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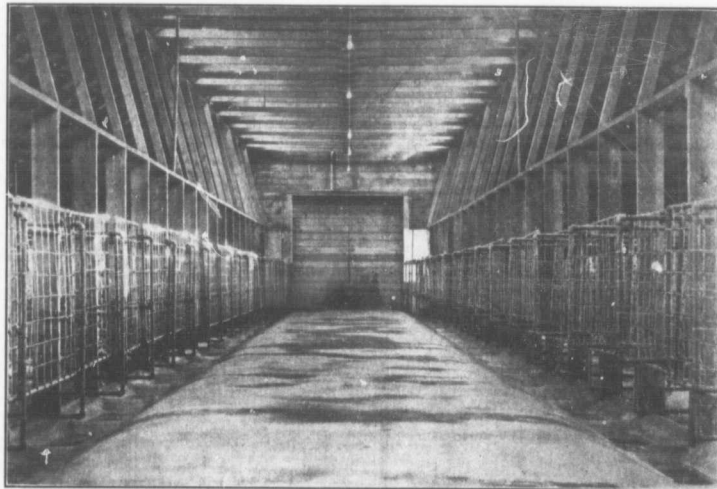
# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

APRIL 11

1912.



CONDITIONS CONDUCIVE TO HEALTH ARE HERE GIVEN THE FIRST CONSIDERATION

The health of his pure bred dairy herd was the consideration uppermost in the mind of J. M. Steves, New Westminster Dist., B. C., when he planned the stable here illustrated. Pure air is assured by abundance of head room and a ventilating system that admits of a perfect regulation of the atmosphere in the stable. The light tube and wire partitions between and in front of the cow permit the sun's rays to penetrate to every corner. The cement floors and simple manger arrangements leave no corners for dirt to accumulate and disease germs to multiply. All of these factors promote health in the herd. They are worthy of emulation.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

Dairy & Cosh St raise  
Dec 15  
Cont. of Acrt  
Dairy

## This Large Capacity Separator

**Saves Time  
Saves Wear  
Saves Work**

These all spell  
**MONEY**

to any farmer, and are big points worth considering. There is a growing demand for Cream Separators of larger capacity.

The 900-lb. Simplex Machines are coming to be the favorites.

We Guarantee these larger capacity Simplex Cream Separators to turn practically as easy as a 600-lb. Machine, once the motion, or speed, is gotten up.

The Simplex is the only practical large capacity Hand Cream Separator.

Your wife can turn it, and she'll be glad to have a large capacity Simplex because it'll skim the whole milking so quickly, without undue effort.

**SIMPLEX Cream Separators are noted for ease of Running, ease of Cleaning, Simplicity and Durability—they'll last a lifetime.**

**SIMPLEX Cream Separators skim their catalogue capacity under most adverse conditions; under good conditions they over-run the rated capacity.**

Have us prove the superiority of the **SIMPLEX** over all others. We'll do it right on your farm.

Write us for full particulars, and detailed description of the **SIMPLEX**.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3 1/2 ft. from the floor.



### Dominion Dairying Service For 1912

J. A. Ruddle, *Dom. Dairy Commissioner*

The cow testing movement will be considerably extended during 1912. There is a marked increase in the number of requests for assistance in the organization of associations, and for the blank forms which are supplied to every applicant. Seven new dairy record centres have been started in Eastern Canada, and a supervisor has been appointed for New Brunswick, leaving Mr. Harvey Mitchell free to devote his whole time to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The dairying industry is showing signs of new life in the Maritime provinces, especially in Nova Scotia, where the marked success of the Scotsburn Creamery has given a decided impetus to the creamery industry. The Scotsburn Creamery was operated and brought to a successful stage by the Dominion Dairying Service. It is now operated by the shareholders, some a Cow Testing Association, some what on the lines of the Danish system, is being started in British Columbia, where the Department has a Danish expert employed.

The contract has been let for the erection of the new building for the Dairy Station at Finch, Ont. It is to be a combined cheese factory and creamery, with provision for experimental work. The cheese factory will be equipped with a cool curing room, facilities for pasteurizing the whey, etc. The buttermaking department will be equipped for winter work, with all the latest improvements. The building will be constructed of cement blocks, with a galvanized iron roof and cement concrete floors throughout. A septic tank will provide for a sanitary disposal of all sewage. This new establishment will serve the patrons of two small cheese factories that have been in ruinous competition for several years, about a mile apart, and both of which were purchased by the Department.

Plans are now being prepared for the new station at Brome, Que. This station which will replace the old Brome Creamery, will be a creamery only, equipped with all the best apparatus for handling whole milk, 'kimming station cream, and hand separator cream. It will afford excellent facilities for investigation into the problems which arise in connection with creamery buttermaking.

These stations are expected to serve as model establishments in respect to construction, equipment and operation. They will illustrate the advantages of a modern factory, erected on sanitary and permanent lines, with due regard to cost and appearance. New methods and new apparatus can be thoroughly tested for the benefit of the industry at large.

### Seasonable Sheep Notes

By "Canadian Shepherd."

Feed the in-lamb ewes liberally as they near lambing time to increase the milk flow. A ewe that has plenty of milk will seldom disown her young.

Don't let the sheep roam over the fields in early spring. They won't find sufficient to nourish their bodies and it will spoil their appetites for dry fodder, besides being very injurious to the pasture at that time.

Eight dollars and forty cents a cwt. for lambs at Toronto market should be an impetus for men to keep their lambs along until mid-winter.

### Presentation to Dr. Rutherford

A fitting tribute, on the occasion of his retirement from office, was made to Dr. J. G. Rutherford, when the members of his staff of the Health of Animals and Live Stock Branches, in token of their regard and esteem, presented him with a beautifully illuminated address and purse of \$1,200 in gold. The presentation was of a very informal nature, and was made in Dr. Rutherford's office, in the presence of the staff of the Inside Service and of a few other officers whose duties had called them to Ottawa for the day. The address, artistically illuminated by the Rev. Mr. Housfield and bound in green velvet, fittingly referred to Dr. Rutherford's important and honorable service to the Dominion during his 10 years' tenure of office, and cordially and gratefully acknowledged the same, to the members of his staff, of their association with him in the direction of work at once difficult, delicate and yet vital to the interests of the country and which called for the exercise of administrative and executive ability of the highest order.

therby manufacturing the products of the farm into soil fertility, and at the same time getting a good price for their raw produce in the form of lamb. Such a course also presents a glut of the lamb market during the fall months; hence prices are more uniform.

Try shearing the flock unwashed early in April before they rub the fleeces to pieces on the fences, and before you get too busy with the needling. Then dip the lambs about a week afterward and if your flock doesn't do much better than they did under the old practice of shearing in June and not dipping at all, let us know through these columns.

Issued  
Each W

Vol. XXXII

TIME

Heavy Co

**C**OWS OF provide attacks system is in poor food. A stimulating very potent animal is a especially thought to be a week or 10 the animal to dant nor too

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The patient state of stupor against its side ly there will be head being th to side, someti that the horns neck stretched open, the breast paralysis is lost. The e will make no into the skin only sign of life.

Preventive to stimulating food no rich meals, s should be fed. suitable foods, digested. If necessary, a be given to the should be cont In summer, wh cow that is exp some field where may cause of n abundant and

**DAIRY** Farmers are a "Home" people. The desire to improve their farms and homes is an attribute of these progressive home-staying farmers.

Can you supply their needs? Have you a line of goods needed in their Farm or Home improvement?

We reach Dairy Farmers exclusively with Farm and Dairy. They are now looking for our Farm Improvement Magazine Number, to be out May 2nd.

You'll be sure to meet them to your profit with your advertisement. Max 2nd in Farm and Dairy, circulating 14,500 copies and reaching at least 75,000 of these bright and prosperous people.

It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers.

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

### TIMELY SUGGESTIONS ON A DISEASE THAT CAUSES DAIRYMEN MUCH LOSS

Dr. H. G. Reed, Halton Co., Ont.

#### Heavy Cows Are Most Subject to Milk Fever—Proper Feeding a Preventive Measure—How to Feed Symptoms and Treatment Described

**C**OWS of all breeds are subject to milk fever provided they are heavy milkers. It seldom attacks a cow in which the milk secreting system is not highly developed; neither is a cow in poor flesh likely to develop the disease. A stimulating diet just previous to calving is a very potent predisposing cause, especially if the animal is a heavy milker. While all cows, and especially those which are profitable milkers, ought to be well fed, care should be exercised for a week or 10 days previous to calving in feeding the animal to see that the food be not over abundant nor too rich or stimulating in its nature.

The disease usually occurs in from a few hours to two days after calving; in rare instances it has appeared previous to the birth of the calf. When the disease appears in a few hours after the birth of the calf the attack is likely to be more serious than in cases where the symptoms have not appeared for a day or two after calving.

#### SYMPTOMS

The secretion of milk is arrested, the cow hangs its head, ceases to eat and paddles with its hind feet. After a time the breathing becomes rapid the cow aways from side to side, the hind legs double at the fetlocks and at last it falls and is as a rule unable to rise.

The patient will lie generally in a state of stupor with its head thrown against its side, although occasionally there will be great excitement, the head being thrown about from side to side, sometimes to such an extent that the horns are broken off. In very severe cases the patient will lie on its side, the legs and neck stretched out, the eyes glassy and the mouth open, the breathing heavy and stertorous. The paralysis is often so complete that all sensation is lost. The eyeball can be felt, and the animal will make no sign. A pen-knife may be thrust into the skin without any sign of pain. The only sign of life is the heavy labored breathing.

Preventive treatment consists of withholding stimulating food for a week or so before calving; no rich meals, such as wheat, peas, barley, or corn, should be fed. Silage, clover hay, and roots are suitable foods, as they are succulent and easily digested. The bowels should be kept open and, if necessary, a pound or two of epsom salts might be given to that end. The same care in feeding should be continued for a week after calving. In summer, when cows are on good pasture, the cow that is expected to calve should be placed in some field where the pasture is not so good, as many cases of milk fever appear when the pasture is abundant and rich.

In cases where the newly born calf is not allowed to suck its dam, the udder should not be milked out dry for the first two or three days. Milk often and remove only a little at a time and work up gradually to milking the udder out clean. A newly calved cow should be kept dry and warm and free from draughts of cold air, free from any excitement, and in fact made just as comfortable as possible as she has just passed through a more trying ordeal than many a farmer has any idea of, and really needs the best of care.

#### TREATMENT

There is no disease of the domestic animals that has in the past received such a variety of treatment as milk fever, nor no disease in which treat-

the gas or air, care being taken not to use too much force in the operation.

When the siphon is removed from the teat a piece of tape ought to be tied around the teat for a time to keep the gas from escaping. Proceed in the same manner till all four quarters are treated, and success is almost sure to be the result.

Many a cow has been killed by a farmer giving a drench in cases of this disease. The animal cannot swallow because of paralysis of the throat, and most of the fluid will run into the wind pipe instead of the gullet, and the patient will either die in a few minutes from suffocation or later on from inflammation of the lungs, depending upon the amount of the fluid which got into the lung substance. The farmer who has a case of this disease ought not attempt to treat at all, but send for professional help at once, unless he has the proper instruments.

### Shall Production Be Considered

E. D. Hilliker, Oxford Co., Ont.

Should a dairy cow be credited with her milk and litter production in the show ring? This is a subject I have never heard discussed. I believe, however, that as we keep dairy cows for producing purposes chiefly, we should not judge and give them prizes without a demonstration before the judge of what a cow can do at the pail.

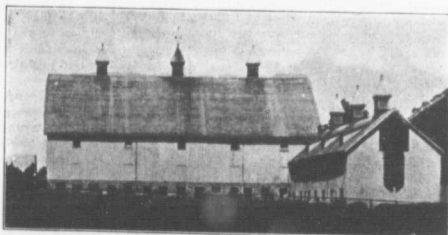
A cow of good dairy type with an apparently faultless udder, may be a very poor milker. To see her milked would do much to determine her true worth in a dairy herd. The aim of the dairy breeder should be a cow with every quality suitable to dairy production and with truefulness of type as well. Our breeders should be given

every encouragement to further this end.

I do not think this is being done, when we consider the large prizes which are awarded milch cows without fully considering their milking capacity. It would seem as reasonable to judge beef cattle by their milk production as to judge dairy cows as we now do.

I should say that about 25 per cent of the points awarded in the show ring should be allowed for production, this to be determined by the weight of milk given while milked before the judge; considering also its content of butter fat and other solids as at the present dairy tests. This scheme would perhaps be impracticable on account of the time necessary to test the milk, but if we aim at the best method I consider it far ahead of the present system of judging by external appearances only.

The story of the improvement of our dairy herd is all told in one word, selection. We culled closer and bred only from the best.—O. R. Bishop, Oxford Co., Ont.



The Home of a Fine Herd of Pure Bred Dairy Cattle

The central farm buildings on the Asylum Farm at Hamilton, Ont., are thoroughly equipped for housing their splendid Holstein herd and the feed required. Notice the number of windows in the stable wall—almost half the length is in glass. The cupolas on the roof are the outlets of a complete ventilating system.

ment was attended with much less success. But at present there is practically only one treatment for the disease, and fortunately it is most successful. The introduction into the udder of pure oxygen, or as has been demonstrated more recently of the atmospheric air, will almost without failure effect a cure of even the worst cases. The use of the atmospheric air is, however, dangerous unless it is forced through a medicated cylinder, as it abounds with germs, which are likely to cause serious udder complications if they are pumped into the gland with the air.

#### BE READY WITH THE APPARATUS

The dairyman who has not provided himself with proper instruments for the purpose should not attempt to treat the disease, as the chances are he will set up serious trouble because of not sterilizing the air forced into the udder. Before injecting the air the udder should be milked out clean, then an ordinary teat-siphon placed in the teat and attached to the jar of oxygen (or in the case of ordinary air) to a pump made for the purpose and the quarter very gently filled with

## My Experience with Pure Bred Sires

Malcolm H. Gardiner, Delevan, Wis.

I told in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy of the mistake I made, when a young man, in buying a grade bull, because I did not then understand the great importance of the sire—the influence for good or ill that is vested in the head of the herd. To pay \$150 for a pure bred yearling bull seemed to me the limit of extravagance. Yet when I came to study the matter and think it out in the end, I found my views so changed that I willingly invested \$400 in a pure bred calf. Of course my neighbors quoted the old adage that a fool and his money were soon parted; but I did not think I had done anything foolish and was willing to wait for time to prove that I had acted wisely. If the owners of common herds would realize how fast time flies, and that it only takes a few years to change a common herd into a high grade herd, there would be many more grade herds and a great deal more money made in the dairy business.

In thinking out the matter for myself, I decided that the bull was much more than half the herd, as I must depend wholly on him for its betterment; and I came to the conclusion that I could not afford to buy anything less than the best obtainable. My reasoning was like this: If I can get 20 heifers from the bull that will be better than their dams at like ages by one pound of milk at a milking, so small an amount that only the scales will show it, each will give me an increase of 600 lbs. of milk a year, or 12,000 lbs. for the 20 head. Milk at that time was worth one dollar a hundred, so the 12,000 lbs. would be worth \$120. But I did not expect the usefulness of these animals to be at an end with the one year. The average milking life of a dairy cow well cared for is eight years, and I knew that these cows would be of use to me or some one else for that time, and that instead of \$120 the return would be \$960. I thought the promise well warranted the expenditure of the \$400 I paid for my bull.

### A 150 PER CENT INVESTMENT

That I was right time proved; for my grades exceeded their dams in production by fully 2,000 lbs. of milk a year each, and within a year after I disposed of that bull I had, in addition to some I had sold, over 30 heifers and heifer calves. Five years from the time I bought this bull, and solely owing to the introduction of his blood, I found the income from my dairy herd increased by \$600 a year. Did my investment pay?

Now, my young friends who are just taking the management of the old farms upon your shoulders, and you, Messrs. Farmers, who have been milking common cows with little profit for years, why not make a start toward bettering conditions? On an average, half the cows and heifers reported in the Official Tests have lately given birth to bull calves sired by bulls of an equal or higher standing than the dams whose records are given, and the greater part of these bulls can be bought at very moderate prices considering their real value.

### RAISE YOUR OWN CALVES

There are men who will say that because they sell their milk to condenseries or for shipping purposes, it is impossible to raise their own cows, and that they must depend upon the drover. It is admitted that when a man holds back whole milk for his calves, the cost of those calves is well impressed upon his mind; yet if he will make this investment for his first crop, that crop when it freshens will produce more than enough milk in excess of the amount produced by its dams to raise its own calves. The investment only goes in on the half-bloods; thereafter the system costs nothing and returns large profits.

Every man who sells whole milk is up against the problem of whether he shall raise his cows or depend upon the drover, and he should be very careful in making his decision lest he choose the greater of the two evils. The Hindus have a proverb touching this point, which translated and versified runs as follows:

He was not very wise, yet he was not quite a fool; he knew the ox might kick; so he stood behind the mule.

The man who depends upon the drover surely gets behind the mule; and financially, he usually gets what is coming to him.

## Which is Best Variety of Corn?

Thos. Totton, Essex Co., Ont.

We farmers should all be anxious to get the best seed corn obtainable with the strongest vitality. The grain should be on the ear, well dried, and free from mixture. Fifty cents an acre is not too much to pay for good seed corn. One bushel will plant six acres, the hills being three feet eight inches apart each way.

Ontario is demanding an early variety of seed corn. I would recommend the following varieties: Bally Yellow Dent corn, White Cap Yellow Dent, small, and Silver King (Wisconsin No. 7) White Dent. I have had good results from these varieties and can highly recommend Wisconsin No. 7.

Fifteen hundred of the members of the Wisconsin Experimental Association carried on a test for five years, in which they were advised to put the best corn in their neighborhood up against the No. 7, and they found that they got an average yield of 62 bushels an acre of shelled corn, while the best corn put up against it gave an average yield of 50 bushels; so they had 12 bushels more an acre now from the No. 7 than from the best varieties in common use.

Wisconsin No. 7 is a good corn for ensilage purposes. Its great vigor enables it to stand dry weather remarkably, and owing to its extreme earliness it may be harvested earlier than other dent corns even when planted much later. It has very leafy stalks; the width of the leaf is especially noticeable.

## The Confinement of Dairying

E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N.S.

The process of reasoning by which some young men reach their conclusions is hard to understand. Some years ago in our neighborhood we had a fine instance of strangely directed reasoning. Two young men were both offered fine farms by their fathers. One young man accepted his father's offer, and to-day he is one of our most prosperous farmers. The other declared that he would not be "tied to a cow's tail all his life," he was "going to be independent—no farming for him." Perhaps it was fore-ordained that he should be tied to a pair of ice tongs and an ice wagon, as he now is in the city of Boston. At any rate he is tied, and tied good and tight. He has to get up good and early in the morning, earlier than any farmer, and if he wants to get off a day he is apt to find just how tight his employer has him tied to that ice wagon. The other fellow can take his family and go for a holiday almost any time he likes, and he has to work no harder than other men.

We must all give our business first attention if we are to make a success of it, but this applies to every business; dairy farming is no exception. I have observed that no man stays closer with his work than the successful business man in town, and we dairymen must do likewise. When we come to talk of the confinement of dairying, I believe that this particular industry has achieved its reputation because the expression "tied to a cow's tail" is so apt. It is much more apt than "tied to the factory whistle" or "chained to an office desk" or "tied to a pair of tongs," but no matter what the business is, the tie is there just the same. I think I would rather be tied down the way that young farmer friend is than be everlastingly taking ice up and down stairs. Those of us who talk about the confinement of dairying would do well to take a few careful observations of conditions in other occupations.

We find that it is much easier to keep the barn clean since we established the litter carrier. The boys and men will work more readily than when they had to trundle a wheel barrow.—E. F. Jones, Simeco Co., Ont.



Rural Free Delivery, as it is, now in the Country to the South of us

One of the most welcome bits of news from Ottawa at the last session of Parliament was that the Rural Free Mail Delivery service is to be greatly extended in Canada. This service in Canada, as in the United States, has been an unmitigated blessing to the farming community. In the latter country the service has been longer established, and the equipment is more elaborate than in Canada. The mail carrier is supplied with an attractive mail wagon, specially designed for the purpose, as seen in the illustration.

We dairymen our cows' milkings. These built-up cattle over the years, starting at our farms as any in gives practice work amostly great iming since province changes the plastic in a better pro. It is only actives have vision for live that in our herds 50 per cent summer this year, in A just what us. We w average flo. Owing to green feed that time the end of the second group went up to that the c feed for ov

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We follow green feed down with green feed

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### Prepare Now For Supplementary Feeding

G. Annear, Oxford Co., Ont.

We dairymen make great provisions for feeding our cows in the winter. We put up expensive buildings and bend all our energies to filling these buildings with forage and grain to carry our cattle over six months of the year. And while we are doing this our cattle are frequently almost starving on dry pastures. We recently had a call at our farm from a dairymen who is as well versed as any in the needs of dairying in Ontario. He gives practically half of his time to educational work among his brother farmers. He talked interestingly to us for over an hour on the many great improvements that he had seen in dairying since he had first started to travel over the province some 30 years ago. In speaking of some changes that are still greatly needed, he was emphatic in declaring that one of the greatest was better provision for summer feeding.

It is only within the last few years that we ourselves have learned the necessity of making provision for supplementing our pastures. We believe that we have increased the value of every cow in our herd at least 25 per cent, and in some years 50 per cent by seeding to it that even in the driest summer they never lack abundance of feed. Last year, in August, we had a splendid example of just what supplementary feeding was doing for us. We were milking 15 cows and getting an average flow of 17 twelve-quart cans each day. Owing to miscalculation our cows were without green feed for three days, and they dropped in that time to nine cans or almost 50 per cent. At the end of the three days they were turned on second growth clover and almost immediately they went up to 18 cans. We will take good care that the cows do not lose their supplementary feed for even three days this coming summer.

#### PROCRASTINATION

We have been preaching this doctrine of supplementing pastures at our farmers' club for the last couple of years, and many of our neighbors have said that they too were going to provide for supplementary feeding. The trouble was that they just thought about it too long, and when the time came they were as ill-prepared as ever. Now is the time to prepare for summer feeding. We ourselves have a silo full of corn to be fed out this season, but for the benefit of those who will have no ensilage for feed we will tell how we always soiled our cattle in previous years.

We have always planned to have a sufficient acreage of peas, oats and vetches mixed to feed the cattle up till second growth clover. Following the clover, we fed green corn. In estimating the acreage required we calculate that one acre of peas, oats and vetches will give as much feed as two and one-half acres of pasture. For 15 cows (our average herd) we sow seven or eight acres of green feed. The first seeding of one and one-half acres is made first thing in the spring, the second, two or three weeks later, and at similar intervals until we have a sufficient acreage planted. We never feed in the pasture. Stable feeding is the only manner in which each cow will get what she needs and deserves.

We follow a four-year rotation and seed the green feed along with the grain. We always seed down with clover and get a better catch with the green feed than from the grain. If there are

any sections of the field that are polluted with noxious weeds, we plan to have the latest seeding of green feed on that. We are then able to summer fallow up to the middle or last of July and thus do away with many of the weeds.

### Prevention and Treatment of Milk Fever

R. S. Stevenson, Wentworth Co., Ont.

A great many theories have been advanced as to the cause and nature of milk fever, but nothing positive is known. It is peculiar to cows and attacks only mature animals. It comes on from six hours to a week after calving, and is sometimes very sudden in its attack. An animal may appear to be in excellent health, and in an hour or two be down with the disease.

The usual symptoms are: The cow becomes un-



Another Breed that is Becoming Exceedingly Popular

Buff Orpingtons are classed as general purpose fowl and are rapidly gaining in popularity. They are blocky, meaty birds, good layers, good mothers and have many points in their favor.

easy, and continually shifts her weight from one hind leg to the other, refuses food, lies down, rises again, and then falls again, sometimes tosses her head violently, sometimes lies down quietly with the head back against the shoulder, and appears to be paralysed.

#### MEDICINE INEFFICIENT

It is not advisable to attempt to give any medicine by the mouth, as the animal's throat is paralysed, and she cannot swallow. There is also danger of the medicine getting into the windpipe. Fortunately for us dairymen, a new and infallible remedy was discovered some years ago, and there is now no reason why a cow should die of milk fever.

This treatment, known as the oxygen or air treatment, consists of pumping the udder full of air. Outfits for the purpose can be procured from any house dealing in veterinary supplies, and every dairymen should have one of these inflators.

#### ACT QUICKLY

In case of an attack of milk fever, send for a veterinary surgeon, if possible, as he will have the proper appliances, but if it is impossible to get a veterinary, procure a common bicycle pump and a milking tube, and pump the udder full of air by that means. We must be sure that the milking tube is perfectly clean. It should be scalded and then dipped before using on each teat in a weak solution of carbolic acid. Also wash the teats before entering the milking tube. When the quarter is pumped full of air it is advisable to tie the teats with some strips of soft cotton to retain the air. This is all that is usually required to effect a cure.

One of my neighbors had a case of milk fever recently. He came for me to tell him what was the matter with his cow. She had been down for some time, and he said she was surely dying. As soon as I saw the cow, I immediately telephoned

for a veterinary surgeon, and in two hours after he had treated her the cow got up and began feeding.

#### PREVENTION

As only the best cows ever get milk fever it will pay us to give them some attention before calving. It is good practice to give from a pound to a pound and a half of epsom salts 24 hours before we expect the calf. We take away all heavy grain that we may be feeding, and feed nothing but a little bran. We never milk the cow out clean for two or three days, but leave her udder from one-third to a half full. If these directions are followed one will rarely have a case of milk fever. If, however, a cow shows the symptoms mentioned above, lose no time in attending to her, and remember it is not too late as long as she has any life left in her.

### Preparing for the Corn Crop

Jno. Fixter, with Commission of Conservation, Ottawa

Corn does best when sown on an overturned clover sod. If possible, I would select a field that has had but one season's hay crop taken off it. The corn will then have the benefit of the fertilizing elements of the clover roots, which in the average clover sod should be equal to the Nitrogen, Phosphoric acid and Potash contained in 12 to 15 tons of barnyard manure.

Corn is especially adapted to warm deep loam soils rich in humus. It may be grown with more or less success on almost any kind of soil not too low in available plant food, and where the water line does not come too close to the surface.

If the land is clean I allow the clover roots to grow as long as possible in the spring. The extra growth in spring, when turned under, appears to heat and act as a hotbed to the growing corn.

#### MANURING

For corn land green or fresh manure is advisable. If possible, draw direct from the stable to the field as fast as it is made; do not allow the manure to heat or get mouldy. Should there be no snow or little snow, spread direct from the wagon. The manure spreader is preferable as it will do the work much easier than can be done by hand. Should the snow be deep put the manure in small piles about eight yards apart and spread as soon as the snow is gone in the spring. The manure should be plowed under very shallow just before the planting season.

As the corn plant is rather tender it is not wise to sow too early. There are seasons that are warm and dry, and if the corn were sown early it would give good results, but the safer plan for the majority of seasons is to hold back the planting until about the last week in May, and if the soil is then not warm and dry sow the first week in June.

The profitable beef animal of the future must have size, large heart girth and middle, giving him constitution and capacity. He must also be low set, straight in his lines, heavy in the quarters, wide in the back and loin and carry a good covering of natural flesh over these parts. The head must be short and wide between the eyes, the neck short and shoulders smooth on the sides and wide on top. Width on the top of the shoulders goes with good fleshing properties throughout. The hide should be soft and pliable. These are all utility points. We must ever keep the Lock type in mind because the block is the ultimate end of all beef cattle.—Prof. W. J. Kennedy.

We farmers seem to be altogether too anxious to increase the size of our bank accounts. If we keep our eyes open we will find plenty of opportunity for profitable investment on our own farms.—L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

### Our Special Articles

The seventeenth of the series of special articles that have been appearing in Farm and Dairy during the past few months will be published in next week's issue. It will deal with the influences that promote the formation of combines and mergers.

FARM MANAGEMENT

About the Farm

About 53 per cent of the nitrogen consumed by animals in the case of heavy feeding with roots is lost in the form of liquid manure. The loss is much less when feeding linseed

oak or concentrated nitrogenous feeding stuffs. Do commercial fertilizers pay? In experiments conducted at the Indiana station it was found that on unfertilized ground the yield of corn was 36.4 bushels an acre. On similar lbs. of muriate of potash, the yield was 60.4 bushels; 200 lbs. muriate of potash and 300 lbs. acid phosphate

produced 61 bushels and the addition of 100 lbs. of dry blood, 61.4 bushels. At the New York Experiment Station six sprayings increased the yield of potatoes 23 bushels an acre and three sprayings, 23 bushels an acre. Did it pay? A cheap and satisfactory method of protecting trees from depredations of rabbits has been advised at the Kansas Experiment Station. A spray made of butter milk and common soot in the proportion of one pound of butter milk to one-half pound soot applied for a period of 20 minutes has worked well as a repellent.

After studying the feeding of molasses and sugar foods to live stock as practiced in many countries, W. Goodwin, of London, England, warns stock feeders against paying a high price for molasses feeds when the absorbent material is put on some other substance containing little or no nutritive value.

Earliest and Best Corn

What is the earliest and best soil corn to grow? That would you recommend to keep the crows away from the field?—N. L., Peterboro, Co. Ont.

Two varieties that have been giving good success in Eastern Ontario are Compton's Early and Leaning. Another variety of silage corn that you might try is Little Wisconsin Dent. This corn is very early maturing, yields a large amount of ears and will make good heavy silage.

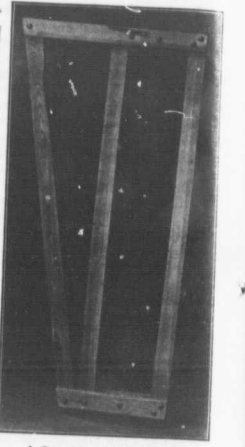
We have seen crows kept away from corn fields by setting up a row of stakes and running a cord along and to the cord at intervals of a few feet tie strips of white cotton. The cord is very suspicious animal and will see harm in this for it on that other plan followed to prevent the crows from scratching up the corn is to scatter shelled corn thinly over the field. The crows will take what they can get easily as I leave that in the ground alone. This method, however, is expensive.

Wheat Alfalfa Kills Out

Anson Groh, Waterloo Co., Ont. The factors which tend to kill out the alfalfa are too much water on the surface, too much short pasturing and blue grass cropping in. The enemy of my alfalfa is blue grass. It creeps out from stumps and fences, and eventually monopolizes the ground. My first experience in pasturing alfalfa convinced me that close pasturing cannot be practiced. We sowed three acres of another farm away from the buildings and it grew splendidly. All of the farm, however, was needed for pasturing and the cattle were allowed to run freely on the alfalfa patch and it was killed out completely. Given suitable conditions, however, and good management, alfalfa will grow anywhere that red clover can be successfully grown.

Liming Wet Land

The question sometimes arises: Is it desirable to put lime on wet land? The answer must pretty much depend on circumstances. A standard rule is that neither lime nor anything else will do much good on wet land, and that the first improvement must consist in draining the soil, when it will pay to do the other things. But draining a field is a large order, and we have sometimes to get ahead with the ground as it is. A wet soil is sour from the presence of humic acid, and the application of lime "sweetens" it by uniting with this acid. Again, a certain amount of lime is necessary for the growth of a crop as a plant food, whether the soil be wet or dry, and the sum total of the whole mat-



A Stanchion All Can Make

The easily constructed swinging stanchion here illustrated is the invention of Mr. Jno. Deyell, Lindsay, Ont. It is so simple in construction that any handy man could construct his own with this illustration for a guide.

ter is that if a given field would require lime if it were dry it needs even more in the undrained state.

A point for consideration is whether lime in the burnt or unburnt state is best. Recent experiments have shown that limestone rock is almost as effectual as burnt lime if it is ground fine enough; quicklime eventually returns to the carbonate state—as it was before burning—when put in the soil, and the grinding up and application of the pulverised rock is often as effectual. Where gas lime can be had it is worth while to try the effect of that, for it does well on some soils, and wetness would make no difference to it.

Returns from Money Invested in the Soil

"Many farmers would get higher interest on their money if deposited in the shape of fertilizers in the soil than if they placed it in a bank, the interest being paid in increased crops. The returns are surer than a gold mine." During the past few years a number of educative, illustrated bulletins have been prepared by agricultural experts on the use of fertilizers in Canada. Amongst these are: "Arising Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use."

"The Potato Crop in Canada." "Fertilizing Fodder Crops." "Fertilizing Orchard and Garden." "A Farmer's Field Tests."

Free copies of these bulletins, as well as special expert advice as to purchasing and applying fertilizers economically may be obtained on application to

THE GERMAN POTASH SYNDICATE, 1102-1106 I.O.F. Temple Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

One of Farm and Dairy's subscribers, Mr. James F. Berry, Leeds Co., laid an egg that weighed 10 ounces, and measured 11 inches around the longest way. Not too bad for a small goose.

Legislation at

The system library so stock to be further government. number of adv agriculture pro sion just el country for was generously passing of esti on the work o pers, includi ing at exhibi tion, the acta calculated pions, amount were voted. the details:

- For work of Experimental Farm Publications of Establishment additional Ex New Baras, Indu mental Farm Dairy and Fruit Experimente is Fruit sion for Co- houses. Fod- son Branch Live Stock Branch Administration, male Act Administration, Foods Act Management of Tobacco International In- time. International Ex- exhibit, Imperial Dominion Exhibi- Administration. Destructive In- Dominion Building Insur- Seed Grain for For new Acts, Appropriations t- Improvement of Agriculture re- Agriculture - L- Elevators and Commissions, Em- Extension of Rural

An Act was passed which the ment under the mail delivery no improved and e to be given cha work will have puty minister detailed to ac necessary and t Steps are to be tered mail deliv- short and carry with books of st- sidered practic money order and velling one. Postmaster Gen- is the intention the rural develo- ness of the count- for the contri- a measure w- sential provin g

In the mass of the winter pro- wa it is hard for usize just what fo for agriculture. O papers the agricu- glected altogether. readers an idea of being looked after Ottawa, Farm ann after each session short, comprehen- legislation as it i- We trust that our- these articles, the- here-with.—E

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Read what James L. Hill, of Fredrickton Junction, P.E.I., wrote us on February 15th:

I think International Stock Food is a great thing for stock. We wouldn't be without it for anything. I know our horses in fine condition in fact, every person admires them, they have such a glossy shine and always look well. We give it to young calves and pigs and find it agrees with them splendidly, and the Poultry Food shows itself in a very short time. Our hens have been laying most of the winter, cannot say too much for your food for all kinds of animals.

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Makes the most sanitary interior finish possible. Proof against rats, mice and vermin—they last for ever. There is no plaster to fall, therefore no dust—nor paper to put on or take off, there was no trouble.

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AGENTS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

**Legislation For Agriculture at Ottawa**

The system of free rural mail delivery so successfully urged on the late government by Farm and Dairy is to be further extended by the new government. This is but one of a number of advance steps on behalf of agriculture provided for in the initial session just closed. The cry from the country for more aid for agriculture was generally responded to in the passing of estimates. For carrying on the work of the Department proper, including assistance to and displays at exhibitions and a Dominion building at the Canadian National Exhibition, there is made available \$1,288,500. For administering new acts calculated to improve rural conditions, amounts totalling \$2,455,900 were voted. The following lists give the details:

For work of Department:	
Experimental Farms—general vote	\$ 200,000
Publications of Ex-Farms	15,000
Establishment and maintenance Experimental Ex-Farms	200,000
New Farms, Indian Head, Experimental Farms	240,000
Dairy and Fruit Branch	140,000
Experiments in Cold Storage	28,000
Fruit	34,000
Experiments for Cold Storage Warehouses	20,000
Seed Branch	60,000
Live Stock Branch	102,000
Administration, Division of Animals Act	50,000
Administration, Meat and Animal Management and Sale, Canadian Tobacco	20,000
International Institute and Publications	15,000
International Exhibitions	175,000
Exhibit, Imperial Institute	6,000
Dominion Exhibition	50,000
Administration and Enforcement Destructive Insects and Pest Act	25,000
Dominion Building, Canadian National Exhibition	100,000
Seed Grain for Settlers	200,000
For new Acts:	
Appropriations to Provinces for Improvement of Agriculture	500,000
Investigations re Improvement of Agriculture	10,000
National Biological Laboratory	25,000
Erection and Leasing Terminal Elevators	1,500,000
Commissions, Employees, etc., re Canada Grain	25,000
Extension of Rural Mail Service	200,000

**A RURAL DELIVERY BRANCH**  
An Act was passed creating a new branch within the Post Office Department, under which the system of rural mail delivery now in operation will be improved and extended. The officer to be given charge of this important work will have the standing of a deputy minister. Special officers are to be detailed to amend old routes where necessary and to lay out new ones. Steps are to be taken to have registered mail delivered to the rural houses, and carriers will be supplied with books of stamps. It is not considered practicable to make the money order and postal system a travelling one. As explained by the Postmaster General to the House, it is the intention to cautiously increase the rural delivery service as the business of the country expands.

A measure was enacted providing for the contribution of grants to assist provincial governments to carry

in the mass of reports that appear in the daily press regarding doings at Ottawa it is hard for farmer readers to determine just what the government is doing for agriculture. Often in the daily newspapers the agricultural legislation is neglected altogether. In order to give our readers an idea of how their interests are being looked after a legislative year at Ottawa, Farm and Dairy will in future after each session of parliament publish a comprehensive article summarizing legislation as it applies to agriculture. We trust that our readers will appreciate these articles, the first one of which appears herewith.—Editor.

on work on behalf of agriculture. Half a million dollars was voted to carry on the work this year. For the purpose of working out a scheme, that will be a permanent basis for future expenditures under this Act, Mr. C. E. James will during the present year, make a thorough study of the subject. This year the provinces are to receive the following amounts: Ontario, \$175,733.32; Quebec, \$138,482.40; Nova Scotia, \$34,288.45; New Brunswick, \$24,920.93; Prince Edward Island, \$6,629.85; British Columbia, \$27,334.76; Manitoba, \$31,730.03; Saskatchewan, \$34,296.20; Alberta, \$26,934.95.

**THE LIVE STOCK PEDIGREE ACT**  
A new measure was passed to take the place of the one enacted in 1901, under which all record associations in Canada are incorporated. The new measure is more definite than its predecessor, which was found to be too general to work satisfactorily. Under the old measure, associations had no power to spend any except in connection with the immediate work of pedigree registration. In order to give grants for prizes at exhibitions, associations were compelled to violate the Act. Under the new measure, associations may spend this money as they see fit.

Under the old act it was difficult to secure conviction and impose fines for misrepresentation in connection with pedigrees. Under the new measure the Record Committee is entrusted with this work, relieving record associations of the necessity of taking action against their members. The administration is placed in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture in the same way as the Meat and Canned Foods Bill is administered. Appropriations for the work of two branches of the Department are considerably increased this year. These are the Experimental Farm and the Seed Branch. The former receives \$135,000 and the latter \$20,000 in excess of last year's votes.

**EXTEND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS**  
The policy of extension of the Experimental Farm system, inaugurated some three years ago, is to be continued. The work of the old established farms is being extended more especially in connection with live stock. The newly acquired farms are being thoroughly equipped to do effective work corresponding with that done by the older stations.

The increased Seed Branch vote is to be used in connection with field crop and seed grain competitions.

Under the old government assistance was rendered through the Seed Commissioner's Branch by assisting in organizing and advertising the competitions and fairs and printing the reports. The prize money had to be provided by the agricultural societies through grants from the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, with the exception of what was given by the Dominion Government for Provincial seed exhibitions. For some provinces this arrangement was apparently satisfactory, but for others it was not, and the result was that those provinces that did not apply to the Seed Commissioner for judges did not secure any assistance from the Dominion Government for this work.

The new policy of the Hon. Mr. Burrell, on the other hand, puts each province on the same basis and offers them all financial assistance on the amount awarded in prizes, under certain limitations, the organization of the competitions and fairs and the selection and payment of judges to be left with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture. The assistance will be paid through the Seed Commissioner's Branch, and under the ar-

(Continued on page 13)

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nearly 200 diseases of farm stock is told in FLEMING'S VEST POCKET VETERINARY ADVISER. Write for this indexed, illustrated 96 page book—it's free.

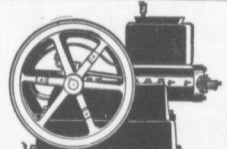


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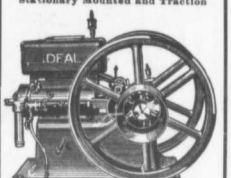
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WINDMILLS  
Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.  
GOOD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.  
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**This \$10 Down** and balance in easy installments  
**Engine**

**\$10.95**  
AND UPWARD  
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Postage Paid—50 CENTS.

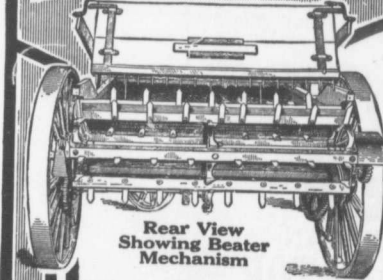
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Because the Kemp is equipped with 47 flat teeth—which you may reverse, giving practically new teeth—instead of 100 round-rod teeth that clog and miss and make hard draft—they, and our perfect fitting bearings, gears, etc., make the Kemp the lightest draft spreader on the market—ask any man who has ever used one if that isn't so.

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**HORTICULTURE**

**Notes on Raspberries**

Raspberries thrive best on sandy loams, with a damp but not wet soil. The rows should be from four and a half to five and a half feet apart, according to the habit of growth of the variety. They may be planted either in hedge-row form or in hills. Many successful growers are using the latter, making the main rows three to three and a half feet apart.

In setting out a new plantation in a solid row, the young canes should be placed 15 to 18 inches apart; if in hills, plant two or three canes to ensure setting. The hill system saves a great deal of hand labor, as then we may cultivate both ways. At the start a great deal of work is saved by ploughing out a deep furrow for the plants.

**VARIETIES**

The three best varieties of red berries are the Marlboro, Herbert and Cuthbert. The former being a light grower, the second a medium one and the latter heavy. They also ripen in the order given.

At the annual pruning remove the dead and weak canes, leaving eight or 10 to the yard of the best ones in a narrow row. Cut back the tips according to the variety and growth. Cutting off the tops is an advantage when the young suckers reach a height of three and a half or four feet in the summer. It makes a stouter tree-like cane, which throws out lateral branches for fruiting. We should plough towards the rows in the fall for drainage and cultivate away in the spring; then keep the cultivator going until the crop is ripe.

**Feeding the Apple**

Experiments have led to very divergent views concerning the value of fertilizers for increasing the apple crop; those of the Massachusetts station, for example, showing a marked benefit from fertilizer applications, while those conducted by the New York Experiment Station at Geneva have been interpreted as indicating economic returns can be expected from fertilizer applications to apple orchards. The long period of growth of the tree and its supposed deep-rooted habit have been regarded as favorable to the latter opinion, while the fact that the crop is generally biennial and draws largely for its substance from materials earlier taken up and stored by the tree have introduced difficulties in the way of doing it. J. W. Stewart, of the Pennsylvania State College, summarizes the results of the experiments made under his care during the four years, 1907 to 1910, as follows:

**THE APPLE A SHALLOW FEEDER**

1. The apple, as it grows in humid regions, is not deep-rooted, but shallow-rooted. It is therefore highly influenced by surface conditions and is abnormally root-pruned by deep cultivation.

2. While the crop is chiefly composed of water, it does not surpass, in this respect, the field herb and the turnip, and but slightly exceeds the potato in water content. The annual draught of the mature tree upon the soil is greater than that of a 25 bushel crop of wheat.

3. Fertilizer experiments in six bearing orchards, located on different soil types, including 800 trees representing eight apple varieties and a total production of 4,450 bushels, show quite consistent increases in yield, and certain fertilizer treatments, as contrasted with the unfertilized portions of the orchards. The increase is, in some cases, manifold. The growth of the wood and the size of the fruit are often increased uncommensurately. The general recommendation of an application of a mixed fertilizer containing 30 lbs. of nitrogen, 60 to 75 lbs. of phosphoric acid (P2 O5), and 50 lbs. of potash (K2 O), continues to be indicated. The favorable returns, in general, have not been secured by the use of single fertilizer ingredients, but where double and triple combinations have been employed.

A favorable net financial gain from various fertilizer applications and in different orchards in 1910, ranged from \$125 to \$268 an acre.

**Horticultural Jots**

To secure early tomatoes train them to a trellis or stake. Pinch off the side shoots and allow all the strength to go to one stalk.

The greater the moisture in the ground when the trees are blooming or when the fruit is first set, the better will be the set of fruit. If there is a drought at that time the first fall of fruit will be large.—W. T. Macoun, C.E.F., Ottawa, Ont.

Agricultural cooperation has been very successful in the older countries of Europe. Would it not be well for our government to send a committee over to stay six months and study their methods of cooperation and give their reports at the next annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association? Such a report would be of great interest and value to fruit growers.—Jas. E. Johnson, at the last meeting of the O. F. G. A.

**POULTRY**

**Notes**

The game Hocks, Wyandottes and Old English Game breeds on the whole should also dark-plumaged. As soon as a poult of 4 weeks, usually, with a flock

**A S**

It has been high on small among the chicks the poultryman houses in use

same breed established in a more invariably secure prices than the product of As soon as over all male



**WHITE R. BLUE**  
A limited run from my pure strain of the W. E. PARKER

**BABY**  
Now is the time for the best laying strain and Single Comb "UTILITY" FOWLS. T. O. DeL.

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Ship your Fresh Daily PROMPTLY EGGS

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**POULTRY YARD**

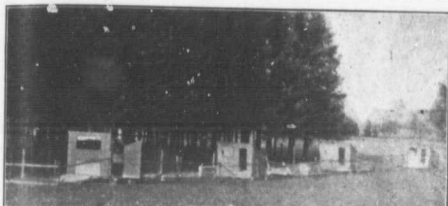
**Notes on Farm Poultry**

The general-purpose breeds of Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons, should be kept on the farm, rather than small-egg breeds or small mongrel stock. It should also be remembered that the dark-plumaged varieties do not, as a rule, look as well when dressed as poultry of other colors.

Usually, more interest is taken with a flock of fowls that are of the

labeled, they having no influence whatever on the number of eggs laid, and eggs produced by flocks composed of females only keep much better than eggs from hens that are allowed to run with males.

As soon as the cockerels weigh three-quarters of a pound they should be penned for 10 or 12 days and fed all they will eat of corn chop or a wet mash composed of two parts corn meal, one part bran, and one part low-grade flour. If this mixture can be dampened with skim milk, it will add much to its fattening and bleaching qualities. Birds that are being fattened should be fed in troughs rather than in litter,



**A System of Housing Poultry That is Healthy and Natural**

It has been proven by our best poultry men that keeping a large number of birds on small area year after year leads to increased mortality, particularly among the chickens. The colony house system overcomes this difficulty and enables the poultryman to maintain the vitality of his birds. In our illustration colony houses in use at the O.A.C. may be seen.

same breed and color, and it is an established fact that such a flock produces a more uniform product, which invariably secures to the owner higher prices than can be derived from the product of a mongrel flock. As soon as the hatching season is over all male birds should be mar-

as exercise at this time is not conducive to rapid gains in weight. The birds should be kept as quiet as possible.

**A Woman's Success with Hens**

Mrs. Wm. Hadrell, Hastings Co., Ont. Do poultry pay? The following are the returns that I have received from my flock of 30 pure bred Barred Rock fowls:

227 dozen eggs sold ..... \$66.58  
76 dozen eggs used (18c a doz.) 13.68  
12 cockerels alive ..... 12.00  
13 pullets alive ..... 9.75  
15 cockerels killed ..... 9.15

\$111.16

**EXPENSES**

33 bus. buckwheat ..... \$17.50  
Cracked corn ..... 5.70  
2 bags shorts ..... 2.60  
10 bus. wheat ..... 9.35  
4 bus. barley ..... 2.40  
2 bus. oats ..... .80  
Bread and meat ..... .23  
Louse killer ..... .25  
Ads. in Farm and Dairy ..... .96  
Ad. in ..... .60  
Ad. in ..... .35

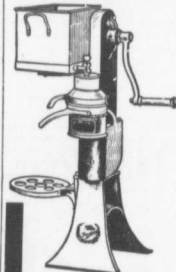
\$40.64

Gain ..... \$70.52  
Of the 237 dozen eggs sold, 35 settings were sold at 50 cents per 13 eggs. The rest were sold at market prices.

My fowls are kept in a small house 12 by eight feet, with a window three feet by six. As will be noted from the list of feeds given, buckwheat is my standby. From September until spring, I feed shorts mixed with hot water. My fowls lay well all winter. We keep one cockerel to 20 hens, changing every year. The fowls are on free range the year round. I do not feed much meat.

When one of my sex asks advice as to what she can do to increase her income at home, I invariably ask, "Have you tried poultry?" I am often surprised at the slight interest shown in this department of country work so suitable for women and remunerative as well.—Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateaugay Co., Que.

**Last Pound Skimmed As Well As First Pound**



We will guarantee that you can take a "STANDARD" cream separator and skim to the full amount of its capacity, even if the milk is not at its natural heat, and that the last pound will be skimmed equally as well as the first pound. After the skimming is done, open up the

*Standard*

bowl and you'll find the inside edges of the discs are not clogged with cream, nor the outside edges stuffed with foreign matter. That is because there is ample space between the discs and the bowl to provide room for more impurities than will accumulate in one hour's skimming. This is one of the greatest improvements in cream separators in recent years. It was suggested by Professor J. H. Grisdale, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and carried to completion by Standard experts. It means **CLEAN CREAM, ALL THE CREAM, NO WASTE.** Our booklet explains this feature and many others more fully. Drop a post card to-day for a copy.

**The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited**  
Head Office and Factory—Renfrew, Ont.

Sales Office—Winnipeg, Man., Sussex, N. B.

**CHOICE SINGLE EGG BROWN LEGHORN EGGS**

Famous Becker and Gurney Strains, \$1.50 per 15. A. Ashworth, Maple Grove, Ontario

**MONEY** can be made easily by showing Farm and Dairy to your friends and getting them to subscribe.

**"To be Fore-warned is to be Fore-Armed"**



Just at this season your Horses and Cattle and Sheep and Swine are very liable to disease. You can learn how to treat them and how to prevent disease by reading

**Glendon's Veterinary and Horse Taming Book**

This Book we will give you Free

We have given away scores of these valuable books and our people have been delighted with them.

We still have a number left and have one for you, which we will send you free, and postage paid, in return for your help in getting us two new subscribers to FARM AND DAIRY, each taken at only \$1.00 a year.

All old Subscribers to Farm and Dairy may have this book sent free and postage paid to their own address in return for their own renewal subscription to Farm and Dairy, \$1.00 and one new subscription at only \$1.00.

12 HANDSOME CLOTH BINDING AND EXTRA QUALITY PAPER IS DESIRED SEND 25c ADDITIONAL.

This great Horse Doctor Book and System of Horse Taming contains 200 pages, and is illustrated, treats of all the diseases of Horses, Cattle, Poultry, Sheep and Swine and gives their Remedies and full advice as to their cure.

It may mean many dollars to you some day soon to have this practical and reliable Veterinary book right at hand.

Have us send your copy now. See your friends and neighbors right away. They'll be glad to subscribe to Farm and Dairy, and the book will please and instruct you in things well to your advantage to know.

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

**20 PARADES FLOWER SEEDS 10¢**  
18 Gladioli, 18 Pansies, 18 Pink Sweet Peas, 18 Yellow Pinks, 18 Blue and White Nasturtiums, 18 Marigolds, 18 Petunias, 18 Sweet Peas, 18 Pinks, 18 Marigolds, 18 Pansies, 18 Sweet Peas, 18 Nasturtiums, 18 Gladioli. All postage paid. Write for catalogue. AMERICAN NURSERY, WESFORD, MASS.

**125 Egg Incubator \$10 and Brooder \$10**  
If ordered together \$17.50  
Brightest light, heat of hot water, hot water, copper tank, walk, double glass doors. Price for 15 days. Wisconsin Incubator Co., Madison, Wis.

**WHITE ROCKS, ANCONAS, BLUE ANDALUSIANS.**

A limited number of Settings of Eggs from my pure bred and heavy laying strains of the above breeds.  
Price, \$1.50 per setting of 15 eggs.  
W. E. PAKENHAM, . . . NORWOOD, ONT.

**BABY CHICKS**

Now is the time to order. Get the very best laying strain of Single Comb Buff and Single Comb White Leghorns from "UTILITY" POULTRY FARM, Stratford, Ont.  
T. O. Delamere, Proprietor

**EGGS & BUTTER**

Ship your New Laid Eggs and Fresh Dairy Butter to us. **PROMPT RETURNS** **EGG CASES SUPPLIED**

Established 1854  
The **DAVIES** Co. Ltd  
Wm. **TORONTO**

### The Mechanical Milker a Success

There are many dairymen who still refuse to believe that the day of the successful mechanical milker has arrived.

They class this invention as one of the few things that man will probably never perfect. They do not realize that right now, while they are reading this article, some of the world's finest dairy herds are being milked twice a day by machinery and that there are a many prominent dairymen in the

country to-day who wonder how they ever got along without these wonderful labor saving machines.

A successful mechanical milker has been the goal of ambition that thousands of inventors have endeavored to reach for the past 20 years, and it is only within the last three or four years that a few of the most persistent ones have realized their ambition. It is a long step from the first milker attempted 50 years ago to the most successful machine of to-day.

The first machine made was of course the crudest and the least suc-

cessful. The early ones were built upon what is now known as the "conventional suction plan." Suction was applied to each of the cow's teats and the milk drawn out in a steady stream. The result was that the same force that drew the milk from the teat also drew the blood from the udder down into the teats. They became swollen, congested, feverish, partly shutting off the flow of milk and working a positive injury to the animal.

A great improvement was made by the adoption of pulsating mechanism, which interrupted the constant action,

thereby allowing the blood a chance to work back out of the teats, and into the general circulation. Perfect results, however, were not attained until the machine was invented which gave a positive upward squeeze to the teat in the interval between the suction or massaging of the blood and tissue back into the natural condition of every pulsation. This upward squeeze or manipulation is said to have removed the "locking" in the way of mechanical milker success.

#### DON'T WORRY THE COW

Machines of this type have now been in daily use in large dairies for more than two years, and the owners report that they are completely successful. The surprising feature about the use of this type of milker is the apparent comfort it brings to the cow. She stands quietly during the milking operation and in many cases an increase of 10 per cent. in the milk yield has been noted. This is, of course, due to the thoroughness with which the machine does its work and to the lack of nervousness on the part of the animal.

The man can easily milk 40 to 60 cows in a single hour. Think of the possibilities such an invention opens up for the modern dairyman. It gives first of all an opportunity to double the herd and consequently a chance to much more than double the profits. In addition, the saving made on account of doing away with hand labor means an extra saving of about \$15 a cow each year. The hired help problem is solved. The necessary, the dairyman and his family can easily care for the yield of even a very large herd. The animals thrive better, are more contented and the dairy is made to produce far greater profits. The modern dairyman can longer afford to ignore the modern milking machine.

#### Dairy Conditions This Season

In Farm and Dairy of April 4th an increase in the dairy production in Ontario for 1912 was predicted. Additional replies from correspondents which follow, bear out our conclusions of last week that there will be an increase, but only a normal one.

"There will not be more milk cows, but the quality of the cows is steadily improving."—H. W. Scott, Wellington Co., Ont.

"Conditions are much the same as last year."—Geo. A. Smith, Frontenac Co.

"There will be more cows in our vicinity and we expect to have a good milk."—F. G. Gerow, Addington Co.

"There will be 25 per cent. more cows than last year."—G. S. Ferguson, Prince Edward Co.

"A 20 PER CENT INCREASE  
"There will be a few more cows this year, perhaps 20 per cent. more. Cows are not in as good condition as last."—H. R. Fred, Northumberland Co.

"Feed is shorter than last year, but cows compare favorably with previous years and there will be a slight increase in milk production."—W. Hickson, Victoria Co.

"FEED IS VERY SCARCE.  
"Stock feeds are exceptionally low and cattle are in poor condition than usual. About the same number of cows are being milked and more calves are being sold for veal."—W. O. Webster, Ontario Co.

"The supply of feed is short, but stock looks as well as usual."—W. J. Graydon, Peel Co.

"There will be as many if not more cows milking, but the majority are in poor condition."—O. J. Smith, Halimand Co.

"Feed is not very plentiful, but stock are in better condition than last year."—M. H. Rutherford, Norfolk Co.

(Concluded on page 12)

## Let me Tell You Face to Face

"Here is my question:—A \$100 roof gives a \$500 building several years of service. A \$125 Pedlar roof gives the same building 100 years of service, because it is a 100-year roof. Is the extra \$25 wisely spent?"

"I Have Learned How to Make You a Roof That Will Last One Hundred Years."

"I have been a good-roof missionary all my life. I invented Oshawa Metal Shingle for lighting protection. I made improvements in it and got my design perfect after 50 years. My roof was rain, wind, snow, ice, fire, lightning and sun proof. I still needed one thing—the longest lasting metal—non-rusting. At one step, when I found this metal, I achieved a roof to last you a whole century."

"There is No Building Made Right, if the Roof Is Not Perfect."

"Guard a building on top, and you guard the whole building. The weather beats fiercest on top. I tell you, no building ever made is better than its roof. I want to see you build a good roof. Skimp the walls, if you skimp anything. See your roof is right. Your good roof gives three-fold building service.

"Why, in 50 years, a little thousand-dollar barn protects \$75,000 worth of hard-harvested produce. A poor roof can easily rot, and waste and lose for you twenty times its cost—twenty times the cost of a Pedlar Oshawa Shingle roof. With most roofs lightning may burn all—with my roof, you can defy lightning to try its worst on your barn."

"I Make a Roof that Answers Every Roof Demand You Can Think Of."

"My roof has 'give' in it. It can expand in the sun. It can shrink in winter cold. It does this without drawing the nails that hold it. It is ice proof. Frozen snow cannot cover it open. It is clean. Dirt cannot rest on it. Roof water gathered from it is pure. My roof covers its nails. They cannot loosen or rust. My roof is not too heavy or too light—it is ventilated.

"As a result, wind or storms cannot lift it bodily, like a shingle roof. It is sun proof and fire proof. It is lightning proof. It still protects a building if the frame sags. A man can lay it without special tools. He can only lay it right, the right way. Every protection, besides the protection against rust, comes with my roof. You lay my roof on ordinary framing.

"Why Do You Get Such a Good Roof from Me ALONE?"

"You can't get a roof deal like mine anywhere else in the world. This is because other metal shingles haven't my design or metal. Other metal shingles haven't my years of pioneer knowledge to back them. They haven't my ground-floor patents—my skill—my earnest and hard work of years on the one prob-

lem—a perfect metal roof. I, only, can make you a roof with the right metal in it to back the wear, because my shingle metal is the only one that make the deal honestly possible."

"Can You Lay It, and Lay It Right? Yes!"

"You, a tinsmith, anybody, can lay my roof— whoever can handle a hammer. I spent years in making my Shingle so it couldn't be laid wrong. There isn't an exposed nail, after you are done. The roof is ventilated so it is almost cyclone proof. My roof is earthquake proof, sun proof, lodged ice proof.

"Yes, sir, you can lay an entire shed roof yourself in my Oshawa Shingle, while you are patching a few shingles on a leaky cedar roof. When you figure its service, the price of my roofing is ridiculously small. My price is very fair. Your bill for my roof is kept down, because folk all over the world are also buying. Big output means big quality at little price."

"Every Roof Owner Should Have the Help of My Big Roof Book FREE."

"My roof book, 'Roofing Right,' ought to be in your hand this very minute. I will be glad to send you a free copy. The book shows roofs, of course. It shows good buildings under them. You can get a score of hints for barn design, planning and arrangement, even if you don't lay my shingle.

"But the main point about my book is that it tells you all you want to know about Oshawa Shingles. I would like you to know its goodness. I am proud of the perfection, excellent quality, fine service, easy laying, beauty and adaptability of my clean Oshawa Shingle. It is a bigger thing than looks to give any man weather, fire, lightning, and time-resisting protection rolled into one article. My 'Roofing Right' Book tells you all about a roof that 'Makes good' for 100 years."

"Send Me a Post-Card To-day."

"Get my 'Roofing Right' Book to-day. A post-card will bring you the whole story of my perfected Oshawa Shingle. Ask one of my branches near you. Or write me direct. Remember you better any building threat on it. You put the best roof you can afford if you know the other side of it. You write me.

## The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited, of Oshawa

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"WHEN WRITING ASK FOR PEDLARIZATION BOOK No. 152."

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ALFRED W.  
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**A Plea for Government Ownership**

*S. W. Beaumont, Muskoka Dist., Ont.*  
 There is little use, as far as we farmers are concerned, in giving practical and scientific instruction in methods of pursuing agriculture and animal husbandry, if the increased wealth that is produced as a result goes into the hands of the comparative few who make up the monied class of Canada. I am delighted, therefore, to know that Farm and Dairy is giving us a series of articles dealing with the present low economic standing of the average Ontario farmer. It is to the advantage of the "Interests" that the farmer should get instruction in improved methods of farming because he produces more wealth for them.

Under the present economic system it cannot reasonably be otherwise. The reign of the competitive system is on the decline. The manufacturers and promoters of large industrial concerns are realizing this and are forming trusts and combines by which they regulate prices and save enormous expense in advertising and selling their goods. It is up to the farmer to work along similar lines in the selling of his produce. Co-operation should be our slogan.

**INTERESTS ARE MUTUAL.**  
 The interests of the farmer and the working man clearly go hand in hand when it comes to a combat with organized capital. The governments at Ottawa and Toronto are made up largely of members who represent the interests of the wealthy. This is not a just state of affairs. The farmers of Ontario comprise 66 per cent. of the population. The working people the majority of the remaining percentage. With this overwhelming strength of numbers these combined forces can and should send to our parliaments men who will see to it that the needs of their electors

**Homeowners' and Settlers' Trains to Western Canada**

Via Chicago and St. Paul, April 16th, 23rd and 30th, and every second Tuesday thereafter until Sept. 17th, inclusive. Tickets will also be on the Northern Navigation Company. Special train will leave Toronto 10.30 p. m. on above dates for Edmonton and points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, stopping at all points on Grand Pacific Railway west of Winnipeg. Through coaches and Pullman Tourist Sleepers will be carried fully equipped with bedding and porter in charge. Berths may be secured in advance at a low rate. This is an exceptional opportunity for those wishing to take advantage of the remarkably low one-way Settlers rates or round trip Homeowners' excursionsursions through the American cities. No change of cars. Secure tickets and berth reservations from any Grand Trunk Agent, or write A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto.

**WANTED**—Situation as Foreman (married). Good, practical all round man. Good references. Dairy farm preferred. Well recommended.—G. Mason, Ahuntsic, Montreal.

**YOUNG MEN WANTED to learn VETERINARY profession.** Catalogue free. Good Basic Veterinary College, Dep. 16, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**SEED BARLEY AND OATS**

A small quantity of Siberian Oats at 75c per bush.  
 A.O. No. 21 Barley at \$1.25, bags included. Clean pure stock from selected alfalfa.  
**ALFRED HUTCHINSON, Mc. Forest, Ont. O.S.G.A.**

are looked after and that reforms made law that would be to the advantage of the great many people who are instrumental in putting them into effect.

One of the most urgent reforms needed for the benefit of the immense army of workers who probably constitute 90 per cent. of our population, is legislation that will prevent the acquiring and exploiting for their own benefit of the great natural resources of this country by the small number who are known as the very rich and a method by which the means of transportation and communication could be taken over and operated by the government for the people.

**ADVANTAGES OF GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.**

As an example of how this would work let us take the waterpowers and the telephones. Suppose the government owned and operated these and sold light, power and telephone service to the people at a rate which would cover the cost of development and maintenance and interest on the money invested. Would there not be a tremendous saving of material and supplies, in the staff employed in advertising and in dividends paid by the numerous individual concerns. What a boon it would be to us to have the entire telephone, light and power systems of the province being operated by one gigantic concern responsible to the people served, instead of by a number of smaller companies whose chief aim is to put money into the pockets of their shareholders. How much less our rates for these three conveniences of light, power and telephone service would be under government ownership? The shareholders of the working would be the users of the conveniences, and the saving in expense would not be paid in dividends, but in reduced rates and rentals.

We can easily see it as an advantage to the farmers and workers a system of government ownership would be. As the users of electricity and the telephone increased, the cost would be reduced, and as the cost reduced the greater would become the number of patrons. So we see it would work both ways. Another advantage would be that we farmers would get infinitely better accommodation, or, in the case of power and light, the government would have an abundance at their disposal and would be looking for every possible customer.

**WE HAVE GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP NOW**

Is it not logical to suppose that the government could as easily and efficiently own and operate means of transportation, such as telephones, etc., as they now do our post office department? We would ridicule the idea of our letters being carried to and fro by a number of competing firms. It is the same power of the working men and farmers of Ontario to do away with conditions and systems that do not give them the best possible satisfaction and to correct the glaring injustices of the present system of taxation.

When we farmers see just what are our needs we have only to organize and hold together, and we can, with the power of numbers behind us, demand just what will be to our advantage, from any government, and we will get it. Farm and Dairy is doing valuable work along this line and should be in every farm home in the country.

**AND RURAL DEPOPULATION.**

The recent census statistics show a continued decrease in the rural population of Ontario and a growing congestion in the slums of our cities. This is particularly the case with regard to the female portion of it. The comforts, conveniences and

social conditions of country life are not sufficient to keep the boys and girls in the country and they flock to the city, few to find success and enjoyment of the finer pleasures of life, but the great majority to a decidedly lower social and physical plane in the world's surroundings of the slums. Surely it is the farmer's duty to make country life agreeable and attractive enough to keep the young people still remaining in the country, and bring back many of those already gone to the city. To do this the farmer must be prosperous. On our economic condition depends almost everything else.

Let us organize and agitate. Let us awaken our great sleeping population in the rural districts to a realization of their responsibility to themselves and their fellows. They will then see that there is a very imminent danger to the country in the concentration of wealth into the hands of the few and will be ready to take the field for the common good. The struggle may be bitter and prolonged, but they will win out, for the majority must rule.

**To Start Alfalfa**

Excellent advice, concisely put, on starting alfalfa (or lucerne) is given as follows in a bulletin got out by the North Dakota Experimental Station:

"The ground selected should be well manured, ploughed well and planted to corn or potatoes. This corn or potato crop should be kept very clean during the period of its growth. I wish to emphasize this point in keeping the land clean. The extra labor in doing this will pay for itself many times over, the following season when the lucerne is to be grown.

"In the early spring of the year following, the corn stubble or potato land should be disc'd. Later on the soil should be worked occasionally until late in May. This working the soil serves two purposes. The main thing is to kill off the young weeds which will germinate during April and May. While cultivation helped a great deal in keeping the previous cultivated crop in a clean condition, yet one invariably finds plenty of weeds coming up the next spring. We find it quite important to keep the new lucerne crop as free from weeds as possible, as the young lucerne plants are not good weed fighters."

**Some Don'ts to Remember**

1. Don't use a boar that ought to be a barrow.
  2. Don't keep too many sows.
  3. Don't starve your breeding stock.
  4. Don't overfeed your brood sows.
  5. Don't forget to let your fattening stock eat all they desire.
  6. Don't keep sows penned up.
  7. Don't expect your sows to farrow and raise a dozen good pigs to a litter.
  8. Don't grumble if they rear six good pigs.
  9. Don't grudge a supply of clean water to every pig on the farm.
  10. Don't kick and knock your pigs about.
  11. Don't go into the business unless you have patience.
  12. Don't give up because you are not successful to begin with. There is much to learn.—New Zealand Dairyman.
- I received my pure bred Yorkshire sow pig for securing six new subscribers for Farm and Dairy at \$1 each from Mr. L. F. Bogart, of Gosport, Ont., and am very much pleased with it. I hope to get some more subscribers for Farm and Dairy before long.—Gordon Ellis, Brant, Ont.

**Canadian Airmotors Furnish Power**



FREE

for farmers in all parts of Canada. Why not for you? The lightest breeze is enough, no gale too much for it. Let us show you how much it will do and how little it costs. Write for FREE catalogue.

**ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP CO., LIMITED**  
 Winnipeg TORONTO Calgary

**Litter and Feed Carriers**  
 Stanchions, Hay Carriers, Etc.

Goods that will suit you at prices that will make you smile

Write for further information

**R. DILLON & SON**  
 South Oshawa, Ont.

*"If Wishes were Horses Then Beggars might Ride"*



Some people wish they had some pocket money. Others take advantage of their opportunities and earn some.

Here is your opportunity to earn as much as \$30.00 or more.

During the past few years hundreds of our people have won valuable premiums and cash commissions through showing Farm and Dairy to their friends and neighbours and getting them to subscribe to this paper.

We want you to see one of your neighbours or one of your friends riding away and get him to take Farm and Dairy this year.

We will pay you \$30 cash if you will get us 25 new subscribers to Farm and Dairy each at \$1 a year.

We will pay you \$15 cash if you get us 15 new subscribers each at only \$1 a year.

Why not take a few days off right now and help us introduce Farm and Dairy amongst your friends and neighbours? You will do them a right good turn by bringing Farm and Dairy to their notice. And you will make good pay.

We will give you a very liberal cash commission on each new subscriber you get should you not be able to get the \$15. Therefore you cannot lose.

Now is your slack time. Here is your opportunity, start in right away to get new subscribers for us.

**FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO ONT.**

Note.—This is an excellent opportunity for you to make talent money for your church, Sunday school or Young People's Guild.

# GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM HOMESEEKERS' AND SETTLERS' EXCURSION

## TO WESTERN CANADA VIA CHICAGO April 16th, 23rd and 30th

And every second Tuesday thereafter until Sept. 17th inclusive.  
SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE TORONTO AT 10.30 P. M. ON ABOVE DATES FOR EDMONTON AND MONTREAL VIA MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN. Via Chicago and Pullman tourist sleepers.

### NO CHANGE OF CARS.

Full particulars from any Grand Trunk Agent, or C. E. McCutcheon, Alberta Government Agent, Palmer House Block, Toronto, Ont.

THE MOST POPULAR ROUTE TO MONTREAL, BUFFALO, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, DETROIT, CHICAGO, via Grand Trunk, the only

### DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS ON SALE VIA ALL LINES  
For Tickets and all information, apply to any Grand Trunk Agent.

## FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

EGGS FOR SETTING from Swinging Rhode Island Rooster, Splendid layers, \$1.50 and \$1.00.—Fred Heilmann, Box 983, Peterboro, Ont.

# SEED CORN (on the Cob)

## The Practical Way for You to Buy It

Space here is too expensive to give you our ideas of the different varieties, but we would suggest that you send for our catalogue, which contains the most practical information. Secure your seed early and test it for germination. This is a very simple matter. It will pay you well. Below find prices ex warehouse, Toronto.

15 LBS. TO THE BUSHEL OF COB CORN.

### BAGS FREE

Wisconsin No. 7 Ontario grown, price on cob	..	\$1.50 per bush; shelled	..	\$1.30
White Cap Yellow Dent	..	..	..	..
Improved Leaming	..	..	..	..
Compton's Early Plant	..	..	..	..
Longfield	..	..	..	..
King Philip	..	..	..	..
North Dakota White	..	..	..	..

The Eureka Hand Corn Planter, \$1.25 each.

## SEED OATS

Just received, some of the finest OATS we have ever handled in years. They test 44 lbs. to the bushel, and were grown in the great Midlothian District, Scotland. Any Seed would be proud of them. ASK FOR SAMPLE.

### REGENERATED ABUNDANCE REGENERATED BANNER

We offer them while they last in 5 bushel lots or over at \$1.30 per bushel, bags free. Less than 5 bushel lots at \$1.50 per bush., bags free. Below find list of some of our Ontario Crown Oats:

Danbenny, test 35 lbs. at 1.25	..
Abundance, test 38 lbs. at 85c	..
Siberian, test 37 1/2 lbs. at 85c	..
Bumper King, test 37 1/2 lbs. at 85c	..
White Cluster, test 37 lbs. at 85c	..
Linnets, test 40 1/2 lbs. at 85c	..
Lincoln, test 40 1/2 lbs. at 85c	..
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Lincoln, test 40 1/2 lbs. at 85c	..
Lincoln, test 40 1/2 lbs. at 85c	..
Lincoln, test 40 1/2 lbs. at 85c	..

## BARLEY

O.A.C. No. 21, our best lot, test 49 1/2 lbs. at 1.15 O.A.C. No. 21, good sample, at \$1.20. BAGS FREE.

# GEO. KEITH & SONS

SEED MERCHANTS SINCE 1866

124 King Street East TORONTO

## The Production of Hogs

An able address on the housing and feeding of the bacon hog was given by Mr. J. H. Grisdale of Ottawa, director of the Dominion Experimental Farms at the last convention of the W.O.D.A. Mr. Grisdale is possibly Canada's greatest all-around authority on agriculture and his address showed this as far as bacon production was concerned. By large plans he showed the style of pigery in use at Ottawa, and also illustrated a plan of cabin pig pens allowed out in the open in more or less severe weather. The 1910 figures of the Experimental Farm showed that the pigs kept cost for feed and care \$5.00, and sold for \$7.50, a net profit of \$2.50. He particularly emphasized the need of plenty of light and good ventilation, the latter being the best preventative of tuberculosis.

Mr. Grisdale said he felt sure that hogs could be made profitable, despite the present low prices. It was necessary, however, that the advantage be taken of every means possible to use feed in the right way, and that any loss be brought about through lack of proper care. He believed the business was now at its lowest ebb, and would improve before long.

### Corn Ideas

Corn is the dairyman's staple crop, and the farmer should be always to produce the greatest quantity of the best quality on a given acre. To do this, the antiquated methods of former generations must be eliminated. The

practice of such frequently involves great loss in a crop of corn.  
1. Leaming is one of the best varieties to grow at high levels where the varieties to short.  
2. Thereafter, a little benefit observed from detasseling corn, not enough to pay for the labor involved.  
3. The strain of corn selected has an important bearing on the yield obtained. A vigorous, reproductive strain of the variety grown should be secured.

4. Corn developed on thin land will not yield well when first placed on rich land. Corn brought from the west should, therefore, be put on rich land, and the native corn bred up by crossing to where it will give corresponding yields under favorable conditions.  
5. Fertilizer tests with corn show clearly that plowing under green leguminous crops is a highly beneficial practice, and that where this is followed only moderate amounts of fertility will be necessary to give increased yields; when vegetable matter is lacking, however, heavy applications of fertilizer seem advisable.

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## Use of fresh vs. Rotted Manure

Most people have an idea that rotted manure is a much more valuable fertilizer than manure fresh from the barns or yards. This idea prevails because of the heavy, compact nature of the rotted manure.

The value of manure is determined by the amount of various elements of fertility contained therein. These elements are mainly nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. They are usually figured at 15 lbs., six cents and five cents a pound respectively. On this basis a ton of fresh barnyard manure is worth \$1.98. A ton of rotted manure is worth \$2.04, or only six cents more. When it is considered that it takes nearly two tons of fresh barnyard manure to make one ton of rotted manure, owing to the loss from evaporation and leaching, it can be seen that much of the fertilizing matter originally contained is lost in the rotting process.

### AN ACCIDENT TEST OF TWO

In Bulletin No. 122, the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station reports some interesting observations on the experimental use of fresh and rotted manure. Both were used on corn and wheat crops, in comparison with unmanured land. The yield of corn on manured land was 38.1 bushels an acre. On land dressed with rotted manure, a yield of 65.1 bushels was secured; and where fresh manure was applied, the yield was 70.7

bushels per acre. The increased yield of corn from the use of rotted manure was 27.6 bushels, and from the use of fresh manure, 32.6 bushels, an increase of five bushels an acre in favor of the fresh manure. On the wheat crop the effect was similar, though not so marked. On the unmanured land, the wheat yielded 16.1 bushels an acre; where rotted manure was used, 19.1 bushels; and on the land dressed with fresh manure, 19.7 bushels per acre was secured. The increase in favor of the fresh manure was only .6 bushels an acre on the wheat crop.

While the increased returns are comparatively small in both cases, it illustrates clearly the fact that fresh manure is at least as good as the rotted manure, and for some crops is better. The prevention of loss by leaching and in the rotting process should be kept in mind, and the saving in labor by applying manure fresh from the barns is worthy of consideration.

## Dairy Conditions This Season

(Continued from page 10)

### A 5 PER CENT INCREASE

"We are calculating on a larger make of cheese this year,"—D. C. Floe, Elgin Co.  
"This will be an average year,"—A. Jackson, Grox Co.

"Conditions are much the same as last year,"—Jas. Cleland, Perth Co.  
"The supply of feed is larger than last year and stock is in better condition. We are milking more cows than in previous years,"—W. W. Tate, Middlesex Co.

### JUST THE SAME.

"There will be about the same number of cows milked as last year and they are in fairly good condition,"—W. Fitzpatrick, Middlesex Co.  
"Feed is very short indeed,"—Kent Co.

"We have sufficient feed and to spare. There will be a considerable increase in the number of cows,"—Alex. McKenzie, Thunder Bay Dist.

It is claimed, and with reason, that the modern steer, fattened in stall and feed-lot, is a better feed animal at 18 months than the range steer was at four years. And naturally he fetches a better price in the market. This is one of many cases where "the cost of living" is increased, but the "living" is bettered. Unfortunately for the consumer, the producer cannot afford to supply the better beef at the old price.

My M

J. P. M. I prefer clover or timothy for my field and my barnyard manure about the same as before. I like to see the manure about the same as before. I like to see the manure about the same as before. I like to see the manure about the same as before.

I mark their eight inches or so after light drags—corn shows drag again keeping as side without plants, and after a week season care cultivate to interfere with.

### Legislat

(Cont'd)  
arrangement at for the province, to be the amount of land each province. Dominion Government spend about \$100,000,000 annually. In selecting land only with greater assistance from the staff of the provincial department to devote more of growing of which is strictly agricultural. The Cold Storage since last made for a record center in connection with movement has that the Milk considerable. A large amount by the Health Senate on the part of the administrator of Trade and measure of the public interest in the interests of growth Canada and grain trade participation, stock market. The Act is the operation flat warehouse public education hospital services, cars, etc. T. O. One and one part to be awarded, but not elevators. Canada severally situated only. Another but may declare a major distinct sections and come into force by proclamation. Council public. The Act measures, etc.

**MyMethod With Corn**

J. P. Marlyn, Elgin Co., Ont.  
I prefer a sandy loam with either clover or timothy sod, clover preferred, for my corn crop. I give the field an application of 15 loads of barnyard manure per acre. I apply the manure late in the fall or just before plowing in the spring. I plow about the first of May to a depth of 1 1/2 inches to six inches and roll the land each day to preserve moisture as plowed. I then work till I have a good seed bed worked and leave until just before planting when the field is reworked and rolled ready for marking.

I mark the field for hills three feet, eight inches apart each way. A day or so after planting I drag with the light drags each way. As soon as the corn shows an inch above ground I drag again and then start cultivating keeping as close to the hills as possible without covering the young corn plants, and continue cultivating about once a week. The latter part of the season care should be taken not to cultivate too deeply so as not to interfere with the feeders.

In selecting seed uniform ears only are used which are braided and hung in an airy room to dry. When ready for planting I usually break off the tip and butt ends.

**Legislation for Agriculture at Ottawa**

(Continued from page 7)  
rangement adopted it will be possible for the provinces to earn \$34,500 this year, to be divided according to the acreage of land under cultivation in each province. The latter part of the Dominion Government is prepared to spend about \$25,000 more in seed improvement work this year than last. Not only will this policy give much greater assistance to the work of promoting field agriculture, but it will relieve the Seed Commissioner's staff of considerable organization work, which properly comes under provincial direction, and enable them to devote more time to the inspection of growing crops and threshed grain, which is strictly Dominion work.

While the vote for the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch remains the same as last year, preparations are made for a busy season. The dairy record centres established last year in connection with the cow testing movement have been so satisfactory that the Minister has approved of considerable expansion along this line. A large amount of time was spent by the House of Commons and the Senate on the Canadian Grain Act to be administered by the Department of Trade and Commerce. This is a measure of far reaching importance, and is intended to safeguard the interests of growers of grain in Western Canada and others interested in the grain trade in the matters of transportation, storage, grading, weighing and marketing.

The Act lays down regulations for the operation of loading platforms, flat warehouses, country elevators, bin elevators, terminal elevators, hospital elevators, the supplying of cars, etc. The Act is to be administered by a Board of Commissioners. One and one-half million dollars are set apart to be expended this year on acquiring, building or leasing terminal elevators. Of these there are in Canada several million dollars worth situated only at Fort William and Port Arthur, but the Governor in Council may declare any point a terminal elevator distinct. The bill involves 248 sections and fills 80 pages. It shall come into force on the day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council published in the Canada Gazette.

The Act repeals the following measures. "The Manitoba Grain Act

and its amendments; the Manitoba Grain Inspection Act, Part II of the Inspection and Sale Act, Chapter 85, and the Inspection and Sale of Grain Amendment Act.

**Special Trains for Homeseekers**

Those taking advantage of the Homeseekers' Excursions should bear in mind the many exclusive features offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway in connection with trip to the West. It is the only all-Canadian route. Only line operating through trains to Western Canada. No change of depots. Only line operating through Standard and Tourist Sleepers to Winnipeg and Vancouver. All equipment is owned and operated by Canadian Pacific Railway, affording the highest form of efficiency. Dining car service unsurpassed.

Homeseekers' rates will be in effect April 2, 16, 30, May 14, 28, June 11, 25, July 9, 23, Aug. 6, 20, Sept. 3, 17, and Oct. 1, 15, 29. Second class tickets will be issued via Canadian Pacific Railway from Ontario points at very low rates, for example, Winnipeg and return, \$34.00, Edmonton and return \$42.00, and other points in proportion. Return limit 60 days.

For the accommodation of Canadian Pacific Railway passengers, a special train will leave Toronto 3.00 p.m. on above dates, comprised of Tourist and Colonist Sleepers. Colonist Sleepers may be occupied free of charge. Passengers, however, must provide their own bedding. Tourist Sleeping cars will be operated through to Edmonton via Saskatoon, also through to Winnipeg and Calgary. A moderate charge is made for berths in Tourist cars.

Both Tourist and Colonist cars are provided with cooking ranges, which trainmen have instructions to keep in condition. Full particulars from any Canadian Pacific Railway agent. Ask for copy of Homeseekers' Booklet.



**"VANCO"**  
Spray Chemicals and Fertilizers  
give results because they are made by skilled chemists and are of guaranteed chemical strength.

"Vanco" Lime Sulphur Solution and "Vanco" Lead Arsenate are used by the leading fruit growers in preference to home-made mixtures because "Vanco" gives results.

FERTILIZERS—Muriate of Potash—Sulphate of Potash—Nitrate of Soda—Acid Phosphate.  
SAVE FREIGHT—by having Spray Chemicals and Fertilizers sent in one shipment.

Write for the "Vanco" Book.  
CHEMICAL LABORATORIES LIMITED  
148-150 Van Horne Street, Toronto, 41



Sells direct to buyers at factory prices. Iron and Wire Fence, all styles; Gates; Barbed, coiled and plain wire; Staples; Fence Hooks; Tools. Special prices car-load lots. I save you big money on all fencing and quick service. Here are some price lists: All No. 9 Fence 9 strands, 25¢ per 3 strands, 5¢; 7 strands, 16¢ per rod, etc. 17 years in Canadian fence business. My printed matter explains my methods. Get it. Write today.  
**THE FENCE MAN TORONTO**  
Ask for Folder "E."

**Save Money When Building**

By Using the **VAN GUILDER HOLLOW WALL Cement Construction Machine**

Machine is 5 feet in length, and with it you can build houses, barn walls, etc. Saves one-third on cost of material. Great saver in labor. No plans necessary. No other forms needed. Two men and this five-foot machine will build any kind of structure at over one-third saving over other cement construction.  
—Curved machine for building Hollow Wall Silos.

**Make Money** by owning one of these out you can build machines and renting it to your neighbors.  
Full particulars to you if you mean business. WRITE

**G. C. HUYCKE, Hastings, Ont**  
**GALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK**  
Booklet Free.  
Steel, Briggs Seed Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING**  
**TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER**  
ORPINGTONS, Black, Buff, Golden, Silver, White Wyandottes, Dark Brahma, Black Minorca, Hamburgs, stock and eggs—Harry Leah, Peterboro, Ont.

**EGGS FOR SETTING—White Orpingtons, E. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks.** Hatched by prize winners. Write Geo. J. Northcott, Clarum Barn, Solina, Ont.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS.** Dull strain, \$1.00 per 15. Strawberry Plains, 85 per M. Raspberry, Outhbert, 86; Columbian, 87—W. B. Anderson, Box 798, Peterboro, Ont.

**FOR SALE—Iron pipe, Pulleys, Belling, Balls, Chain Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap.** Send for list, stating what you want. The Imperial Wire and Metal Co., Dept. F., Queen street, Montreal.

**MONEY IN POTATOES**



**You Bet There's Money in Potatoes If Properly Cultivated**

Last year, the average selling price all over Canada was 60c. a bushel, against 45c. in 1910. The demand for potatoes is increasing each year; they are used in every home in Canada. Last year, Canada's Potato Crop increased in value OVER SIX MILLION DOLLARS. The people of Canada. It is up to you to grow, consequently, more potatoes will have to be grown to feed the people of Canada. Why should you not when the average price in Toronto during the month of February was \$1.60 per bag in carload lots and the average cost of production and marketing is 22c. per bushel.

**"O.K. Canadian" Potato Cutter, and Planter These Machines take all the hard work out of the Potato Crop**

"O.K. CANADIAN" POTATO CUTTER— for cutting seed potatoes—is the handiest little implement on the farm at planting time—and costs so little that you can't afford to waste time doing the work by hand. It cuts from 5 to 7 bushels an hour—cuts potatoes in uniform, blocky shapes—with eyes on each piece. You can cut only about one bushel an hour by hand.  
We also make Cattle Stanchions, Sanitary Stalls and Water Bowls.

"O. K. CANADIAN" POTATO PLANTER is as easy to operate as a horse rake, and it does all the work. It opens the trench—drops the potatoes at any distance you set—puts in the fertilizer if you wish—covers the seed with moist soil—and marks for the next row. All you have to do is to drive the horses and keep the loppers filled with seed and fertilizer.  
It plants from 4 to 6 acres a day —plants round or cut seed—and the special shape of the carrying cone prevents seed being bruised.

Make up your mind that you are going to make money out of Potatoes. Sit right down—fill out and fill in the coupon—and send it off to us to-day.

**CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO., LIMITED.**  
GALT, ONT.

**THAT COUPON MEANS DOLLARS FOR YOU CLIP IT**

**CUT HERE**

**CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO., LIMITED, - GALT, Ont.**  
Please send me free copy of your book—"Money in Potatoes."  
NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



**FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Alberta, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairywomen's Association, and the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

**2. SUBSCRIPTIONS** yearly, \$1.00 a year, in advance. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c to the Friday year's subscription fee for a club of two new subscribers.

**3. REMITTANCES** should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for add 20 cents for exchange fee required as the balance.

**4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.**—When a change of address is ordered, both an old and new address must be given.

**5. ADVERTISING RATES** quoted on application. Copy received on us to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

**6. WE INVITE FARMERS** to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscription to Farm and Dairy exceed 15,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are absent in by air, in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 14,000 to 15,000. No subscription rates are accepted at less than the above description rates.

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

### OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can do with our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should any reader feel that any of our advertisers are unreluctant to discontinue their advertising, we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our exclusive in all lines of advertising, the words, "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Compliments must be made to the date of any unsatisfactory transaction appears. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

### THE COAL STRIKE

The coal strike in Great Britain and the threatened coal strike in the United States reveal how dependent the rest of the community is, not only the laboring men, on great corporations that control the coal mines in both countries. Gradually the public is coming to see that grave blunders have been made in the past in the administration of matters that vitally affect the people at large. Coal, iron and all other minerals were placed in the earth by the Great Creator for the benefit of mankind and not for the enrichment of the few. We, however, have allowed these great natural resources to pass under the control of private individuals and companies, with the result that the rest of the community is now dependent upon the actions of these parties in a national crisis of this kind.

During the recent strike there was no shortage of coal nor shortage of labor to mine it. The trouble lay

wholly in the fact that the men who now own the coal refused to pay the wages asked by the laboring men who were willing to mine it. The time is coming when the public will see the necessity of regaining those great natural resources, the monopoly of which has made enormous fortunes for the few at the expense of the many.

Were land taxed according to its value the great coal and mineral mines would pay such taxes it would be impossible for the people who own them to capitalize their value and make great fortunes by so doing. One coal mine would then pay as much taxes as several million acres of farm land. A moderate tax of this nature would help to put an end to strikes, as the owners of the mines could not afford to hold the land idle while the tax was being continued.

The action taken recently by Hon. Adam Beck, representing the Whitney Government, to regain control of the Chats water power on the Ottawa River, for the benefit of the public, shows how rapidly the views of the public, as well as of representative public men, are changing in regard to matters of this kind. We feel that we can hardly commend too highly the stand Hon. Mr. Beck took when he made the following statement:

"One of the principal difficulties the Commission has to encounter is the exploitation of the property of the people of this province. . . . The Commission intends that the people of Ontario shall know to what extent the heritage of the people has been granted or expropriated. It must for once and all be understood that the resources of this province and of every legitimate agency which the government finds at its disposal, will be used to preserve or regain that heritage."

### A GREAT LESSON

The year 1911 might be called a demonstration year. It had a similar effect on many of us dairymen to that which the demonstration orchards have had in orchard sections. The demonstration orchards enabled us to see for ourselves just what good methods would do for our neglected orchards. The great drought which prevailed over many sections of Canada in 1911, and the consequent shortage of all crops but Indian corn, has demonstrated to us dairy farmers more clearly than words ever could, the great value of the Indian corn crop and the silo.

Speaking in this connection with an editor of Farm and Dairy, Mr. Clayton Telford, of Peterboro Co., Ont., told us that he had heard of twenty-two silos that were going up in the township of Smith, Peterboro Co., the coming summer. The farmers who are going to put up these silos have not been slow to see how much better their neighbors who have silos came through the hard winter than they did without them.

Every cloud has a silver lining. If the season of 1912, which will long be remembered as one of small rainfall and short crops, leads all of us farm-

ers to see the value of corn and the silo, the results will be far-reaching and beneficial.

### "WELL BEGUN IS HALF DONE"

This old proverb applies with particular force to plowing. Since the many improved styles of cultivators have come into use we farmers have shown a tendency to regard good plowing as not so essential as it used to be. The plowing match has declined and many of our old plowmen tell us that a good part of the plowing that is done nowadays would not pass fifty years ago.

While up-to-date cultivating implements have made it possible to overcome defects in plowing, good plowing, in one sense, is just as essential as ever it was. The cost of labor has gone up immensely. In every farming operation it is necessary to reduce operating expenses to a minimum if we are to show profit on our year's work. If by poor plowing we make necessary a greater expenditure of effort and time on the harrowing and cultivating that succeeds it, we are losing money. We should take just as much care with our plowing as our fathers did. The revival of the plowing match in many districts would be a blessing to all of us.

### DANGEROUS CROSSINGS

The indifference of our railway companies to the safety of the general public who must pass over their tracks, is a thing that we can no longer regard with equanimity. Every year due to improvements in engineering, the size and speed of railway engines is increasing. And the loss of life at unprotected crossings is becoming greater and greater. The men who apportion the dividends of these companies should be made to understand that even if it does involve more expense for the companies the public must be protected at level crossings.

The adjusting of this grievance, and it is the grievance of all who have to go over level crossings, lies with the Railway Commission. The time for debate is past. It is now time for action. If the railway companies will not of themselves provide for the safety of the public it is the duty of our legislators through the Railway Commission to make them do so. Were our railway companies compelled to protect these crossings they would soon find a method of doing so.

We fruit growers have been trusting too long to luck and the kindness of nature for a proper fertilization of the apple bloom which

is so essential to a good crop. We can take steps to ensure fertilization ourselves. If we have been right in the orchard the bloom will be well fertilized even in bad weather. The experience of a Brant county fruit grower, as related to an editor of Farm and Dairy recently, illustrates the point. One of his neighbors objected to him keeping a few hives of bees near the boundary between the two orchards. The bees were taken away to a distant part of

the farm, and that year there was a larger percentage of defective fruit in the neighbor's orchard than ever before. At his request, the bees were put back in their old position, and no more trouble was experienced with poor quality fruit; the failure had been due to defective fertilization. The bees will also be a source of profit, as receipts from the sale of honey will more than cover the expense of caring for the colonies. Bees in the orchard mean a larger crop of higher quality fruit, and when the returns from the honey are considered—no expense.

## XXIV

Before you can make a sale you must win confidence in your prospect.

You'll not win a confidence readily without truth—absolute truth. And because truth is sometimes hard to swallow you often need to be very careful about how you advance even the plain unvarnished truth.

The purpose of all advertising is to sell, or to assist in selling. Your advertisement, therefore, must build confidence. It must be built on truth. And should it be of truth and that truth be hardly understandable to another, or appear exaggerated, you had well beware.

It is the part of folly to make claims, using high sounding superlatives, which lend suspicion of exaggeration to your statements.

The people at heart are honest. They tacitly expect that you are honest and THEY KNOW YOU MUST BE RELIABLE and will give them a square deal ELSE YOU COULD NOT ADVERTISE IN FARM AND DAIRY.

But somehow the effect of your advertising will fall short of its possibilities every time you unduly play up those superlatives. Therefore, keep them out.

Make your advertisements bristle with your strongest selling points. Dig deeply when you gather these. Put them in array in a simple, direct and forceful way—THE PLAIN, UNVARNISHED TRUTH—be careful of any appearance or suspicion of exaggerated statement, and then you may be sure of building confidence, and the outcome will be satisfactory sales.

Just think of your tremendous possibilities of making profitable sales through the advertisement you are writing!

Make your ad. all it should be in point of real top-notch salesmanship—this embodies truth—and you'll be sure of rich reward on your placing it in proper mediums wisely selected for your purpose.

When you place it in Farm and Dairy you reach at least 75,000 progressive Dairy farmer people, and you have an excellent advantage through Farm and Dairy, because of truth and honesty, being, "A Paper Farmers Swear By."

## Sir James

By a C. Slocum, Lut at lar common-sense ernde and fan Sir James. Wh says that ever fact that comm fact that recog is his proper raris is the long his the ver whole—and to

Sir James against it. J. Protection. D. him there or d enough to know? Sir Jam with a small b have you to pay a man with a safe building. We a either. We a increment and a shouting in this elementary owner will be in now arguing dis aimed spoiling a whole. This simple fact and work merely incident That is not how James would p ward of the ve proof of the s called law of g proposition is a r than his. Wan, however ready they will be to them and now James would p henions of few —Ottawa City

## Wrong Impress

Editor, Farm and Dairy: I have a lone heading, D. S. George, o made a prom Mr. Forre rance states th ed every mot Vancouver Island resident on Van the Island's flo about the wa even to those highest prices.

Some years early in Octob also yet; so w in April can't too. At Henl have seen ear digging the end rest's experience the mountain rane of the Isl snowline, say

our clim

Except for a November, and any, our climat and we can g the summer n cool so that wa large, but the world many wa As to alfalfa, taken in sayin not only have it in other plac so well here an are do not tak which calls for Also sometimes the first seaso given rise to the can't —W. Hamilton,

**Sir James' Measure**

*By a Conservative M.P.*

Slowly but surely the tide of popular common-sense is bearing back the erudite and fantastic "reasonings" of Sir James Whitney on the subject of Land Tax. All the Sir James Whittys that ever lived cannot resist the fact that common honesty compels us to recognize that what a man earns is his property. What a countryman earns is his property also and too long has the grabber taken from under the very nose of the people that which belongs to them as a whole—and to no one else.

Sir James quotes John Bright against it. John Bright condemned Protection. Does Sir James follow him there or does he only follow him far enough to suit his own convenience? Sir James says that the man with a small holding on his lot will have to pay as large a tax as the man with a same sized lot and larger holding. We are not concerned with either. We are after the unearned increment and the sooner Sir James stops shouting long enough to get this elementary fact into his head the sooner will it dawn upon him that he is now arguing in favor of the continued spoliation of the community as a whole. That the recognition of this simple fact will liberate industry and work many other wonders is merely incidental.

That is not the point at issue. Sir James would point to the growth upward of the vegetable kingdom as a proof of the absurdity of the so-called law of gravitation, and yet this supposition is not one which more abounds than his present contention. Waa, however, the people get quite ready they will have the restoration made to them of the value given by them and now enjoyed by somebody else, despite the timorous misapprehensions of feeble-minded legislators. —Ottawa Citizen.

**Wrong Impressions About B. C.**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In Farm and Dairy of March 14th, under the above heading, is a letter from Mr. D. S. George, correcting a statement made in a previous communication from Mr. Forrest. In which Mr. Forrest states that potato tops are frosted every month of the summer on Vancouver Island. As a 20 years' resident on Vancouver Island, and in the Island's Electoral District, I may state that we can grow potatoes equal even to those grown in Ireland, the highest praise possible.

Some years ago a frost occurred early in October. This is talked about yet so would one that occurred in April capable of damaging potatoes. At Henley's Farm, Victoria, I have seen early potatoes ready for digging the end of April. Mr. Forrest's experience must have been on the mountain range forming the backbone of the Island, and close to the snowline, say at 5,000 feet elevation.

**OUR CLIMATE IDEAL**

Except for a few wet weeks about November, and a little snow in February, our climate appears to me ideal, and we can grow any crops. True, the summer nights are pleasantly cool so that water melons do not grow large, but the pleasant evenings are worth many water melons. As to alfalfa, Mr. George is mistaken in saying it will not grow. I not only have it myself, but have seen it in other places. Red clover grows so well here and so much that farmers do not trouble to grow alfalfa, which calls for care the first season. Also sometimes it is (wrongly) cut the first season. Perhaps this has given rise to the wrong impression that it cannot be successfully grown. —W. Hamilton, Nanaimo Dist., B.C.

**"Scrub" Cream Separators as Unprofitable as "Scrub" Cows**

This is the good advice one of the big and long experienced American cream buying concerns gives to its farm separator patrons, being taken from a letter to one of them:



"We believe the DE LAVAL is the best separator made. We feel that anyone wishing to purchase a separator make a great mistake unless he purchases the best machine on the market. No one can make a success of dairying by continuing to use scrub cows. Neither can he make a success of dairying by using scrub separators."

There couldn't well be a more simple, comprehensive and forceful statement of the whole cream separator proposition than this. It's just plain common sense.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED**

173 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL

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*Prof. W. C. Palmer*

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On the left hand page, or debit side, put down whatever goes to that party. If it be the cows, put down the feed they get, the fodder, in short, whatever you spend on them. If it is the banker or merchant, put down whatever you turn over to them as money, eggs, butter, etc.

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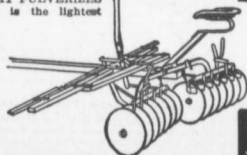
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# Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department to give our editors material relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to Creamery Department.

# The Biggest Creamery Problem

Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph

More problems arise in buttermaking with reference to testing cream than in almost any other one phase of the dairy industry. We receive at the Dairy Department of the college more letters relating to cream testing than upon any other one part of the butter farmers and creamerymen's business. Why is this the case? There are several reasons. The farmer-patrons of creameries appear to be suspicious of the methods of testing cream and in some cases they would seem to have ground for their suspicion. Then it is so easy to make a mistake in testing cream, and mistakes in cream testing are from five to 10 times more serious than mistakes in testing milk for fat, because cream usually contains from five to 10 times greater fat percentage than does the milk.

# FACTORS IN ACCURACY.

The chief factors in obtaining accurate results in testing cream are: the man doing the work, accurate sampling and weighing of samples into the Babcock bottle, sufficient speed on the centrifuge or tester, and accurate reading of the test. The man doing the test should have had some training under a competent teacher. The idea which is quite common and which was urged as one of the strong arguments in favor of the Babcock test, "that any fool can test milk" is quite erroneous and has done much harm in preventing a more general acceptance of the testing plan. The time is not far distant when not only the glassware used for testing must be stamped

correct, but the man who does the work must also be stamped competent to do milk and cream testing. The "competent" man will see that all glassware is correct, that he has the correct size and kind of cream bottles in the Babcock bottles, that the bottles are not too wide in diameter on the graduated neck, that the hot water added is between 130 degrees and 140 degrees F., that readings are made at this temperature, that the 24-bottle machine runs at 1,000 to 1,200 revolutions a minute, preferably driven by steam or electric power so as to maintain a uniformly high speed for a sufficient length of time.

# HOW TO READ FAT.

How to read the fat accurately—neither "under read" nor "over read." There is some difference of opinion as to whether the meniscus of the fat in the neck of the bottle should be included. Messrs Farrington and Wall say to read cream tests at the bottom of the curve; others say to read to the middle of the curve. It will make some difference whether using a wide or narrow mouthed bottle, as to how the reader should be reading. The main point is to adopt a uniform method. We would suggest referring to the bottom of the meniscus on the bottles graduated at 40 per cent, or 60 per cent using an 18 cc. scale, and to the middle of the meniscus on all other kinds of bottles.

# Better Cream Depends on Grading

The claim has been made that the great need of the dairy industry is instruction for the farmer along the line of handling cream and making butter, and the prevailing dairy has been recommended as a means of spreading this much-needed knowledge throughout the country. Much of the creamery business is done through the travelling dairyman, perhaps its day of usefulness is not yet past, but we very much doubt its value as far as improving the creamery business is concerned. It does not strike at the root of the trouble. If farmers send poor cream to the creameries, in most cases at least, it is not so much through lack of knowledge as to how to care for it, as through lack of incentive to apply the knowledge that is has.

In many cases cream is delivered in poor condition, not because it did not receive proper attention on the farm, but because of the lack of proper storage and transportation facilities. The railway service in the dairy favored districts is none too good, and from a great many of the shipping points throughout the country it is such that it is practically impossible to deliver cream to the central creameries in good condition, no matter how much care it is given on the farm. Such conditions, coupled with the fact that the same price is paid for tainted cream as for a first-class article, do not offer much encouragement to the farmers to take better care of the cream.

It is clear that we can never produce first-class creamery butter so long as the present system continues. Cream must be graded through some means. Why the creameries do not do it voluntarily is hard to see, but if they refuse to do so, popular feeling may soon demand a compulsory grading under Government supervision. This may appear to some as a somewhat arbitrary measure, but it has been done in many other countries, and the success of Danish and New Zealand butter on the world's markets is strong evidence as to the efficiency in raising and maintaining the standard of the article when in position.

# Cheese

Makers or invited to send contributions to this department to give our editors material relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to the Cheese Department.

# Suggestive

B. J. Conner, Cheesemaker, should now lose after their plant, and other conditions of the season, and repairs it, mostly interfere with the discharge of the cheesemaker's preparation of the work. The patrons should in line with the preparations to see best condition.

The high average for years, which may be the cause. The cheesemaker is a quick working man, and should be in the best of himself with the necessary preparation when his factory opens the night's degrees or lower will do for ordinary making. It is not enough to do the case of small one can be used, should be cooled.

The managers for milk factor companies, give patrons how they for and their interest in the letter, give instruction. He wants the material is the result, they consent and do as should not be. cheesemaker a then to compete with others.

Another matter the delivering of the hour. Milk has punctual in this factor is unlike cannot be recom. If the bulk of the any certain hour week, which ever all milk handlers should be reach. than that parties.

REGULARITY P. The cheesemakers gets all milk in delay 15 or 20 of a milk hauler trouble. It certainly and anxious. On Monday, some patrons to start for their loads will milk being old cheesemaker in of cheese.

The success of depends on all p ing their best to As we are assured price level, other in a position

**WANTED**  
Assistant for cheese and why butter factory. Apply stating experience and salary expected to S. GIBSON, SCOTCH LINE, ONT.

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## Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest articles for discussion. Address communications to The Cheese Maker's Department.

### Suggestions for 1912

B. J. Connolly, Orford Co., Ont. Cheese-makers and manufacturers should now lose no time in looking after their plants to see that all machinery and other connections are in good condition for the commencement of the season's work. Improvements and repairs later on in the season greatly interfere with the maker in the discharge of his duties. While the cheese-maker is engaged in making preparations to carry out his part of the work in a proper manner the patrons should not forget to fall in line and see that their part is not neglected. They should make preparations to send milk in a pure and sweet condition to the factories.

The high average yield of the past few years, which is causing much comment, may be due to several causes. The principal one, as every cheese-maker is aware, is over ripe or quick working milk and a determined effort should be made to check this defect. Every patron of a cheese factory (not the few), should furnish himself with a thermometer and make the necessary preparations for cooling milk, commencing in the spring when his factory opens. He should cool the night's milk quickly to 70 degrees or lower. Seventy degrees will do for ordinary every day cheese making. He should continue until the fall when the weather will be cool enough to do the work for him. In the case of small patrons where only one can is used, the morning's milk should be cooled before mixing.

The managers of condenseries, powder milk factories and dairy supply companies, give instructions to their patrons how they wish the milk cared for and their instructions are carried out to the letter. The cheese-maker give instructions to his patrons how he wants the milk looked after and what is the result? In a good many cases they consult their own judgment and do as they please. This should not be. They should give the cheese-maker a chance and I feel convinced that then we will be quite able to compete with other milk industries.

Another matter of importance is the delivering of milk at a certain hour. Milk haulers should be very punctual in this respect. A cheese factory is unlike a grist mill and one cannot be overhauled at any hour. If the bulk of the milk is delivered at any certain hour—7.30, eight or nine o'clock, which ever the case may be—milk haulers should make it a point to reach the factory not later than that particular hour.

**REGULARITY PREVENTS TROUBLE.** The cheese-maker looks for and expects all milk in at that time and a delay of 15 or 30 minutes on the part of a milk hauler might cause much trouble. It certainly causes much worry and anxiety to the management. On Monday mornings milk haulers should arrange with their patrons to start 15 minutes earlier for their loads will be heavier and the milk being older will work more quickly. Early delivery will help the cheese-maker in making a good article of cheese.

The success of any business greatly depends on all persons interested doing their best to make it a success. As we are assured of good cheese prices during the coming season, by men in a position to know, we should

all work together in making this season of 1912 the banner year in the history of the cheese trade in Canada.

### Make Two Lots of Cheese

Dr. Connell, Kingston, Ont. Milk is a perishable article of food, more so even than meat, hence the necessity for care in its handling. For many years now the doctrine of cleanliness in milking and caring for milk and of cooling, have been preached and the reasons, practical and scientific, pointed out.

Mr. Publow, Chief Dairy Inspector for Eastern Ontario, has pointed out that it takes a half to three-quarter pounds less of clean, well-cooled milk to make a pound of cheese, than it does of indifferently milked, and, further, that the pound of cheese from the clean, cooled milk possesses a better flavor and shows superior keeping qualities, hence is a more marketable article. In other words, cleanliness in milking and caring for milk, together with proper cooling, increases the value of every patron's output from five to eight per cent, surely an excellent return for the effort it costs. Such facts as these, practical, reliable and incontestable, are put before the producers of milk, but yet some 60 per cent at least of producers send their milk to factories not in the best condition. Further, so far as the cheese makers have been mixing the good with the indifferent or poor milk to make his average article. The result is that the man who properly cares for his milk has been paying part of his earnings to the producers of milk of the indifferent or poorly cared for brand. That is, the careless milk producer has had a premium placed on his carelessness.

How long are the careful dairymen to stand this? Do not time that they band together and insist that their milk should be made up separately and that they should get their full earnings? This is, as I see it, practical or economical.—Extract from an address.

### Canadian Cheese Too High

Herbertson and Hamilton, Glasgow, Scotland. We have to report a very small trade in our market in both Canadian cheese and butter during the season of 1911. The range of prices for our home make of cheese was generally under that ruling for Canadians, and the result naturally was that very few of the latter were able to enter our district, consumers here naturally giving the preference to home produce. Although we had an exceptionally dry season, the make of Scotch cheese was a full average, owing to the dairy districts being well situated to withstand drought. Farmers on the lighter soils supplemented the scarcity of grass by liberal indoor feeding, encouraged to do so by the high prices ruling for the product.

Our experience of the quality of Canadian cheese the past season was on the whole favorable, and we consider this creditable to makers, when the adverse climatic conditions which ruled for so many months on your side are taken into account. There was an absence of inferior lots, and this may probably be the result of the labors of your dairy instructors among the less careful makers. In the latter part of the season, we had complaints of some little slackness in the make; the New Zealand cheese arriving here at the same time showed to advantage as against the Canadian in this respect.

We are going to have a very early start in the make of cheese here this season; some of our farmers have already (March 9), made a beginning,

## Here is a Book Every Cow Owner Should Have

### IDEAL GREEN FEED SILOS



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If there is a normal season so far as weather goes, we think the probability is that we shall see low prices ruling for Canadians, at least up till mid-summer, as the present extreme rates that cheese command have had the effect of curtailing all the time at our working classes, and it will take some little time to bring on a demand sufficient to take up the quantities of cheese which will probably be available from May to July. At the same time, if our present labor troubles don't spread, the prospects on this side are for a busy year industrially, and this should ensure a free consumption of all provisions, in which cheese would participate.

In butter, Canadian has been uniformly too dear to admit of business here, supplies of Continental or Colonial being available all the time at lower prices. The few lots of Canadian which came here gave satisfaction in quality, and compared favorably with previous seasons.

The death occurred at Smith's Falls on April 5 of Mr. M. K. Everetts, one of the oldest and most prominent dairymen in Canada. Mr. Everetts was in his 80th year and has been engaged in dairying for more than 40 years. At one time he was president of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association. In 1868 he built the first cheese factory in the county of Leeds at Frankville. For many years and until he retired a few months ago, he owned one of the largest syndicates of factories in Eastern Ontario.



PUT away all sarcasm from your speech. Never complain. Do not prophesy evil. Have a good word for everyone, or else keep silent.

Henry Ward Beecher.

## The Second Chance

(Copyrighted)

NELLIE L. McCLUNG

Author of "Sowing Seeds in Dany"

(Continued from last week)

Pearl, the oldest daughter of John Watson, a O.P.R. section man in Millford, Man., receives a sum of money and starts in to educate herself and the rest of the family. She proves a clever scholar but seeing that her small brothers are getting into bad habits in town, suggests moving the family on to a farm. We are next introduced to the children at a country school. Tom Stedman, a bully, is next by Bud Perkins for striking Libby Ann Gavers. The Watsons again take up their education at the country school. As the Piouses' Flenic, Bill Gavers, father of Libby Ann, gets drunk and is found dead. Sandy Braden, the hotel keeper, deeply affected, closes up his saloon in consequence. Mr. Perkins plugs his grain with frozen wheat and Bud gets the blame. He leaves home. Mr. Perkins' daughter, Martha, is in love with a young Englishman on a neighboring farm. Arthur Wemyss, Arthur is engaged to an English girl, who is shortly to come out and join him in his new home. On the boat she falls in with another young man. Arthur goes to look up his rival.

THE two young men stood looking at each other, but for a full minute neither spoke.

"I have only one question to ask you, Mr. Smeaton," Arthur said at last. "Do you love her?"

"I do," the other man replied, "as God hears me."

And Arthur, looking into his clear grey eyes, believed him, and his last hope vanished.

"I feel like a miserable sneak in your presence," Jack Smeaton said humbly. "Upon my word, that enchanting little beauty turned my brain. Isn't she the most bewitching little girl in all the world?"

"I have always thought so," Arthur said quietly.

"I have behaved badly to you, Mr. —"

"Wemyss," Arthur said.

"Mr. Wemyss, and I humbly apologize."

"It is not necessary," Arthur said, with an effort. "Her happiness is the only thing to be considered. She was only a child when she gave me her promise only seventeen, and I can see now that she would not be happy with me."

"Come with me now, Mr. Wemyss. I want you to meet my people. They will be glad to have you stay for dinner."

"Thank you," Arthur said, trying hard to speak naturally. "I would rather not."

"I shall go back with you to-morrow, if I may," Mr. Smeaton said. "I cannot just say to you all that is in my heart, but you have taught me a lesson on what it is to be a gentleman."

He held out his hand, which Arthur took without hesitation, and they parted.

That night as Jack Smeaton was selecting a pearl necklace for Thursa, along with all sorts of other beautiful gifts, he was pondering deeply one thought—that perhaps, after all, successive generations of gentle breeding do count for something in the make-up of a man, and having a bishop in the family may help a little, too.

with his good clothes when he reached the Watson home.

"By golly! John," he said, "that Arthur's a game one, and don't you forget it—he's simply handed his girl face would never have guessed at the tragedy that was taking place in the young man's heart!"

The wedding breakfast was a wondrously jolly meal, and everybody, Arthur included, was in the best of humors. Young Jack Smeaton clearly demonstrated that the old lawyer had expressed the truth when he said: "Jack Smeaton has a way with him."

He discussed the various knitting wools with Mrs. Perkins, and told Thomas Perkins a new way of putting formalin on his seed-brush, and set rid of the smut, and how to get patches on grain bags with fly-paste. Mrs. Perkins told very vividly the story of Mary Ann Corbett's wedding, where the bridegroom failed to appear, and she married her first love, who was acting in the capacity of best man, and the old man Corbett gave them the deed of the old land and fifty acres of land, and a cow and feather bed, and some other tokens of paternal affection, and they lived happily ever afterwards.

While she was telling this, her husband, in his usual graphic way, told his story, which happened to be on this occasion an account of the death of his old friend, Tony Miner, who had happened the winter before.

The last words Tony said—mistake. He was sensible to the last—was to tell his mistress not to let the undertaker do her on price of the coffin. He was a very savin' man, was Tony, but he couldn't have worried, for the old lady could see a hole in a ladder as quick as most people, and even an undertaker couldn't get ahead of her. The old lady went herself and picked out the coffin. They sent it to the hen-house out at it, and there it lay, with the name on it in big letters, and when they charged her a dollar for the box she wanted them to take it back, but they said they couldn't when it had the name on it; but I tell you, she's a savin' woman, and no wonder Tony died rich. She wasn't even a bit like the box go to waste when it cost money, so she made a door for the hen-house out at it, and there it lay, yet, with 'Anthony Miner' in big black letters on it. Some say she's 'roin' to make it answer for a headstone, but I don't know about that. She's a fine savin' woman, and no one can say she is superstitious, any way, or filled with false pride."

The two stories ran concurrently and filled in most of the time at the table. Mr. Perkins did not believe in having awkward pauses or any other kind.

Pearl could not help noticing the glow on Martha's cheek and the sympathetic way she had of watching Arthur.

"My, but women are queer," Pearl thought to herself. "Here's Martha, too, glad as glad that the other fellow has got Thursa, and still feels so sorry for Arthur she can't eat her vittles. Wasn't it fine that Martha had so much good stuff cooked in the house and was able to set up such a fine meal at a minute's notice? I wonder if it ever strikes Arthur when a fine housekeeper she is? I'll bet Miss Thursa'll never be able to bake a Jenny Lind cake like this, or jelly red currants so you can cut them with a knife."

Thursa and Jack left on the first of the clock train. It was a heavy day, the kind that brings a storm and the loose snow that lay on the ground needed only a strong sou'wester wind to make a real Manitoba blizzard.

ing on Arthur's arm, and made responses as demurely as the staid Aunt Prudence would have desired. Any one looking at Arthur's unmoved face would never have guessed at the tragedy that was taking place in the young man's heart!

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He discussed the various knitting wools with Mrs. Perkins, and told Thomas Perkins a new way of putting formalin on his seed-brush, and set rid of the smut, and how to get patches on grain bags with fly-paste. Mrs. Perkins told very vividly the story of Mary Ann Corbett's wedding, where the bridegroom failed to appear, and she married her first love, who was acting in the capacity of best man, and the old man Corbett gave them the deed of the old land and fifty acres of land, and a cow and feather bed, and some other tokens of paternal affection, and they lived happily ever afterwards.

While she was telling this, her husband, in his usual graphic way, told his story, which happened to be on this occasion an account of the death of his old friend, Tony Miner, who had happened the winter before.

The last words Tony said—mistake. He was sensible to the last—was to tell his mistress not to let the undertaker do her on price of the coffin. He was a very savin' man, was Tony, but he couldn't have worried, for the old lady could see a hole in a ladder as quick as most people, and even an undertaker couldn't get ahead of her. The old lady went herself and picked out the coffin. They sent it to the hen-house out at it, and there it lay, with the name on it in big letters, and when they charged her a dollar for the box she wanted them to take it back, but they said they couldn't when it had the name on it; but I tell you, she's a savin' woman, and no wonder Tony died rich. She wasn't even a bit like the box go to waste when it cost money, so she made a door for the hen-house out at it, and there it lay, yet, with 'Anthony Miner' in big black letters on it. Some say she's 'roin' to make it answer for a headstone, but I don't know about that. She's a fine savin' woman, and no one can say she is superstitious, any way, or filled with false pride."

The two stories ran concurrently and filled in most of the time at the table. Mr. Perkins did not believe in having awkward pauses or any other kind.

Pearl could not help noticing the glow on Martha's cheek and the sympathetic way she had of watching Arthur.

"My, but women are queer," Pearl thought to herself. "Here's Martha, too, glad as glad that the other fellow has got Thursa, and still feels so sorry for Arthur she can't eat her vittles. Wasn't it fine that Martha had so much good stuff cooked in the house and was able to set up such a fine meal at a minute's notice? I wonder if it ever strikes Arthur when a fine housekeeper she is? I'll bet Miss Thursa'll never be able to bake a Jenny Lind cake like this, or jelly red currants so you can cut them with a knife."

Thursa and Jack left on the first of the clock train. It was a heavy day, the kind that brings a storm and the loose snow that lay on the ground needed only a strong sou'wester wind to make a real Manitoba blizzard.

### CHAPTER XXVII.

#### THE WEDDING.

Life? 'Tis the story of love and troubles  
Of troubles and love that travel together

The round world through.

—Joaquin Miller.

When Arthur and Jack Smeaton arrived at the Perkins home the next morning, and announced that the wedding would take place at once. Mrs. Perkins, without waiting for further details, made an emergency visit to the henhouse and slew six chickens—there could be no wedding without fried chicken. Then she came back to find out who was to be the groom.

Mr. Perkins was hurriedly despatched for Pearl Watson, who was to be the bridesmaid, and Mr. and Mrs. Watson and Aunt Kate, who were to be the guests. Mr. Perkins, who had refused to leave the house without being dressed in his "other" suit, was in the hilarious humour that went

with the English have great grit, who you get a nice one. So hurry along now, we'll have to rustle. The minister's coffin' at twelve o'clock sharp, and they're goin' away on the afternoon train. He's a right smart-looking fellow, this Jack—the little girl's doin' well, all right, all right; he maybe hasn't got as good a pedigree as Arthur, but she'll suit her better. She won't sack back to him. I'll bet she won't sack back to Arthur. She'd give Arthur a queer old time. I know this chap'll manage her; he's got that sort of a way with him. I could see it, though I was only speakin' a few words to him."

Pearl was dressed in her cream silk dress and carried a bouquet of roses. "Land sakes!" Aunt Kate exclaimed, "where does any one get roses at this time of year, I'd like to know? I lived in Ontario many a year, and that's what I never saw was roses in December. They must 'a' had a shawl-tree place to grow in." And every person who heard her was too loyal a Manitoban to enlighten her.

Thursa, in a trailing gown of white silk mull, came into the parlor lean-



Typical Farm Steading in the Home of the Helderins  
Everything under one roof is the plan adopted in many of the farms in Holland. The homestead here illustrated is that of Mr. Grouseman, a successful breeder in The Netherlands.  
Correspondent in Holland.

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# The Upward Look

## Only Love Counts

For in Jesus Christ neither circumcision availeth anything nor uncircumcision; but faith which worketh by love.—Galatians v., 6.

One of the most pitiful features of the worship of their idols by heathens is the ordeals they pass through trying to find spiritual peace. Like ancient monks, they hold the belief that only by punishing their bodies and undergoing great physical discomforts, and it may be hardships, can they hope to gain the approval of their gods and have their sins forgiven.

When we hear of these things we are glad in the realization that the real God of Love, and that He does not require us to do so. And yet we often forget this great truth and unconsciously adopt to work out the very attitude of these heathen towards their idols. How many Christians are there, for instance, who contribute liberally to church and charitable purposes in the hope that their so doing will make up for the lack of love in their hearts towards God that should possess them? How many Sunday school teachers are teaching classes every Sunday, hoping thus to please God when their main purpose should be to lead their scholars to love Christ? How many people pray long prayers for forgiveness and grace while all the time continuing to do things which their consciences whisper to them—whenever they listen to it—are wrong? How many people read their Bibles from a sense of duty instead of with a sincere desire to obtain spiritual strengthening and guidance?

Unless the motive which prompts these acts is right the acts themselves can never accomplish anything for us. God reads our hearts and understands our motives. There are only two things which will please Him, and these are both outlined in our text: They are faith and love, and both must work together. Nothing else, neither circumcision nor uncircumcision, gifts of money, gifts of time, long prayers or the Bible study will avail us anything. If true love to God and towards our fellowmen, as well as the faith which works by love, is lacking in our hearts, all else goes for naught. Our own deeds can never save us.

In the third verse of the thirteenth chapter of first Corinthians we read, "And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity (love), it profiteth me nothing." Could anything be more simple, more clear?

God wants only our love. He knows that when we once give Him that we will gladly give Him everything else that our love prompts us to believe that He desires of us. We will serve Him with rejoicing and not from a mistaken impression that our acts, without love, can ever gain His approval. Only love counts. There is no more important question, therefore, that we can ask ourselves, than whether or not the motives which are prompting our acts of service to God are such as God approves. If they are, our hearts will be at rest and uneasy misgivings will not trouble us. Where God reigns, peace and joy and love rule supreme.—I. H. N.

Fluted teacups are a difficulty to keep clean, especially where strong Ceylon tea is used. Rub them with kitchen salt, and the stains will disappear.

## A Mending Kit

By Mrs. Annie D. Hall.

We hear of carpenter's kits, plumber's kits of all kinds, but nothing is said about a kit especially useful for a housekeeper—and it seems as if a busy housekeeper needs one as if one does. I have one and could not do without it now that I have learned its value. The foundation of it is a common splint basket, just such a one as you can buy almost anywhere for eight cents! I painted it a pretty green, inside and out, then lined the inside with a row of tiny bags, each labeled plainly in outline stitch. There is a place for "tape," "twine," "buttons," "thread," "yarn," "silk," "needles," "pins," "safety pins," etc. In fact, whatever is liable to be wanted in a household every day in the year. I find that I can save much time in this way, for I have a particular place for the basket and it always keeps it in that place when not in use. A similar kit for use when traveling can be made in a collapsible way, and will be found very handy. The kit should always be furnished with a sharp knife, buttonhole scissors, embroidery scissors, and shears, as many a crisis may be averted as circumstances seem to demand. Indeed, mine already seems to be outgrowing its space, and I am thinking of adding another splint basket!

## A Great Labor-Saving Device

*Grace Dutcher, Charlottetown, P.E.I.*  
One of the best labor saving devices is "not to worry." Worry uses up a tremendous amount of nervous energy and when one worries and frets and fusses over all they have to do they accomplish far less than one who takes life moderately.

Do you not remember the story of the Hare and the Tortoise? How that hare did fuss and keep looking back and even mocking the poor tortoise, who plodded on calmly and reached the goal first.

One can become as tired from worrying as from actual work. I have in mind a woman who lived to be about 80; she had done all her own work for many years if not always; kept her house in exquisite order; looked after her family; tended carefully to a flower and vegetable garden. She was unfruffled and cheerful; had always a kindly, thoughtful word for every one. When her friends came to see her, she would act before them a dainty little lunch. Her brow was smooth; she always had a bright smile for her young and old, and every day of her life from one until two o'clock she lay on her bed in her quiet room and slept or rested. She didn't worry.

## Valuable Homely Hints

Clean brooms make clean carpets. Wash the brooms every fortnight, or once a week.

Low rooms will look higher if the curtains hang straight down without being tied up.

Avoid drinking water that has been standing some time in an open vessel. Draw it as required.

Shoe men in waxing the right previous to washing, it facilitates the operation and less rubbing is needed.

Screws should be dipped in oil before use. They will slip into the wood far more easily.

A simple furniture polish ready at any moment is made of equal parts of boiled linseed oil, vinegar, and turpentine.

Put a piece of flannel in paraffin and rub the windows hard, then with a clean flannel polish the windows till they shine.

You don't know how good looking!

common linen towels are until you do them this way, and fine ones are their best. Pillowslip, being double, must have some work on both sides. Handkerchiefs are usually ironed to death from once on the wrong side and put away. Fold for handkerchief boxes when you are resting.

## Money-Making Dairy Farm For Sale

Adjoining the City of Peterborough, on North boundary, 150 acres, 1st class Dairy Farm, and has for 35 years been used as such. My old Homestead has been in my family for upwards of 65 years. Well watered, good buildings, stone house, water in stable. Accommodates 60 head of cattle and 3 horses. Power line and Telephone line adjacent.

This is a real money-making proposition for a Dairy farmer with boys and help of his own. Peterborough is one of the best markets in Canada. Priced low for quick sale. Write owner.

**JAS. STOTHART, PETERBORO, ONT.**

## OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS

Capable Scotch, English and Irish maids. Also Danish girls. Parties arriving weekly.

Apply now. The Guild, 71 Drummond Street, Montreal or 47 Pembroke St., Toronto.



## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

### HOMESEEKERS EXCURSIONS TO Western Canada

April 2nd, 16th and 30th and every second Tuesday thereafter until Sept. 17th, inclusive. Winnipeg and return, \$26.00. Edmonton and return, \$42.00. Tickets good for 60 days. Proportionate rates good for other points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Tickets will also be on sale on certain dates via Barina and Northern Navigation Company.

### LOW RATES TO PACIFIC COAST

Tickets on sale daily until April 15th.

### SETTLERS ONE-WAY TICKETS

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, on sale every Tuesday in March and April.

Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk Agent or write A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

### Extra Money

You can earn money in leisure hours, or when you go to town to the blacksmith shop, to the mill, to the cheese factory or creamery, by speaking to your friends and neighbors about Farm and Dairy and getting them to subscribe. We pay a liberal cash commission for each new subscriber you get for us. It'll pay you to get busy on this proposition first time you are out **THE RURAL PUBLISHING CO., Peterboro, Ont.**

## RAMSAY'S PAINTS

### Get the Right Idea in Painting.

Get the Ramsay idea—Ramsay's Paints are the paints that last—that beautify and brighten up your house—that preserve and increase the value of your property—that do not fade—crack or peel. They are economical paints in the colors you want and at the price you want to pay. Ask your dealer in your town. A. Ramsay & Son Company, Montreal.

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### BRUCE'S BIG FOUR FIELD ROOT SPECIALTIES

**BRUCE'S GIANT ROSE FEEBING BEET**—The most valuable Field Root on the market; combines the rich qualities of the Sugar Beet with the long keeping, large size and heavy cropping qualities of the Mangel. 1-1 lb. 20c., 1-1 lb. 25c., 1 lb. 25c., postpaid.

**BRUCE'S MAMMOTH INTERMEDIATE SMOOTH WHITE CARROT**—The best of all field carrots. 1-1 lb. 65c., 1-1 lb. 81c., 1 lb. 81c., postpaid.

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Take "St. Lawrence" Granulated in one scoop—and any other sugar in the other.

Look at "St. Lawrence" Sugar—its perfect crystals—its pure, white sparkle—its even grain. Test it point by point, and you will see that

**Absolutely Best St. Lawrence Sugar Absolutely Pure**

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THE ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL.



**Vincent's Health Hints**

**Why Don't We Breathe?**

Why, we do breathe, of course! We would die if we didn't. That is easy to say, but it is only partially true. We take in some breath, just enough to keep us alive from day to day a little while; but that isn't what I mean. Why don't we fill our lungs clear down to the very bottom every time we breathe and keep that up all the time? If we did that till it got to be a habit, it would not be long before there would be a new race of people on this earth.

My wife has always thought she had a tendency to bronchial trouble, and she did from a little whoeze and puff whenever she did a little extra work of any kind. Even walking about the farm would put her out of breath. Somehow we got the notion that this trouble might be helped by breathing deeply all the time. It made her cough at first to do it, but she kept at it faithfully, not all the time when she began, for that tired her so much; but at regular times, filling the lungs full and breathing lungs" slowly.

**A TRANSFORMATION**

That was four or five years ago, and to-day that difficulty has practically disappeared. She can stand it to walk like a trooper and rarely whoeze. What the trouble might have been, if it had been left for us to do its worst, we cannot tell, but I do know that another farmer's wife who had the same thing not far from us might be cured if she would adopt the plan of deep breathing.

I know it seems as if we might get plenty of fresh air, living out in the country all the time, so that we would not need to do any particular exercise on the matter; but so careless are we about it. We sit all humped over our work. We shut the windows all down tight at night and then wonder why we take cold so easily and why it always "goes to our lungs!"

**JUST HOW TO DO IT**

But how shall we learn to breathe right? Just stand up straight, slowly throw back the shoulders, pushing the lower part of the bowels at the same time, and take in every bit of air you can. Then let it gradually rise to the very last mile, drawing the shoulders in as you do it. Do this as many times as you do, then wait awhile. Over and over again every day follow this plan. You will find that your lungs will expand and little by little you will feel better all over, for our very life depends on the air we breathe. We will eat better, sleep better and life will take on a new look. We will sing about our work and won't be half as cross and touchy. Isn't it worth while?

\*Mr. Vincent, writing under this heading in Successful Farming, a United States farm monthly publication, has touched upon some vital problems of everyday life in an interesting, helpful way, and we pass some of it on for our people who read and get help from Farm and Dairy—Editor.

**A Plant Lover's Success**

Did it ever occur to you that the invariable success your neighbor has with her plants might be owing, not to greater expenditure of money or time, but to a greater fondness of her plants? She has her honest work to do, and perhaps chickens ark to ducks and berry vines to look after; but as she hurries from kitchen to cellar, and from cellar to barn, she finds time to pinch this one back, and to straighten that, and to pick the

dead leaves from another. Her patience is inexhaustible and no plant is too sickly or small for her ministrations. They are coaxed and caressed and given sun and air and water, until through very desperation, they accept the inevitable and flourish into strong, luscious and branch out almost eggs as though the sun shined toward her as she approaches them, and that even the most refractory geranium or pansy, who only needs a few her admonishing signs, and straightenings to be reduced to obediencing obedience. Where were there ever such callas and begonias and snapagons as she to be found among her window plants, or such luxuriant beds of bright colors to adorn her "yard" during the summer months?

The chances are that she does not know the scientific name of a single plant in her whole unique collection, and that a professional florist would be scandalized at her methods of treatment, but nowhere in the world, in greenhouse or garden, are there more thrifty, flourishing plants than can be found in the collection of this busy woman who "likes flowers."

**Country vs. City People**

Dr. G. C. Creelman, O. A. C., Guelph In this country we have set up false standards regarding men and farm operations. The city man does not always appreciate the value of the farmer as a citizen, nor the far-reaching importance of the greatest source of our national wealth. The country man, on the other hand, is often jealous of the apparent ease with which the city man makes his money, and the appearance of luxury with which he surrounds himself. The reason is one that city and country people judge one another by entirely different standards.

When the city man hears the word "Moss-back" you think of a man who is in the country clothed for manual labor. When a farmer hears the word "Dude" he immediately pictures to himself a man well dressed, with a crease in his trousers, perhaps of his way to business. Neither of them deserve the terms applied; each is properly dressed for his work and yet each thinks the other is extreme in style.

**ARE WE CLOSER**

Again, the city man looks upon most farmers as men who are closed in money matters, and so jump to the conclusion that such men are narrow-minded and ungenerous in thought, word and deed. The truth is that though a man in the country is often indulgent to pay out even comparatively small amounts of money for charity, it is not as a rule an indication of "nearness," as the Scotchman would call it, but because he does not handle much money. For the same reason he would most generously donate his apples, potatoes and flour, and bread, and cakes, and pies by the dozen.

On the other hand the city man, who gives more readily in cash, would, if he were a poor fellow, be glad to give up a crock of good country butter from his city cellar or to share his strictly new laid eggs even with a sick friend.

The city man wears a silk hat and frock coat to church because he would otherwise be conspicuous. The farmer does not wear such raiment for exactly the same reason.

As you when you stop to think that nine-tenths of the men in our cities are only one generation removed from the farm itself, you realize that it is not a difference of blood, or intellect, or even culture that distinguishes the city man from the man that tills the soil, but rather a mere superficial difference of immediate local environment.

April 11, 1912

**Well**

THIS is

**DYE**

ONE DYE FOR

**CLEAN and**

NO chance of color being lost in the laundry. All laundry. FREE Color. The Johnson-Whitaker

Any little stain

**MAX**

Favor

It makes the delicious butter

The roller beat best butter—made even for a child.

All sizes from Write for catalog We handle this choice "Max" Butter.

David Maxwell & Co. St. Mary's, O.

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**MANITOBA SASKATCHEWAN**

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**LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES**

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**TOURIST SLEEPING CARS**

through to Edmonton via Saskatoon, also to Winnipeg and Calgary via Main Line on all excursions. Comfortable berths, fully equipped with bedding, can be secured at moderate rates through local agents. Early application must be made.

**ASK FOR HOMESEEKERS' PAMPHLET**

containing rates and full information.

Apply to nearest C.P.R. Agent or M. C. MURPHY, Dist. Pass. Agt., Toronto.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE NO CHANGE OF CARS**

**Have City Conveniences**

REPLACE the pestilent, draughty, dangerous and offensive out-of-doors closet with an in-doors closet which requires no plumbing, and no flush-water system. Have city conveniences in your home. Safeguard family health by installing a

**"Tweed" Closet Sanitary and Odorless**

"Tweed" Closets can be installed in the bath, room, cellar, or any other convenient place indoors, merely requiring to be connected by a "Tweed" Liquid Chemical, used in connection with the closet. Many hundreds of "Tweed Closets" have been sold in Canada. Send for illustrated price list.

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In return for you getting us one of your father's friends or neighbors to subscribe to Farm and Dairy for one year at only \$1.00. Every boy, whether a Scout or not, will be delighted with this knife. It is strong, well made and nicely finished.

One of these Books Extra

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These books are nicely and strongly bound with cloth covers. Both the knife and book will be sent, postage paid, promptly on receipt of the \$1.00 for New Subscriber.

What fun it will be to have this useful knife and own one of these very interesting books! Get us the one new subscriber right away and we'll send them both to you, free, to be your very own.

**Circulation Dept., FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.**

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THIS is a HOME DYE that ANYONE can use



I dyed ALL these DIFFERENT KINDS of Goods with the SAME Dye. I used

## DYOLA

ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

CLEAN and SIMPLE to Use. No danger of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods as has so often. All colors from your Dyeing or Dyeing. FREE Color Card and STORY Booklet 14. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

Any little girl can do the churning with

## MAXWELL'S

Favorite Churn.

It makes the smoothest, richest, most delicious butter you ever tasted. The roller bearings—and hand and foot levers—make churning an easy task, even for a child.

All sizes from 1/2 to 30 gallons. Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle this churn and Maxwell's "Champion" Washer.

David Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

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For rates travelling with livestock and other

Special Trains Will leave Toronto Each TUESDAY MARCH and APRIL 10.20 P.M.

Southern and Eastern without branch should use Regular Trains Leaving Toronto 10.20 P.M. Daily Through Ontario and Western Shippers

Colonist Cars on all Trains No charge for berths Through Trains Toronto to Winnipeg and West

Ad. see C.P.R. Agent for copy of "Settlers' Guide"

### That "Finicky" Appetite

Evidently not all mothers regard the "finicky" appetite of the child—as it should be considered—as a fault to be corrected. For often one sees normal children for whose over-particular habits of eating there is not the excuse of illness; although it would seem that only constitutional delicacy could excuse the disloyal rejection of food on the part of many when away from home.

Certainly all people cannot like the same food; neither can any one individual relish every dish known to the kitchen; but where staple articles of diet are refused merely because they appear in a different form from that to which they are accustomed, it would seem that grave harm has been done. The mother of that child has not only allowed it to rob itself of many epicurean pleasures at home, but has made possible real hardships when it becomes necessary to sit at other people's tables.

Most of us know the guest who refuses even to taste the dish we had prepared especially for him, with happy anticipation of his pleasure in it; possibly have been tactfully insulted by the suspicious glances leveled at a dish with which he was not familiar!

A young girl who lived with me recently was really to be pitied for the poverty of her palate. Not only was she limited in her liking of the staple foods, but in the manner of their serving. While fond of canned salmon, when appearing as an escalop or hot loaf she refused even to touch it; canned corn was eaten with relish, but if served in fritters or other variations it was refused; and both on the plea that she had never eaten it in that way. Many other commonly used foods she rejected entirely, sometimes of necessity making an entire meal from bread and butter, much to my chagrin, although the family dined well.

Putting aside the question arising as to the limitations of her home table, one wonders if that mother was not at fault in not requiring her daughter to at least try an article of food before condemning it. It is natural for one to prefer the liberties of the home table, but this cannot last; to all there comes the day when we must accept foods from other kitchens. Lucky for us, then, if we have learned to taste and try before rejecting!

To insure the future comfort of our children let us look to their whims. After assuring ourselves that it is not ill health which induces the "finicky" appetite, let us set about to correct it. That mother is entirely within reason who insists that a new dish be at least tasted, when if it cannot be tolerated the matter may be dropped. Less discussion of the dishes served at our friends' tables, and less pampering of individual likes and dislikes will serve for greater content of both server and served.—Maude E. S. Hyman, in Successful Farming.

### Selfishness of the Smoker

A gentleman is more annoyed at being forced to consult another's preference about not smoking than about anything else that could arise in social intercourse, and is often at small pains to conceal his impatience with old-fashioned people who believe they have rights which should be respected, writes Charles B. Towns in The Century.

A smoker may with impunity pollute the air, offend the nostrils, and generally make himself a nuisance to everybody in his vicinity who does not practise his particular vice. Is this not a kind of moral obtuseness? Change your mental attitude and consider.

## SPECIAL PATTERN SERVICE

We realize the great interest that all of our readers take in the new spring styles, and have therefore made arrangements whereby we will be able to give you many more patterns in Farm and Dairy than usual during the next few weeks. These will illustrate many of the attractive spring styles. Should you wish patterns other than you see in Farm and Dairy do not fail to write us and we'll do our best to get them for you. When ordering patterns kindly be sure to give name and address, size and number of pattern desired. Address Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

### GIRL'S DRESS, 7360



Tunic effects are new and smart for the little girls as well as for the older folk and this little dress is charming in the extreme while it remains perfectly simple and childlike.

For the 10 year size will be required 3 1/4 yards of material 27 or 26 or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 7/8 yard 27 for the trimming.

This pattern is cut in sizes for girls from 8 to 12 years of age.

637 Design for a Scalloped Edge. The Scallops are one and one-quarter inches deep, three inches wide. Three yards are given.



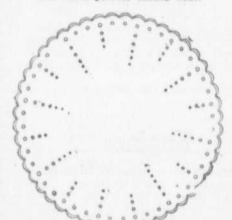
639 Design for Beaded Bands. Three-quarters of an inch and one and one-half inches in width. Three yards of each width are given.



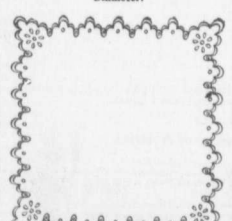
641 Design for a Scalloped Edge to be Bound or Embroidered. The scallops are five and one-half inches wide and two and one-quarter inches deep. Three yards are given.



643 Design for Embroidering a Removable Pin Cushion Cover. For cushion fifteen inches long and four and three-quarter inches wide.



636 Design for an Embroidered Center Cloth Twenty-two Inches in Diameter.



638 Design for an Embroidered Pillow Eighteen Inches Square. Two Sides are given. The under side with Scallops and Eyeslets only. The two are to be loosed together.

### THREE-PIECE SKIRT, 7358



The skirt that gives a tunic effect is one of the very latest and smartest. This one gives exceptionally attractive lines and with its other advantages, is economical. It requires very little material and any two pretty contrasting ones can be combined.

For the medium size will be required 3 1/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide for the upper portion with 1 3/8 yard 27 inches wide for the foundation, width of skirt at lower edge 2 1/2 yards.

This pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure.

### GIRL'S NORFOLK COSTUME, 7355



The Norfolk costume is one of the prettiest for little girls. This one can be made of one material throughout or of two which is charming under either condition.

For the 10 year size will be required 3 1/4 yards of material 27, 3 1/4 yards 36, 3 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with 1 yard 27 for collar, cuffs and belt to make as shown in front view; 1 1/4 yards of plain material 27, 2 yards 36, 1 7/8 yards 44 inches wide of plaid material 27, 2 1/2 yards 36, 1 3/4 yards 44 inches wide to make as shown in back view.

This pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

### TWO-PIECE SKIRT, 7344



The two-piece skirt is a pronounced favorite and this one is exceptionally attractive. It can be made with 1 1/2 g h waist line and fitted closely by means of darts or with natural waist line and gathered at the back.

For the medium size will be required 2 1/3 yards of material 27, 36, 44 or 52 inches wide of the plain skirt with 2 yards 36 or 44, 1 yard 44 for the founce.

This pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.



HOLSTEINS

WOODLAND A son of Netherlands... 17 lbs. milk... 17 lbs. milk...

N.B. Having sold all my yearling... I am now going to offer...

E. B. MALLORY ONTARIO BRANFORD

Orville Holstein Herd

Present offering—Ball Calves, five... Present offering—Ball Calves, five...

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS, OREGON COUNTY, AYLESWYME WEST, ONT.

High Testing Nigger Korndyke De

Boar at head of Lynden Holsteins herd... 47 lbs. of butter in 7 days testing 4.78...

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS—The Success of your sale depends largely on...

GREATEST VIEW HOLSTEIN HERD... ready for service, sired by a grandson of Duke...

MERTON LODGE is now offering their entire crop of Registered Holstein Calves...

RIVERVIEW HERD... sold all my yearling Holsteins...

SUNNYSIDE FARM... 17 lbs. milk... 17 lbs. milk...

HOLSTEINS

For sale—Ball Calves from 1 to 9 months old... from all high producers...

Also a few choice heifer calves and one yearling...

Write or come and see them. Prices right.

GUY R. MONTLE, ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, April 8.—Winter is holding on all too well... wheat situation in the west is causing all those who have the best interests...

There is a fair business going in both fall and spring wheat... The wheat situation in the west is causing all those who have the best interests...

COARSE GRAINS Oats and corn, the principal feeding stuffs offered on the market, have had a further increase in price this week...

MILL STUFFS Mill stuffs are scarce all over Eastern Canada and prices have advanced accordingly...

HIDES AND WOOL The market for hides is steady at last week's decline... Hides, cured, 10c to 11.50c...

HAIR AND STRAW Quotations are as follows: No. 1, \$16 to \$16.50; No. 2, \$15 to \$15.50...

SEEDS Merchants are selling seed at the following prices: No. 1 red clover, Government standard, \$16; No. 2, \$15; timothy, No. 1, \$12 to \$12.50...

POTATOES AND BEANS Ontario potatoes are in demand, but very few to be had... Eastern and Old Country potatoes are in the market...

ware are at a \$5 to \$6 premium. English and Irish potatoes are selling at \$1.50 to \$1.65 out of store... The Easter demand has kept the price of wool up in spite of larger receipts...

Wholesale quotations on dressed poultry are as follows: Chickens, 15c to 17c; fowl, 11c to 12c; turkeys, 25c to 30c; ducks, 15c to 16c...

DAIRY PRODUCE The long expected drop in the price of butter has not yet arrived... The home market is increasing every day, but not so fast as stocks are being consumed...

HORSES Bidding on the horse exchange has not been too brisk nor have offerings been as large as might be expected... The long expected drop in the price of butter has not yet arrived...

LIVE STOCK Prices for live stock on the city cattle markets have not changed materially in the last week... The long expected drop in the price of butter has not yet arrived...

Scarcity of feed has a depressing influence on the demand for milk cows... Choice ones go at \$50 to \$70, and from that down to \$30; springers, \$40 to \$60...

A large run of cattle and large supplies already in the hands of the dealers continue to depress prices at Montreal... The quality of the cattle offered was hardly up to the mark either...

MINERAL HOAG MARKET Montreal, April 6.—The market for live hogs has been from all through the week... All are good straight young cows, some have official records, and all are capable of making good records...

HOLSTEINS

FAIRVIEW FARM HERD

Too much money is spent every year for poor bulls. Why not buy a good one? Sons of Pontiac Korndyke, Rag Apple Korndyke, and Sir Johanna Colantha Glad for sale...

E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, N.Y.

Auction Sale Notice

will sell 25 RECORD OF MERIT COWS IN RECORD OF PERFORMANCE COWS: (Some of these have qualified in both tests)...

FOR HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Bull calves, born Feb 2, whose four month dam average 27 lbs. of butter in 7 days... Present offering, Young Bull, fit for service...

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bull Calves, sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, and out of heifers sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne DeKol.

E. F. OSLER BRONTE - - - ONT.

LYNDALD HOLSTEINS

Present offering, Young Bull, fit for service. His dam sire's dam and grand dam average 29.40 lbs. of butter in 7 days.

BROWN BROS. LYON, ONT.

FOR SALE

Holstein Bull Sir Boutje De Kol, No. 2092, 3 years old; sire, Boutje Picterie, O.A.O. dam, Rosa De Kol. For further particulars write JNO. GRAHAM, BRONSON, ONT.

H. F. BULL FOR SALE

Grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and Hengerveld De Kol. Eleven months old. Mostly white, strong, active and well developed. Fit for service. A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

If you are wanting HOLSTEINS, any age, either sex, write: GORDON H. MANHARD, Manhard, Ont.

AVONDALE FARM HOLSTEINS

Arthur C. Hardy, Prop-J We offer ball calves, all ages, and all out of tested dams. One is a son of Sir Johanna Colantha Glad, being a grandson of Colantha Johanna Glad and Pontiac Korndyke...

Address all correspondence to H. LORNE LOGAN, Manager Brockville, Ont.

FOREST RIDGE Offers for immediate sale Ten Head of Registered HOLSTEINS

All are good straight young cows, some have official records, and all are capable of making good records if tested. Young cows are bred to the great KING OF THE BEEHIVE. If you are in the market to buy one or the bunch come at once as they are priced to sell, as we have larger stock than we can pasture. Also two young Bulls fit for service, one out of a 29-lb. four-year-old.

L. H. LIPSIT, Prop., Elgin County, Stafsfordville, Ont. On Pt. Burwell Branch of C.P.R.





**HOLSTEINS ENTERED IN RECORD OF PERFORMANCE**

(Continued from page 22)  
 1908 in milk, 338. Owned by Tig Wood, Mitchell, Ont.

Shelli's Pet (749), in four-year-old class; 4,277 lbs. milk, 421.63 lbs. fat. Average per cent of fat, 3.32. Number of days in milk, 308. Owned by Tig Wood, Mitchell, Ont.

Beulah DeKok of Niagara (9354), in two-year-old class; 11,439.18 lbs. milk, 462.86 lbs. fat. Average per cent of fat, 3.44. Number of days in milk, 365. Owned by John C. Owen, Stanlow, Ont.

Nagara Maid (9353), in three-year-old class; 15,546 lbs. milk, 511 lbs. fat. Average per cent of fat, 3.74. Number of days in milk, 365. Owned by John C. Brown, Stanlow, Ont.

Day Echo (3372), in mature class; 25,707 lbs. milk, 831.64 lbs. fat. Average per cent of fat, 3.18. Number of days in milk, 365. Owned by F. E. Mallory, Frankford, Ont.

Myanna Mercedes of Riverside (10856), in four-year-old class; 11,537.7 lbs. milk, 377.56 lbs. fat. Average per cent of fat, 3.23. Number of days in milk, 356. Owned by Duff Nelles, Boston, Ont.

Shoshie (12117), in two-year-old class; 9,365.75 lbs. milk, 295.74 lbs. fat. Average per cent of fat, 3.19. Number of days in milk, 365. Owned by J. W. McCormick, Morewood, Ont.

Angie DeKok (7923), in four-year-old class; 13,137.37 lbs. milk, 514.54 lbs. fat. Average per cent of fat, 3.91. Number of days in milk, 338. Owned by J. W. McCormick, Morewood, Ont.

Kandyke Pauline DeKok (3320), in three-year-old class; 8,627.47 lbs. milk, 374 lbs. fat. Average per cent of fat, 3.7. Number of days in milk, 347. Owned by J. W. McCormick, Morewood, Ont.

Pauline Aggie DeKok 2nd (5,889), in mature class; 11,447.43 lbs. milk, 436.90 lbs. fat. Average per cent of fat, 3.7. Number of days in milk, 357. Owned by J. W. McCormick, Morewood, Ont.

Clus Teale DeKok (9069), in two-year-old class; 10,440.5 lbs. milk, 367.7 lbs. fat. Average per cent of fat, 3.48. Number of days in milk, 365. Owned by A. J. Temblor, Ont.

Princess Concordia (11,445), in two-year-old class; 11,401 lbs. milk, 376.95 lbs. fat. Average per cent of fat, 3.29. Number of days in milk, 365. Owned by A. J. Temblor, Oroon, Ont.

Alice Neilson (4222), in mature class; 10,718 lbs. milk, 341.17 lbs. fat. Average per cent of fat, 3.17. Number of days in milk, 360. Owned by B. Lemon, Lynden, Ont.

Bonnie Poehel De Boer (9834), in two-year-old class; 12,003.9 lbs. milk, 391.31 lbs. fat. Average per cent of fat, 3.6. Number of days in milk, 349. Owned by B. Lemon, Lynden, Ont.

Agnes Evrogen (10339), in two-year-old class; 8,413.6 lbs. milk, 334.67 lbs. fat. Average per cent of fat, 3.4. Number of days in milk, 344. Owned by B. Lemon, Lynden, Ont.

Thilie Aema (6775), in four-year-old class; 12,656.6 lbs. milk, 429.93 lbs. fat. Average per cent of fat, 3.33. Number of days in milk, 365. Owned by H. H. Allison, Belleville, Ont.

Quora 4th (6072), in four-year-old class; 10,810 lbs. milk, 447.87 lbs. fat. Average per cent of fat, 4.1. Number of days in milk, 323. Owned by H. J. Allison, Chesville, Ont.

Kandyke Pauline DeKok 2nd (11533), in two-year-old class; 8,973 lbs. milk; 341.29 lbs. fat. Average per cent of fat, 4.52. Number of days in milk, 333. Owned by B. Lemon, Lynden, Ont.

Kandyke DeKok Queen (14134), in two-year-old class; 7,548.75 lbs. milk, 300.35 lbs. fat. Average per cent of fat, 3.97. Number of days in milk, 307. Owned by J. W. McCormick, Morewood, Ont.

G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.

**HOLSTEINS OF F. LEESON & SON**

Among the several fine herds of Holstein cattle in the vicinity of Ayrmer, Ont., that of Mr. F. Leeson and his son Arthur, who, through the assistance of an editor of Farm and Dairy, included in the breeding of Holsteins only seven men ago, they have already built up a fine herd, which, on the various records of this office of Farm and Dairy, included several of these females, as well as several of the males. Including males, the herd numbered 12 pure bred animals. Mr. Leeson's first start in pure bred work was made when he traded a grade animal for a bull of the pure breed. This animal was then secured. Ruba A, turned out

well and is still in the herd. During 1909-10, when 13 years of age, she produced 15,633 lbs. of milk in the Record of Performance in 203 days and 412.32 fat. Two of her daughters are still in the herd and two were sold to go out to Winnipeg.

One of the first pure breeds secured was Etna Wallace. This animal was purchased at a sale. She is mostly white, has a straight, strong top-line, large middle and carries a fine udder. She has a six-year-old record of 16,367 lbs. of milk and 645.64 lbs. of butter fat in a year in the Record of Performance. Grand Cow

The outstanding cow of this herd is Evaline DeKok. She is one of the largest cows we have ever seen, weighing upwards of 1,600 lbs., and is nicely marked. This cow made the remarkable record during 1910, as a five-year-old, of 22,110 lbs. of milk in a private test of two milkings a day. Local breeders, who know the cow and Mr. Leeson, do not doubt the record.

As a two-year-old, she produced 13,146 lbs. of milk and 419.169 lbs. of butter fat in the Record of Performance, with an average test of 3.18. In 1909, as a four-year-old, she gave 11,618 lbs. of milk, and in splendid flesh at the time of our visit, and promised to do great things at the fall this year. She is an outstanding cow, but her great depth and fineness behind the shoulders and large paunch do not make her look in the least leggy. She is broad across the loins, has prominent milk veins, an open rib and excellent udder development. It is hard to say what cow may yet do. The Record of Merit she has produced 638.9 lbs. milk and 37.4 lbs. butter in seven days.

Vera H is a fine large seven-year-old cow, well proportioned, and the possessor of a record as a four-year-old in the Record of Performance of 14,107 lbs. of milk, and 464 lbs. of butter fat, average fat, 3.29. In a seven-day Record of Merit test she has given 623.9 lbs. milk and 20.71 lbs. butter two months after freshening.

Another mature cow, Tomensa Queen DeKok, purchased from J. W. Richardson, produced 17,000 lbs. of milk in the Record of Performance, but she is not quite so well carried as she has seldom been heard of, carried her calf for 17 months. When this calf was dropped it was as large as a six-month yearling. The cow has recovered nicely. She is a splendid type, being low down, and possesses an unusual well sprung, open rib, large broad basket and prominent milk veins. She gave 63 lbs. of milk a day last year in three milkings.

Princess Ella, another nice type of a cow, was in the Record of Performance test at the time of our visit. In 10 months she produced over 14,000 lbs. milk.

The aged bull of the herd was a two-year-old, May Prince Wallace Poehel, his dam being Edna Wallace. He is a big fellow for his age, a little high up, but this may disappear with age. He has a fine mellow hide, shows masculinity and vigor. With the start already procured, more is likely to be heard from him here in the future.

Evaline Pieterus Poehel, as a two-year-old, seven months after calving made the following record of 20.3 lbs. milk and 11.14 lbs. butter.

**A LEADING HOLSTEIN HERD**

One of the largest and best herds of pure bred Holstein cattle in Canada is that owned by J. M. Van Patter and sons, of Ayrmer West, Ont. This herd, which comprises some 57 head of pure-bred animals, in addition to which some 17 grades are kept, got its first start in pure-breds some 10 years ago, when Mr. Van Patter's boys, who had saved up a little money, used it to purchase a pure-bred Holstein heifer. Mr. Van Patter put a little money into it, and purchased at a pure-bred yearling bull. At first Mr. Van Patter, who had short-horns, used his Holstein bull to grade up his herd, but he soon found that pure-bred animals were so much more profitable than grades, he decided to go in for pure-breds exclusively and rapidly as he could make the change.

At one time he kept steers, but not seeing any money in them, he finally decided to go in for dairying, and has found the change profitable.

The first purchase, as made by the boys, was a heifer, Netherland Aggie, which soon after reaching her new home, dropped a fine heifer calf, which later developed into the Canadian champion cow, Netherland Aggie DeKok, which in her 7th year established her, at the time

(1909), Canadian record of 21,000 lbs. of milk and 704 lbs. of butter fat in the Record of Performance test. Netherland Aggie, purchased originally from the famous herd of J. W. Richardson, of Caledonia, is still in the herd. She has proved a most valuable animal, producing five heifers and four bull calves. Four of her heifers have established records in the Record of Performance and two of them have records in the Record of Merit. Three of these heifers are still in the herd. For her age, 12 years, she is still a fine old matron, and as heavily as can be made. While not a show cow, as is the case with so many record animals, she possesses excellent type, having the true wedge shape, pronounced, tortoise milk-veins and well-sprung ribs. She has never been put through the Record of Merit test, her ability as a producer having been demonstrated entirely in the Record of Performance test.

**Another Daughter of Quality**

Netherland Aggie's second daughter, Angie DeKok Witsyde, is a fine large cow, being even larger than her dam. She is a superb specimen of the breed, splendidly ribbed and possesses prominent tortoise milk-veins and a large, well-shaped udder. At eight years of age, last spring, in Record of Merit test, she produced 641 lbs. of milk and 20.34 lbs. of butter in seven days. Her daily production of milk being 83½ lbs. at the same time she made a 25.47 record of 3.22 lbs. of milk and 1.37 lbs. of butter.

(Continued next week)



**"Why Don't You Mix Your Own Fertilizers?"**

Buy "Vanco" straight Fertilizing Chemicals—mix them at home—and thus save duty on "imported mixtures" and get genuine fertilizers of guaranteed analysis.

**Vanco**  
 MURIATE OF POTASH  
 Equalizes actual Potash  
 SULPHATE OF POTASH  
 Contains 45% actual Potash  
 NITRATE OF SODA  
 Guaranteed 15% Nitrogen  
 ACID PHOSPHATE  
 Guaranteed 15 to 16% 51  
 The "Vanco" Book will tell you how to mix your own soil fertilizers. Write for a free copy.  
 CHEMICAL LABORATORIES LIMITED,  
 146-156 Van Horne Street, Toronto.



**An IHC Manure Spreader Saves Valuable Fertilizer**

THE farms of Europe have been worked for centuries, yet the average production of wheat from those farms is nearly 30 bushels per acre; more than double the average yield of American farms. What is the reason for this tremendous difference?

The reason is that European farmers know the value of stable manure as a fertilizer. The average European soil is not as fertile as the average American land, but the European grows heavier crops because the fertility of the soil is kept up constantly by the liberal use of stable manure.

While there is not so much stable manure in this country, what there is can be used to far greater advantage when an IHC manure spreader is used to distribute it.

**IHC Manure Spreaders Corn King, Cloverleaf**

make one ton of manure go as far as two tons spread by hand. By pulverizing the manure and spreading it in an even coat, light or heavy as may be needed, all over the land, they insure a perfect combination of the plant food elements with the soil. There is no over fertilizing in spots, to produce an uneven stand of grain. Each square foot of ground gets the same treatment.

The superior mechanical construction of IHC spreaders is the reason for their effectiveness. They solve every problem of correct spreading. Light draft is secured by the proper construction of wheels and correct principles of gearing. When IHC spreaders are thrown in and out of gear the beater drive chain is not shifted.

The advantages of this construction are: Positive traction—the chain engages nearly half the teeth on large sprockets instead of only a few; chain worn on one side only instead of on both sides as in other constructions; a simple, effective chain tightener instead of a complicated, troublesome one. These all add to the durability of the spreader.

IHC spreaders have no reach. They do not need one. Because of this feature an IHC spreader can be used at any angle, at its own length, a great convenience at any time. IHC spreaders have many other advantages which the IHC local dealer will explain to you. See him and get catalogue and full information, or if you prefer, write

**CANADIAN BRANCH OFFICES:**  
**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA**  
 (Incorporated)  
 At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. B. Halifax, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

**IHC Service Bureau**  
 The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish free of charge to all the best information on better methods of farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, etc., etc., your inquiries specific and send them to IHC Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago U.S.A.

## The Right Price To Pay for a Cream Separator

**WHAT** is the right price to pay for a cream separator? The price of the best, of course. The first cost of the best separator is so small, compared to the profits it makes, that you ought not to hesitate about paying for it. And the difference between an I. H. C. and the next best is so marked, that you ought not to hesitate in deciding.

## I. H. C. Cream Separators Dairymaid and Bluebell

have made records on thousands of farms. They are famous everywhere for durability, close skimming, light running and easy-to-clean advantages. They are built for hard, twice-a-day service and many years of it. They have milk and dust-proof gears which are easily accessible; a patented dirt-arrester which removes the finest particles of dirt before the milk is separated; frame and moving parts protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings; large shafts, bushings and bearings; also many other features which you will be interested to know about.

### Call on the I. H. C. Dealer

I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid, chain drive, and Bluebell, gear drive—each in four sizes. The I. H. C. local agent will give you catalogue and tell you all the facts, or write the nearest branch house for catalogues and any special information you desire.

### International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated)

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish free of charge to all the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., or any other matter specific and send them to I. H. C. Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U. S. A.

### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH- WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age who has been a quarter of a century available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency, or Sub-Agency, for the District Entry by proxy may be made at any other place, under certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Distric—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within five miles of his homestead, or on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader's good standing may be presumed a certificate of title in certain districts. Price \$10.00 per acre. Duties—Six months' residence upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house.

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



## OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

### QUEBEC.

#### COMPTON CO. QUE.

COMPTON, March 22.—An agricultural meeting was held on March 20th, which was very helpful. The attendance was small, owing to bad roads, and many were busy at work. The speakers were Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Hamer and Mr. Brown. The subjects spoken of were dairying, horse raising, and poultry raising.—H. G. O.

### ONTARIO.

#### OXFORD CO. ONT.

AYR, April 1st.—Spring seeds loath to come. The snow is gradually getting away and I don't look for a big flood. There is considerable ice on the wheat, and some are a little nervous. Feed is high, especially mill feed. The bush is high, especially around 75c a bush. Potatoes bring 11.75 a bag. Turnips sold for over 30c for the last year or so. Hogs are 30c a bush, but I think farmers are lower in stock than last fall. Cattle are high, but are being cut out on account of short feed.—C. C. S.

WOODSTOCK, April 2.—There are a great many sales. Cows are lower in price. Horses are very high, from \$200 to \$300. Hogs are on the rise, selling at 37.50. Feed of all kinds is very dear. Butter is 30c per egg. Potatoes, 10.75 to \$12 a bag. Very little crop made yet. The bush is pretty well gone, excepting in the bush, but it is quite deep there.—A. M. Mel.

### SIMCOE CO. ONT.

EAST ORO.—The food supply is less than the average year. I and many of my neighbors will not have enough to carry us through the winter as ready, which, by present indications, is a long way off. Stock is less than a year ago, and not in the best condition. There will be no great difference in number of milking cows; if any change, probably a slight decrease. I think the price of dairy produce this winter has had a tendency toward an increase of number of milk cows for the future.—H. J. E.

### ESSEX CO. ONT.

ARNER, March 11.—The long, cold winter is about at an end, and every person is welcoming the warm rays of Old Sol once more. The snow is disappearing steadily, and bare ground is seen over a small area. Farmers are getting up wood, stripping and delivering tobacco, and those who have many groves are getting in readiness for the flow of sap, which is soon expected. Stock has wintered very well, though on most farms there are thinner than usual. Feed is very scarce and high in price.—A. L. A.

HARROW, March 29.—There is a lot of land changing hands, and a large number of new-comers. Prices for average farm land is \$100 an acre, and lots of small farms have sold above that. Hogs are advancing in price, \$23 the milk, and advancing, being 80c per bush. Of 70 lbs. The snow is gone, but the roads are quite muddy.—W. A. B.

### HOLSTEINS IN OFFICIAL TEST

Perfection's Ganary (18975), at 1/2, 10m. 284 lbs. fat; 2.04 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.05 lbs. butter; 232 lbs. milk. Owned by A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.  
May Echo Silya (11385), at 1/2, 11m. 104 lbs. fat; 1.98 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.05 lbs. butter; 288 lbs. milk. Owned by A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.

Queen's Inka DeKoi (9897), at 4/2, 6m. 154 lbs. fat; 1.78 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.72 lbs. butter; 284.7 lbs. milk. Owned by Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Cherryvale Poach (8461), at 2/2, 11m. 214 lbs. fat; 1.75 lbs. fat, equivalent to 9.51 lbs. butter; 224.8 lbs. milk. Owned by Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Special records made after eight months after calving:

Morona Henderson Meria (1520), at 1/2, 11m. 04 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.03 lbs. butter; 245 lbs. milk. Owned by Geo. W. Anderson, Rosemont, Ont.

Evergreen Molly (13601), at 1/2, 11m. 124 lbs. fat; 1.27 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.3 lbs. butter; 284 lbs. milk. Owned by Geo. W. Anderson, Rosemont, Ont.

Evergreen Anderson (15496), at 3/2, 6m. 254 lbs. fat; 2.13 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.17 lbs. butter; 274.7 lbs. milk. Owned by Geo. W. Anderson, Rosemont, Ont.

Mutual Friend Frontier Nicole (1332), at 2/2, 6m. 104 lbs. fat; 1.09 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.11 lbs. butter; 279 lbs. milk. Owned by Benj. H. Thomson, Boham, Sask.

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**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS**

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of The Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

**MACLELLAN'S SALE**

The following prices were secured at the very successful sale of the Holsteins of a Macklin, Weston, Ont.:

Bull, Crown Brightest Canary, \$300. P. J. Macklin, Moore Jaw, cow, Betta Hoenger Poach, \$250. Beauty DeKok Clothilde, \$50. Cora Pietertje Poach, \$420. Julia Ahnkris Poach 6th, \$232. T. McVittie, Walmer Road; Mol DeKok, \$100. John McLaughlin, Maple P.O.; Guillemette DeKok, \$225. E. Day, Goldstone; Betta Albino Wood, \$230. Lillian Poach DeKok, \$300. Marie Poach DeKok, \$300. Van Friesland Lady Inka, \$155. Bell Poach, \$407.50. Madame DeKok, \$300. T. McVittie; Aggie Grace Laikie, \$50. J. K. McEwen, Weston; Grace Anke DeKok, \$227.50. T. H. Binnie, Duran; Nieren Netherland Bess, \$165. E. Day; Bonnie Hiemba, \$180. J. Ueber, Wick; Wm. Macneil; Pauline Pietertje Poach \$58. S. Logan, New Westminster; Fanny Gesondia DeKok 4th, \$70. T. Clarkon, Summerville; Delia Gem, \$227.50. T. McVittie; Manor Grace Canary, \$160. W. Casselman, Wyebridge.

Heifers, One Year and Under  
Bess Canary (twin), \$160. Jessie Canary (twin), \$160. H. S. Logan; Millie Canary, \$85. W. Mathers, Weston; Grace Canary, \$85. T. McVittie; Della Queen, \$125. Lydia Canary DeKok, \$130. Lulu Canary, \$120.50. H. S. Logan; Grace Anneke Canary, \$125.50. J. A. Crowell, Bond Head; Priscus Canary DeKok, \$127.50. M. Grayce, Weston; Pauline Canary, \$100. H. S. Logan; Lillian Canary DeKok, \$95. W. Mather, Weston.  
The bull calf, Sir Fafrotz Johanna, went for \$55 to W. A. Parr, Woodburn; consigned by W. E. Watson, Pine Grove. Prince Poach Schilling, \$155. T. McVittie; consigned by A. E. Griffith, Weston. Mr. McVittie, the largest purchaser, represent of Sir Henry Pellett.

**QUEBEC HOLSTEIN MEN MEET**

On Thursday, March 29th, was held the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, Quebec Branch, at the Queen's Hotel, Montreal-Dr. L. de Harwood, the president, in the chair. F. Cume was secretary. The president's speech, in both French and English, was full of the successes of the past year, which has been one of the greatest increase in Holstein business to date. The success of the province are becoming Holstein enthusiasts, and this means a great deal, as they are not only in close touch with the French farmers, but owing to their education, intelligence and time and facilities for study, the French farmers

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have great confidence in their advice and example.

At present owing to the extensive demand, there is quite a scarcity of Holsteins in the province.

Last fall one of the Quebec members captured most of the prizes at Toronto and Ottawa, and at the Quebec Test winter at Ottawa beat every body, making a world's record at a public test. The president alluded to the fact that the General Society has \$15,000 assets, being the most of any breed society in Canada, the membership numbering 1,500.

The Hope of Quebec  
The Holsteins are not only the cows that have made Holland famous, but rich Ontario is repeating the experience, and Quebec is just starting; until the Holstein comes in here more largely, we cannot hope to very much increase the yearly average of milk production in the province; it is now lower than mostly any country, largely due to the prominence of the grades called French Canadian.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. presidents: Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture; J. E. K. Horrick, Abbotford, Que.; Dr. L. de Harwood, Vaudreuil; pres. Dr. H. Brown, Beith; 1st vice-pres. McEwen, N. Sutton; 2nd vice-pres. Neil Sangster, Ormstown; 3rd vice-pres. Jos. Francis, Sorel; 4th vice-pres. E. A. Gillespie, Abbotford; directors Felix Ashby, Mariville; P. G. Sully, LaSalle; Lachine Rapids; Jas. H. Pettus, W. Browns; Andrew Bos, Genoa; Dr. E. P. Ball, Rose Island; Adolard Forget, Sebastian; Antoine Ashby, Rougemont; E. P. Harbut, E. Hatley; sec-treas. F. M. Cams, Canaan Farm; Lambert, Quebec.

**Educational Work.**  
It was voted to publish 10,000 copies, in French, of the article, "What Cows for Dairymen?" It was further voted that Dr. Harwood, Ashby, and Hurlbut, as the Secretary, be a committee to interview and arrange with the French Journal of Agriculture or the Minister so that the Journal will encourage the advertising of breeders of the province and generally improve the Journal, especially the French edition. This paper should be a great factor in improving the agriculture of the province, but it was felt that it was not doing as much as it should.

Knowing the difficulty which the different agricultural societies have in finding proper judges for the fairs, a list was prepared giving names to select from; the secretary is to send such list to each agricultural society secretary.

**The Banquet**  
After the business meeting the banquet which was prepared by the Queen's Hotel in their best style, was attended by about 50 of the breeders. Prof. Barton, of Macdonald College, gave a short speech, in which he stated that in his position as head of the animal husbandry department of the College, he could have no favorites, but simply test and study the different breeds. The College now has a good herd of Holsteins, besides Ayrshires, shorthorns, Jerseys and French Canadian. The Holsteins are producing milk and butter cheaper than any other breed. The day before the banquet two Holsteins had given 72 lbs. and 77 lbs. of milk respectively. While the records of the College were not phenomenal, yet last year one cow had given 14,000 lbs. of milk.

He called the attention of the meeting to the advantages in raising and feeding roots, mentioning as well the advantages and results of testing cows, both in seven-day tests and yearly, commending especially the Record of Performance work performed by the Canadian Government. The larger cows give the cheaper milk.

Dr. Schell, of Macdonald College, who followed, gave some remarks about advertising and selling stock. The Doctor is an assistant editor of the Journal of Agriculture, English Edition. Messrs Ogden Sweet, Jas. Pettus and Andrew Bos followed with remarks on the breed.

After a vote of thanks and appreciation to the Queen's Hotel management, the meeting came to an end. It was one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held by the society. It was proposed to hold the next one at Macdonald College, and to hold it in January, as the society's representative to the Toronto annual meeting could be instructed what measures to advance.

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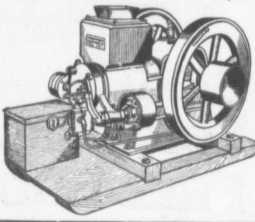
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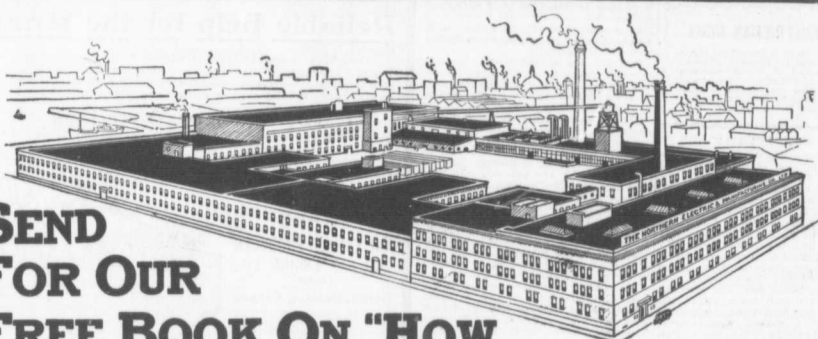
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