table, however, it is well to remember that in some of the experiments that go to make up the general average, there was a distinct loss on the use of commercial fertilizers, while on other farms they were much more profitable than the average would indicate. The results serve to emphasize the fact so often reiterated that the only method of determining whether or not commercial fertilizers can be used to advantage is for each farmer to experiment with them on his own farm.

Examining the results in some detail we find that complete fertilizers with oats gave an increase of 9.8 bushels an acre at a cost of 42 cts. a bushel.

The nitrate of soda was applied when the barley was three inches high.

"The highest yield per acre was from a complete fertilizer of 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, 100 pounds muriate of potash, and 200 pounds super-phosphate; the second highest yield was from cow manure alone, 20 tons to the acre. The increase at smallest cost was by the use of muriate of potash applied at the rate of 100 pounds an acre, the largest application giving an increase of 7.4 bushels of barley at a cost of 33 cts. a bushel. In one case on a sandy loam in Algoma the increase of crop by the use of commercial fertilizers was 50 per cent.

"One hundred and sixty pounds nitrate of soda applied to mangels when they were three inches high increased the yield 5.3 tons an acre. The same quantity applied when the seed was sown, increased the yield 4.7 tons. It will be seen that the nitrate of soda, 100 pounds to the acre, has given very satisfactory results with this crop in all experiments that have been tried. It will be noted, too, that 400 pounds of common salt gave about the same increase as 100 pounds nitrate of soda with mangels."

### Results of Fertilizer Experiments Covering Eight Years

Kind of Fertilizer used.	Fertilizer per Acre.		Oats.		Winter Wheat.		Fodder Corn.		Manure.		Suds.		Potatoes.		Fertilizer applied.		
	Bract weight.	lime coat.	Approx. 5 lbs.	tons.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	
																	tons.
Nothing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nitrate of Soda.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muriate of Potash.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superphosphate.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Complete Fertilizer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potato Fertilizer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Canadian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cow Manure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Muriate of potash with corn gave an increase of 1.3 tons at a cost of \$3.33.

### Good Results With the Crops

Nitrate of soda with mangels gave an increase of 5.9 tons at a cost of 31.4 cts. a ton or 2.3 cts. a bushel. This result was decidedly satisfactory. With sweet turnips and potatoes equally satisfactory returns were secured by using complete fertilizer. In the case of turnips the increase was 5.4 tons at a cost of 78.5 cts. a ton; with potatoes, 39 bushels at a cost of 10.9 cts. a bushel.

An application of 213 pounds of complete fertilizer to winter wheat applied in the fall increased the yield 5.3 bushels at a cost of 32 cts. a bushel. A similar application in the spring increased the yield 8.2 bushels at a cost of 31 cts. a bushel, the latter a profitable result in almost any season.

"Each experimenter was asked to conduct these fertilizer experiments on the average soil of his farm," said Prof. C. A. Zavitz in discussing the results tabulated herewith. "We found that some fertilizers paid better on some farms than others. The results speak in a general way regarding the use of these fertilizers under the varying conditions of the farm land of the province.

### Fertilizer For Barley

"We conducted a somewhat complicated experiment with barley. Seven plots received commercial fertilizer applications. Nitrate of soda, super-phosphate and muriate of potash were used singly and in combination. Lime at the rate of 1,400 pounds an acre was applied to another plot, and a dressing of cow manure, 20 tons an acre, was given throughout.

### Good Work in New Ontario

The following report, from the Comtee Farmers' Club in Thunder Bay District, is illustrative of what can be accomplished through such organizations, even though they are small:

"We have held some seven or eight meetings with an average attendance of 10. We do not seem to be able to do very much, but what little we have done, has shown us the benefits of co-operation. For instance, we had no station on the C.N.R. at Hume; so the Farmers' Club went to the railway company, as an organization, and also got the council to take the matter up, and now we have a nice little station at Hume. We also asked the C.N.R. to fence their right-of-way and have received their assurance that it will be done in the spring. We had petitioned the railroad for the same things before as individuals, but they took no notice of us, but they do take notice of an organized community.

"We have had a few social gatherings in conjunction with the Ladies' Institute, and at such combined meetings we got a good attendance. We held a social evening on Feb. 17th last, at which the Ladies' Institute were the guests of the Farmers' Club. Mr. Frewin, secretary of the Farmers' Institute, was there, and gave us an interesting talk on the experiences of a 'Pioneer Farmer,' out of which we can derive a lot of useful information. A musical and vocal programme was rendered by the Farmers' Club, and at the conclusion of the programme the members of the Farmers' Club served refreshments to all present, which seemed rather a novel idea to the ladies. We have our annual meeting next month."—Fred Chadwell, Secretary, Kakabeka Falls, Ont.



## 730 times every year you use a Cream Separator

NO other machine or implement used on the farm receives anywhere near such constant use, nor is there any other farm machine or equipment with which quality of work means so much and first cost means so little.

If the separator runs hard, gets out of order or isn't easy to wash, it's a constant bother, and it only takes a very little loss of cream at each separation, when multiplied 730 times, to run into a good deal of money, very soon more than the original cost of the machine. But no matter how small the loss, it is too big a handicap for any cow owner to try to work with.

As a matter of fact, the men who know most about cream separators, the creamerymen, long ago came to the conclusion that the De Laval was the only machine they could afford to use. That's why 98% of the cream separators used in creameries and milk plants the world over are De Laval's.

## All the more reason why you should buy a DE LAVAL

No matter where you will find the biggest and best dairy farms almost invariably are De Laval users. Experience has taught them that it is the best and most economical cream separator.

You don't have to experiment with cream separators any more because the men who are best able to judge as to the merits of the cream separator have already done that for you, and the result of their conclusion is evidenced by the practically exclusive use of the De Laval in creameries and milk plants and the fact that over 1,700,000 farm and dairy size De Laval's — more than all other makes combined — are in daily use.

The nearest De Laval agent will be glad to set up a machine for you and arrange for payment of same as is most convenient. If you don't know the local De Laval agent, simply address the nearest main office as given below.

## De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

60,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER









# CREAM

We say least and pay most.  
Money talks.  
Let ours talk to you.  
Write NOW.

## Belleville Creamery Ltd.

References: Molson's Bank, Belleville

### Cheese and Butter Maker Wanted

Qualified man to make by ton. 1914 make, 35 tons cheese, 14 tons butter. Maker to furnish all supplies and pay for fuel in store. Modern factory. Nine miles from Peterboro. Butter making April 1st, cheese May 1st. Send tender and references up to March 15 to Peter Drummond, R.R. No. 3, Peterboro, Ont.

### CREAM WANTED

Patrons of Summer Creameries and Cheese Factories, we want your Cream during the winter months. Highest prices paid for good cream.

Drop us a card for particulars  
Guelph Creamery Co., Guelph, Ont.

### CHURN FOR SALE

Six hundred pounds SUCCESS combined Churn for Sale. Fair condition. Price, \$50.00.

Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.  
TORONTO, ONT.

**\$95**  
Upward  
ON  
TRIAL

**AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR**

A new invention, to meet fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy operating machine, absolutely guaranteed for 18 months. Satisfies every milk producer in the world with its simplicity and light weight.

**ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL**

Send for FREE CATALOGUE, immediately stated. Different from this pattern, which simulates one made especially for the purpose of this advertisement.

**TORONTO, ONT., 226 ST. JAMES ST. E. Write for your copy of this catalogue free of charge.**

**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.**  
Box 1229 Bainsbridge, N. Y.

**WANTED**—A position as Butter Maker. One year's experience as foreman. Can give best of references. Apply to Box 156, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

### PASTEURIZER FOR SALE

One 300-Gallon Wizard Cream Ripener and Pasteurizer, copper-covered, in good condition. Will sell at Bargain. Apply Box No. 452, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

### CRUMB'S IMPROVED STANCHION

Henry B. Albrecht, Burlington, N. Y., writes: "My new stanchion aids greatly to the comfort of my cows."

**WHY TORTURE your right stanchion?** Send for specifications of inexpensive yet superior stanchion. Write for FREE CATALOGUE, U.S.A. All correspondence should be addressed to the above. Also in inquiry if you prefer booklet in French or English.

**WALLACE B. CRUMB, 25 Parkville, Ohio, U.S.A.**  
Canada orders filled from Canadian factory.

## The Makers' Corner

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

### Just Remind Him

T. M. Hunter, Peterboro Co., Ont.  
My experience has been that if a can of milk is sent back, and the cheesemaker mentions the matter to the patron in a manner at which the patron will not take offence, he will think more of the maker, and understand that he is trying to improve the cheese.

Most patrons nowadays know how to care for milk but are very busy with other work, and let the milk go. Some just throw it into the can. When a patron sends a can home it reminds him that milk must have a certain amount of care.

### Rennet for 1915

It appears that there is a plentiful supply of rennet for the present year's cheese-making in Canada; but after the war broke out a report was sent to the effect that as most of the rennet used in the Dominion came from Germany, the supply from there would be cut off. It turned out, however, that ample supplies were left over from last year, to meet all requirements for 1915. And before another year the farmers will be instructed by the dairy commissioner, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, of Ottawa, how to make their own rennet, instead of depending upon German manufacturers.

There is no reason why farmers should import such a necessary article for the making of curd, when they can secure any quantity of calves' stomachs, from which rennet is procured. This article is prepared by cutting up the fourth or digesting stomach of a suckling calf, and then adding salt thereto. The influence of rennet is due to a kind of fermentative action, whereby the sugar in the milk is changed into lactic acid. The process of making rennet is so simple that we know of a party in this city who has made it for the purpose of procuring curd with which she made the celebrated Cambridgeshire cheese-cakes. There is, therefore, no need of importing rennet from Germany or Denmark.—Trade Bulletin.

### Cream Supply During Winter] Months

G. Cecil Thomas, York Co., Ont.  
It is indeed surprising that patrons do not realize that an even supply of cream during the whole year is one of the first requisites of successful dairying.

The farmer drops out of the market just when the prices begin to soar—just when he could almost double the returns that he receives during the summer. This winter market alone is a thing which should tempt the farmer to keep up the supply. The creamery man, forced to employ help for the summer months only, must pay higher prices than at account. The factory having to stand idle for several months, must needs pay insurance taxes and depreciation, all of which must be met by the summer butter. The flood of butter into the market in the summer necessarily means lower prices, because none of this butter can expect regular customers for the coming year, as they are running on the pooling system. Some patrons who have sent to factories where they pay by test, were disappointed because their milk did not test as high as the neighbors.—F. Brown, Grenville Co., Ont.

be if the farmer would supply his creamery the year round? This is merely a matter of conjecture to those who are unable to perceive would patrons be kept the cream coming forward, but if it pays in the summer when all these additional costs must be met, would not the whole community be tremendously benefited by keeping the factory and men employed for 12 months instead of five or seven? Would not the farmers appreciate the extra one or two cents per bushel accrued to them from the special trade that comes rushing to meet the all-year factory, not to mention the smaller gains from the reduced cost of making winter to the occasional savings? The average butter maker and cream hauler is longing for the day to come when he can get 12 months' work at fair wages rather than seven months at a wage necessarily high to enable him to live through the winter months when work is scarce.

Just a word in regard to quality of cream. I think the day is not far distant when the dairymen will have an awakening much the same as the fruit growers are having at the present time. The care which would be necessary to deliver the cream in good condition, instead of the quality which we receive now, would be paid for twice over in the better return for the cream. The improved quality in some creameries with which I have been connected has actually resulted in a trade which warranted an increase of the two cents per pound. The dairying industry in Canada has a splendid opportunity. Let us hope that the time is near when the farmers will realize their responsibility and their opportunity.

### Good Cow Profits

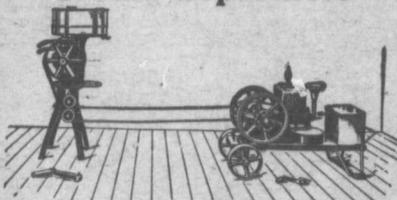
Chas. F. Whitley, Ottawa  
In one dairy record center maintained by the dairy division, Ottawa, in 1914, there was such surprising contrasts in yields of milk and fat that they must command the attention of every progressive dairyman. The best cow in one herd gave only 4,158 pounds of milk and only some 150 pounds of fat; the average of the herd yielded only 3,772 pounds of milk and 136 pounds of fat. In a herd near by the poorest yield of any one cow was 5,558 pounds of milk and 275 pounds of fat; the herd average was 7,350 pounds of milk and 342 pounds of fat.

There were several individual yields of over 8,000 lbs. of milk, while one good grade cow gave 14,400 pounds of milk, and 562 pounds of fat. Coming to the coming feed, plenty of herds had an average cost per cow of from \$40 to \$55; even at these high figures the profit above the cost of feed ran up to \$46 and \$50 as the herd averaged.

Such results are full of encouragement for the owners, and augur well for the future of cow testing in the Maritime Provinces. Other dairymen may well strive to emulate these records of \$50 and \$65 clear profit above the cost of feed as made by good individual cows. This sensible method of determining the respective merit of each cow as a profit maker lays a solid foundation for building up a singularly interesting herd from a modern business standpoint.

I would be in favor of paying for milk by test if it will tend to improve the quality of the milk and can be done by a competent man. I have an interest in two factories, as they are running on the pooling system. Some patrons who have sent to factories where they pay by test, were disappointed because their milk did not test as high as the neighbors.—F. Brown, Grenville Co., Ont.

# International Harvester Cream Separators



**PICTURE** to yourself the difference in labor between setting milk in any of the old-time ways and skimming it with an IHC cream separator. What a job it is to wash the pans or cracks. How many handings they need. What a lot of time it takes to fill them and set them away, to protect them from dirt, to do the actual skimming, to dispose of the cold skim milk, to purify the cracks or pans.

Now note the difference. With an IHC separator the milk is skimmed while still warm from the cows, the separator is washed in a few minutes and everything is ready for the next milking. You want the separator that will help you most and save you most. Take time enough to buy a cream separator. The more carefully you go about it, the more comparisons you make, the more clearly you will see that one of the International Harvester separators—a Dairymaid, Primrose, or Lily, will serve you best. See the I.H.C. local agent. Get catalogues from him or write to us for them.

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Write for  
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**SEED CORN**  
A quantity of early corn culls, Balfour, Ontario No. 7. Price \$1.00 per bushel.  
**JOHN WALLACE**

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**J. O. DURE, R.**

**THE BIRD**  
**DISC**  
will do a better job than you tested in any other. We will outlast the others.  
want you  
  
**JNO. DEERBLOW**  
St. Toronto, Selling and Quebec.



Protein, (the all-purpose matter) is the most valuable and necessary element in all animal foods. It builds up the flesh and keeps it in a generally healthy condition.

The food that contains more protein than any other is—

**"MAPLE LEAF" OIL CAKE**

(This feed is ground or suited) This feed is made by the oil process and is guaranteed pure and adulterated. Read this analysis—

DR. J. T. DONALD, Analytical Chemist and Assayer, 313 Leake Street, Montreal, March 10, 1918.

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS**

(Laboratory of the Dominion Government)

I sample of Oil Cake marked "MAPLE LEAF" Received from Messrs. Canada Lined Oil Mills, Limited.

The sample contains—

Protein (Fish formula) 88.28% Oil (Fat formula) 6.43% Carb.-Hydrates (Fats formula) 5.91%

71.21% These figures show that this Cake is a cattle food of very high grade.

It contains 60 per cent of Protein or Albumen, the best feeding matter, is a notable feature in Oil Cake.

(Signed) J. T. DONALD, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government.

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Money back if not satisfied. Send for Price List

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**DISC HARROW** will do a better day's work for you tested in the field alongside any other. We know the Bissell will outclass the others, but we want you to see the Bissell at work. But first ask Dept. R to mail you our Disc Harrow Catalog.

T. E. Bissell Co. Ltd. Brock, Ont. 104

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**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS**

Farm and Dairy is the leading exponent of dairying in Canada. The great majority of the members of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

**O. A. C. SECURES A GOOD ONE**

Avondale Farm has just sold to the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, the sire King Pontiac Aris Canada, the senior herd sire at Avondale, and his dam Frie of Orchard Hill.

Fred Day, during the Beef Fair, apparently was looking for a good young bull, and was interested in several in the calf barns at Avondale. On seeing the one he bought, he had no hesitation in picking it out as just what he wanted.

The bull is as nice an individual as he ever been sold for at Avondale, and is the second son of Frie of Orchard Hill to go into a public farm, another having gone to the great Colony Farm some time ago. The average of this young bull's three dams is 23.5 lbs. of butter in seven days with an average percentage of butter fat of 41%.

**32-MONTH FOUNDATION STOCK**

Some four or five years ago Mr. Wm. Stock, Tavistock, decided that a few pure-bred cows would be a good investment. He purchased Baronesse Oxford Bess at a farm sale. She was a low-milking cow with plenty of capacity, but there was nothing to suggest to him any special aptness or breeding to indicate phenomenal ability. This was the general impression. She was known as "Bess" at the farm.

The calf she was carrying proved to be a heifer, Baronesse Madeline, as she was christened, freshened at two years, and one year later dropped another heifer calf. Stock put both she and her mother in B. O. P. test and things began to happen. The old cow made 21,000 in the 12 months, but freshened a couple of days too late for registration in B. O. P. Her daughter made 20,710 lbs. of milk and 777 lbs. fat, thus becoming Canadian Champion in B. O. P. cow. But that is not the finish. A second year record of the test she freshened again and close of the test she freshened a record of 22.6. She has done better work since, and is now a 20-lb. cow. At present she is in B. O. P. test, holding steadily and in the A day. Her owner is satisfied she will make 25,000 this year.

Her three heifers are in Mr. Stock's herd and are likely to stay there. Her yearling is a large promising heifer, and, like her mother and grandmother, makes excellent milk business of life. Like them she will undoubtedly return for what she does eat. The youngest is of course still a calf, and a strong, straight one.

The sire of Baronesse Madeline is Sir Peterkin Josephine Grey, the sire of Sir R. O. M. daughters and two proven sons. He is also the grandsire of Maggie Keyes.

**PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY HOLSTEIN BREEDERS MEET**

The Prince Edward County Holstein Breeders have organized for business. Their first annual meeting was held in Picton a few weeks ago, with about twenty-five of the most prominent breeders of the county present. Their officers for 1918 are as follows:

Pres., B. R. Leavens, Bloomfield; Sec.-Pres., Clarence Malloy, Bloomfield; Directors, Louis P. Hill, Hiram Ed. B. Partelle, W. J. Serow, Peter Gave and Raymond, all of Picton.

Prince Edward County is one of, if not the, pioneer counties in the breeding of Holsteins and has had many years gone ahead in this line by leaps and bounds, placing it in the first ranks of Holstein breeding counties. At the meeting of the club the breeders present listed with the secretary a large number of pure-bred females for sale. Only worthy animals that are a credit to the club will be offered. Below are some of the herd bulls that have of recent years headed the herds of Prince Edward County:

1. Plus Burke, son of De K. P. W. champion milk and butter cow. His dam, Sir May Darkness, son of his famous May Eddy, champion milk and butter cow (1915-16), and the sire of a number of bulls in yearly work, and who holds a 31.4 lb. butter record and has a daughter and grand-daughter that both hold a butter record of 21 lbs. in seven days.

2. Iuka Sylvia B. who is listed as the sire of the famous May Eddy Sylvia. Count Walker, Sigs Pictoria, besides many others of the best blood Holstein. Recently long prices have been paid for two young bulls at Bloomfield. King Henry Almar, Starford, whose photo appeared in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy, and Prince Pontiac Aris, Waverley, whose dam holds a record of 28 lbs. butter and 103 lbs. milk in seven days, and who holds a 30.4 and whose half sister is the champion junior two-year-old with a record of over 24 lbs. milk in one day and 23 lbs. butter in seven days.

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Model 3-B  
BUILT FOR BUSINESS

This machine represents the highest type of high pressure POWER SPRAYERS embodying the best improvements of the past few years. It is simple, easy to operate, in fact all you could desire. The engine fills the tank, and may be used for other purposes without dismounting. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Price, without truck and tower..... \$320.00  
Truck 354..... 40.00  
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**RAISE MORE DUCKS**

There is money in ducks—and always a good market. Feed your ducks now so as to get lots of eggs for setting. Bess Scrap adds to that 25¢ per egg. The egg yield and pay for itself many times over in profits on the young ducks. Start now!

25 pages of interesting on feeding, housing and rearing poultry. It is full of profit-making points, housing and rearing poultry, to anyone who mentions this paper. A FREE copy will be sent to you.

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We offer a choice 600 out of a 2000 lb. cow, sired by Columbia Pietistic Korndyke, whose dam has a 7-day record of 20.00 as a Jr. 4-year-old. Just a few of these left. Come and see them or write for pedigrees and booklets.

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**HET LOO FARMS VAUDREUIL, QUE.**

**HOLSTEINS**

Let us quote you prices on Heifer Calves from 1 to 6 months old, also high bred good individual Bull Calves. Dams with records from 10 lbs. to 16 lbs. in 7 days. We are short of cows and will price them low if taken soon. Write or come and see them.

DR. L. S. L. MARWOOD, Proprietor. GORDON H. MARHARD, Mgr.

**Catalogues**

are now ready for the 4th Annual Consignment Sale of Registered Holsteins to be held in the City of Woodstock, on Wednesday, March 20th, 1918, by the Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club. Get a copy from the Secretary and plan to attend. We have the best of accommodation and railway facilities. Regardless of price, we will sell

**90 Head of First Class Registered Holsteins**

contributed by some of the best breeders of Holsteins in Oxford County. Our offering consists of about a dozen fine young Bulls, ready for service, and the balance nearly all young Cows and Heifers fresh or ready to freshen. In the lot are cows with official records up to 25 lbs. butter in 7 days, 3-year-olds up to 22.5 lbs., and 2-year-olds up to 17 lbs.

In spite of the war depression we are determined to make this Sale the best of the season.

**NAMES PRESENT** W. E. THOMPSON A. E. HULET  
Jarvis, Retiree Woodstock, Secretary Newark, Sales Mgr.

**WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND BROODER** BOTH \$13.90  
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**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**

Correspondence Invited

NOVA SCOTIA  
CAPE BRETON CO. N. S.  
SALMON RIVER, Feb. 24—Very open weather here during the past few days. Lack of snow prevents hauling and repair work in general. Prices are receding. A prospect has at 23 cents as high as 80c. Bran, middlings and corn meal are slowly rising. There has been considerable rain here in recent days, excepting last season's stock. J. H. M.

ONTARIO  
RICHMOND CO. QUE.  
DANVILLE, Feb. 25—We are getting tired of being in the mud. The water is now steady; the rivers and brooks are flooded. Toming is at a standstill; roads are bare of snow. There has been considerable hail shipped from Danville within the last two weeks. It sells a ton, beef is lower than last year. Eggs, 30c; butter, 26c. M. D. B.

**Johnny-on-the-Spot**

"Johnny-on-the-Spot" an odds or on track, will take care of all your chugging, pumping, separating cream, milking, churning, washing, etc. They saving you time and energy in useless drudgery. Let "Johnny-on-the-Spot" do the work of the famous White and Green "Goose Like Blatz" Line—high quality gears at a low price. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND FULL PARTICULARS. ALL SIZES

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And that is why we offer this book. We want to tell farmers how to use fertilizer economically.

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"Bumper Crops" is a book that deals with farming problems, and especially

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You should supply the plant-food that is lacking in your soil. You can be of further assistance to you. Then let us help you decide what you should do to improve your land and get bigger crops. Our advice, valuable as it will prove, is a FREE service to you.

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Send the coupon TO-DAY for your copy of "Bumper Crops."

The information you gather in this way will be worth many a dollar to you at harvest time.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
NEW WESTMINSTER CO. B. C.  
CHILLIWACK, Feb. 28—The weather is very mild. We have had no snow in winter. The spring work is progressing well. The grass is coming along very good. Fall bulls are making splendid growth. The Fraser River is the lowest it has been in many years, and some of the horses could almost ford it. The low water is attributed to the low level in the mountains of the upper country.—N. C.

**PRICES OF SHORTHORN BULLS**

The eleventh annual sale of registered Shorthorn bulls, held under the auspices of the British Columbia Agricultural Department of Agriculture, was held in the Winter Park building, on Monday, Wednesday afternoon, March 10, 1915, when Auctioneer James McDonald disposed of 28 head of registered Shorthorn bulls as high as in former years, the highest price being \$950 for very fine young bull from the well-known herd of Messrs. A. F. and G. Auld, Eden Mills, entered Feb. 1914. Other high prices were secured by coming his new owner, Mr. W. A. Berg, of Tipton, secured a nice roan bull from E. Robertson.

Victor G. Bowles, of Meaford, was the great buyer of the afternoon, having purchased the young bulls, paying from \$20 to \$145 for them. Mr. G. J. Stock, of Woodstock, secured a corner Shorthorn bull, one from A. F. and G. Auld for \$145 and the other from David Smith of \$125. J. B. Lane, of Kelowna, paid \$110 for Figma Chief from the herd of N. McKeown and Sons, a nice roan, calved June 20th, 1913.

The roans were in great demand, and well away with all the low priced bulls, but they were a very nice bunch, and should have fetched good prices, but those who were fortunate to secure a new head for their herd can be thankful for the opportunity they had in doing so at below value. The 48 head were sold entirely to Ontario buyers, averaging \$110. Duncan, McCallum, Stratford secured a couple of snags at \$120 and \$125.50.

**GUNNS Limited, West Toronto**

Send book "Bumper Crops."

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

**GUNNS SHUR-CROP FERTILIZER**

**MAR**

Toronto, Monday

Improving, but the cost of the corresponding fallers are sending it is evident that the country is to rise over to the north.

It is believed that the financial assemblies or meetings on the 11th, and this will be of benefit.

Chief interest in the market for foodstuffs is centred on the grain and flour and dairy produce.

The echo from runs on the Dardanelles way to Chicago is a decline of \$5 since then there rallies, but the decline is not so great. Similar estimates of wheat are 60c to 65c, and of corn 25c to 30c, and of oats 20c to 25c. The market for flour is 115c to 120c, and of middlings 115c to 120c. The market for wheat is 115c to 120c, and of middlings 115c to 120c.

There has been a decline of prices on our side of the water, and the market is not so good as it was a few days ago. The market for flour is 115c to 120c, and of middlings 115c to 120c.

Prices hold firm at 85c; middlings, 84c; flour, 115c; No. 2, 115c.

**HOV**

There were three

**BASED**

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This cry has been for a season, for the (given consider Journals) cover different dairy which information assumption to H

**80**

Send your

**COL. D.**

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Mar. 8.—Business is improving, but wholesale men report that...

WHEAT The echo from the boom of the allied guns on the Dardanelles resounded all the way to Chicago...

EGGS AND POULTRY Hiddy is commencing her spring activities and is increasing at an even a greater rate than they...

SEEDS Seeds are quoted in wholesale quantities a cwt. as follows: Red clover, No. 1 \$21 to \$22; No. 2 \$19 to \$20...

COARSE GRAINS There has been a general scaling down of prices on coarse grains, in sympathy with the slump in wheat...

MILK FEEDS Prices hold firm here. Great \$27 shorts, \$28; middlings, \$24; feed No. 89, \$27 to \$41...

DAIRY PRODUCTS The butter market continues to gain in strength. Dealers are holding September creamery at 34 1/2 to 35...

THE SALE OF RICHARD CLARKE Parcels were present in large numbers at the sale of Richard Clarke...

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES The Leading R. O. P. Herd Large Cows, Large Teats, Large Heads...

CHOICE AYRSHIRES For immediate sale four Choice Young Yearling Bulls, bred from heavy breeding dams...

Burnside Ayrshires Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred...

BUNNIVIDE AYRSHIRES Imported and Home-Bred, are of the choicest breeding good of type and have been selected for production...

THE LYNDEN HERD High Breeding Holsteins. I am offering 3 1/2-year-old Cows with records as follows: 1, a 27.16-lb. 4-yr.-old...

LAST CALL FOR Auction of Enterprise Reg. Holsteins TUESDAY, MARCH 16th See last issue (March 4th) of Farm and Dairy, page 2, for information re animals offered.

Low Long Milk This Holstein Cattle Boom Last? LISTEN!

There never was a BOOM in the demand for HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE—just a steady, normal growth in popularity, as their profit making, mortgage-lifting qualities became known...

The HOLSTEIN will be our FINAL COW HOLSTEINS MILK WELL---BUT THEY EAT SO MUCH!! YOU have heard it--So have I--Listen!

80 Head of Belleville Holsteins--Belleville, Thursday, April 1st, 1915 CHEAP RATES---C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.R., all enter Belleville---CHEAP RATES COL. D. L. PERRY, Auctioneer G. A. BRETHEN, Sales Manager





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and you will get **Bigger and Better**  
Crops.

## Stone's Fertilizers

are rich in available Plant Foods  
—Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and  
Potash. They will give you maxi-  
mum yields at lowest cost.

Write or call for complete in-  
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Head Office: - WOODSTOCK, ONT.

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Agents Wanted

**SEED POTATOES** From a yield of 600  
bushels and Green Mountain, \$1.00 bag; Davis  
Warrior, etc. bus. bag; Sir Walter Raleigh, \$1.00  
bag (50 lbs.). Also have French and English  
varieties. Fish, Ont. D. F. CAMERON, FISH, ONT.

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interested in stock or poultry, one of our 60-  
page illustrated books on how to  
feed, how to build hen houses; tells the  
common diseases of poultry and stock,  
with remedies for same; tells how to  
cure rump in four days; tells all about  
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Foods and Remedies. Write W. A. Jen-  
kins Mfg. Co., London, Ontario.

## TISDELLE'S SEED CORN

High germination test. White Cap, Yellow  
Dent. Grown on our own Farm. Write  
**TISDELLE BROS., TILBURY, ESSEX CO., ONT.**

**MR. FORD OWNER**  
let us tell you about the wonderful  
**IMAN**  
**STERO-TENSION**  
Makes the Ford Car Steer Like a Big Six  
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