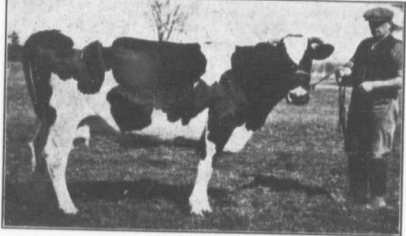


The Best is None Too Good

Acting on this belief while at Syracuse, New York State, this past winter, I purchased some stock that would make the heart of any breeder glad to own. Here is one of them, now dry, as photographed for you, courtesy by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.



Nicolo Pauline Friend

25.90 LBS. BUTTER IN 7 DAYS; 51.06 LBS. IN 14 DAYS.
Average Fat, 4.2 Per Cent.

This cow is sired by Gladiolus Friend Patent, he having 5 A. R. O. daughters, 3 A. B. O. sons. She is in calf to PONTAC KORNDYKE, the cow, to be still or better.

While this cow and some others I have in my stable are rather high priced, I am working into High-Testing Holsteins as a specialty, and will use these top notchers as foundation stock from now on.

Many good ones in my herd—cows with good records for milk and butter fat—you can buy at very reasonable prices.

I have some young stock that I am offering specially just now, this stock being from Prince Hergwold of the Pontiacs, whose picture and breeding were presented to you in this space last week.

Write me of your needs in Holstein cattle or come and see my stock over 100 Holsteins for you to choose from. My barns are a short ride west from North Toronto, via the Metropolitan Electric Cars. You are welcome to come at any time.

THE MANOR FARM,

Gordon S. Gooderham, 111 Bedford Park, Ontario

SALES HAVE INCREASED MORE THAN ANY OTHER.

It is a well-known fact that, during the last three years, the sales of



IMPERIAL Cream Separators

have increased more than the sales of any other cream separator. There must be some reason or reasons for this great showing. These are some of the reasons:

- Empire Separators skim to a trace. There isn't a machine made their equal for close skimming under difficult farm conditions.
- They are easy to clean. They don't splatter oil. And they have anti-splash steel supply tanks.
- So nearly frictionless they almost run themselves. Children delight in operating them, and can easily do so with perfect safety.
- They are durable. Years of service have proven their true worth. Their cost per year of service is less than any known separator. Years in advance of competing makes.
- Your choice of the two standard models of cream separation. We make both cone and disc machines. Both are fully explained in our latest catalogue. Send for a copy. Get reliable, accurate information on the subject.

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence invited.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
KINGS CO. P. E. I.

CARIBGAN, May 4.—We are busy ploughing and harrowing land for seeding. The following crops are being planted: A few early potatoes planted, land is cold and damp. Root is high. Onions, 50; potatoes, 60; wheat, \$1.30 to \$2; timothy, 30 a lb.; clover, 30; 200. Hay is bringing \$14 to \$16 a ton pressed. No grain sowed up to date.—H. P.

QUEEN'S CO., P. E. I.
BAY VIEW, May 8.—Our Experimental Farm is arranging for more extended experiments with grain and vegetables. A herd of cattle, as well as hogs and poultry, will be added this season. Additional buildings will be erected to accommodate them. An assistant superintendent has been appointed. Superintendent Clark will have a much larger staff employed this year, and he expects to have a considerable acreage added to the farm in the near future.—W. S.

QUEBEC.

COMPTON CO., QUE.
COMPTON, May 2.—We are having the weather and farmers are beginning to do their spring cropping. Our roads are very good at present, and we have been smoothing them with the King drag. It works fine and we are well pleased with it.—H. C.

RICHMOND CO., QUE.

DANYVILLE, May 4.—We are having beautiful fine days, but cold nights. Grass is backward. There is very much dung in the ground. The farmers are busy preparing the ground for seed; some have potatoes planted. There is a lot of light land that has their grain sown. The prices for beef and pork remain much the same, high and scarce. Milch cows are bringing all the way from \$10 to \$12; calf skins, \$1; butter, 25c; eggs, 30c.—M. D. B.

ONTARIO.

CARLETON CO., ONT.
BRITANNIA BAY, May 4.—Farmers are busy at the crop, the ground is coming in good shape. Oats, 60c; hay, \$17 to \$18; wheat, 30 to \$1; potatoes, \$1.80; butter, 27c to 28c; eggs, 25c; milch cows, \$50 to \$70; veal, 7c for frons, 8c for hind, Grass seed is very high.—J. D.

WATERLOO, May 8.—We had a backward spring, but this last week of warm weather is forcing growth along. Ground is in fine shape and spring seed is about over, and now we are sowing mangolds and sugar beets. The tendency towards using mangos and wider that implements. What is badly winter killed and a lot is being sown to barley or mixed grain. Fresh seedings of clover potatoes are also very thin. Hay is selling at a cent a pound; potatoes, \$2.25 to \$2.50 a bag; butter, 30c.—C. H. B.

WOODSTOCK, May 7.—We are busy seeding. Land is in good shape; works fine. Fall wheat is very poor, too much ice and cold, dry winds. Cows are doing well, especially those in good condition. Some cattle are very thin. Quite a number are building silos, a few have mud already all concrete. It is claimed they give good satisfaction.—A. M. McD.

HEIKON CO., ONT.
PORTER'S HILL, May 6.—The prospects for a good fruit crop look very favorable. Varieties such as Baldwin, Spy, Russet, Ben Davis, King and many earlier varieties are going to bloom heavy, while the Greening will be lighter. It bore well last year. Cherries are going to bloom heavy, plums medium, pears medium. Peaches will be light although they came through the severe winter in splendid condition, and a few of the tender ones are still freeing back any. Much activity is noticed in spraying. Seeding is well advanced, ideal weather for sowing. Fall wheat is very poor, less than half a crop. Seed oats are 60c to 65c and very scarce; barley, \$1; beans, \$2.50, for seed; clover, \$4; timothy, \$15. Hay is scarce and cannot be had. Feed is scarce.—B. B. S.

ESSEX CO., ONT.
HARROW, May 2.—Seeding operations have been completed for several days and a good deal of the early sown grain shows green over the fields. Farmers are busy ploughing for the acreage planted in tobacco will not be so large as last season. The farmers are spraying their orchards more than in former years.—W. A. B.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER DIST. B. C.
CHILLIWACK, April 29.—Crops are doing fine. Most of seeding is done. Pasture is good of seedling in clover. The trees are in blossom, and many of the spring birds such as the robin and swallows are here.—J. G.

LARGE COWS MOST PROFITABLE

Malcolm H. Gardner, Detwain, Wn. In a recent issue of our A. B. O. paper the Illinois cow Blue Label Queen has 608.2 lbs. milk; and so anxious was the owner to prove that she could hold her own that she had completed a 30-day run of 95.75 lbs. fat from 282.4 lbs. milk. This was continued on test for 10 days more. In the 40 days she produced 131.12 lbs. fat from 357.7 lbs. milk; showing an average of over 98 lbs. milk and over 30 lbs. fat a day. The fat would have made nearly 14 lbs. of commercial butter. The owner of this cow is a noted cheesemaker, or living very near the Wisconsin cheese line in a section where good cows are the rule, and it is very much doubted that the average yearly production of the cow, within a radius of 20 miles of the Blue Label Queen, is less than double what the cow produced in 40 days. As to the average yearly milk and fat production of the Holstein-Friesian and Illinois taken as a whole, it would be well to know that a Holstein-Friesian cow produced in the 4

"But," says some short-sighted farmer, anxious to make his feed bag out, "much a cow would eat up all our corn and straw, and we would not be safe." Eat of course she does, but what Holstein-Friesian cows are for, Corn Twist isn't a good Holstein cow. One of the main claims that our breeders make for her is that she is the greatest dairy machine and produces the most concentrated feed into money. The great

take made by many owners of grade as purebred Holsteins is not understood. It is that the faster a cow is not undervalued, the more profitable it is apt to be; and that the Holstein cow in food to their own advantage. Every dairy cow must use a certain part of the food eaten to keep the body heat and replace the waste of tissue constant in it for producing a portion of feed received above it is required amount that she converts into milk for her own cow.—J. G. O.

The Goat Comes First
If a man wishes to make his feed bag, he should get a smaller dairy cow than the Holstein-Friesian. The Jersey folks claim that their cows are the most economical of dairy cattle in the same amount of food to produce money. The large worth of food into more money she will the cows of any other dairy but in this they are right; but in the large milk goat will beat the Jersey cow in a frazzle. Why? Because the goat is a smaller dairy animal, just as the Jersey is smaller than the Holstein. But if the Jersey produces more value from the large worth of food than the Holstein-Friesian, why not the more profitable animal? By no means. Why? Because the factor of time has to be considered. Suppose that a man has a large cow and a small cow supply of feed for the large worth of food the small cow has returned \$40 and the large cow but \$22, the small cow is \$18 ahead, is she not? But suppose the small cow requires 100 lbs. of feed to eat her feed and the large cow but the feed cost for a further supply of feed for the large cow, which she turns into \$14 in cash. Then at the end of the fourth month the large cow has returned \$38 worth of feed and the small cow but \$22. The large cow is \$16 ahead returned \$40 in cash, with a gain of but \$22. The feed for the small cow; but does the farmer-dairyman want the feed to hold out to his next cow?

DAIRY NOTES.

A big argument for winter drying is the thriftiness of the fall calf.

"A place for everything and everything in its place" is an excellent rule to observe in the dairy stable.

Pure-bred stock are an excellent foundation for successful dairying, but the profit they yield depends on the liberality of the feeder.

May 16, 1912

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