

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARM
AND CANADIAN
LIFE

Peterboro, Ont., April 13, 1911

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PUSSY-WILLOW TIME.

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That is a true if a somewhat hoary proverb. In all the realms of science, art and invention, nothing has ever been accomplished by any "sudden flight" of genius, but rather by the system of patient plodding and experiment, and the application of the wise man's principle of "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little, there a little." That is the story of the development of the cream separator and the milking machine which finds its climax in the perfected



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In Union There is Strength

Organizing in Peel County

EDITOR FARM AND DAIRY: The farmers here have organized a United Farmers' Cooperative Club. We have had very successful meetings, and find that it works well, with now a nice growing membership. Those who have recently joined are well satisfied with it, getting their farm products, etc., at a comparatively low figure. One of the stages, which seems to be coming to wear, is "union is strength," and if the farmers just make up their minds to stick together, they can make a grand success.—Jas. Stricker, Terra Cotta, Peel Co., Ont.

President Halbert at Campelloff

EDITOR FARM AND DAIRY: We had President Halbert of the United Farmers of Ontario visiting our club last week, and although the roads and weather were unfavorable, many of the members came out and listened with great interest to the speaker's address. Mr. Halbert addressed the club for nearly two hours, after which the meeting adjourned. Some then put on their coats and were starting home, while others gathered around their visitor, asking questions on different branches of the business. Mr. Halbert seemed pleased to furnish all available information. The discussion grew more and more interesting, and lasted until the deep struck twelve, when we finally broke away.

Many of the members said to me, "I wish Mr. Halbert were going home with me. I would keep him talking until it is dark to attend that meeting." The Assn. Club was addressed by President Halbert the following night.—O. Hoey, Secretary English Line Farmers' Club.

Dundas Clubs Joining Forces

EDITOR FARM AND DAIRY: A meeting was held in Morrisburg, Dundas Co., Ont., on March 25, for the purpose of organizing the clubs of the district, so that they would be enabled to market their live stock in larger quantities, and also to purchase certain kinds of goods by the car load, thus handling their business to better advantage than if the clubs acted independently. About 100 members were in attendance, representing six county clubs, namely Cardinal, Williamsburg, Dunbar, Aultville, Riverside and Morrisburg. The meeting was presided over by A. Broder, M.P., and was addressed by J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, and F. C. Hart, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. It was decided that each club should appoint one of its members to act on a committee, of which E. P. Pratt, District Representative, was appointed chairman, to go further into the matter. The meeting closed with a banquet, at which about thirty members sat down.—E. A. Van Allan, Aultville Farmers' Club.

Clubs Necessary to Our Success

EDITOR FARM AND DAIRY: I am much pleased with the number of Farmers' Clubs being organized, and of the purchasing power which come of them exhibit. This, I think, is the subject that interests us most up in Algoma—the buying and selling power of the United Farmers' Clubs. I am not capable of looking far enough into the future to be able to give the best advice, or even suggest what might be for the best, but from my standpoint it seems to me that the Farmers' Clubs would do bet-

ter not to hush out on too many branches, at least until we are better established. It's an old saying that with the more iron in the fire some of them must cool or burn.

We have so many prospects up in this country who say, "Oh, this thing won't last long. Farmers never pull together. It will be the same as all the other operators of its kind did," and so forth. Now, in every fibre of my being I wish this organization succeed, and will do all in my power to help it. I fully believe it is the one thing necessary to our future success as farmers, and consequently I think we should concentrate our efforts to cultivate the land better, have better crops and herds, and get the most out of it. After all is said and done it is the farmer who is the mainstay of the country. I don't think we should touch politics in any way that would endanger our unity—Algoma District, Ont.

Farming Conditions in B.C.

EDITOR FARM AND DAIRY: Most of the farming done in B.C. for the last few years has been along speculative lines, the main idea of farmers being to hold their land for a rise in price, and in the meantime to get along as best they could. I do not think we will ever see cheap land in British Columbia, as it costs too much to clear it up. Some land can be had cheap enough, but it would not be worth the price of clearing it. Up to a few years ago baited hay sold for \$20 a ton, British Columbia is a thing of the past. This year the bulk of the surplus crop was sold for \$12. Now, with cleared land valued at \$300 an acre, it does not pay, even if you get from two to three tons of timothy an acre. Farmers are realizing this, and are buying cows when they can afford to do so. All kinds of clover and alfalfa do well here; in fact, it is hard to get rid of it one wishes to plant other crops. Corn is not quite a success in the Salmon Arm district, but it does well in the 2000 parts.

I think I can claim for Salmon Arm the first cooperative store owned by the farmers and running successfully in B.C. It has now been in operation for nearly two years, and is adding to its range of goods all the time. It is an offshoot of the Farmers' Exchange, which first started selling one or two of the leading groceries in the "City of Trees" Wright, Cariboo District, B.C.

Tuberculosis and Pasteurization

BOINE tuberculosis is more prevalent than many believe," said Dr. Hastings, Medical Health Inspector of Toronto, at a recent banquet of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association. "Twenty to 50 per cent of all the dairy herds of the country, he affirmed, are suffering from tuberculosis. This tuberculosis is transmitted to human beings. For every hundred cases of tuberculosis in adults, Dr. Hastings believes that one case can be traced directly to the cow. The great danger from infected milk, however, is to children under 16 years of age and in this period the speaker believed that at least 35.5 per cent of all cases were of bovine origin. "Will we not all the cows?" asked the doctor. "No. Such a policy would be expensive and would not in the end achieve its purpose. Let us follow pasteurization of all milk and skim milk which we have done in Denmark. We can clean our herds by the Danish system and in the meantime ensure the health of the city milk supply by pasturizing."



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VOL. XXXV.

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FARM AND DAIRY

& RURAL HOME

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

VOL. XXXV.

PETERBORO, ONT., APRIL 13, 1916

No. 14

Grading Up The Dairy Herd For Greater Profits

The Profitableness of a Herd Can Be Greatly Increased in a Few Years by Selection and Wise Breeding

By E. S. ARCHIBALD, Dominion Animal Husbandman, C.E.F., Ottawa

THE only cow that is fit to raise, a calf is the profitable one. Every farmer who has an ambition to improve his herd should earnestly ask himself the question, "What profit is each of my cows making?" If he can answer that question intelligently, he will have no difficulty in selecting heifer calves which will be the most valuable contributions to his future herd. He will also be able to weed out those youngsters whose inbred producing powers do not qualify them to take a place in that herd.

What profit does the average cow make? Let me give you some figures based on the returns from an average good grade herd of 24 cows producing pure milk (not certified):

1. Cost of food for cow, giving	6,787 lbs. milk	\$ 32.21
2. Barn for housing cows and feed (\$5.00 per cow)		
Interest, taxes and depreciation, repairs, insurance, etc., 10 per cent.		4.50
3. Value of cow (\$5.00 per grade cow)		
Interest at 5 per cent.		3.30
Depreciation at 10 per cent.		5.00
4. Value of tools, dairy implements, etc., per cow (\$100); interest and depreciation on same at 10 per cent.		80
5. Value of calves, heifers, cows, heifers, etc., record sheets, cow, veterinary supplies, etc.		1.00
6. Cost of pure-bred bull, per cow (including 5 per cent. interest of \$100.00 and maintenance)		2.00
7. Care of cow and milk for year, man at 16 cents per hour.		30.00
Total cost per year		\$102.11
Total cost per 100 lbs. milk		4.25
Credit to Cow.		1.78
1. Value on milk at 1.25 per cwt.		68.70
2. Chemical value of manure, 10 tons in 365 days at 3.25 when well kept and well applied.		32.60
3. Human value of manure (10 tons)		22.60
4. Grade cost of milk		22.50
5. Deducting not calculated as it is worth its average estimate as manure.		5.00
Total credit per year		\$118.70
Profit, not considering mortality and other risks, per cow		16.59

In considering these figures the value given to the manure may be questioned, but remember we are trying to make out a good case for the average cow. The value of the manure is estimated on a commercial fertilizer basis and loss is not accounted for. The amount, 10 tons, is about what is produced annually by a reasonably well fed cow, but under ordinary farm conditions I believe one-third or more of this is wasted. It heats, washes away, is lost in seepage, bleaches on hill-sides, and is sometimes plowed down seven or eight inches deep and partially lost in the soil. Then the human value is given at \$22.50, but even after crediting the cow with \$45 for the manure you see that we have a profit only somewhat over

\$16 for cows giving 5,727 lbs. per year, which is fairly good for ordinary grades.

These figures are averages given for demonstration purposes. In building up a herd, however, it does not do to take these averages. The law of averages has no place in dairying. We must come back to the individual performance of each one of our cows and grade up by using calves from the best of them.

Grading up can be done as well with pure breeds as with mongrels. In this connection it may be well to differentiate between the different classes of stock from the breeding standpoint. A pure bred is, of course, an animal in which the blood lines are pure. A grade is an animal in which

Herds rapidly deteriorate when the breeds are changed, and are as rapidly improved by sticking to one breed. In selecting the breed it is well to fall in line with the majority of the breeders of the community. The value to a community of a reputation for good grades of any breed can scarcely be over-estimated. As an instance of this, we know how American buyers go into the Howick district of Quebec for Ayrshire grades. For these they pay from \$20 to \$30 per head more than the market price for grades of the same quality. This is simply because of the reputation that the district has for good Ayrshires and because they can secure the grade in considerable numbers. Then it pays to organize a breeders' club: 20, 30 or 40 breeders, united as to the breed they will use, can mutually assist each other to a very great extent. They can afford better sires, can use them to better advantage and at much less expense per farmer than would be possible were no such breeders' clubs in existence. Then breeders' clubs tend to promote friendly competition, with the result that more improved methods of breeding and feeding are used. It is almost impossible to overestimate the value of cooperation in breeding.

How long will it take a good sire to pay for itself? At our experimental farm, Lacombe, Alta., we did some work which throws valuable light on this phase of the breeding question. A good bull was purchased and 30 of his heifer calves were compared with cows of the same quality as their dams. The results showed that with the same feed they produced 50,000 lbs. of milk more in one year than their dams. That meant an increase of \$500 for the year, due to blood alone in the increased production of only 10 of his daughters. By cooperation farmers can afford to pay from \$600 to \$800 for a bull, and if he is used properly he will pay for himself in one year in the increased production of his daughters. The best bull is the cheapest, and good grading pays the best. If we cannot afford to purchase a proved sire, then the best youngsters from high producers should be secured. A word of warning, however, is in place in this connection. Do not overwork a youngster. He should never be used under 12 months of age, and it is much better to use him not at all, or only very sparingly, up to 18 months of age. At all times he should be well fed and exercised. Once we overworked a bull at the Central Experimental Farm, with the result that he was sterile for a year. He gradually came back, but we lost the best year of his life.

Results of Trials by the Ontario Experimental Unit in 1915 Popular Varieties of Roots and Fodder Crops Tested Side by Side

Experiments.	Varieties.	Com. Carative Value.	Yield per Acre (tons).
Mangels (13 tests)	Sutton's Mammoth Long Red	95	31.82
	Yellow Leviathan (Ferry)	100	33.71
	Ideal (Ontario Seed Co.)	74	35.39
Sugar Beets (5 tests)	Bruce's Giant White Feeding	100	23.88
	Steele-Betts' Good Luck	180	23.72
	American Purple Top	93	26.58
	Garton's Model	100	26.22
Carrots (10 tests)	Bruce's Mammoth	95	28.78
	Simmer's Imp. Giant Short White	180	29.53
	Salisbury's No. 2	100	30.84
Fodder Corn (3 tests)	Wisconsin No. 2	100	13.41
	Smith's White Cap Yellow Dent	86	12.41
	Wisconsin No. 2	71	11.75
Grass Peas and Vetches (3 tests)	Grass Peas	75	10.80
	Common Vetches	100	8.00
	Grass Peas	80	6.27
Hairy Vetches and Winter Rye (2 tests)	Winter Rye (Common)	88	11.18
	Common	100	8.57
Sorghum (3 tests)	Early Minnesota Sugar Cane	100	6.97
	Early Amber Sugar Cane	100	8.47

the blood lines of a particular breed predominate. A cross is the offspring of two pure breeds of different breeds. A scrub is an undesirable individual, and may be either a pure bred, a grade or a cross. A mongrel is an animal which has no pure bred blood whatever. The average cow of the country is a mongrel or a grade.

This brings us to the question, "Should the pure bred be in the hands of the average farmer?" While recognizing that we should do all in our power to increase the use of pure bred stock, still I believe that the good grade cow is the hope of the Canadian farmer. She is the best production for the average dairyman. She can be made to produce profitably, and is always in demand at good prices.

The first consideration then in grading up a dairy herd is to choose a breed—then stick to it

increased production of only 10 of his daughters. By cooperation farmers can afford to pay from \$600 to \$800 for a bull, and if he is used properly he will pay for himself in one year in the increased production of his daughters. The best bull is the cheapest, and good grading pays the best. If we cannot afford to purchase a proved sire, then the best youngsters from high producers should be secured. A word of warning, however, is in place in this connection. Do not overwork a youngster. He should never be used under 12 months of age, and it is much better to use him not at all, or only very sparingly, up to 18 months of age. At all times he should be well fed and exercised. Once we overworked a bull at the Central Experimental Farm, with the result that he was sterile for a year. He gradually came back, but we lost the best year of his life.

*From an address delivered before the Victoria County Dairy-men's Convention, London, March 2.

In-breeding simply means the breeding together of closely related individuals. It refers to the breeding of daughter to sire, mother to son, and of sisters to brothers. Line breeding refers to breeding of nephew to aunt, niece to uncle, three-quarter sister to one-quarter brother, or of cousins. In my opinion, in-breeding is dangerous in the hands of the ordinary breeder. Good qualities may be intensified, but it is at the cost of constitution, capacity and ruggedness. Some inbreeding may be permissible in the hands of an expert, but if the ordinary dairy breeder wishes to maintain the constitution and vigor of his herd, he is much better to leave in-breeding alone. It is best not to take any chances. Line breeding does not intensify faults as in-breeding does, but it also has a considerable element of danger.

In the selection of a sire for grading up pur-

poses, it is important that his relatives should be very thoroughly investigated. This is especially so of his mother. See that the shape, size, placing and quality of her udder are desirable. The sire transmits his mother's udder qualities. He also transmits her other milk producing evidences. No matter how good an individual he may be, it pays therefore to examine his relatives and become satisfied as to their individual and producing qualities. By so doing, the chance of loss is greatly minimized. In one year it is possible to lose more in using a poor bull than in any other way except horse racing and gambling in stocks. A good bull, however, is a profitable proposition, and should be the first consideration in the grading up of a dairy herd in milk-producing and profit-yielding qualities.

I put a door in every second move, and put two or three heavy wires around in the cement as reinforcement. Over the doors I put in old iron, such as wagon tires, buggy tires, or any such material. For the doors I made a frame 24 x 30 inches of inch lumber, and have the lumber about two inches narrower than the wall. This is left right in the wall, set close to the outer curb. Another frame is made of two-inch scantling. It projects past the first frame two inches on each side, with the outer edge beveled. This frame is either just set in or tacked to stationary frame, and is taken off and used each time, and leaves a nice jam for the door to fit in to.

It might not be out of place to describe the mixer that I use. It is a home-made affair, too. I do not know whether the idea is patented or not, but there are several in use around here. The ends are made of mower wheels, drilled so as to bolt the cover on, which is made of about five-inch plank. It has ends made of inch lumber on the outside of the wheels, one plank being removable to serve as a lid. An axle runs through the wheels. The drum is perhaps five or six feet long, and is set on a strong wooden frame with a bearing at either end. The driving power is a rope, say 120 to 150 feet long. It is given one roll around the drum and a horse is hitched to the short end. He is let go out full length of the rope, just leaving the one complete roll on the drum. This mixes the batch dry. The lid is opened and the required amount of water thrown in. The horse is driven out again, which mixes the cement wet. To empty the lid is opened and the drum turned upside down.

Importance of Good Sires

R. R. Ness, Chateaugay Co., Que.

THE influence of the good pure-bred sire is the most important factor in the improvement of the herd. I consider that the sire is more than half of the herd, therefore the inferior sire should go to the butcher. Sires should be selected from families of good type and be backed up with good records of milk and fat. Often a few dollars difference in the prices of a good and of an inferior sire influences men from procuring the superior animal. This difference is often more than made up by the first crop of calves. I am an advocate of keeping the old bull until his usefulness is past. Often good bulls go to the butcher before their ability to produce heifers of high quality has become established.

In selecting a sire choose one that is strong and vigorous, and especially strong where the females of the herd are weak. Where the herd production had increased it was frequently due to the better sires used from time to time.

Rot As Affecting Seed Potatoes

By Prof. J. E. Howitt, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

LATE blight and rot of potatoes is a fungus disease which attacks both the leaves and the tubers. It causes a blighting of the tops and a rotting of the tubers. On the lower surfaces of the diseased leaves during wet weather large numbers of spores are produced. Some of these are washed down through the soil and infect the tubers. The disease is carried over from year to year by means of infected tubers. Many of these show some signs of rot and are thus readily recognized, but some of them appear sound and cannot be detected. It is thus clear that in a year following an epidemic of potato rot many of the seed potatoes will be infected. It will be a very difficult matter this spring to secure seed potatoes which are not infected with the potato rot fungus. This does not necessarily mean that we will have an epidemic of potato rot in 1916. This will depend upon climatic conditions; if we have a comparatively dry summer, there will be, it is safe to say, little or no potato rot; if, however, we have another wet summer,

the potato rot will than it was in 1915. In some localities of potato rot combination of infested seasons.

The question is, using infected seed, being inclined to use localities where the virus year. The with the potato present in a field any epidemic of rot fields which were the previous year infected, and that rise to an epidemic are favorable.

There is, however, seed potatoes cannot be secured. I potatoes which are



Mr. Trimble believes how well he has made.

rot. Varieties of potato regard to their susceptibility. Many excellent and such as Empire State 2, are decidedly susceptible to rot.

are markedly rot resistant experiments conducted. Field Husbandry susceptibility of different varieties. In 1915 two varieties, each of rotations, making the average for five years, it has that those varieties from rot were the D. Extra Early Bureka, Hulbom's Abundance, subject to rot were "subject of Hebron."

Those who are anxious from potato rot and which experiments have the least susceptible

After the plow comes after the roller the order of spring preparation. The closer together are, the easier is the greater is the culture. Particularly weeding and dragging rather than finishing any subsequent work Eaton.

Home-Made Appliances for Silo Building

Further Information Regarding the Forms and Cement Mixer With Which a Cement Silo Was Built for \$50—W. H. Hunter, Grey Co., Ont.

IN Farm and Dairy of Feb. 24 I gave information regarding how I built my silo, 12 x 34, for \$50, not counting labor. At that time I mentioned that the forms were made by using old wagon tires to which boards six inches wide were fastened by means of bolts. In response to your request I will give further information regarding the making of the curbs.

The sketch shows the manner in which the sections are held together. For holding the sections of the inner curb together bolts six inches by five-eighths inch are used. These are threaded all the way back. Each bolt has two nuts. The one on the end of the bolt is not moved after the forms are first placed. This keeps the silo the same size all the way up. The inner nut is screwed back to loosen the curb for moving and after raising is screwed out tight again. This tightens the curb on the wall. The form is allowed at least two inches catch on the top of the wall. After screwing the inner nuts out, a pair of braces (the end of one is shown in the sketch) are put across the silo, the ends coming opposite each of the four joints in the curb. These braces are put at the bottom of the curb, or nearly so, as the heavy weight of concrete is at the bottom. They also are better to have a wedge at one end, and if the wall is firm enough can be put in fairly tight. This holds the curb in its place for filling. After raising the platform we raise the inner curb, level it and tighten the nuts and brace it, and then raised the outside curb.

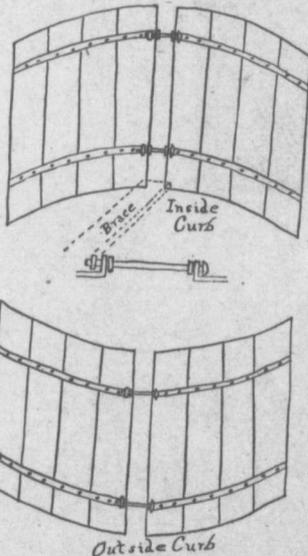
In building our own silo we raised the platform and chained it to the poles first thing when we started to move. Raise it high enough to be out of your way, and after getting the curbs all set it can be lowered if it is too high for convenient working. The braces are, of course, underneath the platform, and one has to nail boards across inside the silo for the double purpose of holding the poles solid, and on which to work to place the braces. We also kept the poles braced across the top as high up as we could reach.

The bolts for holding together the sections of the outer curb are about 12 x 5/8 inches. These are made this long so that the wall can be started at, say a foot or 11 inches wide, and taken in half an inch every move, or in building a very high silo, perhaps one-third of an inch might do. I explained in the previous article that sheets of galvanized iron, or any heavy sheet iron, are used to cover the spaces between the sections of curb. These are bent over on top, so that they hang on the top edge of curb.

When the outer curb is raised, short sticks the width of the wall are placed about three feet apart, between the outer and inner curb, and the nuts tightened up on the bolts. The ropes are kept on till each curb is so fastened, and when they are well tightened up the ropes can be taken

off, though we sometimes left them on till we had the circles partly filled.

The bands, as before stated, were old wagon tires, the bottom one six inches from the bottom, and the top one a foot from the top of the curb. This is because the heavy weight is at the bot-



How the Sections Are Fastened Together.

The upper part shows how the inside curb sections are held in place. In the centre is seen an enlarged drawing of the bolt. Note that the inside nuts are screwed outward to tighten the curb. The bolts for the outside curb are of the ordinary design, since they draw inward to tighten the curb on the wall.

tom, and for the same reason the bottom band on the inside circle should be fairly heavy, at least two inches wide. The others would do one and a half inches wide. I would suggest that anyone making these make the curb three feet three inches deep, allowing the three inches hold on the wall. If a good hold is allowed it is not so apt to break the corners off the wall and get out of place, and it would allow the full three feet to be built each time.

the potato rot will, in all probability, be worse than it was in 1915. It is thus seen that epidemics of potato rot are brought about by a combination of infected seed potatoes and wet seasons.

The question is, how are we going to avoid using infected seed? At first thought one would be inclined to answer, by securing seed from localities where the rot was not serious the previous year. Those who are familiar, however, with the potato rot fungus know that it may be present in a field year after year without causing any epidemic of rot, and therefore that seed from fields which were almost entirely free from rot the previous year may, to some extent, be infected, and that the use of such seed may give rise to an epidemic of rot if weather conditions are favorable.

There is, however, one way by means of which seed potatoes comparatively free from infection can be secured. It is by growing varieties of potatoes which are not subject to late blight and



An Alberta Ayrshire Breeder's Home.

Mr. Trimble believes in beautifying the home surroundings. This shows how well he has succeeded and how attractive an Alberta farm home can be made. The trees were planted only nine years ago.

rot. Varieties of potatoes differ very much in regard to their susceptibility to this disease. Many excellent and extensively grown varieties, such as Empire State and Rural New Yorker No. 2, are decidedly susceptible to rot, while others are markedly rot resisting. The results of the experiments conducted by the Department of Field Husbandry regard to the comparative susceptibility of different varieties of potatoes to rot are, in this connection, extremely interesting.

In 1915 two varieties showed less than 1 per cent. each of rot under similar conditions. Making the average experiments for five years, it has been ascertained that those varieties which were freest from rot were the Davies Warrior, the Extra Early Eureka, Stray Beauty and Hulborn's Abundance; and those most subject to rot were Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron."

Those who are anxious to avoid loss from potato rot should select varieties which experiments have shown to be the least susceptible to the disease.

After the plow comes the roller and after the roller the drag. This is our order of spring preparation of sod land. The closer together these operations are, the easier is the land worked and the greater is the conservation of moisture. Particularly would I advise rolling and dragging each day's plowing rather than finishing it the plowing before any subsequent work is done.—E. F. Eaton.

An Alberta Dairyman and Breeder

An Alberta Pioneer Ayrshire Breeder Writes Entertainingly of His Struggles and Successes

WE came to Alberta 26 years ago and rented a place south of Calgary. At that time we had 12 grade cows which we brought with us from the east. We went right in for dairying and butter making soon after our arrival. The first two years we were south of Calgary and sold our butter in the city, never selling for less than 20 cents and going as high as 45 or 50 cents.

We then moved to Red Deer, having taken a homestead here. The first summer we milked 18 cows and kept increasing the herd until we had 35 or 40 head. We always got good prices for our butter, which we either sold to the Hudson Bay Company or shipped to British Columbia. Having to make all this butter by hand, we decided to build a creamery, one of the first in the province, and leased it for three and a half years to the

Federal Government. In 1900

we took it into our own hands, and have been operating it until a couple of years ago, when we sold it to the Laurentia Milk and Cream Company. We now sell our milk and cream to this company, getting in the summer \$1.40 a cwt. for milk and 40 cents a pound for butter fat. The remaining eight months we get \$1.90 for milk and 60 cents for butter fat, our cream being sold for city delivery. Above prices are, of course, right at our dairy. Judging from the way in which the dairy business is growing, the prospects never were better. We always try to have a number of the cows freshen in the fall, as we consider there is more money in winter dairying.

Among the first cows which we brought with us were three grade Ayrshires, and we found after using Shorthorn bulls for the first nine years that our best milkers were all from these grades. So we decided the Ayrshire was the cow for this country. Being east about 16 years ago this winter, I brought up a bull and four females, but at that time one couldn't sell any young bulls or young stock of any kind. There was no demand for such until about seven or eight years ago. Since then there has been a growing demand for all kinds of young stock.

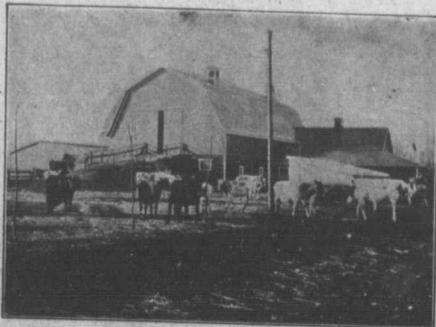


Mr. A. H. Trimble, Red Deer, Alta., retiring president of the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association and a Fenian raid medalist, and his son, Roy C. Trimble, of the 12th Mounted Battalion, now at the front.

Besides those which we have raised, we have brought in five carloads. We now milk an average of 20 cows the year round. We consider the country ideal for raising dairy stock, as we are getting more size and better results in tests from the stock that is Alberta bred.

During the last few years our herd has been largely renewed. We have also built new barns to accommodate our herd, and have brought everything about our farm as up-to-date as we possibly can. One of the improvements which we value the most is the shelter belt which now surrounds our home. It has only been planted about nine years, but the accompanying photograph shows how well it has been coming along. It is a very easy matter in our district to grow a shelter belt, and I know of no way in which a farm can be better improved. Such a belt provides shelter in winter and shade in summer, and at all seasons of the year greatly improves the appearance of the farm. We have also found it necessary to provide a small house for the accommodation of hired help.

The dairy cow has always been our mainstay since coming to the province. In the early days, if it hadn't been for the butter that we had to sell, I am afraid we would not have had much bread to butter. Now things have become more prosperous with us, but we still pin our faith to the dairy cow, and of all dairy breeds we prefer the Ayrshire, which have been of such great assistance to us ever since we came to the province. In Alberta the outlook for Ayrshires is very bright. Our province is large and thinly settled, and Ayrshire breeders are not so close together as they are in the east, but as the province fills up there will be more of them. The breed will progress as the dairy industry progresses, and as the Ayrshire is so well suited to Alberta conditions I am sure that the future holds good things in store for us. Alberta has used us well.—A. H. Trimble, Red Deer, Alta.



The Home of Alberta's Pioneer Ayrshire Herd.

This view shows a part of Mr. Trimble's Ayrshire herd, together with a view of the neat and commodious new barns which have been provided for them.

"England Expects"

 You know the rest, "that every man this day will do his duty."

This glorious signal applies to our every-day life as well as to the hour of battle.

Not only on the high seas and in the trenches but in daily life our country demands nothing short of our whole duty.

The protection of the home life is one of our primary duties—we owe it to ourselves, to our families and to our nation.

A Mutual Life insurance policy is the surest guarantee that your home will exist whether you live or whether you die.

Life insurance is a privilege, a necessity, and above all it is a duty.

Is there a Mutual policy in your home?

The Mutual Life
Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo, Ontario

Varieties of Apples for Planting in Ontario

As Recommended by the Ontario Department of Agriculture

WITH the return to favor of the apple, which is again a high priced fruit, plantings will undoubtedly be resumed. One grower wants to set out about twenty acres in the central part of the Province. What varieties shall he plant?

Up to date the following have been recommended by this Department from which to select for the districts bordering Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and the Georgian Bay, viz. Astrachan, Duchess, Gravenstein, Wealthy, Alexander, McIntosh, Fameuse, Blenheim, King, Hubbardston, Greening, Cranberry, Baldwin, Spy and Stark. Of these varieties, the Astrachan is only of value close to large local markets, where it has paid well. Gravenstein should be of value for Ontario markets, but on account of the large quantities sent out by Nova Scotia at low prices to both the West and for export, it is also limited in value. This still leaves a choice selection for summer and fall use varieties that can be shipped to local or western markets or exported with good results. Duchess have been in particularly good demand for the western trade and Ontario has not been able to date to furnish even her home markets from orchards now in bearing. The same condition applies also to the three dessert varieties, Wealthy, Fameuse and Blenheim, the two latter always selling at fancy figures. Alexander and its seedling, Wolf River, sell entirely on their outward appearance, showing large size and handsome color.

In winter varieties we are not so fortunate. The King is an ideal ap-

ple, but unprofitable, as the tree is a shy bearer. The old reliable Greening, one of the best-bearers we have and a money maker in the past, is becoming more difficult to sell in our local competition with red varieties. The tree is vigorous, hardy, and very productive. The old orchards still remain with us and it is doubtful if we should continue to plant knowing that every year will see more of this apple on our markets from the orchards set out in the past ten years. The Baldwin, our mainstay in the red fruit, is now being looked upon with disfavor in a great many sections because the tree is proving less hardy than we thought, even in the most favorable parts of the Province. There remains of our list, then, Spy and Hubbardston among the quality apples; Cranberry and Stark among the good keepers and shippers. We need badly a variety combining all these qualities that will take the place of the Baldwin for future plantings. The Hubbardston is good, but the season for its use is short. The Spy is the apple that Ontario has built its reputation upon and all plantings should include a goodly percentage of this variety. Its presence in the car is demanded for all local and western shipments in excess at least of 20 per cent. and in most cases the Spy sells the other varieties. A straight car of Spies always has and always will command top prices on the market. Its one fault is the slowness in bearing, but this can be offset by the use of fillers such as Wagsner, Wealthy, Duchess, etc. The very fact that an orchard contains a fair percentage of trees of this variety adds wonderfully to the value of a prospect.

How to Grow Strawberries

F. L. Gable, Fruit Inspector.

WHAT soil is best for strawberries? This is more important than one would think to the beginner. No fruit, plant or weed will thrive on as many different soils as the strawberry, but which soil is best? It is generally admitted sandy loam will produce the greatest crops of berries, provided it is well manured and cultivated, although there are a great many berries grown on heavy lands successfully. The strawberry requires a great deal of moisture, although damp, soggy soil is absolutely useless for growing on the low land. Safe advice to give an inexperienced grower with only ordinary farm land to choose from would be the spot where the greatest variety of farm crops do the best. The nearer it approaches what is considered good garden soil the better. Also do not plant on ground not previously cultivated for two years, as it is apt to be infested by cut-worms, white grubs or other harmful pests. It is also apt to be full of weeds and grass seed, so that the best land would be that which had been in a new crop the previous year (corn not so good) being both free from insects and weeds.

Now that you have determined where you are going to have your strawberry bed, it is necessary to prepare that ground. It is best to have a good coating of manure plowed in before planting and can be applied especially heavy if well rotted. It is also advisable to broadcast agricultural lime at the rate of one-half ton per acre. Your ground should be well cultivated early as possible in the spring, as the earlier you set your plants the better, as strawberries thrive in cool, moist weather and do not stand much heat and drought.

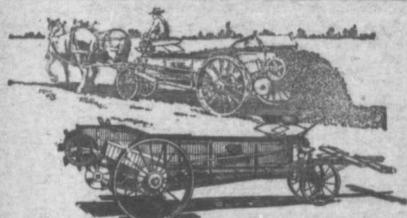
The digging of plants and selection of same should be done carefully, as only good healthy plants should be planted. These should have all dead roots removed.

For an address at the Norfolk Co. Fruit Growers' Convention.

leaves pulled off and plants well trimmed. In buying plants, make sure they are trimmed ready for planting, and do not allow the wind or sun on plants. They should be covered with a wet bag, or cloth, and the plants kept thoroughly wet until planted. The rows should be 3 1/2 to 4 feet apart, and plants set from 18 inches to 20 inches, according to variety. The spade is very good to use in planting, as by a little experimenting you will find you can make a good wedge-shaped opening, and by spreading the roots out well in this opening and tramping in well, with the crown of the plant just above earth, you will find your plants will grow well. Now, just as soon as your plants are set, cultivation and hoeing should begin, and continue well throughout the summer each week, not allowing any weeds to get a start. Pests should be picked off and allowed to runners until after July 1st, when they should be allowed to run, but placed in the row each way from the mother plant. If properly placed, you will soon get a matted row.

Strawberries are troubled somewhat with fungus diseases, and greatly reduce your crop unless controlled. This is easily done by spraying well in the spring, after growth begins, and also two or three times when they start growing again after picking.

There is another point in strawberry growing which is mostly neglected and which pays best of all, and that is mulching with straw or very coarse manure. About four good loads of straw to the acre, applied just after the ground is frozen, and raked off between rows in spring after plants start growing, will not only protect your plants through the winter, but will hold them back in spring safe from late frosts, and by raking off in the row helps to keep the moisture during the summer's drought, when moisture is a necessity, and also does away with sandy bays.



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Producers of Good Crops

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In the choice of a spreader—your crop producer—you cannot be too careful. Avoid all chance of going wrong by choosing a Deering manure spreader.

Deering spreaders are built from careful designs based on rigorous field tests; strength in every part makes them last for years; they can be had with an attachment spreading 8 feet wide or more; they are easy loading, and narrow for easy handling in yard, stable and field.

Your Deering local agent will show you a Deering spreader. If you prefer, write us for our booklet "Why You Should Use a Manure Spreader," and when we send it we will tell you where you can see the machine. Don't buy until you have seen a Deering spreader.

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Ford Town
f. o. b.



Factory Employees at the Canadian Plant at Ford, Ont.

\$50,000 a Month Increase In Wages—Staff Increased By 900 Men Since War Was Declared

Increase the prosperity of the individual and you increase the prosperity of the nation.

The influence thus exerted by the Ford Canadian Company towards upholding and upbuilding the prosperity of the Dominion in times when such an influence is intensely valuable forms a story of real human interest.

This story is founded on three events:

1. An increase in wages of \$50,000 a month.
2. The reduction of working hours from nine to eight.
3. The addition of 900 men to the pay roll since war began.

In the Spring of 1915, Canadian manufacturing interests were that of expansion. They saw no reason why they should stop the wheels of progress on account of the war, so in April 1915, the new Ford standard of wages was adopted.

Here was a war-time increase of from 15 to 60% for every eligible worker in the plant. The average laborer was at once presented with a \$38 a month raise.

It is estimated that this increase distributed among the 2,400 Canadian Ford employes amounts to about \$50,000 a month. And bear in mind that their previous rate of pay was considered good.

So, by April 16, 1916, the Ford Canadian Company will have given its employes \$600,000 in increased wages for one year. Surely, this is increasing the prosperity of the individual with a vengeance.

Likewise it increases the prosperity of the merchants from whom these employes buy. And it increases the prosperity of the wholesaler from whom the merchants buy and so on down the list. The commission man, the jobber, the manufacturers in all parts of Canada share in it. And in the natural course of events the whole nation benefits from this increased distribution of money.

In the nine leading cities from St. John to Vancouver there are Ford Branch establishments that are also assisting in this promotion of prosperity.

In the plant at Ford City there are about 2000 employes whose places of abode are in the four towns of Ford City, Walkerville, Windsor and Sandwich. There are 1000 more employes working in establishments in these four towns whose output either in its entirety or its greater part is taken by the

Ford plant. Thus 3,000 persons there are dependent upon the Ford factory.

Based on an estimate on the fact given in the last census report that there are five in the average family, this makes a total of 15,000 people that look to the Ford Plant for their support.

In other words half the people in these four towns whose combined population is about 30,000 are directly benefited by the prosperity of the Ford Canadian Company.

At the same time that they received this increase in wages, the Ford employes were further benefited by a reduction in working hours of from nine to eight per day.

Few firms, excepting those working on government contracts, have found it desirable to add to their number of employes to any great extent since war began. But so resultful has been the Ford Canadian policy of full speed ahead, war or no war, that it has been necessary to take on 900 additional employes since August 1914.

Has the Ford Company as a Canadian Plant with its own army of highly paid workers done "its bit" for Canada outside of boosting her prosperity? Again let us consult statistics.

In contributing to the Patriotic and Red Cross funds, the employes, officers and stockholders gave \$69,304.39 or an average of \$29.69. The factory workers alone gave \$30,410.04 or an average of \$12.71 per man. Office employes gave \$6,168.60; everyone, almost without a single exception gave to the absolute limit. For instance, twenty-two girl office employes, stenographers and file clerks contributed a total of \$77.50 per month for 12 months.

The total contribution from the town of Ford with its 2,200 population was \$75,776.99 or an average of about \$34 per capita which is one of the largest per capita contributions of any city or town in the Dominion.

Ford employes are the highest paid automobile workers in the British Empire. They are paid 3 times as well as the average Canadian workmen—receiving \$1,200 a year as against the average wage of \$425 as given by the last census reports.

The Ford Canadian executives have proved to their own satisfaction—and figures make this proof obvious—that the increased permanency of a man's employment, his increased skill gained through this longer time of service, and other factors, fully counterbalance this increased expenditure in

training the driver of a Ford car receives a direct benefit from all the results in putting into his car a skilled workman. The Ford car is unusual and that goes far towards making the Ford car a wonderful mechanical production that it is today.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Ford, Ontario

Ford Runabout	•••	\$480
Ford Touring	•••	530
Ford Coupelet	•••	730
Ford Sedan	•••	890
Ford Town Car	•••	780

f. o. b. Ford, Ontario



All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer.

Give Your Horses A SPRING HAIR CUT



For the warm weather.
When the heavy coat that holds the wool round the body, and hinders the work of the skin, they are more easily kept clean, and their hair grows more rapidly. It also saves a lot of time and trouble in the spring when the hair is cut. The clippers are of a power-driven type and are made in the U.S.A.

Stewart
Bull-Driving Machine

It turns power, oil, gas and steam and drives plows and any other. Used for cutting and mowing. They are made in the U.S.A. and are of a power-driven type and are made in the U.S.A. They are of a power-driven type and are made in the U.S.A.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHIRT CO.
1011 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Farm Management

The Corn Crop

Geo. Currie, Oxford Co., Ont.
We prefer to grow corn on soil that is manured in the fall, direct from the stables and applied during the winter. This method forbids the use of a manure spreader. We have often used sodion use it except for haying ground. It is too expensive an implement for a 100-acre farm.
The manure is plowed down in the spring. We cultivate thoroughly and sow about May 24th, with an ordinary grain drill. The rows are about 35 inches apart and the two-horse cultivator is kept going during the summer.

White Cap Yellow Dent is the variety we use. It is always pretty well matured when the time comes for putting it in the silo. Some people tell you that cob is not necessary on ensilage corn; that, in fact, ensilage can easily be too rich in grain, and the cows could be digested if it were. However, we have always liked plenty of reasonably well matured corn in our silo. Our cows seem to handle it without loss.
Last year we had 12 tons in corn. We filled our 14 x 40 foot silo and had corn enough left to furnish coarse feed for 25 head until after Christmas. For fresh milk we acre it hard to improve our corn.

Alfalfa in Rotation

CAN alfalfa be grown in the rotation on the farm? We are practicing a four-year rotation. Each alfalfa stand is left down for several years. It would not be out of question of farming, if we would think about it before buying a trial. We know from the experience of neighbors that alfalfa grows in this climate. Can you advise a rotation?
E. H. WELDON CO.,
Alfalfa can be grown in a rotation. As a general rule, once a stand is well established, farmers prefer to grow it. Where one is working a farm intensively and wishes to keep it all in the rotation, we would advise one to five-years following corn, with barley seed to alfalfa at the rate of 20 lbs. to the acre. Cut alfalfa or hay for three years and then plow down, starting with corn again. The greatest objection urged to rotating alfalfa is the cost of seed, but if one plans to grow their own seed, they would have it cheaper, the seed being grown with the second growth.
At the end of three years in most sections of Canada where grass will have gotten into the alfalfa to some extent and it is just as well to plow it down. If the last crop of alfalfa is plowed down considerable humus will be added to the soil and one will have ideal conditions for the corn crop the next year.

Drainage From the Silo

I AM planning to build a silo and my neighbors tell me that it will be necessary to have a drain running from the bottom of the silo. Is this necessary, and if so, how should it be constructed?
—J. T. PATTERSON CO., Ont.
Drainage from the silo was at one time considered a necessary part of its construction, but of late years the drain has fallen into disrepute. Silos built nowadays very seldom have them. The change in ideas as to the necessity of drainage is due to the gradual change from green corn for ensilage to corn that is almost mature. When corn went into the silo when the cobs were just forming, there was often much surplus moisture and silos were flooded unless drainage was provided. There may be a few places in Canada where corn cannot be grown with any degree of maturity and in such cases drainage from the silo would be necessary, but in such sections it would be better to

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We have the best strain of Brood-Lay E. C. White Leghorns on the market. They will fill the egg basket next winter.
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Barrett Money Savers for Farmers

Seven short appeals to "horse sense"

ANY man can make money by judicious saving. "A penny saved is a penny earned." Think it over. There are certain things you ought to have for farm maintenance. But don't buy the wrong thing at any price or the right thing at the wrong price. Perhaps right now you are in need of a timber preservative, a lice or fly killer, a durable paint for metal and exposed wood surfaces, a satisfactory cement for quick everyday repairs, a ready roofing that is wear-proof, easy to lay and cheap.
We can fit you out perfectly in these things. The Barrett Money Savers have no superiors. Just glance over the products shown below.

ARE you getting all you should from your live stock? Perhaps they are being bothered by insects—flies, lice, vermin. They must be kept clean. Spray your cows and horses with Croconid. Keep them from insect annoyance. And your hogs will be better if the rubbing post and snail pull are Croconid. A horn in the poultry house—has no hens—more eggs. Croconid comes in cans of 1, 5 or 10 gallons or in half barrels and barrels. And it's the most economical you can buy. Follow directions carefully.

DO your implements rust? Then, use anti-rust in its value. Coat your implements and iron work with Everjet Elastic Paint. You know that carbon paint is best for such purposes. Well, Everjet is the best carbon paint made. Never cracks or peels. Wean like iron. Has a large covering capacity and is extremely economical. Has no equal as a roof paint.

YOU will be glad for the day when you get Everlastic Roofing. Just the thing for all farm buildings. The best Rubber Roofing in the world. And the price is low. No excuse for a leak in your roof with Everlastic at your service. It is tough, durable and easy to lay.

CARBONOL is a household wonder. It cleans, kills, disinfects, purifies. If you cut your hand, apply Carbonol in weakened solution. If you live stock get bruised, Carbonol will fix them up. If your linnens, barn or poultry house needs disinfecting, there is nothing like Carbonol. And it is wonderfully effective as a destroyer of vermin. Carbonol belongs on every farm in Canada.

HERE is a ready roofing that needs no painting or other attention to keep it watertight. Amantite Roofing has a mineral surface that laughs at wind and weather. Very attractive because of its bright sparkling appearance. Wherever you have steep roofs, you need Amantite. Amantite is made in rolls of 110 square feet with galvanized nails and cement in center. Try it!

HERE is a product you should never be without—Barrett's Grade One Crocosote Oil. It is the most effective wood preservative on the market. Actual tests have proved that it penetrates deeper and lasts longer than any similar product. A good fence post will last 20 years if painted with Barrett's Grade One Crocosote Oil. Use Grade One Crocosote Oil and add to the life of all your exposed woodwork.

HERE is the way to make everyday repairs quickly, permanently and cheaply—use Elastium. An adhesive, elastic and waterproof cement. Whenever you require to join or relime, leaks or joints to seal, corners to stuff, greenhouse glasses to put in or chimney flashings to renew, Elastium will be your unfailing friend. Cheap, easy to use and always on the job.

Sold by all drug and hardware dealers. Barrett Money Savers in Canada. Address nearest office. For sale by good dealers everywhere.

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Palmer's "Horse Head Brand" are made by specialists, on easy fitting lasts and left heels. If your dealer hasn't them, send his name and \$3.25 (include an express order), stating I want you to deliver a pair of ours to my address, anywhere in Canada or U.S.A. The name and \$3.25 will buy you a pair of our Palmer's "Horse Head Brand" Footwear. Write for catalogue P. J. JOYCE PALMER CO., Limited, 26 Frederick St., Toronto, Ont.

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This is not a food, but a remarkable tonic composed of roots, herbs and bark. It invigorates the hens' digestive and reproductive organs, enabling them to eat and digest more food and turn a larger proportion of it into eggs.

At a monthly cost of one egg per hen, Ovatum will add several to the monthly average. Buy it from your dealer in 25c. and 50c. packages or in 10-lb. bags, or if he hasn't it, write us for prices and also for information on Gardiner's Pig Meal, Calf Meal, Sae-fat and Ontario Feeders' Cotton Seed Meal.

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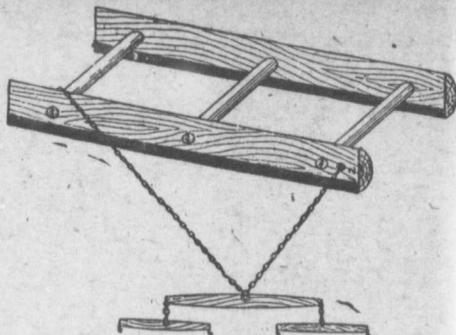
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PROVED THE BEST BY EVERY TEST

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

SEEDS



A Common type of Split Log Drag for Farm Service.

discontinue growing corn and substitute roots in its stead.

Nowadays it is more often that water is added to the ensilage during filling. Where the bottom is lower than the floor and there is no roof on the silo, a tile might be laid in to carry away the water that accumulates after the silo is empty. In this case it would be necessary to have a valve in the tile to keep out air which would cause the silage to spoil. Better still, roof the silo. In any case the valve should be kept closed tightly until the silage is mostly fed out. The draining out of what moisture there may be tends to draw air down through the ensilage and cause mold.

blem of the road builder. Of course the papers like to give publicity to big things and new things. The roads that we find on the back concessions of rural Canada, are altogether too commonplace for discussion in the press. It will be a long time, however, before the greater portion of the rural road mileage will be either cemented or macadamized, and at the present time it is only in favorable sections that they are gravelled. In most cases they are just mud. What are we going to do with these roads? Their character affects the happiness of a much greater number of people than the character of our inter-city highways.

The Split Log Drag
By E. L. McCaskey.

TO read the papers nowadays, one would think that macadam and cement highways and their construction was the one important pro-

The answer I believe is to be found in the split log drag and proper drainage. If the ordinary dirt road is dragged regularly and proper drainage provided, it will be an excellent highway the greater part of the year, and fairly passable even in wet seasons. The drag that we use is an eight foot log, cut in two, and put together after the plan shown in the diagram herewith. At first we did not have the steel shoe on the cutting edge of the drag, but later we had it added as the drag wore off. We plan to drag the roads very shortly after every rain, and to keep the surface so smooth that rain, when it does fall, runs off immediately.

The second problem is to give the water, once it reaches the ditch at the side, a chance to run away from the road. Otherwise, it will soak down in and the whole roadway will be a bog in spite of us. The edges should always have a fall one way or another of at least three inches in 100 feet, and when the lowest point is reached, provision should be made to carry the water away. This will necessitate more culverts than you now have and occasionally lines of tile drains.

I believe that our township and county councillors would do well to pay more attention to the simple road drag and spend less of their time discussing macadamized and cement curbing, which after all affect but a small proportion of the people they represent. I believe that the farmers who are willing to drag the roads in front of their premises, should be recommended for their work.

The regulations of the railway commission, giving specifications of these boxes which railway companies may accept for carriage as freight, published in Farm and Dairy some months ago, which were to have become effective on the first of December, 1915, will not be effective until the first day of August, 1916, according to a recent order from the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

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8	47	4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	40
8	47	4, 5, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	43 1/2
9	48	6, 6 1/2, 6 3/4, 6 1/2	46
9	48	6, 6 1/2, 6 3/4, 6 1/2	46
9	48	4, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	43
9	52	4, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 9, 9	46
10	48	3, 3 1/2, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8	49
10	48	3, 3 1/2, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 8	49
10	52	3, 3 1/2, 4, 5 1/2, 7, 8 1/2, 8	54
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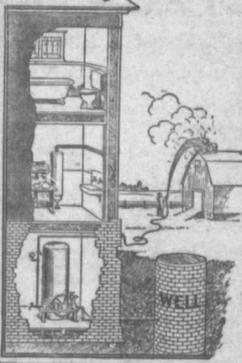
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The Ayrshire Breeders' President

Mr. St. Marie, who was honored with the position of President by his fellow breeders at the last annual meeting in Toronto, was born in 1860 at St. Hubert, Chambly Co. in the province of Quebec. He is a true son of the soil, as are many of his nationality in that province. He has one of the best farms in Compton County, and is most progressive in his farm methods. In 1906 he secured several head of Ayrshires as a nucleus, and has built up a herd of 60 or more registered Ayrshires, which are a credit to any farm and to the breed, being large in size, of good type and big producers. A number of the females have qualified in

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Mr. St. Marie.

the S.O.P. test, and he also owns a number of prize winners.

Mr. St. Marie was elected a director of the Ayrshire Association in 1913, and has proved a valuable member of the board. That he has good executive ability has been proved, not only in the Ayrshire association, but in local affairs as well, as he has held several important positions in the county, none the least of which is director of the County Agricultural Society. He has a son in Agriculture '16 at Macdonald College. The influence of such men as Mr. St. Marie is doing much to raise the standard of agriculture and live stock breeding in the good old province of Quebec.

Curing a Hard Milker

WE have a cow three years old. She is so hard to milk that a man can hardly milk her. The doctor says Last year when she was nearly dry she was not so hard to milk. Do you know of some remedy?

Some cows are naturally hard to milk; others are made hard by weak-handed milking. A woman or child with hands not strong enough for milking causes a cow to become hard for anyone to milk. To cure such a cow, oil the teat first before starting to milk, so that the oil will work into and soften the skin. Then milk the cow with as much force as possible, squeezing hard. This treatment will usually cure an ordinarily hard milker. Once in a great while it is necessary to cut the muscle surrounding the inside of the teat with a lancet knife. This, however, is very likely to ruin the cow if not done with great care to avoid cutting too much and causing permanent leakage. It also makes a sore which is painful to the cow at the time of milking, and if done when the cow is not giving milk, the wound grows together and the muscle becomes tighter than before.

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Smut and Its Prevention

The Formalin Treatment is Simple and Effective

A CLOSE examination of smut, shows that it consists of a fine black powder. Each of the small black specks is a spore and corresponds to the seed of an ordinary plant. Although during the course of ordinary farm operations, these smut spores are scattered far and wide, it is only when they are located on the seed grain that they can infect the plant and cause damage.

The three commonest and most destructive forms of smut—stinking smut of wheat, loose smut of oats, and covered smut of barley—are the varieties which may be prevented by treating the seed with a disinfectant, such as formalin or bluestone. The reason that these forms may be destroyed by this treatment, is that with them the spores adhere to the outside coat of the seed grain and are therefore readily accessible to the disinfecting solution. In cases where the seed is not treated these spores are planted along with the seed grain. Coming in contact with warmth and moisture these spores germinate along with the seed and fine threads are sent into the grain plant just as it emerges from the seed coat. As the threads develop the fine fungus plants also develop, following the point of growth, until the plant is fully developed and begins to form seeds. The fungus threads then enter the newly-formed seeds and feed on the materials that are sent there by the plant for the formation of seed. The spores of the fungus ripen just before or at harvest time and are scattered far and wide by the wind or by harvesting and threshing operations, becoming at this time attached to the seed grain which is to be used the following year.

Treating the Seed.

In treating seed grain for smut, there are two main considerations: first, to kill the smut spores by means of a disinfecting solution, and second, to prevent re-infection. If the seed grain is allowed to again become contaminated, the treatment will have been just so much lost labor. For this reason, it is necessary as soon as the grain is treated and dried, to place it in clean bags, which themselves have been dipped in the solution. It will also be necessary to see that the grain drill is thoroughly clean, as enough spores may lurk in the crevices of an ordinary grain drill to re-infect the seed of a whole farm.

Various treatments have been used for the treatment of grain for smut, but the formalin solution is now most generally used. There are two methods of using the formalin treatment. One is completely immerse the grain in the solution, and the other is to sprinkle the solution on the grain with an ordinary sprinkling can.

For the dipping method, a barrel is required to hold the solution, and a coarse sack—an ordinary bran sack does very well—in which to place the grain. One-half pint of formalin (40 per cent. strength), is added to 21 gallons of water in the barrel. The sack is filled about three parts full and immersed in the formalin solution for about 20 minutes. During the treatment the sack is raised up and down several times to ensure that the solution comes in contact with the entire surface of every grain. After treating the grain is spread out on a clean floor or canvas, where it can be stirred and allowed to dry. It should then be conveniently done. The advantage of doing this is that there is then less chance for the grain to become re-infected. If, however, there comes a warm spell previous to seeding time when the grain might be treated, it will be safe to do it.

filled in clean bags and prevented from again becoming contaminated. For the sprinkling method add one pint of formalin (40 per cent. strength) to 40 gallons of water. Instead of immersing, as in the former case, the grain is placed in a heap. The solution is poured on with an ordinary sprinkling can and by means of shovels the grain is turned over from

one heap to another to ensure that every seed comes in thorough contact with the solution. A close wagon box is a good place to do this mixing. Forty gallons of the solution will be sufficient to sprinkle 30 or 40 bushels of grain. When the grain is thoroughly moistened, it should be covered with sacking and left to stand for three or four hours, at the end of which time it may be spread out thinly to dry.

It is recommended that the treatment of grain for smut be put off until as near seeding time as can be

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Activities of the District Representatives

661 CONDUCTED a practical demonstration in treating grain for smut at Fisherville, at which there was an attendance of over 100 farmers. The reason for putting on the work at night was because I believed there would be a larger attendance. Only a small quantity of grain was handled, but the method was made clear.—Geo. L. Wotiz, Halimand Co.

Dairy Profit Competition in Dundas.
During the week I inspected three heifers that have been entered in the Dairy Profit Competition. These young men have commenced record work with the best heifers that they had, or at least those that they considered the best. In a number of instances they had two or three to choose from, and it was interesting to hear them explain the reasons for selecting the one for the competition. It will certainly be an education to them to note how their selection compares with the others in the herd. They are taking up the competition with more interest than any of the others, and I feel that it is going to give them a lot of valuable information in connection with the cost of producing 100 lbs. of milk.—E. F. Bradt.

Retired Farmers Responding in Simons.

"Our campaign to get retired farmers back to the land for this summer has met with success. We have on file the names of 296 retired farmers living in towns and villages throughout the county as follows: Hillsdale, 18; North End Nottawasaga, 27; Creosore, 34; Alliston, 34; Midland, 34; Coldwater, 4; Elmvale, 12; Stayner, 11; Bradford, 20; Tottenham, 20; Everset, 13; Orillia, 21. We have not yet received any names from some of the larger towns, including Barrie, Fessling and Beeton, which, when heard from, will bring the number up to well over five hundred. I really did not think there were so many men in the county who were not employed to any great extent. Easily sufficient retired farmers are available to take the place of a half battalion of younger men who go to the front. I am led to believe that the retired farmers are alive to the situation, and will do everything in their power. Some that have replied stated that they were planning to help their sons on the old homestead, others expressed a willingness to take work on any farm. The wages that are being asked are from \$26 to \$29 a month.—J. Langhead.

Victoria Farmers Are Cow-Testing.

"On Wednesday afternoon a farmer's wife and her son came in with their new milk-testing outfit to get us to give them some pointers on milk testing. They had just purchased the machine and had not opened it. The interest in cow testing is gradually gaining ground. The Holstein Breeders' Association members are, of course, nearly all testing their cows, but in addition to this, farmers all over the district are buying small outfits and are doing their own testing. Quite a number also bring in samples from time to time for us to test here.—A. A. Knight.

Treating Seed For Smut in Bruce.

"We have been doing all we can to bring the importance of the smut treatment for grain before the people. We sent out all the posters which we received recently, and as soon as they were distributed we could see the interest that is being taken in this by the inquiries for formalin, etc. In distributing our posters we made it a point to send a few of them to the drug stores in the different towns, and we find that they are doing a great deal to influence the farmers to treat their

grain. A number of them have prepared labels which they attach to the bottles that they sell. On these they have printed instructions for immersing and sprinkling the grain; also treating potatoes for scab, etc.—N. C. McKay.

Carlston Boys Doing Good Work.

"At a meeting of the Kinburn Junior Farmers' Improvement Association, held on Tuesday evening last, it was decided to conduct a smut treatment demonstration at that place, under the direction of this organization. We are, therefore, arranging for such a demonstration at a later date. This organization also took up the matter of procuring seed corn through the organization, and they are placing an order with one of the Western growers for approximately 100 bushels of seed corn on the ear.—W. D. Jackson.

Holstein Breeders of Welland Active.

"We are still working on the programme of the Holstein Breeders' Association. We have been discussing for some time the advisability of issuing a four-page monthly for members of the Association and others in the county who might be interested. It is aimed to publish in this paper any recent news of Holstein performances, write-ups on feeds, breeding, testing and record work, and also to make it a medium of advertising for the Holstein breeders of this and the surrounding district.—E. K. Hampton.

The Little Country Theatre

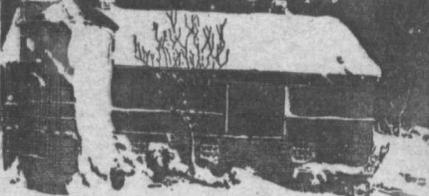
OUR Florence Flinnock once said that the most piece of amateur acting or singing done in the village hall by one of the villagers would arouse more enthusiasm among his friends and neighbors than could be excited by the most convincing performance of a professional in a great theatre where no one in the audience knew or cared for the performer.

When one stops to consider this statement, he soon becomes convinced that nothing attracts so much attention in the country, proves so popular, pleases so many as a genuine home talent play. As a dynamic force in bringing people together and building up a community spirit its importance cannot be over-estimated. Nothing interests people in each other so much as habitually working together. A home-silent play not only affords such an opportunity, but it also, unconsciously, introduces a friendly feeling in a neighborhood. It is something everybody wants to make a success, regardless of local differences of opinion.

With a knowledge of these basic facts in mind, as well as an earnest desire to stimulate an interest for good, clean drama and original entertainment among people living in the open country and villages, an institution known as "The Little Country Theatre" has just recently been founded at the North Dakota Agricultural College, located at Fargo, North Dakota.

The object of the Little Country Theatre is to produce such plays as can be easily staged in a country school, the basement of a country church, in the sitting-room of a farm home, in the village hall, or any place where country people assemble for social betterment. The management of the productions will be varied. Emphases will be laid on the one-act play and scenes taken from dramas depicting the life of various foreign people. One-act plays are not only easier staged, but they also afford country people a better opportunity to write original productions.

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gives you is well worth the cost. When you consider how many more years the Ideal will last, and give you good silage every year, there is no question of its being worth far more than any other.

The few dollars a man may hope to save by buying a "cheap" silo will very likely be the cause of his losing through poor silage, and the short life of the silo, many times the amount he saves at first. Your good judgment should warn you against taking chances of losing your feed by putting it in an inferior silo.

The reasons why Ideal Green Feed Silos preserve the silage better and last longer are completely explained and illustrated in our large silo catalogue, a copy of which will be gladly sent you upon request. It will pay you to ask for this catalogue before you finally decide on what silo to build.

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OUR FARM HOMES

LIFE is an arrow—therefore, you must know what mark to aim at, how to use the bow, then draw it to the head and let it go.—Henry Van Dyke.

God's Country and the Woman

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD. Copyright, Paget Newspaper Service

CHAPTER ONE.

PHILIP WEYMAN'S buoyancy of heart was in face of the fact that he had but recently looked upon Radisson's unpleasant death, and that he was still in a country where the water flowed north. He laughed and he sang. His heart bubbled over with cheer. He talked to himself frankly and without embarrassment, asked himself questions, answered them, discussed the beauties of nature and the possibilities of storms as if there were three or four of him instead of one.

At the top end of the world a man becomes a multiple being—if he is white. Two years along the rim of the Arctic had taught Philip the science by which a man may become acquainted with himself, and in moments like the present, when both his mental and physical spirits overflowed, and the low rumble of distant thunder. It made him cough. And then he laughed again, scanning the narrowing sweep of the lake ahead of him.

He felt like a boy, and he chuckled as he thought of the definite reason for it. For twenty-three months he had been like a piece of rubber stretched to a tension sometimes almost to the snapping point. Now had come the reaction, and he was going home. Home! That was one word that caused a shadow to flit over his face, and only once or twice had he forgotten and let it slip between his lips. At least he was returning to civilization—getting away from the everlasting drone of breakage ice and the clack-clack tongue of the Eskimo.

With the stub of a pencil Philip had figured out on a bit of paper about where he was that morning. The compass-hut of his last Arctic camp was eight hundred miles, due north, Fort Churchill, over on Hudson's Bay, was four hundred miles to the east, and Fort Resolution, on the Great Slave, was two hundred miles to the west. On his map he had drawn a heavy circle about Prince Albert

six hundred miles to the south. That was the nearest line of rail. Six days back Radisson had died after a month's struggle with that terrible thing they called "the most range," or the Red Death. Since then Philip had pointed his canoe straight up the Dubawnt waterways, and was a hundred and twenty miles nearer to civilization. He had been through these waterways twice before, and he knew that there was not a white man within a hundred and fifty miles of him. And as for a white woman—

Weyman stopped his paddling where there was no current, and leaned back in his canoe for a breathing space, and to fill his pipe. A WHITE WOMAN! Would he stare at her like a fool when he saw her again for the first time? Eighteen months ago he had seen a white woman over at Fox Churchill—the English clerk's wife, thirty, with a sprink of gray in her blond hair, and pale blue eyes. Fresh from the Garden of Eden, he had wondered why the half-dozen white men over there regarded her as they did. Long ago, in the maddening gloom of the Arctic night,

he had learned to understand. At Fond du Lac, when Weyman had first come up into the forest country, he had said to the factor: "It's glorious! It's God's Country!" And the factor had turned his tired, empty eyes upon him with the words: "It was—before she went. But no country is God's Country without a woman," and then he took Philip to the lonely grave under a huge lobstick spruce, and told him in a few words how one woman had made life for him. Even then Philip could not fully understand. But he did now.

He resumed his paddling, his gray eyes alert. His aloneness and the bigness of the world in which, so far as he knew, he was the only human atom, did not weigh heavily upon him. He loved this bigness and emptiness and the glory of solitude. It was middle autumn, and close to noon of a day unmarred by cloud above, and warm with sunlight. He was following close to the west shore of the lake. The opposite shore was a mile away. He was so near to the rock-lined beach that he could hear the soft throat-cries of the moose-birds. And what he saw, so far as his eyes could see in all directions, was "God's Country"—a glory of color that was like a great master painting. The birch had turned to red and gold. From out of the rocks rose trees that were great crimson splashes of mountain-ash berries framed against the dark lustre of balsam and cedar and spruce.

Without reason, Philip was listening again to the quiet, lifeless words of Jasper, the factor over at Fond du Lac, as he described the day when he and his young wife first came up through the wonderland of the North. "No country is God's Country without a woman!" He found the words running in an unpleasant monotone through his brain. He had made up his mind that he would strike Fond du Lac on his way down, for Jasper's words and the hopeless picture he had made that day beside the little cove under the spruce had made them brothers in a strange sort of way. Besides, Jasper would furnish him with a couple of Indians, and a sledge and dogs if the snow came early.

In a break between the rocks Philip saw a white strip of sand, and turned his canoe in to shore. He had been paddling since five o'clock, and in the six hours had made eighteen miles. Yet he felt no fatigue, he stood up and stretched himself. He remembered how different it had been four years ago when Hill, the Hudson's Bay Company's man down at Prince Albert, had looked at his eyes, skeptical and uneasy eyes, encouraging him with the words: "You're going to a funeral, young man, and it's your own. You won't make God's House, much less Hudson's Bay!"

Weyman laughed joyously. "Fooled 'em—fooled 'em all," he told himself. "We'll wager a dollar to a doughnut that we're the toughest looking specimen that ever drifted down from Coronation Gulf, or any other gulf. A doughnut! We'll trade a gold nugget as big as my fist for a doughnut or a piece of pie right this minute. Doughnuts an' pie—real old pumpkin pie—an' cranberry sauce, 'n' potatoes!" Good Lord, and they're only six hundred miles away, carload of 'em!

He began to whistle as he pulled his rubber dunnage sack out of the canoe. Suddenly he stopped, his eyes staring at the smooth white floor of sand. A bear had been there before him, and quite recently. Weyman had killed fresh meat the day before, but the instinct of the naturalist and the woodsman kept him from singing or whistling, two things which he was very much inclined to do on this particular day. He had no suspicion that a bear which he was destined never to see had become the greatest factor in his life. He was philosopher enough to appreciate the value and the significance of little things, but the bear track did not keep him silent because he regarded it as significant, because he thought that he would have welcomed it to dinner, and because he had talked to it were it as affable and good-mannered as the big peep-eyed moose-birds that were already circling about the valley.

He emptied a half of the contents of the rubber sack out on the sand and made a selection for dinner, and he chuckled in his big happiness as he saw how attenuated his list of supplies was becoming. There was still a quarter of a pound of tea, no sugar, no coffee, half a dozen pounds of flour, twenty-seven prunes jealously guarded in a piece of narwhal skin, a little salt and pepper mixed, and fresh caribou meat.

"It's a lovely day, and we'll have a treat for dinner," he informed himself. "No need of starving. We'll have a real feast. I'll cook seven prunes instead of five!"

He built a small fire, hung two small pots over it, selected his prunes, and measured out a tablespoonful of black tea. In the respite he had while the water heated he dug a small mirror out of the sack and looked at himself. His long, untrimmed hair was blond, and the inch of stubble on his face was a rich red. There were very fine creases at the corners of his eyes, caused by the blistering sleet and cold wind of the Arctic coast. He grimaced as he studied himself. Then his face lighted up with sud-

den inspiration.

"I've got it! I need a shave! Water!"

From the rubber sack he drew a towel. For fifteen feet sat cross-legged the mirror on which he had looked at himself else.

"You're not," and he spoke a year ago when you were thirty. Now you're thirty for the snow! It says you were a That's pretty good."

He had washed, crying it with tears, and he had looked at a dead stick sticking broken down.

He had taken the flap to the hole, took a peep to see leave the water and stepped cautiously of the sound, and the bulwark of the fairly well-worn ing the direction of the sound, and the bear was already berries where he crimson splashes dried yards away.

He went on quickly ash tree there was recent or old. I trail turning inland from the ash tree, itself in the exploratory instinct other hundred yards swung once more heard the swift tread among rocks, and his mind did not which he heard the breaking of the ping of brush. If the musical water strange key struck the monotone of a

Over a gray Philip climbed to little valley of an dews and ago-erum which the stream descended to the and turned sharply a little pool had for a huge rock. And his heart in his his body shrank with trial that all at a moment he was p. He stood—and stared at the edge of a steppe from him was man. Her back was in that moment she the rock stood. Along with the rip stream, without rest without time for the ed through the amaze of Jasper, the fact that he was looking that makes "God's" woman.

The sun shone down head. Over, her siders swept a story that rippled to the tresses, even velvet wings, might have me- breed. But this at all that he saw of the and gold of the autumn his radiant mistle- Slowly she raised something had given a resonance behind, a take in that birdlike veil stirred her hair and caught a bur- son. And then, an first impulse to cr



Some of Our Enthusiastic and Ambitious Country Housekeepers.

The group shown herewith is that of a number of wide-awake women who took advantage this past winter of the Domestic Science Short Course, held at Bobocagon, in Victoria Co., Ont. This short course was presided over by Miss McDiarmid, one of the representatives sent out by the Department of Agriculture in connection with this splendid work.

den inspiration.

"I've got it!" he exclaimed. "I need a shave! We'll use the same water."

From the rubber bag he fished out his razor, a tumbler of soap, and a towel. For fifteen minutes after that he sat cross-legged on the sand, with the mirror on a rock, and worked. When he had finished he inspected himself closely.

"You're not half bad," he concluded, and he spoke seriously now. "Four years ago when you started up here you were thirty—do you look forty? Now you're thirty-four, and if it wasn't for the snow lines in your eyes I'd say you were a day or two younger. That's pretty good."

He had washed his face and was drying it with the towel when a sound made him look over beyond the rocks. It was the crashing sound made by a dead stick stepped upon, or a sapling broken down. Either meant the bear.

Topping the towel, he unbuttoned the flap to the holster of his revolver, took a peep to see how long he could leave the bear before it would bolt, and stepped cautiously in the direction of the sound. A dozen paces beyond the bulwark of rocks he came upon a fairly well-worn moose trail; surveying its direction from the top of a knoller, he made up his mind that the bear was dining on mountain-ash berries where he saw one of the huge crimson splashes of the fruit a hundred yards away.

He went on quietly. Under the big ash tree there was no sign of a feast, recent or old. He proceeded, the trail turning almost at right angles from the ash tree, as if about to bury itself in the deeper forest. His exploratory instinct led him on for another hundred yards, when the trail swung once more to the left. He heard the swift trickling run of water among rocks, and again a sound. But his mind did not associate the sound which he heard this time with the one made by the bear. It was not the breaking of a stick or the snapping of brush. It was more a part of the musical water-sound itself, a strange key struck once to interrupt the monotone of a rushing stream.

Over a gray hogback of limestone Philip climbed to look down into a little valley of smooth-washed boulders and age-crumbled rock through which the stream picked its way. He descended to the white margin of sand and turned sharply to the right, where a little pool had formed at the base of a huge rock. And there he stopped, his heart in his throat, every fibre in his body charged with a sudden electrical thrill at what he beheld. For a moment he was powerless to move.

He stood—and stared. At the edge of the pool twenty steps from him was kneeling a woman. Her back was toward him, and in that moment she was as motionless as the rock that towered over her. Along with the rippling drone of the stream, without reason on his part—without time for thought—there leaped through his amazed brain the words of Jasper, the factor, and he knew that he was looking upon the miracle that makes "God's Country"—a white woman!

The sun shone down upon her bare head. Over her slightly bent shoulders swept a glory of unbound hair that rippled to the sand. Black tresses, even wavier as the crow's wing, might have issued from her braided. But this at which he stared—all that he saw of her—was the brown and gold of the autumnal tinnings that had retained pleasure for him that day.

Slowly she raised her head, as if something had given her warning of a presence behind, and as she halted in that birdlike, listening posture a breath of wind from the little valley stirred her hair in a shimmering veil that caught a hundred fires of the sun. And then, as he crunched back his first impulse to cry out, to speak

to her, she rose erect beside the pool, her back still to him, and hiddden to the lips in her glorious hair.

Her movement revealed a towel partly spread out on the sand, and a comb, a brush, and a small toilet bag. Philip did not see these. She was turning, slowly, scanning the rocks beyond the valley.

Like a thing carved out of stone he stood, still apoplectic, still staring, when she faced him.

CHAPTER TWO.

A FACE like that into which Philip looked might have come down to him from out of some dream of paradise. It was a girl's face. Byas of the pure blue of the sky above met his own. Her lips were a little parted and a little laughing. Before he had uttered a word, before he could rise out of the stupidity of his wonder, the change came. A fear that he could not have forgotten if he had lived through a dozen centuries leaped into the lovely eyes. The half-laughing lips grew tense with terror. Quick as the flash of powder there had come into her face a look that was not that of one merely startled, but was that of a hero—a great, gripping thing that for an instant seemed to crush the life from her soul. She swayed back against the wall. In another moment it was gone, and she swayed back against the face of the rock, clenching a hand at her breast.

"My God, how I frightened you!" gasped Philip.

"Yes, you frightened me," she said. Her white throat was bare, and he could see the throbs of it as she made a strong effort to speak steadily. Her eyes did not look him. As he advanced a step he saw that unconsciously she cringed closer to the rock.

"You are not afraid—now?" he asked. "I wouldn't have frightened you if I'd—I'd kill myself. I just stumbled here by accident. And I haven't seen a white woman—for two years. So I stared—stared—and stood there like a fool."

Relief shot into her eyes at his words.

"Two years? What do you mean?" "I've been up along the rim of— I mean the Arctic, on a government wild-goose chase," he explained. "And I'm just coming down."

"You're from the North?"

There was an eager eagerness in her question.

"Yes. Straight from Coronation Gulf. I ran ashore to cook a morsel of puns. While the water was boiling I came down here after a bear, and found you! My name is Philip Weyman; I haven't even an Indian with me, and here are three things in the world I'd trade that name for just now: One is pie, another is doughnuts, and the third—"

She brushed her hair, and the fear went from her eyes as she looked at him.

"And the third?" she asked. "Is the answer to a question," he finished. "How do you happen to be here, six hundred miles from anywhere?"

She stepped out from the rock. And now he saw that she was almost as tall as himself, and that she was as slim as a reed and as beautifully poised as the wild narcissus that sways like music to every call of the wind. She had tucked up her sleeves, baring her round white arms close to the shoulders, and as she looked steadily at him before answering his question she had begun to brush her hair. Her fear for him was entirely gone. She was calm. And there was something in the manner of her quiet and sun-deep study of him that held back other words which he might have spoken.

(To be continued.)

This is the first installment of a story that will grip the interest of our folks for several weeks to come. Don't miss reading it.



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The Upward Look

Travel Thoughts—No. 27
Progress.

HE that abideth in Me, and I in him, bringeth forth much fruit. John 15: 5.

My joy was unbounded when I found I was going to be able to take the Alaskan trip, about the wonder and beauty of which I had heard so much. From Vancouver to Sitka the ship's course is almost all the way among the mountainous coast-lands. Occasionally we came out into the open stretches of the Pacific Ocean. One morning we were on the hurricane deck as we were emerging from Wrangle Narrows, when the captain leaned from the pilot house and said: "In a few minutes you will see the finest view in Alaska." Another turn and there it was, the view that will always stand out as the most grandly beautiful of the whole trip.

The color scheme was only such as God, the Master Artist, could conceive. Nearby mountains, dark purple, formed the frame of that picture; dark green was the water; deep blue was the sky; in the centre stretched the glaciers as far as the eye could see. It was my first sight of these glaciers, above and behind which towered snow-covered peaks. All this glorious beauty was reflected in the water beneath.

We soon knew we were approaching the glaciers, as ice-pans and icebergs began to appear. The color of the latter is surpassingly beautiful, a matchless blue-green below, shading up into gleaming white. At sunset we came to the mighty Tahn glacier, which is 100 miles long, and the face at the discharge twice as high as Niagara Falls, where the bergs crash off into the ocean. When this ice falls, the noise is like hundreds of great guns.

In great contrast to the grand beauty of this glacier was another not far away, higher and targer, but muddy, black, forbidding-looking. After a glance, one would turn away gladly to look at the radiant grandeur of the other. The question on every lip was, what was the cause of this difference between the two. The answer was that the black one was dead, while the other was living. One had been dead

ever since it had stopped advancing. The other was alive, because it was always changing, moving, going forward.

Then, again, came a great soul-lift over the thought that it is so with every individual. Unless there is change, a going forward in our spiritual lives, there can be no spiritual progress—the soul is dead. Unless there is a gain in self-mastery, the spiritual will is dead. Unless there is a gain in soul-peace, faith is dead. It is only possible by abiding in Christ so that His spirit takes possession of us, that there may be this blessed fruition of soul-progress.—I. H. N.

Light on Scriptural Prophecy

A Prophetic Conference

A WONDERFUL Bible and Prophecy Conference was held in the beautiful Knox Presbyterian Church, Toronto, from March 22 to 29. It was inter-denominational and largely attended. The speakers included leading ministers, laymen and laywomen of all the principal Protestant denominations, including some speakers from the United States. Although meetings were held on the morning, afternoon and evening of each day except Saturday, the attendance was large throughout, particularly in the evenings, people even being turned away on some occasions. The conference was a success largely because it was felt that the numerous events foretold in the Scriptures as signs of the second coming of Christ have been all fulfilled, and therefore that great event (1 Thes. 4: 15 to 18), towards which the whole creation moves, may take place at any time. It is well, therefore, that Christ's followers shall be paying heed to His command (Matt. 24: 42 and 44; 26: 13; Luke 21: 34 and 36; 1 Thes. 5: 1 to 6; Titus 2: 13) and not be unready for His coming.

The speakers at the conference included such well-known students of the Scriptures as Rev. Prof. W. H. Griffith Thomas, D.D., of Wycliffe College, Toronto; Charles G. Trumbull, editor of the Sunday School Times, Philadelphia; Rev. Ford C. Ottman, D.D., Stamford, Connecticut; Rev. Wm. Evans, D.D., Los Angeles Bible Institute, Los Angeles, Cal.; Rev. Canon Howitt, Hamilton; Dr. Ralph Hooper and Rev. A. B. Winchester, Toronto. Other whose names appeared on the programme included F. C. Elliott, Rev. S. B. Rohod, F.R.G.S.; Rev. J. McNeil, B.D.; Rev. Marcus Scott, D.D.; Rev. Andrew Murray, and Rev. R. J. M. Glassford, B.D., of Toronto.

It is not possible for us to give a report of these great meetings here. They were deeply spiritual and devotional throughout, as well as impressive. The fact that meetings of this character are being held throughout the continent at this time shows how important it is that Christians at this time shall be paying heed to prophecy (2 Peter 1: 19).

There is a structure which everybody is building, young and old, each for himself. It is called character and every act of life is a stone. If day by day, we are careful to build our lives with pure, noble, upright deeds, at the end of life a fair temple will stand, honored by all. But as one day will break a chain, so one mean, dishonorable, untruthful act or word will work its influence on our character.—Jennette Crauser, Huron Co., Ont.

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NOTED recently on the...
"Most home builders require about twice as much really necessary work as they can comfortably handle in a house."

Here is such a modification for foot persons. It will take the gloomy where poor no one to be ushered off been omitted, and honey combination room substituted. room, full of p. homemaker with light is shut off porch, and yet the filtration achieved.

A Convenience From this room the kitchen, which the furniture can easily grouped to stove should be placed the cellar door, so the chimney used the least waste of boards should be built the wall between the kitchen, and the sl. beneath the window door between the two arrangement will be great mileage in step with the cellar stair from the kitchen,



COMBINATION LIVING & DINING - 15' x 20' 6"

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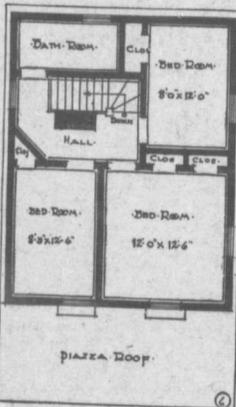
A Clever Little House

A NOTED architect, writing recently on the faults and mistakes of home builders, said: "Most home builders think they require about twice the room that is really necessary to house their families comfortably. A well-designed house can be at once small and roomy."

Here is such a house, with accommodation for four or possibly six persons. It will be noticed at once that the gloomy company parlor, where poor unoffending guests used to be ushered off to sit in state has been omitted, and a very large and homey combination dining and living room substituted. It is a delightful room, full of possibilities for the homemaker, with the windows cleverly arranged so that no direct sunlight is shut-off by the wide front porch, and yet the most complete ventilation achieved.

A Convenient Kitchen.

From this room a door opens into the kitchen, which is so designed that the furniture can be most conveniently grouped to save labor. The stove should be placed to the left of the cellar door, so that it will enter the chimney used for the grate with the least waste of pipes. The cupboards should be built or placed along the wall between the dining room and kitchen, and the sink or work table beneath the window nearest to the door between the two rooms. This arrangement will be found to save a great mileage in steps, and, together with the cellar stairs leading directly from the kitchen, this should be



found to be a most convenient place to work.

The Architect's Description.

For the man who desires something a little more permanent and commodious than the bungalow, and yet does not care to assume the expense of a large house, the design here is as nearly perfect as can be found. Medium in size (being only 22 feet by 28 feet), it contains all necessary to make the ideal home.

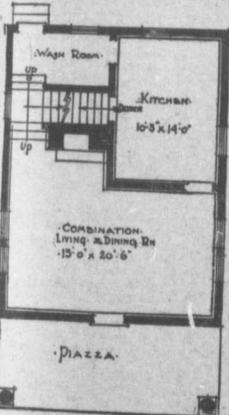
The exterior should be built of novelty siding for the first story and the shingles laid eight inches to the weather for the upper. The roof should be shingled in the usual manner with wood, metal or asbestos.

Make the lower ceiling 8 feet 6 inches and the upper 8 feet, and the rooms will be about right. Build the fireplace of rough brick, and on no account consider omitting it, for it is the soul of the house. Stucco may be used in the place of siding, and wall board may be substituted for plaster if desired.

While it is impossible to set a definite price at which such a house can be built, owing to the wide field covered by Farm and Dairy, and the very different conditions in which our readers are placed it is estimated that a fair average cost for this house, fitted with furnace, would be \$2,000.

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The York County Highway Board, York County, Ontario, built about five miles of Tarvia macadam in 1915 and found it two cents a square yard cheaper than water-bound macadam cost them in 1914.

macadam surface, merely rolled on a tarviated macadam and made it smoother. The tarviated surface will not ravel when rain torrents sweep down steep hills.

There are three kinds of Tarvia. "Tarvia-X" is very heavy and dense, used as a binder in road building as in this instance, and the

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Plain macadam is not fitted to stand the stresses of modern traffic but a tarviated road is automobile-proof. The swiftly driven wheels which disrupt a plain ma-

and permanent of the Tarvia treatments. "Tarvia-A" is a lighter grade, used for hot surfacing applications. "Tarvia-B" which is fluid enough to be applied cold with modern spraying apparatus, is for dust prevention and road preservation.

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From the Dominion Experiments' Farms, Bulletin No. 4, March, 1916: "Farmers, and many fruit growers as well, need an annual reminder of the importance of spraying, although the value of thorough spraying has been so often proved that no further proof need be given here. To ensure success which are most beneficial, though in seasons when the apple scab develops late the later sprayings are very necessary."

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Barley Meal	Per 100-lb. bag.	1.85
Geneva Feed (crushed corn, oats and barley)	Per 100-lb. bag.	1.90
Oil Cake Meal (oil process, ground fine or nutted)	Per 100-lb. bag.	2.20
Chopped Oats	Per 100-lb. bag.	1.90
Feed Wheat	Per 100-lb. bag.	2.25
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LIST OF BOOKS

- Tale of Two Cities, by Dickens.
- David Copperfield, by Dickens.
- War of the Worlds, by Wells.
- The Talisman, by Scott.
- Waverley, by Scott.
- Last days of Pompeii, by Lytton.
- Lessons of the Barons, by Lytton.
- Three Musketeers, by Dumas.
- Vanity Fair, by Thackeray.
- Confessions, by Goethe.
- The Woman in White, by Collins.
- The Pathfinder, by Cooper.
- Never Too Late to Mend, by Rodde.
- The Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne.
- Poems, by Longfellow.
- Poems, by Tennyson.
- Aladdin, by Webster.
- Tom Fairchild at Sea, by Chapman.
- Ruth Fairchild at Snow Camp, by A. B. Sherman.
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HOME CLUB

Back from the City

WHEN I was a young man about 21 years of age, I got the idea into my head that I would try city life for a while. I left a good home and sought work in the city. I found that work there in the winter months was very slow, but I had to make the best of it. I had a fine horse and buggy, but had no board to pay, and could not get enough work to pay it, so had to part with my horse.

In the following spring I secured work in the rolling mills for a short time, shoveling coal, and it was dirty work. Country boys think farm work is hard, but I found this hard, too, and wished that I was back on the farm. A friend of mine, however, said that he could get me another position. I took it, but the work was so heavy and hard I told the boss I was going to give it up. In the fall I came back to the farm and got married, and I realize that the country is the place to enjoy life.

I would advise young men and boys to stay with the farm, as I can speak from experience. If you have a good home on the farm, that is the place to stay. There is always something about the place which one can call their own. Many objections are made to farm life on account of the long working hours, but I find that in the city, with shorter hours, many a boy gets into bad company.

Should a Wife Understand Her Husband's Business?

Of course she should! In the first place, she should never become a wife without being willing to understand all her husband's business, and to assist her husband in his business. After all, what is the husband's business is the wife's also, and in order to make a success of life, husband and wife must have a thorough knowledge of all business affairs.

The husband and wife should understand all about the financial position of affairs in order that they may spend according to their means. For instance, there might be a small bank account which is required to meet a debt. If the wife did not understand this fact, she might draw on that account to purchase a new dress, some articles of furniture, or to take a much-earned holiday. How much more satisfactory it would be if the husband and wife understood each other thoroughly and planned together to meet their responsibilities each year. Truly, both should work equally hard, "according to their strength," for the betterment of their home, and then they can enjoy together what they have worked for.

I think that true happiness is not always found in the homes of the wealthy. In fact, I might say it is seldom found there. We find it in the homes of the middle classes, where the people are not slaves to society, but devote their lives to the love and welfare of each member of the family.

I have always understood our financial situation, and have taken my share of the management. Our bank account is a joint one, and we have, practically speaking, one purse.

In the present condition of affairs, in case the husband is called to fight for his country, it is very much to be regretted if all concerned if the wife has been interested in his work, and can shoulder the extra responsibility bravely and also intelligently. She does not feel that the work is something she knows nothing about. I am anxious to know what some of our Home Club members think on this subject.—"The Doctor's Wife."



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FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS
HAMILTON CANADA

The Milk

Butter and Cream sold to send of department, with samples relating and to suggest plan.

Dr. Van Slyke

A dairy man at Cornell University, Van Slyke, authority, gave an Fat as a Basis for Commercial Milk various methods milk producer, depend upon the payment of solids, considering pound of solids not value of one pound cision was, that was probably the nation in price as straight fat basis be so small within of fat content in hardly be worth it. additional trouble a would be incurred more complicated

A Successful Ene

THE first annual Seimon Aron, Salmo, revealed the fact that the Association was in condition. (Begining 500 lbs. of butter w March 1st. At the operations, no was in the butter, and it of it had to be stored that it deteriorated had to be disposed of. News sellers however, vary the price, and the output as high as 37% of the butter's. The adulterator the creamery had ofness for the butter brought in a large cash each month, as patrons a good price fat. The running of only a trifling over it.

The retiring direct that a dividend of paid on the amount tal; that sufficient from the savings interest which dis, a plus be left in the sency fund. These were accepted of the it was decided to any dividends this y to be credited to t count in order to future contingencies the year later if it fits totaled almost a

Dairy School

THESE special courses held at the O. A. in spite of the sion, were well attended that dairying is one of agricultural industries of Ontario.

The registration of courses was as follows: week's course, 43; 10c cream, 32; cheese, 18; inspectors and Total, 85.

When it is considered dairy courses have been consecutive years, that special inducements ed to those attending it and that students are a tion fee in the

The Makers' Corner

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

Dr. VanSlyke Favors Fat Basis

At a dairy meeting held recently at Cornell University, Dr. L. V. VanSlyke, the well known dairy authority, gave an address on "Butter Fat as a Basis for Fixing the Value of Commercial Milk." He discussed various methods of payment to the milk producer, dwelling particularly upon the payment for fat and other solids, considering the value of one pound of solids not fat as one-tenth the value of one pound of fat. His conclusion was, that while this method was probably the most exact, the variation in price as compared with the straight fat basis of payment, would be so small within the average range of fat content in milk, that it would hardly be worth while to go to the additional trouble and expense which would be incurred by the use of the more complicated system.

A Successful B.C. Creamery

THE first annual meeting of the Salmon Arm Creamery Association, Salmon Arm, B.C., revealed the fact that the business of the Association was in a flourishing condition. Beginning last July, 28,000 lbs. of butter were churned up to March 1st. At the commencement of operations, no market was found for the butter, and, in consequence, some of it had to be stored, with the result that it deteriorated in quality, until it had to be disposed of at 25 cents a pound. New selling arrangements, however, very much improved matters, and the output is now selling for as high as 37½¢ a pound.

The auditor's report showed that the creamery had done a good business for the district in that it had brought in a large amount of ready cash each month, and had given the patrons a good price for their butter-fat. The running expenses had been only a trifle over \$140 a month.

The retiring directors recommended that a dividend of six per cent. be paid on the amount of paid-up capital; that sufficient funds be taken from the savings fund to pay the interest when due, and that the surplus be left in the bank for an emergency fund. These recommendations were accepted with the exception that it was decided to defer payment of any dividends this year, the amount to be credited to the savings account in order to provide against future contingencies. Receipts for the year totalled \$12,537.76, and profits totalled almost a thousand dollars.

Dairy School Graduates

THE special course in dairying held at the O. A. College, Guelph, in spite of the general depression, were well attended indicating that dairying is one of the most stable agricultural industries in the Province of Ontario.

The registration of students by courses was as follows: General 12 weeks' course, 43; cow-teating 24; ice cream, soft cheese and special; 8; inspectors and instructors, 10. Total, 85.

When it is considered that these dairy courses have been held for 23 consecutive years, that no houses or special inducements have been offered to those attending the dairy classes, and that students are charged a registration fee in all the courses, except

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Toronto Engine 1 1/2 h.p. to 8 h.p.

The Toronto Engine is somewhat lighter in construction than the Chapman, and sells at a lower price. It is strong, and it gives its full rated horse power. There is no work that any gasoline engine of its size can do that the Toronto Engine will not do. (1)—It has special air valve and priming cups on all large sizes. (2)—Convenient start changing device to prevent lock-firing. (3)—Efficient speed changer giving wide variation of speed. (4)—Automatic oiler for connecting bearings. (5)—Either battery or magnet ignition. (6)—A battery or magnet ignition system as required by purchaser. (7)—The larger sizes are capable of mowing wood, grinding feed, cutting straw and corn, and thrashing, as well as the lighter work, and pumping water.

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for Specials and Instructors, the showing may be considered excellent and is one more proof, if that were needed, of the faith of dairymen in their business. The general proficiency list for factory and farm dairy classes, 1916, is:

- Factory Class.**
Maximum 1,200—W. Howell, 1,076; E. Abbott, 1,031; Hamilton, 997; G. Pederson, 997; J. White, 961; C. Gilcox, 950; H. Davis, 941; R. Green, 941; P. Peterson, 930; W. Foster, 930; S. Kellor, 890; H. Deuster, 880; A. Singleton, 876; H. Deuster, 876; N. Anderson, 861; A. Leitch, 860; P. Murray, 846; E. Roy, 844; G. Bain, 843; C. Bell, 814; I. Statham, 769; R. Neal, 711; C. West, 707; J. MacKay, 658; D. Cameron, 586.

- Farm Dairy Class.**
Maximum 1,200—A. Minto, 1,056; Miss A. Montgomery, 987; R. White, 956; R. Steibrough, 911; G. Giffen, 881; W. Nimmo, 827; R. McLaren, 743.
The following have passed the necessary examination in the theory and practice of cow-testing and are qualified to act as Supervisors of Official Testing: H. Davis, O. Davis, H. Deuster, W. Howell, F. Merkle, W. Nimmo, P. Peterson, R. Steibrough, E. Ruby, A. Singleton, D. Wallace, A. White.



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CANADIAN NORTHERN

FARMERS' CLUB
Correspondence Invited.

P.E.I.
KINGS CO., P.E.I.

MONTAGUE, R.R. No. 2, March 14.
We are having real winter fare, with lots of snow and frost and good sleighing. Most people have their horses done. Owing to the war and the lobster factories, horses are hard to get. A great many farmers will not be able to get a good hay at any price. There will be a big decrease in the crop in this section for 1916. Eggs are 23c; beef, 15c to 16c; live weight butter, 18c; pork, 15c; dressed; hay, 12c; mutton, 16c; dressed; oats, 12c; bus—G. A.

PRINCE CO., P.E.I.
KENSINGTON, March 12.—On March 21, 22, and 23, we had one of the worst storms of the winter, railways and roads being blocked. To-day, it is thawing and the fields are getting bare. There is a great scarcity of butter here this winter, and the price ranges from 25c to 32c. Horses are plentiful, and there is no demand for them at all. Dairy cows are scarce, with prices from \$75. Many farmers are short of straw, owing to the short crop last year. Potatoes are likely to be very high this season.—T. G.

PRINCE CO., P.E.I.
RICHEMOND, March 12.—During the past week we have had the worst snow-storm for years, followed by a big thaw which makes the road impassable and puts business at a standstill. The annual meeting of the P. E. Island Co-operative Eggs and Poultry Association was held in Charlottetown on March 12 and 13. It was largely attended by delegates from each circle. The past year was a successful one, \$10,000 worth of business was done, and the prospects for next year are bright. We believe P. E. Island is an object lesson to the Dominion of Canada with respect to what can be accomplished by the selling co-operatively of eggs and poultry. Eggs are now 25c a doz.—J. D. Mel.

QUEENS CO., P.E.I.
RAY VIEW, March 23.—(13) March came in, the winter was a moderate one, with light snowfalls. In this month we have had severe winter weather, and heavy snowfalls. What we have fairly well covered all through, and we look for clever to come out all right. Cattle have wintered well, with plenty of food in sight to carry them to grass. Carcass pork has touched the highest figure ever known here—412 per hundred. Beef is higher than ever known at this time of year, ordinary carcasses being selling for about 12c a lb. Very little inquiry for horses yet, and most of farmers are overstocked with them. A number of Agricultural Short Courses were held in different sections of the Province and were a pronounced success, both in attendance and in the selling of the tickets by the students in all outbreaks brought before them. The winter has been very dry and there fairly well attended. These facts afford an opportunity for farmers to get the best seed that is to be had in all kinds of agricultural seeds. Since their establishment here, better seed has been used by very many farmers, resulting in greatly increased yields.—W. E.

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Michael K. Boyer, Box 23, Hamonton, N.J.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Plants from pedigreed stock from \$3.00 per thousand. Send for list. Leavens Orchards, Bloomfield, Ont.

QUEBEC
MISSISSIGUOI CO., QUE.

FRELIGHESBURG, April 2.—The first three weeks of March, with the coldest of the winter, and during that time stocks depleted. About the 21st the sun came out, warm and began to melt the snow, which was very deep, and a few light snowing operations. During the past peculiarly warm weather, but owing to frost which was general, the makes of Farm produce in good demand. Eggs are 25c; live hogs, 11c; veal calves, 10c to 12c; potatoes, 10c to 12c; bushel; peas, 12.50 to 15.00 per cwt.—C. A. W.

ONTARIO
HASTINGS CO., ONT.

BERNTON, R. R. No. 5, April 4.—The spring has broken up. Prospects are favorable for fall grain and meadows. The frost is pretty well out. Stock in looking fine. Factories are starting in some sections.

HALTON CO., ONT.

TERRA COTTA, Apr. 3.—The snow is pretty well gone. Hoods are drying up slowly. The fall wheat looks well, but has not fallen on account of the wet weather. Clover seeds are very high, and it is not likely so much will be sold this spring. Alfalfa, as grown very successfully here, the hay land being in the middle of the season, are selling at \$10.25; hay, not much; timothy, potatoes, 10c; a bag. Sugar beets, 10c; corn, 10c. Horses seem to be in better shape than in the past. A little easier; cattle and hogs, prices good. There have been very few sales, wages \$30 to \$40 a month.—J. S.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

WOODSTOCK, R. R. No. 2, April 2.—The weather is miserable. Snow is thick and then a cold spell. Cattle have done very well this winter, some they are in fine shape. Cows are milking well. Fatness not maintained lower, on account of farm help being scarce. Hogs are \$10.50. Highest I have ever known. Poultry is very high just now. Eggs are in good shape. Every day, selling to-day at 17c. Butter is doing. Potatoes are very scarce and they are being shipped in from outside. There are a few more of the kind. There was very poor samples. It will be some time before anything is done on the land.—A.M. McC.

HORSE HILLS DISTRICT, ALBERTA.
NORTH EDMONTON, March 30.—The spring is opening up again. It has been backward here to some extent, but not very cold with very little snow, but snow is just about all gone, and the cows are drying up fast. If the weather we are having of present looks out, they will be on the feed in two or three weeks. It is still low in price. Oats sell at 27c, and out. Hogs are still are still to be shipped. Cattle are steady, and are doing well. Some are standing about the same, and the weather in district has been through the winter in good order. Stocks did not do so well as last year. There are a few attention sales around here, and still is selling high. Horses are in good demand as at good prices. G. T. T.

THE ALLISON SALE.

ABOUT 1,000 people were in attendance at the sale of pure bred Holsteins, held on the Allison stock farm, Chesterville, Ont., April 1. Forty-seven head were disposed of, 28 of which were mature cows. The highest price realized, \$548, was paid by St. Lawrence, Winchester, Ont., for Daisy Bell, Kegons. The average price was as follows: Mature cows, \$182; heifers, few and these years old, \$187; heifers under two years, \$132; bulls, one year and over, \$77; under one year, \$77. The total amount realized was \$7,077, or an average of \$180 for all the animals offered. The following is a list of the animals for which \$100 or over was realized:

Cows, 3 yrs. and over: Princess Jewel, \$178; Robert Rainey, \$165; Mrs. E. J. van DeKok, \$150; Sara O'Grady, \$140; Margaret, \$130; Dagmar, \$120; Mary Mercus DeKok, \$108; John MacCallister, \$100; One Day Post, \$145; Charles Gansham, \$100; Mally Lady, \$118; Dan D. McGregor, \$100; Quora \$43; \$270. W. H. Murray, Oxford Mills; Margaret Purum Webster, \$120; Na-then Gunn, Arrowsmith, \$100; Della DeKok \$60, \$100, O. L. Hollister, Omsa Gyle, \$110, A. E. Campbell, Arrowsmith; Margaret Della DeKok \$100, \$230; Parthena Allison, Chesterville; Clara Empress of Dundas, \$120, Geo. Wilson, Winchester; Elzabeta Netherlands, \$200; Nathan Gunn; Minnie May French, \$120; H. R. Johnston, Chesterville; Grace Yonka \$100; \$110; Geo. Gilliland, Chesterville; May Ormsby, \$250; Parthena Allison; Margaret DeKok of Hammondsville, \$100; Geo. Gilliland, \$150; M. H. R. Gunn; Minnie May French, \$120; H. R. Johnston, Chesterville; Beulah Beulah Scott, \$110; W. J. Kidd, Ottawa; Jean P. DeKok, \$125; E. Summers, (Continued on page 26.)

Users here state the FACTS!

Write for Illustrated Booklet explaining the reasons why

EMPIRE MECHANICAL MILKERS

are good for the Cows as well as for the owners.

- Here are the written statements of some dairy farmers who have used the Empire Mechanical Milker long enough to be able to judge its effects on the cows:
- From Chas. Bacon, Cooper, Ont.:**
"The cows take it well and like it. Have had no garget nor cow box whatever nor bad effects."
 - From C. W. Dracup, Harold, Ont.:**
"I believe my cows are in better shape than by the hand milking. We haven't had a bit of cowpox as in other years, and I believe the machine has been responsible in preventing it. . . . They seem to like it; in fact I have known them to bawl to be milked."
 - From John Dettler, Stirling, Ont.:**
"We find our cattle prefer it to hand milking, and their flow has actually increased."
 - From Aaron Wagner, Baden, Ont.:**
"My cattle like the milker in preference to hand milking."
 - From J. T. Prescott, Sussex, N. B.:**
"I have milked 37 cows in 40 minutes with two double units, . . . and the cows' teats are in better condition than ever."
 - From M. C. W. Kay, Sussex, N. B.:**
"All the cows that had sore teats before using the machine are now all right."
 - From Geo. Willison, Woodstock, Ont.:**
"The cows take to it well."
 - From M. G. Ransford, Clinton, Ont.:**
"It has proven perfectly harmless to the cows; in fact many have increased in production of milk."

These are only extracts from a few of the scores of letters from purchasers which tell enthusiastically how the Empire Mechanical Milker saves time—cuts down expenses—improves the quality of the milk—increases profit—and solves the problem of hired help.

Our new Illustrated Booklet explains how the Empire Mechanical Milker duplicates the natural action of the sucking calf, and is actually better for the cows than hand milking. Fill in the coupon below and we'll send you a Booklet by return mail. 35

THE EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.

OF CANADA, LIMITED

MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG.



THE EMPIRE MECHANICAL MILKER

is used exclusively in the Agricultural College, Truro, N.S., and in the dairy of Thompson Brothers, Hudson Heights, Que. Photos of the Empire in use in both places were shown in last week's issue of Farm and Dairy.

Send us the coupon below and get our booklet.

THE EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO. OF CANADA, Limited
Dept. E, MONTREAL.

Please send me Booklet on Empire Mechanical Milkers.

I am milking cows.

Name

Address

DUNDAS GRENVILLE AYRSHIRE CLUB.

QUITE a number of the breeders of Ayrshire cattle residing in the above two counties met at the Mount, Ont., on March 24th and organized an Ayrshire Club to which they gave the above name. The meeting was arranged by Mr. E. P. Bradt, District Representative of the County of Dundas. W. F. Stephens, of Huntington, Que., Secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire and Breeders' Association, was present and spoke of the advantages and possibilities of club work and brought the organization of a club to a successful issue, with nearly 20 members. There are many more to come in, as there are a number of Ayrshire herds in the counties, and many more herds have been started, the Ayrshire breed being particularly adapted to the conditions of Eastern Ontario. In the evening, Mr. Stephens gave his illustrated address on "Ideals in Breeding" to a large audience.

The following officers were elected: Hon. Pres., James Ballymore, Chesterville, Ont.; President, Wesley Hamilton, Chesterville; Vice-President, Elgin Montgomery, South Mountain; Sec.-Treas., Arthur Christie, Winchester; Auditor, Herb. Walker, Winchester; Director, Geo. Gilhoolie, Ventnor; A. J. Cummings, Kenneville; S. D. Thorpe, South Mountain; Council: Whitaker, Williamsburg; Wm. Walker, Winchester.

PROMINENT AYRSHIRE HERD TO BE DISPERSED.

THE Glenhurst herd of Ayrshires, property of Jas. Hensling, of Williamsburg, Ont., has a continuous pedigree registration and is one of the oldest herds in the Dominion of Canada to-day, being founded six years ago by the late Duke Beaumont by importations from Scotland.

The greatest care has been taken to breed the dairy type of Ayrshire, and one of the striking characteristics is their size, and for style and smoothness of conformation there is none better.

Animals from this herd have gone to all parts of the United States and Canada wherever Ayrshires are bred, and to the Orient, the Japanese Government having made several selections from this herd for their Government farms along the islands. The World's Fair champions were bred in this herd.

This herd is perfectly free from disease, never having had a reactor in the herd. The herd of 20 milk cows has a test of 4.6 per cent. butter fat. Any of these cows would qualify for the advanced register. This sale will include no less than 25 animals of all ages. And it is safe to say there never has been such a lot of high-quality individuals offered at auction.

Senior in service in Glenhurst Torrs Mare (4280), whose dam, Torrs Cows 2nd Imp.), gave 1,900 lbs. of milk in one month, testing 4.02 per cent. butter fat. He was Junior Champion at Hastings and second in a big class at Ottawa as a yearling. He is considered one of the best sires in Royal Prince (42171), whose dam gave 1,600 lbs. in one month. He and a pair of bulls of exceptional merit, and are breeding to no provincial stock getters.

Some of the breeding cows are imported, and a number of the others are daughters of foreigners, while practically all the others trace to the famous Floss strain, than which there is no better in this country. Fifty and sixty pounds a day from this strain is common. These cows are the highest standard of show cattle. To mention a few of the extra good cows may be of some assistance. Glenhurst Violet Redoubt Sally Imp.), Craigley Pansy 2nd Imp.), Floss, Glenhurst Queen, Glenhurst White Floss, Glenhurst 2nd, Leesonook Brownie, Glenhurst Torrs Lovely, Glenhurst 2nd, Leesonook Annis, Leesonook Floss, and many other equal makes.

Glenhurst White Ruth 2nd has dropped a fine big bull calf, which will be in the sale, and she is milking at the rate, and will go over 60 lbs. within the next ten days.

Leesonook Brownie freshened in December and has milked 65 lbs. a day, testing 4.6 per cent. butter fat.

Redoubt Sally Imp.) has tested 4.03 per cent. butter fat.

All these cows have the very best of feed. We have enjoyed in very large measure the confidence of the Ayrshire breeders on this continent. It is gratifying to hear that it has been most satisfactory to us. We have had the good reports and records made by the breeders, and we are glad to hear that we are doing our part in the best way. We take this opportunity to thank our customers for their patronage. We can pay them no higher compliment than to go to them an opportunity of making selections at their own price of our present very valuable herd.

We extend to all a hearty invitation to come and see for themselves the advantages of the herd from which to make your selection. We desire that intending purchasers should carefully inspect each animal and our statement concerning each animal.

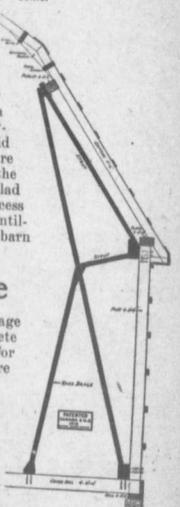
Vehicle will meet the Moccasin and Non-express train at Summerstown Station—J. P. R.—on April 15th. See the advertisement on another page, and send for the catalogue.

Steel Truss Barns

Cost as Low as \$600

Here's the kind of barn for the Average Farmer. It meets every requirement—from Cost to Service. From the foundation to the Acorn Ventilators on the roof it is as sturdy as a modern skyscraper. It is braced at every angle and cannot sag or cave in. It holds thirty per cent. more grain than the old style barn. There are no cross timbers to hinder loading and unloading. A clear space from top to bottom and from end to end does away with the hard work of mowing away the grain. There is nothing in the way to prevent the rapid settling of crops. Sturdy trusses made of heavy angle steel carry the entire load of the frame right to the basement wall—the truss going right to the purlin to support the roof and keep it always true and straight. Metal clad doors on roller bearing hangers running in bird-proof track give easy access to the building. Lift roof lights, sliding side windows and Acorn Barn Ventilators furnish a system of lighting and ventilation that can't be beaten for barn purposes.

Heavy trusses of double angle steel do away with all cross timbers. Knee braces protect from all inward and outward pressure—an exclusive feature of Steel Truss Barns. See the heavy bracing at the hip where all the load is taken by the main member of the steel truss where all weight should come.



Steel Truss Barns Aren't Expensive

We have barns ranging from \$600.00 up. A Steel Truss Barn for the average farm can be built for about \$1,200.00—this includes all materials complete ready for erection. Hundreds of Steel Truss Barns have been erected for Canadian farmers. Many more on order for erection this season. We are drawing plans for others.

Send for a copy of FREE book to-day. It is chock full of building information. Profusely illustrated.

Please send me copy of your Free Book on Barn Building.

Name
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This is the type of fire and lightning proof building which is being erected by thinking farmers to-day.

The Metal Shingle and Siding Company, Limited
Preston, Ontario Montreal, Quebec

Stumps Out—Quick and Easy

Here at last is the land clearing device you have been looking for—the Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller—a simple, powerful, practical Puller that one can handle and operate with ease. No big, expensive, cumbersome outfit—no horses. Costs little to begin with—nothing for upkeep—and costs far less to operate than any other hand, easily, economically or horse power puller on the market. In the

Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller

you get every quality needed for land clearing—strength, speed. The Kirstin is the only stump puller with variable speeds. This gives you a big advantage—saves much time when the stump breaks free, you have enormous power generated. Any and all kinds of stumps—big, little, green, dry, tough—also trees and bushes—are pulled quick and easy. The Kirstin holds the record for lowest cost of operation. Prove our claims by

Ten Days Try-Out on Your Farm

With the Improved Double Leverage Kirstin you can clear over an acre from one anchor. Also no time wasted in frequent re-setting of the puller. The Kirstin is designed to save time. When you get a Kirstin you get a complete, practical Stump Puller. Outfit at little cost—and you are protected by the Kirstin Iron-Clad Guarantee.

The Kirstin can be used anywhere—on hillside, in swamp and on rock ground or in thick woods. No other stump puller could be used. The Government uses Kirstin—so do several of the State Engineering bureaus—and thousands of land owners in the U.S. and Canada and in Canada to the Gulf are using it extensively as a land clearing device. If you have a lot of stumps to pull, or a few acres of land you can't clear, only a couple of acres of swamp land you can't clear, Stump Puller—make your life land for you a profit.

Get the Kirstin Catalog—Today! Any one having stump land should get this valuable free book at once. It tells all about the wonderful Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller, the Kirstin Service Bureau, the Payment Plans and fully explains everything you should know in order to get your land. Fill out the coupon or mail a postal note—today!

FREE Book Coupon

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Please send me your free book on Stump pulling.

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A. J. KIRSTIN CANADIAN CO. 4308 DUNDAS ST. SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.



Dispersion Sale

75 HEAD

OF

75 HEAD



AYRSHIRE CATTLE

The celebrated herd of Ayrshires

THE PROPERTY OF JAMES BENNING

Williamstown, Ont., Wed. April 19

World's Fair champions were bred in this herd. Included are six females of the famous Floss strain. This herd was founded 56 years ago, and is headed by Glenhurst Torsy Mavor (43489), Jr. Champion at Regina, 1914. Sire, Lonsmeck Comet (Imp.), 30586. Dam, Torma Coy's Red (Imp.), 30697. See cuts of our herd in Farm and Dairy, April 6.

Mature cows making 60 lbs. per day; four-year-olds milking 50 and 55 lbs. per day; two-year-olds making records of 8,500 lbs. Cows milking 1,500 to 1,900 lbs. per month, testing 4.02% to 4.06% butter fat. Cows large size, large teats, good testers and deep milkers.

Vehicles will meet trains from East and West morning of the sale. Write for catalogue. Sale will commence at 1 p.m.

JAS. BENNING, R.R. 1, Williamstown, Ont.

A. PHILPS, M.L.A. Auctioneer.

Going at Your Own Price

This Black is coming four, weighs one ton, and will make 2,500. Out of imported sire and dam. A good one at your price. Write about him or better, come and see.

F. J. SULLIVAN Windsor, Ont.



GOOD TEST WORK IN EASTERN ONTARIO.

In writing Farm and Dairy a few days ago Mr. K. M. Dalgleish, Low Bank Stock Farm, Komora, reports some particularly good test work carried out in his name during the winter season. Mr. Dalgleish says:

"I have just completed some testing which turned out fairly well considering the fact that I had the cows on test just at the time of our sale and milkers and feeders were changed and considerable commotion around."

Hester Place, Netherland made a record of 35.14 lbs. butter in seven days—and one of 17 lbs. in 14 days. This we believe, the highest record ever made in Canada by a cow with only three teats, as she has one blind quarter. Another daughter of King Pontiac Aris Canada made 31.17 lbs. butter in seven days—at 3 yrs., 3 mo., 29 days. This heifer developed a month before her time. She is a daughter of "Paul De Kol Aggie Queen 557," who is a sister to Mr. Colman's great, old, famous, Aris Aris Queen, 22 lbs. butter in seven days and sold at public auction for \$2,000. Another daughter of King Pontiac Aris Canada, made 21.70 lbs. butter in seven days and 43.24 lbs. in 14 days as a three-year-old. This heifer was milked up to within two weeks of freshening, as I did not intend testing her this year."

Market Review and Forecast

(Continued from page 34.)

Beans here are quoted, hard-picked, \$4.60 to \$4.65; prime, \$4. The price to growers is about \$3.50, of course, being for ungraded beans.

SEEDS.

Wholesalers are selling to the country trade—	
No. 1 red clover, cwt.	\$26.00 to \$28.00
No. 2 do	24.00 to 25.00
No. 3 do	24.00 to 26.00
No. 1 alfalfa, cwt.	21.00 to 22.00
No. 2 do	18.00 to 19.00
No. 3 do	18.00 to 20.00
No. 1 alfalfa, cwt.	25.00 to 26.00
No. 2 do	22.00 to 23.00
No. 3 do	19.00 to 20.00
No. 1 timothy, cwt.	12.00 to 14.00
No. 2 do	10.00 to 11.00
No. 3 do	9.00 to 10.00

EGGS AND POULTRY.

The egg market is steady at the prices noted last week. Receipts are liberal, but more moderate prices, coupled with high prices for meat, tend to increase consumption. On this market now laid eggs in cartons are quoted 35c to 37c, and six-cartons, 34c to 35c. On the Montreal market fresh eggs are quoted 35c to 37c. **poultry. — Dressed. — Old stock, pound, ... 12c to 13c 32c to 33c 34c to 35c 36c to 37c 38c to 39c 40c to 41c 42c to 43c 44c to 45c 46c to 47c 48c to 49c 50c to 51c 52c to 53c 54c to 55c 56c to 57c 58c to 59c 60c to 61c 62c to 63c 64c to 65c 66c to 67c 68c to 69c 70c to 71c 72c to 73c 74c to 75c 76c to 77c 78c to 79c 80c to 81c 82c to 83c 84c to 85c 86c to 87c 88c to 89c 90c to 91c 92c to 93c 94c to 95c 96c to 97c 98c to 99c 100c to 101c 102c to 103c 104c to 105c 106c to 107c 108c to 109c 110c to 111c 112c to 113c 114c to 115c 116c to 117c 118c to 119c 120c to 121c 122c to 123c 124c to 125c 126c to 127c 128c to 129c 130c to 131c 132c to 133c 134c to 135c 136c to 137c 138c to 139c 140c to 141c 142c to 143c 144c to 145c 146c to 147c 148c to 149c 150c to 151c 152c to 153c 154c to 155c 156c to 157c 158c to 159c 160c to 161c 162c to 163c 164c to 165c 166c to 167c 168c to 169c 170c to 171c 172c to 173c 174c to 175c 176c to 177c 178c 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Double Your Poultry Profits

next year by investing a few dollars now in eggs for hatching from our extra heavy laying strains of our **Buff Orpingtons**, **Wicks Wyandottes**, **Barned Rocks**, **White Wyandottes** and **Bird Leghorns**. Fifteen years experience in breeding heavy egg producers combined with superior quality. Our free range stock produces large and vigorous chickens and the early laying kind. Eggs, \$1.25 per fifteen; \$5.00 a hundred. Cash delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. **CHAS. WATSON, Lakeshore, Ont. ARNOLD GROVE POULTRY FARM**

Pure Bred Barred Rock Eggs For Sale
 Special Quality. For \$1.00, Five Pure strain chicks. Strain, E. B. Thompson, Wills, Miss., etc. Extra value, \$2.00 to \$3.00.
J. H. TRESTAIN, Bothwell, Ont.

Cure Your Cows of Caked Udders
 WITH
Egyptian Liniment
 APPLICATIONS GUARANTEED
 For Sale Everywhere.
Douglas & Co., Mfgs. Ottawa, Ontario

R.O.M. HOLSTEINS
 GOING IN
80 McPhee's 80 HEAD
DISPERSION SALE
 - AT -
Vankleek Hill, April 20

Jessie DeKol of Crystal Springs, milk 55 lbs., butter 29.50 lbs.
 Daisy of Burnbrae Farm, milk 55 lbs., butter 28.50 lbs.
 Kate Sylvia, milk 57 1/2 lbs., butter 28.34 lbs.
 May Pride of Crystal Springs, milk 57.5 lbs., butter 28.4 lbs.
 Gladys DeKol Prue, milk 620 lbs., butter 34.2 lbs.
 Aggie of Riverside 3rd, milk 55 lbs., butter 28.19 lbs.
 Maggie Wayne, milk 57 1/2 lbs., butter 28.74 lbs.
 Little Tension Lasa, milk 620 lbs., butter 28.56 lbs.
 Spinky Clothide DeKol, butter 28.34 lbs.
 Cora Hengerveld Korndyke, butter 28.62 lbs.
 Pauline Sylvia Clothide, butter 28.26 lbs.
 Daisy Netherland Sylvia, butter 27.57 lbs.
 Sadie Mae, butter 29.59 lbs.
 Pauline Starlight, butter 30.46 lbs.
 Jean Wayne, butter 19.72 lbs.
 Retta Considine, butter 19.28 lbs.
 Patricia Rooker, butter 18.37 lbs.
 Springfield Princess, butter 18.23 lbs.
 Orna of Crystal Springs, butter 18.19 lbs.
 Lady Netherland Viola, butter 18.02 lbs.
 Jessie Men of Crystal Spring, butter 18.08 lbs.
 Lenna Wayne, butter 18.24 lbs.
 Daisy of Crystal Spring, butter 18.14 lbs.

If you are interested in buying Holsteins it will pay you to write for a copy of my catalogue, and study the breeding of the cattle going in this, the greatest sale of the season.

D. A. MCPHEE, Prop. VANKLEEK HILL, ONTARIO

SALES DATES CLAIMED.

Sale of Holsteins, D. A. McPhee, Crystal Spring Farm, Vankleek Hill, Apr. 20. Complete dispersion sale of 100 head of pure bred Holsteins, May 1-10. C. Stevens, Philipville.
 The annual sale of Holsteins at Avondale Farm, Brockville, May 11.
 Brockville District Club, sale of Holsteins, about 75 head, May 18. G. A. Gray, Secretary.
 Complete dispersion sale of the big herd of Avondale of Jas. Benning, at Williamsburg, on April 21.
 Dispersion Sale of Holsteins, the herd of Wm. J. DeKol, Mitchell, April 18.
 Dispersion Sale of Chester's herd of town, April 17.

The Allison Sale
 (Continued from page 38.)

Winchester: Daisy Belle Keyes, 1346, B. Summers; Della Vronka Korndyke, 1120, W. J. Keller; Riverside, Avondale DeKol, 1150, C. W. Brown; Williamsburg; Pauline Lilly DeKol, 1180, R. E. Hesse; Mountain; Lady Olive 2nd, 1140, H. R. Johnson, Chateaufortville.
 Heifers, two and three years old: Daisy DeKol Dagmar, 1175, Geo. Smith, 1130, Geo. Gillard; Riverside Jas. Gray, by 1165, Nathan Dunn.
 Heifers, under two years: Dagmar DeKol, 1140, Robert Roney; Alta Posch Grantley; Alta Posch Korndyke, 1100, T. A. R. Campbell; Della Hengerveld Guri, 1110, G. Smith, one year and over: Riverside Arta Hengerveld, 1110, B. H. Sutherland; Lohbite, Gus.; Sir Lyons Ormsby Steele, 1123, S. A. Korman; Applehill; Sir Lyons Korndyke, 1130, Barry, Foster, Iron-

Richly Bred and Well Backed
 Richard Honey & Sons, of Darford, Ont., formerly of Brickley, have just purchased at a long figure from Mr. J. O'Reilly, of Peterboro, Pentias Johanna King, a son of Calamity Johanna King, the new 25,000 lb. cow in High-Lava herd. This young bull is a son of May Echo's Prince, a son of the great May Echo. In placing him at the head of their herd of 40 pure bred, the new owners are securing a sire of which they may well be proud. Farm and Dairy er and setler together. If you have first class stock, be assured there is a good market for it. A liberal ad. in Farm and Dairy will do the work.

quote: Sir Riverside Segis, 1135, Thos. Foley, Chateaufortville.
 Bulla, under one year: Sir Riverside Sylvia DeKol, 1145, R. E. Hesse, Huntsden, Que.

STEEL CONSTRUCTED BUILDINGS.

MODERN improvements on the farm are keeping pace with those in our cities and the latest in modern farm buildings have frameworks of steel, combining strength and roominess and lightening proof. A very instructive and practical booklet on the steel truss barn is published by the Metal Building & Siding Co., of Preston, Ont. Neatly illustrated and painstakingly well edited, it gives very explicit details in every particular from the guaranteed air ducts in the basement to the roof in the roof. The steel truss barn is the one building for the modern farm, and the one which is planned to build will appreciate securing this free booklet. Included in the booklet are several modern plans of farm and dairy barns. A few of the 250 plans of different types that have been covered by the barn architect department of the company.

The Maple Front Farm
COMPLETE DISPERSION
SALE OF
25 Head of REGISTERED Holsteins



ON TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1916
 This sale includes my entire herd of registered Holsteins; also the entire stock of Horses, Hogs, Implements, etc. I have sold my farm and all must go without reserve.

The sale includes Gladys Pieterje Artis Posch, who stands 5th highest in her class in R.O.P. in Canada. Her daughter made a record this winter of 18 lbs. at 24 mos. of age. Her son, sired by King Segis Alcatraz Calamity, also Colantha Hengerveld Keyes, 22 lbs. at fr. 3-yr.-old; Narcissus Sir Posch 2nd's Emma, with over 23 lbs. as 4-yr.-old. Also a number of heifers are bred by

Ourvella Sir Teake Colantha

Also some very promising females sure to make good.
 Our Herd Sire, out of a 22,000 lb. cow, with over 900 lbs. of butter and a show individual all over, is included in the sale.
 All trains will be met on sale day at Sebringville Station.

WILLIAM J. BALD MITCHELL, ONT. R. R. No. 2

Pure Bred Holstein Bull Calf for Sale
 Born March 23rd, 1916.
 Sired by May Echo Champion, full brother of May Echo Sylvia, Milk, 57 1/2; butter, 28.23 in seven days. This calf's dam, sire's dam, sire's grand-sire's dam, sire's two full sisters average 30.14 lbs. butter in seven days. He stands in Ontario.
W. E. WATSON, RINE GROVE, ONT.

AVONDALE HOLSTEIN BULLS
 SIX BULLS 6 to 12 months from high record dams and sired by our KING PONTIAC and PIETJE (31.60 lb. dam) bulls. We are offering half-bred and sire's two full sisters average 30.14 lbs. butter in seven days. He stands in Ontario.
H. LYNN, Avondale Farm, R.R. No. 3, BROCKVILLE, Ont.

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM, BRONTE, ONT. Breeders of high-offer for sale Choice Young Bulls of various ages, all sired by a 10-10 lb. cow. One is out of a 24.62 lb. son, 3 yr. old daughter of Lakeview Hatter, latest Can. Champ., 30 dy., butter cow, 5 mos. after calving, and is a half-bred to L. Dutch, Artis, Can. Champ. 3 yr. old butter cow (34.56) lbs. butter in 7 days. Terms to suit purchaser.
E. F. OSLER, Proprietor. T. A. DAWSON, Manager.

SIBED BY BURNSIDE HENGVERLD KORNDYKE
 We have several fine young bull calves from the above great sire, whose dam gave 20.125 lbs. milk in 3 months and 26 days; 110 1/2 lbs. in 1 day, and 27.60 lbs. butter in 7 days. If you need a young sire with such rare backing, write me. Satisfaction guaranteed—and priced at only \$25.00 for early sale.
JAMES MOORE R. R. No. 1, ALMONTE, ONT.

18 HOLSTEIN BULLS
 Grandsons of "King Segis Pontiac," "Rag Apple Korndyke Sta.," and others. Dams have yielded from 150 lbs. a day down. Aged from 18 months to a R. H. HOLTYR
R. R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

KORNGOLD STOCK AND DAIRY FARM
 IMPROVED ENGLISH YORKSHIRES—Young Sows 4 months old; also a few Bors and Sows 2 months old.
F. J. McALPIN, Korngold Stock Farm, GANANQUE, ONT.

Registered Holsteins
VALLEY BROOK STOCK FARM
 Offers for sale heifer calves sired by King Segis Pontiacanna, a son of a R.O.M. dam. All more white than black. Also milk cow calf four weeks old produced cow of Avondale, 1915 sale. Price, \$40.00.
JOS. NEWELL & SON, SPRINGFIELD, ONT.

REO

Have You Ridden in the New Reo Six?

IF YOU HAVEN'T we think it is not too much to say you have yet to taste the real joys of motoring.

AND WHEN YOU HAVE ridden in this big luxurious equipage—the latest and in some respects, greatest product of Reo experience—you will understand why this car enjoys such a vogue—is so tremendously popular this season.

REO SIX WAS PROCLAIMED the "fashion plate for 1916" by designers generally from the moment its graceful lines were seen.

AND DOUBTLESS YOU'VE OBSERVED the influence this Sheer Line Reo has exerted on the design of seven passenger cars generally.

BUT YOU MUST SEE IT—must ride in and finally drive it yourself to fully appreciate what a magnificent car and what wonderful value it is at its price.

AND THE CLOSER YOU STUDY the details—the more carefully you enquire into every point of design, of construction, of quality of materials, of equipment and finish—the greater will be your admiration and the deeper your wonderment that it is possible to produce such a car for such a price.

FOR YOU MUST KNOW that this Reo Six is made as only the Reo Folk can make automobiles.

IT IS REAL INSIDE AND OUT—the Reo Folk do not use substitutes. Real leather in the upholstery and real hair.

BUT THAT STATEMENT is scarcely necessary. For you know the Reo Folk and you know Reo ideals. You know that Reo reputation is built on the most solid of foundations—a good product honestly made and honestly sold and honestly backed up afterward.

AND THERE'S "QUANTITY" TOO, if you like to put it that way. This is a big, full-size seven passenger car. Seats seven full grown adults comfortably—luxuriously.

WHEELBASE IS 126 INCHES. But that is increased—or rather the riding qualities are—to much more than it would otherwise amount by the Reo cantilever springs. They enhance the riding qualities of a car immeasurably—especially a big car like this New Reo Six.

IF YOU APPRECIATE the shortage there is going to be. If you want a Reo. And if you get us your order now—tomorrow—you will be one of the "lucky ones."

BUT DON'T DELAY—there won't be enough—never have been enough—Reos to go 'round.

Duty
Paid **\$1700**
John S. Reo, Lansing, Mich., U.S.A.



(136-A)

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY Lansing, Mich.