

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, THE 5TH MAY, 1911, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on Two Proposed Contracts for Four Years, SIX TIMES per week each, between

1. PETERBORO and FOWLER'S CORNERS, 2. PETERBORO and the TOWNSHIP OF NORTH MONAGHAN, both over certain specified roads, dating from the Postmaster General's Pleasure. Printed notices, containing full information as to conditions of proposed Contracts, may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of FOWLER'S CORNERS and PETERBORO and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at KINGSTON.

G. C. ANDERSON,

Superintendent.

Post Office Department, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 17th March, 1911.

A Reply to Mr. Carlyle

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In Farm and Dairy of April 6th, Mr. W. J. Carlyle, Dundas Co., Ont., asks some questions and makes interesting comparisons of production of two cows of Ayrshire and Holstein breeding. For his benefit and for the information of Farm and Dairy readers allow me space to analyze these figures from the standpoint of the dairyman.

The great demand for the Holstein is not a craze, as Mr. Carlyle suggests, but a recognition of their merit and intrinsic value to the general dairyman, as the most economical producer of milk. About the year 1895 it was almost considered an insult to offer a man a Holstein as a present; at least he would barely have thanked you for the offer. From that time on, through official testing, both for several days and the year, under the most rigid inspection, dates their steady rise in the estimation of our dairymen.

It is by practical dairymen that the extra high prices are paid for Holsteins. It is not the wealthy city man, who has looted the breed and the prices. The Holstein's economical production is her strong point. She has the capacity and the constitution to consume a large quantity of the fodders produced on the farm and convert them with profit into healthy, nutritious milk. My observations, gained during a number of years at the winter farms, where the two breeds stand side by side, is that Ayrshires were fed fully as much as Holsteins, and that the production result is invariably in favor of the latter.

That Mr. Carlyle considers it worth 10 cts. to milk a cow I do not wonder. I have seen men at the winter farms, with their forefinger and thumb, working for nearly 30 minutes to strip a small mess of milk from their short-teated favorites. But with the nice, long-teated Holstein we can with pleasure sit down and milk them out in at least one-third this time. This alone would make the difference in the value of the two breeds.—H. Bollert, Oxford Co., Ont.

Practical Instruction About Ailalfa

(Continued from page 4)

that goes to make life worth living if he grows alfalfa and grows it abundantly.

Some farmers are waiting until the alfalfa seed becomes cheaper. This is a "penny wise and pound foolish" position to take, for although the seed is expensive the farmer should be better satisfied to have it high, because the sooner he gets growing it and has the alfalfa seed himself, the more money he will make. Other farmers are waiting for more proof of the value of the crop! What more proof could be asked for than the experiences of the large number of farmers which have been published in the last four or five issues of Farm and Dairy? Every man who has properly grown this wonderful crop is loud in its praises, and for me I am still looking for that man who is not satisfied.

Then why wait longer? If you do, you will be just that much behind in the race, and will say, just like hundreds of other farmers have said whom I have interviewed: "Why did not somebody tell me to sow alfalfa 10 or 15 years ago?"

Again, there are farmers waiting for next year in order to better prepare their land for alfalfa. This is entirely unnecessary. A man does not wait four or five years to prepare his land for red clover, and there is no more need to properly prepare your land for alfalfa than for red clover. The rank growth of the alfalfa will smother practically all the weeds, and any that will come through will be killed by the continual mowing, and if there should be a little grass in the field it will not hurt the alfalfa, but will improve the yield of hay.

PLENTY OF ASSURANCE

From what has been stated during the past two months in Farm and Dairy in regard to the benefits to be derived from alfalfa growing in Ontario, any fair minded farmer who has followed these articles will say to

himself, "Why am I not growing it?" He must realize that a paper of the high standard of Farm and Dairy cannot afford to take any chances, and unless the editor knew that he was right and that alfalfa can be grown on nine out of every 10 acres in Ontario and that the yields and feeding value of the crop was just as have been stated, he could not come out and speak as decidedly as he does. But the Editor of Farm and Dairy knows that if alfalfa is sown as directed there will be no failure. He feels that in regard to alfalfa he has a message to deliver, a message which will raise the standard of living on the farm, increase farm living, and add to the comforts on the farm, thus solving that vexed question, "Why does not the boy and also the girl stay on the farm?"

Silage Without a Silo

I am going to sow two or three acres of corn for ensilage. I have no silo. Can the corn be put up in a stack after going through the cutting box with a certain amount of frame supporting it?—L.M., New Westminster Dist., B.C.

Corn cannot be satisfactorily preserved in the way described. If it is not possible to build a silo, then it would be advisable to grow the corn and dry cure rather than attempt to preserve by cutting into a pile. If the corn, however, was cut when the silage green into a rough box or enclosure sufficiently strong to keep the material in a compact pile, the pile to be at least 20 feet high, then the loss from decay around the outside would be quite small, and the material might be expected to give very satisfactory results as a feed for cattle.—J. H. Grisdale, Dominion Agriculturist, Ottawa, Ont.

Renew your subscription now.

AUCTION SALE OF FIFTEEN IMPORTED GLYDESDALE FILLIES

AT ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSBY TOWN, on the second day of the great spring show, 21st May. They are by Baron's Best Lad, Derwent Prince, and are sired by Sir Geoffrey & Silver Cup. This is a rare opportunity to buy the best at lowest prices.

D. McEACHRAN

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Lands Agency, or sub-Agency, for the District Entry by proxy may be made at any Agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 40 acres as solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years and make date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption, may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$100 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$500.

W. W. COBY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Checking the Weights in R. of P. Work

Mr. Geo. W. Clemons, one of the officials in connection with the Record of Performance cow testing work, is here shown as he will be performing part of his official duties at Mr. Brethlen's place, Newwood, recently.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

Mr. Carlyle states that the Ayrshire produced 1,250 lbs. of milk and the Holstein 2,250 lbs. during the month of June. The value of this milk at 90 cts. a cwt., about the average price paid at cheese factories, is \$11.25 for the Ayrshire and \$20.25 for the Holstein, a difference of \$9.00 in favor of the latter. To this we must add the value of the whey from the extra 1,000 lbs. of milk. It is worth at least 10 cts. a cwt., or 90 cts., making a total of \$9.00 in favor of the Holstein. From this deduct \$6.00 for extra feed for the Holstein, and we still have a net profit of \$3.40 for the month (over and above that made by the Ayrshire). We will take it for granted that the Holstein consumed that grain feed, but in my long experience I never had a cow that in the flush of pasture would eat so much grain. Often they will not touch any at all. Even if she did eat it she would be in better shape than the other cow to make a large net profit the following month. It would have been much more interesting if Mr. Carlyle had given the year's production of the two cows, which should have been an easy matter, since both were entered in the Record of Performance.

Amatite Roofing

Why the Buyer of Amatite Never Complains



When a man buys ordinary ready roofing he usually neglects to paint it and after three or four years he comes back to the dealer with a protest. It is human nature to neglect painting roofs.

When a man buys Amatite Roofing he lays it on his building and in three or four years it is still as good as new and does not need any paint. He forgets he has such a roof but no harm is done by that.

There is nothing to neglect in the case of Amatite. A amatite has a peculiar surface—a sort of plastic

Everjet Elastic Paint

A lustrous carbon black paint, very cheap, very durable—protecting all kinds of metal and wood work.

THE PATERNON MANUFACTURING CO., Limited

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concrete made of pitch and mineral matter.

This surface is plastic enough so that the material can be rolled up into handy rolls in the usual manner and handled just like any other ready roofing. When unrolled on the roof and nailed down it presents to the weather a continuous surface of mineral matter and pitch. On this surface wind, rain, storm, heat and cold have little effect. Year after year it looks up to the sky undisturbed and unaffected. It costs nothing to maintain and relieves the owner from all responsibility.

Dealers can improve their business by selling Amatite and buyers make a good bargain when they buy it. The price of Amatite is less than that of most painted roofings of less weight and durability.

Sample free on request.

Address our nearest office.

Creonol Ecos Destroyer

A powerful disinfectant for farm use to make the hen house and cattle barn sanitary. Suppresses odors, kills germs.

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