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VOL. XXXII.

NUMBER 22

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

MAY 29

1913



BRITISH COLUMBIA WILL NOT BE SATISFIED WITH ANYTHING BUT THE VERY BEST

Here is just about as nice a study as one could wish for in a dairy cow. The illustration shows Wadmantje Canary, 17,736, a 4-year-old Holstein, owned by the Colony Farm, at Coquitlam, B.C., that made 11,643 lbs. milk from Feb. 5th to Dec. 31st, 1912, her milk for that period averaging 4.27 per cent, butter fat; she did this while just running on grass from May 2nd, and milked from that time on only twice daily. She was only six weeks dry; then made 31.35 lbs. butter in 7 days, 123.95 lbs. in 30 days. Note the wonderful quality and the superior type all through in this cow. She gives promise of being a coming 40 pounder

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

Dominion Cleanser FOR DAIRY USE



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

Sanitary Utensils

Keep all your dairy utensils sanitary by using Dominion Cleanser, and increase the value of your Dairy products.

Try Dominion Cleanser for your milk cans, for the cream separator, and also for use in the household. We can supply you with Dominion Cleanser; also everything in Dairy Supplies.

Just at This Busy Season

with competent help so scarce, think how nice it would be to be able to separate your milk in half the time you now do it with an ordinary separator! Send for booklet describing "Simplex" Large Capacity, low down, easy turning separators. One of these "Simplex" large-capacity cream separators will cut your work of separating absolutely in two! It'll pay you to have a large capacity Simplex!

It will also pay you to send us a rough sketch of your stables, tell us how many cows you want to milk, say whether or not you have power available, or will require power, and WE'LL FURNISH YOU WITH AN ESTIMATE of just what it will cost you to put in your stable a B-L-K Mechanical Milker. There will be no obligation on your part to buy. It will interest you to have these facts. It will pay you, as it pays others, to have a B-L-K Milker.

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ARE THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IMPRACTICABLE AND UNDESIRABLE?

H. Botby, Missisquoi Co., Que.

IN Farm and Dairy, May 8th, the article, "Legislative reforms that would give farmers more power," attracted my attention. I have always admired the manner in which Farm and Dairy has tried to elevate the farming industry. This system of Referendum and Initiative, however, would not, I believe, benefit the farmer, and would seriously handicap the progress of other industries that must be considered as well as the farming industry in any proposed legislation. Being a subscriber to your paper, I am taking the liberty to present the following arguments against the Referendum and Initiative.

The Referendum, as you defined it, is merely the power to create an election by a minority on issues already passed by law-making bodies. The first and greatest objection to this system is the wiping out altogether of the distinction between the fundamental laws and current laws passed in accordance with the constitution of our country with as little formality and with as little deliberation as the repeal of some unimportant current legislation. We are not, or never will be, in a mass, well enough informed to pronounce upon questions of detail. There are very few farmers who are in a position to vote intelligently on legislation affecting the iron industry, while men interested in the iron industry would not be expected to vote intelligently on legislation affecting the farming industry.

VOTERS VERSUS STOCKHOLDERS

We are not in a position to manage the business affairs of a government. Do stockholders in a large company bother themselves with the management and detail of that company? They hire capable men to do it for them. In the same way we appoint men, sometimes capable, to carry on the business of the government, trusting the details to them.

It may be argued that people make mistakes in forming their judgment of men. This is quite true; but I maintain that it would be more apt to err in dealing with complicated questions involved in practical legislation.

If the Referendum were in force, do you realize what a chaos in which the country would continually be? It would be the cause of unnecessary elections. If one government made a tariff favorable to the manufacture of cotton, and not so favorable to the manufacturing of iron implements, the result would be detrimental to both industries, as well as the country in which these manufacturing concerns were situated. These would be a constant and unavoidable internal strife.

IS INITIATIVE "CRANE" RULE?

The Initiative, as you correctly defined, is the power to propose laws by a minority. This obviously puts an instrument in the hands of a few cranks and enthusiasts to compel the people constantly to be voting on issues in which only the enthusiasts were interested.

Public sentiment is fickle in regard to men. Surely it would be more so in regard to issues. The great trouble with our present system is indifference of the voter. This would be doubly felt under the Initiative and Referendum.

This system would be particularly disastrous to enterprises using the same natural products. In the Columbia River there are two methods of pursuing the salmon fisheries. In the lower waters they fish by the net. In the upper waters they use the wheel. The

net fisherman wanted to put a stop to the wheel fisherman. The Referendum and Initiative was in force in that State. They obtained the required signatures. In the meantime the wheel fishermen did the same thing. At an election the electors generally supported both issues, consequently the salmon industry was killed as far as legislation was concerned.

A CAUSE OF INDUSTRIAL STRIFE

Surely it must be plain that the Referendum and Initiative would cause industrial strife, and that it would tie up our industries resulting from natural products. It would have a tendency to throw a country of any size into chaotic disorder. The moment that restraints are taken away from the free action of the people in the making and enforcement of laws, in administering justice and in regulating foreign affairs, they become the victims of the most odious tyranny which any people can be subjected.

You stated that the system has been in vogue in Switzerland for 30 years and it worked admirably, which is perfectly true. Switzerland is a small country. The population is thin and largely devoted to the work of caring for the large number of tourists who visit that country. Why does it work in Switzerland? Because the country is small and concentrated. The Initiative and Referendum can be of decided and positive value in districts small enough to enable the average voter to form conscious opinions which are well within his practical knowledge.

IMPRACTICABLE IN CANADA

In a country such as Canada, stretching as it does from sea to sea, containing a great variety of soils and natural products, such a system could not possibly be an improvement on our present system of government, which we must admit is far from perfect. I can do no better than to quote from Woodrow Wilson, who is undoubtedly one of the greatest authorities on governments in America. He says:

"A government cannot make laws through its voters any more than it can make laws through its newspapers. A government cannot act organically by masses. It must have a law-making body."

For these reasons, sir, I feel that the Referendum and Initiative would not be for the best interests of Canada, and I feel that it would not be advantageous to the farmers who are fortunate to have Canadian soil to till.

Coming Events

Dominion Forestry Convention
Winnipeg, July 7-9, 1913.
Canadian Industrial Exhibition
Winnipeg, Man., July 8-16, 1913.
Dominion Exhibition, Brandon,
Man., July 15 to 25, 1913.
Regina Exhibition, Regina, Sask.
July 26 to August 2, 1913.
Saskatoon Exhibition, Saskatoon,
Sask., August 5-8, 1913.
Edmonton Exhibition, Edmonton,
Alta., August 11-16, 1913.
Cobourg Horse Show, August 12-13,
1913.
Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto,
August 23 to Sept. 8, 1913.
Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke,
Que., Aug. 30 to Sept. 6, 1913.
Canada Central Exhibition, Ottawa,
Sept. 5-13, 1913.
Western Fair, London, Ont.
Sept. 5-13, 1913.
Vancouver Exhibition, Vancouver,
B.C., August 30 to Sept. 6, 1913.

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& RURAL HOME

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a Year

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FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 29, 1913

No. 22

METHODS OF MANAGEMENT ON A FINE FARM IN QUEBEC

The Farm of J. W. Logan, Howick, Que., one of the Finest in his Province, Described by an Editor of Farm and Dairy. The Factors that Account for Mr. Logan's Success

There is something inspiring in a story of success, particularly success in farming. Those of us who are content to follow in our fathers' footsteps, who cling to old methods and deride all things new and "scientific," may find in the record of J. W. Logan, Howick, Que., something to shake our faith in methods whose chief recommendation is that they are old. Mr. Logan has ever striven to keep in touch with things that are up-to-date, wherever possible new methods have been given a place in his farm management.

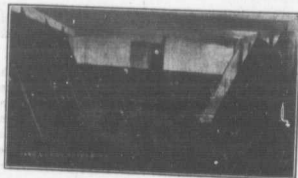
As a result "Sunnyside Farm," as Mr. Logan's place is known, is one of the model farms of Quebec province. With its tree embowered home, its substantial farm buildings and its well cultivated fields, Sunnyside is a farm of which any man might well be proud. Sunnyside Ayrshires are numbered among the best in Canada. Financially, Mr. Logan is making more money, and making it easier, than those of us who are satisfied with older methods and poorer stock. Two years ago he entered his farm in the Inter-provincial Prize Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy, and came third among the dozen or more entries in his province.

AN ATTRACTIVE SITUATION

Mr. Logan's farm is situated in the rich valley of the Chateauguay River. In fact the river flows right behind his house. His farm consists of 115 acres of rather heavy soil. The fields, as is characteristic of Chateauguay county, are level and easily worked, but difficult to drain properly. He depends almost altogether on open drains. His farm is only four acres wide and the most of it located on the opposite side of the road from his buildings. Mr. Logan, however, has made the best of this somewhat inconvenient shape by running a lane through the length of his farm and having all fields opening on this lane.

Mr. Logan, like all the other successful com-

petitors in the Good Farms Competition, follows a regular rotation of crops. His arrangement that followed is almost identical with that followed by his neighbor, Mr. Ness, whose farm was described in Farm and Dairy last September. It is also the rotation advocated by Mr. Gridale, Supt. of Dominion Experimental Farms, and Mr. Logan finds that it works splen-



Paint inside as well as out

The exterior of the farm buildings of J. W. Logan, Chateauguay Co., Que., as seen in the illustration below, are well painted. The interiors, as seen in the illustration above, have also gotten their share of paint. Read Mr. Logan's ideas on this and other subjects in the article adjoining.
—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

didly on his farm, enabling him to maintain and increase the fertility of his soil, to grow the right crops for his cattle, and to keep down the weeds. It covers four years. Corn is one of Mr. Logan's staple crops and fills in one-fourth of the rotation. Following corn is a mixture of oats and barley seeded down. The third year the field is in hay, a mixture of clover and timothy; the fourth year is pasture, and so on year after year.

Mr. Logan considers this rotation an ideal one for a man who specializes in dairying. As all of the fields are well fenced and a lane opens up all of them, Mr. Logan does not experience the difficulty in rotating the pasture that many

a farmer with poor fences would be up against.

ATTRIBUTES HIS PRIDE

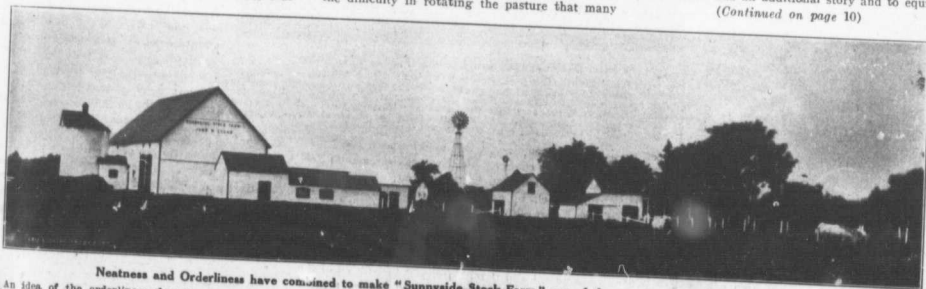
Mr. Logan's chief pride and his chief source of revenue are his Ayrshires, of which he had fifty when visited by an editor of Farm and Dairy last July. Of these 28 were milch cows and 15 milking. The milk is shipped to retail dealers in Montreal and the cows freshen to give an even supply the year round. Mr. Logan, it will be noted, is not afraid of winter dairying with lots of corn ensilage and clover hay to feed. He believes that milk can be produced almost as cheaply in winter as in summer, and the price then is considerably higher.

Mr. Logan is beginning to reap the reward that surely comes to the man who has the courage to invest his money in pure bred cattle and then devotes his energies to their improvement. Sales of surplus stock are every year becoming a more and more important source of revenue, and the time is near when Mr. Logan will derive a greater income from surplus stock than he does from the sale of milk or cream; a source of revenue practically debarred from the farmer with ordinary stock.

FIRST INVESTMENTS WISE

Mr. Logan was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth. His father before him was a good farmer, and Sunnyside Farm vastly improved under the old man's management. When Mr. Logan assumed control, however, there were many improvements to be made that demanded all of the capital that he had, and more too. Mr. Logan's success is due in a large measure to the wisdom that he showed in investing in improvements. He realized that he should put the first money where it would bring him back more money. Consequently pure bred cattle came in for a large share. The farm buildings, too, were improved. And now these improvements have rendered such good returns that Mr. Logan is contemplating a complete re-arrangement of his farm home, a comfortable brick house one and a half stories high. Mr. Logan proposes to add an additional story and to equip

(Continued on page 10)



Neatness and Orderliness have continued to make "Sunnyside Stock Farm" one of the premium Dairy Farms of Canada.

An idea of the orderliness that is everywhere characteristic of the farm of J. W. Logan, Howick, Que., may be gained from the illustration of the buildings given herewith. In addition to his desire for neatness Mr. Logan has an almost inordinate desire for good stock. His Ayrshire cattle are well-known throughout Canada. His horses are pure-bred Clydesdales. Even his chickens are pedigreed. Mr. Logan's farm and farming methods are described in an adjoining article, by an editor of Farm and Dairy, who visited "Sunnyside Farm" in connection with the Inter-provincial Prize Farms Competition in which Mr. Logan was a successful competitor.

Methods of Purchasing Seeds

T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa.

It is surprising how many men in the world let others think and plan for them. This is as true in the seed trade as anywhere else. There are many farmers who ask a dealer for seed and leave the matter wholly to his judgment as to the quality of seed and in many cases the varieties they will sow.

It is fortunate that some dealers have made a sufficient study of seeds to be able to advise properly. Too frequently there are those handling seeds who know nothing about them comparatively speaking but are handling them for what they can get out of them. Very often the purchaser doesn't discriminate between these two kinds of dealers; consequently there is an opportunity for serious mistakes being made and perhaps not infrequently purposely. Crops from these seeds are seen in fields along the sidelines and concession roads.

In collecting some samples of seed oats, wheat, and barley, for investigation purposes, that farmers are sowing here and there in the Province of Ontario, it is surprising what some farmers are content to sow. No wonder that weeds are on the increase from year to year, and no wonder the stand is often poor. Poorly graded, poorly cleaned and weed infested seed is being sown too frequently for anything else but disastrous results. When will our farmers learn that good seed like good land is cheap at any price, while poor seed like poor land is dear at any price.

Not infrequently a man is met who has been the victim of some agent acting for some seed house, usually an American concern. He pays two or three prices for seed, as from \$2 to \$3 a bushel for seed oats when by fanning his own seed he could make as good having the added advantage that his own seed would be acclimated.

The oats he buys are sold as a certain variety (usually a variety that is little known), as being a great yielder and having the best quality. Experience shows that the new oats may only be a moderate yielder and probably very thick in the hull. It does well, probably, not so much because of the variety, but because it has been well fanned and graded and given the richest and best tilled piece of ground on the farm to grow in.

Many farmers in every locality pin their faith on a change of seed every three or four years as being absolutely necessary to maintain good yields. They believe that seed from heavy soils should be used on light soils and vice versa. Frequently this seed is bought of a neighbor whose farm is some miles distant and who enjoys the reputation of having a clean farm, which very frequently means that it is free of wild mustard.

Seed that has been grown under the direction of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association should be more commonly used but, like stock, the seed must carry its pedigree on its back. Try some.

The farmer is the back bone of Canada but he has not had a chance as he should have had. In the first place he has not been educated to it as he should be. Why? Because it has been said, "Anyone can farm." I want to tell you that anyone cannot farm and make a success of it.

If farming had been made a business of and taught along that line, there would not have been so many young men leaving the farm, and to-day we would have better kept farms.—R. P. Hill, Victoria Co., Ont.

What One Sire Will Do

"Ex-hired Man," Wentworth Co., Ont.
Students of Shorthorn lore tell me that practically every good Shorthorn to-day traces back to



The Home of a Habitant Farmer of Old Quebec.

one bull owned originally by a village blacksmith in an English village. There were numerous other cattle of the same breed in that same section at the same time. But we never hear of them now. To the Jersey man Floy Fox blood always looks good, the Ayrshire breeder has his favorite strains and practically all the great Holsteins are contained in three or four families. And all these families trace originally from just one sire. But I believe that the influence of one sire on one breed in one generation is as nothing to the influence that a good pure-bred sire will exercise in a grade herd in just one cross.



Farm Buildings that testify to the thrift of their owner

The two illustrations on this page, showing the buildings of Mr. Felix Dumont, St. Heneine, Que., are of the type that are found on the farms of the more prosperous of our French Canadian citizens. Notice the short post, low pitched roof, and the elevated driveway. Notice also that the barns are whitewashed; a cheap method of making buildings attractive. Mr. Dumont's farm has stood high in the Farms Competition conducted by the Quebec Government.

A few years ago I was working as a hired man in Oxford county. My boss was strong on Holsteins, and he had good ones too; not pure-breeds but first-class grades. And he had a Jersey grade. The first week or two I wondered why a man so enthusiastic for black and whites would tolerate a fawn colored animal around the place. I was in the dark for some time, but one night the boss was absent and it fell to my lot to milk all of the cows. The cattle were arranged in two rows, I milking one and my employer the other. Hence

(Continued on page 10)

Satisfied with Bacon Hog

Arthur Christie, Dundas Co., Ont.

Mr. Macdonald made a mistake. Instead of describing a bacon hog in his article in a certain issue of Farm and Dairy, he described a certain type of hog that the breeders of Western Ontario sold to the farmers of Eastern Ontario by public auctions some few years ago. A great number of farmers rushed to these sales and purchased a big piece while our own breeders sold far better stuff for pork; consequently the bacon hog received a blow from which it has not yet recovered.

At the time I had my pens full of pure bred Yorkshires and have been breeding them ever since; also bacon type Berkshires. I have kept account of all feed consumed and by feeding alfalfa and roots have been able to make on an average the half of the selling price for my alfalfa, whey, milk, and also my pork, not counting anything for manure.

ONE SOW INSTEAD OF TWO

A sow of an improved bacon breed will raise twice as many pigs as will one of the thick fat type. Hence two bacon sows are equal to four of the other kind, which means a saving of the feed of two sows, which is no small item. In the second place I do not try to make a bacon pig weigh 180 or 200 lbs. at four and a half months old by feeding expensive or concentrated feed. The bacon hog has a ravenous appetite and will consume more feed than he can assimilate which means indigestion and perhaps loss. I keep my hogs growing by feeding cheap feed such as alfalfa or roots, skim milk and a little middlings until they are about four or five months old when they should have developed a good frame, also a strong constitution, and be in excellent shape for the finishing period.

As to marketing: It has been the custom for most farmers to market their pigs in the fall or just before Christmas when every one is eating fowl and lamb. If you cannot get your pigs ready in time to get the top price better let them run on grass until fall and finish off after the usual holiday supply has been worked off and prices have regained their former level, which is usually about the first of March.

THE MAN TO PLEASE

If we as farmers wish to make a success of pig raising we will have to raise the kind of hog the people want; not what we ourselves want. In the days when our country was new and men lived principally on a meat diet, as do a number of Old Country farmers to-day, and when lumbering was the principal industry, large quantities of fat meat and grease were required.

To-day times have changed. The old men have gone, the old ways are gone, and the old method of living has gone with them. A new generation has sprung up with new ways. And with it has come new appetites favoring different kinds of food than that which our fathers liked. Consequently the old-fashioned fat hog has gone never to return. And why sigh for him? I think even Mr. Macdonald would rather have a nice lean feed of bacon or pork steak any time than a slice of white lard from a fat hog.

We seed with timothy rather as an insurance than as a necessity of good and profitable feed production.—J. H. Gridale.

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Graduate Farm Wages

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

As long as we farmers persist in doing the most of our work in the summer months and having little or nothing to keep the hired man busy at in the winter, it strikes me that we should have some better system of paying the man than on the flat rate basis of so much a month the year round. Under the flat rate system it is possible for the employer to use his man very meanly and vice versa. Here is a case of which I read just recently in the *Nor West Farmer*:

A man was engaged to work for the year at \$300, beginning his work in the spring. When fall came and work fell off, the farmer picked a quarrel with the man, discharged him and offered him \$25 a month for the work of the summer season. That is, by making a year's engagement at a flat rate in the first place, this farmer was able to get cheap help through the summer, at the hired man's expense. It would be quite possible, too, for a man to start work in the fall, getting his \$25 a month and when spring came pick a quarrel with his employer and leave. In this case the employer would suffer.

My plan is something like this: Graduate the wages according to the work done. For instance, if a man is only worth \$10 a month in the winter, pay him \$10, and if in the harvest season help runs at \$50 a month, pay the man \$50, but have the wages so arranged that the man will gain nothing by picking up and leaving in a busy season, and the farmer will gain nothing by firing his man in the slack season.

This, however, is not the true solution to the wage paying problem. It is only a makeshift to fit in with present conditions. A hired man who happens to be married has greater expenses during the winter than during the summer months, and it is in the winter that his income is least. The ideal system is where the farmer so arranges his work through winter dairying, etc., that there is profitable employment for the man on the farm the year round. If a man can profitably put in his time for 12 months in the year instead of six, as is now the case, summer wages might prevail the year round to the advantage of both employer and employed.

Supplementing Short Pastures

E. Ruby, Oxford Co., Ont.

I have just 75 acres of tillable land. My aim is to have the greatest possible amount of milk with the least possible number of cows. Hence, less work and just as much milk, less feed and more profit. In 1912 I milked six cows. I was lucky enough to have four feet of silage left in the bottom of a 38 by 12 feet silo that I divided in two parts, feeding half the silo first. This ensilage lasted from July 1st to September 1st. The ensilage came out in good shape, except on the one side of the last. It is this ensilage with a little alfalfa hay and some meal to heavy milkers. I followed with clover pasture till stabling time.

I am not depending on such a favorable season again. I will provide for feeding crops, so that I don't need to be sorry when the drouth is at hand; better safe than sorry. What is not needed as green feed can be made into hay. This

summer, however, I will have no silage. I have just the one silo as yet; intend putting another up in the near future. My plan is as follows:

I will have eight or nine cows for which I will sow one bushel of peas and one and a half bushels of oats on half an acre of land well manured, and sown as early as possible so as to give feed the first of July. Two weeks later I will sow another half acre, and at the same time sow some Hungarian grass or millet to use if necessary. When this is gone I expect to feed some early sown corn. It is the amount of feed available in July and August on which the production of the season depends. I figure that if I can keep the flow up during that period I will get an increase of 10 pounds a day per cow for the rest of the lactation period.

What is once lost can never be regained. We have to keep the cows going or we are sure to lose the game. A cow that freshens in April ought to milk about eight months after July first. An increase of 10 pounds a day for eight months

Comparisons are Odious—But?

"A General Agent," Toronto, Ont.

How sadly some of our best counties fall down in some particulars. Oxford county is said to be the banner dairy county of Ontario; of Canada in fact. Peel county people are sure that there is no richer land in the world than their heavy clays and I have again and again heard farmers in Halton and York counties say that they lived in the best county on earth. And I who travel over the who's of Eastern Canada in summer and in winter have come to the conclusion that these fine counties have the most atrociously bad roads that I find anywhere. The people of these counties are noted for their keenness as farmers; but the importance of good roads is just beginning to dawn on them.

All good farming districts are not so disinterested when it comes to the road problem as are the counties mentioned. All of these counties have made some effort to improve their roads and the mileage of good roads is increasing each year.

There are other countries, however, that are ahead of them. I know that comparisons are odious, but I will mention one district that in my opinion, natural conditions considered, has the best roads of any district in Eastern Canada. I refer to the Chateaugay district of Quebec. In Chateaugay county are some of the first macadam roads constructed in Canada. In some townships all of the main roads are of macadam. Even the ordinary earth roads are not too bad. Two years ago I drove over many miles of earth roads in the two counties of Chateaugay and Huntingdon and although there had been continuous rain for a week before, the roads were in good driving shape. This is a result of constant use of the split log drag.

The people of Chateaugay have just as unfavorable natural conditions to contend with as the people of any other district. Their land is low and hard to drain. Likewise, it is heavy and sticky. But they keep their roads well rounded and well dragged and the result is most satisfactory. When the farmers of the Ontario districts that I have mentioned get the split log drag fever they will forget about expensive macadam roads and start to make good roads out of the material they have on hand.

Points on Pear Culture

John Beemer, Brant Co., Ont.

In our 17 years of experience with pears we have had the best success with those of the Kieffer varieties, with Bartlett's a good second. The Dempsey promises well. They ripen along with the Kieffer, are fine for dessert and a fairly good canner. Extra care must be taken in spraying this variety for curculio and pear slug. The Dempsey does not blight as badly as the Bartlett.

Our Kieffers had a bad set back in February, 1904, when two-thirds of them were badly frozen, causing rot at the heart. As they were heavy bearers and the fruit was not then thinned very early I have now only 35 good bearing trees left out of the 125 set 17 years ago. I have derived a yearly income from my pears for the last 12 years of over \$200 a year, or \$2,500 altogether, and this from a little over one acre of land.



A Crop that is a Source of Untold Wealth to the Dair-Farmer

Scenes such as this one are now becoming almost as common in some sections of Canada as in Iowa, where the photo was taken. The seven and one-half acre field of alfalfa seen in the illustration was seeded in August of 1906, yielded 5½ tons an acre in 1909 and again in 1910. In 1911, in spite of a severe drought, three cuttings made 4½ tons an acre. Many Ontario farmers have succeeded equally well with their alfalfa. Are you now making preparations to grow this crop on your farm this year? Now is the time to get ready.

would mean 2,400 pounds of milk from one cow, or 21,000 pounds from nine cows. At \$1.00 a cwt. the value of the increase is \$216.

To prove the worth of my statement I will give the returns from my six cows for last year. There are only two mature cows in my herd. My cash returns for cheese and butter amounted to \$540, or \$90 a cow. In addition I had the skim milk, whey and milk and butter for family use.

Veterinary Notes

Bloody milk is due to tiny hemorrhages or leakage of blood from the smaller blood vessels in the udder.

Mange in horses is much more difficult to treat than scab in sheep or common mange in cattle. Prevention of infection with the disease is safer and more satisfactory. There is no best all around treatment, even for lice on stock. The class of stock, physical condition of the animals, and season of the year determine the kind of treatment most advisable.

Coughing does not necessarily mean tuberculosis in cattle. Cattle cough from many different causes, but a chronic cough in this class of stock always gives a reasonable suspicion of tuberculosis, where there is no other cause apparent.

Tuberculosis in cattle cannot always be detected by their physical condition. A diseased animal may be very fat or very thin. Tuberculin is the only reliable means we have for detecting tuberculosis, except in rare cases.



You've observed - that in front of the finest homes Ford cars are numerous. We are selling an ever increasingly greater part of our gigantic output to experienced automobile owners who have tired of the exorbitant expense of big car up-keep.

Our factories have produced more than a quarter of a million Model T's. Prices: Runabout, \$675, Touring Car, \$750, Town Car, \$1,000—f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont., with all equipment. For particulars get "Ford Times"—an interesting automobile magazine. It's free—from Walkerville factory. Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited.

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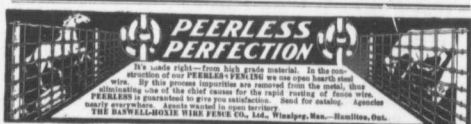
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THE BAWWELL-BOSCH WHEAT FLOUR CO. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.—Montreal, Ont.



The Feeders' Corner

The Feeder's Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Any interested are invited to ask questions, or send letters of interest. Our questions will receive prompt attention.

Ideas on Rations

What do you think of the following ration for grade Holstein and short-horn milch cows weighing about 2,200 lbs.: 10 clover hay, 35 lb. ensilage, 10 lb. turnips fed after milking, four lb. bran, four lb. of oat chop, three lb. oilek and a handful of salt. This is the ration you would recommend for a two-month-old Holstein-Friesian bull calf? At present he is getting 12 lb. of whole milk a day (I have no skim milk), as much clover and turnips. Is it necessary to feed milk cows chop or bran in summer?—W. P. B., Oxford Co., Ont.

The ration here suggested is well balanced and quite suitable for a cow giving 25 to 35 lbs. of milk a day. The succulent portion of the ration, corn and roots, is in rather large quantity, and if the cows show signs of going off feed it is this portion of the ration and not the grain feeding that should be reduced. For cows giving over 35 lbs. of milk a day it would be well to reduce the ensilage ration and increase the grain ration.

Whole milk, clover hay, oats and turnips should make an ideal combination of feeds for inducing thrifty growth in a two-month-old calf. The length of time that one can afford to continue the whole milk feeding, skim milk being lacking, depends a good deal on the value of the calf. If he is of good breeding and a fine individual it might be profitable to feed whole milk for six months or more, but as a general rule it is not advisable to feed longer than three months. At this age start to make a gradual change in the grain ration. One and one-half pounds of the following mixture would be suitable for a cow weighing 200 lbs., oats; 100 lb. hay; 100 lb. corn; 100 lb. oilek meal. Increase the amount gradually until the calf is getting two and one-half to three pounds daily at six months of age. We would suggest that the calf develop more rapidly if kept in a darkened stable during the hottest days and in fly weather.

Short pastures should be supplemented and heavy milking cows will need grain during July and August. For cows giving a moderate amount of milk, however, home grown soiling crops are cheaper and more satisfactory than grain feeds. A mixture of one and one-half bushels of oats, half a bushel of peas and a peck of vetches to the acre, makes a good soiling crop for mid-summer feeding.

Calf Raising Proposition

I intend raising calves on warm separator milk all summer, to about December this year. They are from 10 days to two months old. I feed Blatchford's cow meal. Can you give me some particulars re feeding, feeds, pasture and likely prices at age, 250 to 275 pounds dressed.—A. J. McE., Glenora Co., Ont.

Calves fed on warm separator milk, with the addition of a small amount of meal, from now to the end of November, should quite easily dress 250 lbs. The most careful feeding is necessary, however, to prevent the calves from becoming fat and to keep them in good thrifty condition throughout the summer. Perhaps the most important consideration is the keeping of them under good hygienic conditions. They should be kept in a large, cool, clean building the day time, and allowed to run in a dry field at night so that they will always be living in air at a moderate temperature, never exposed to the strong rays of the sun.

As a meal to feed along with the skim milk, or better still, to give

them dry in ^{enough} after the milk has been fed. I would suggest what they will eat up clean of the following mixture: Bran, 100 lbs.; corn meal, 100 lbs.; crushed oats, 100 lbs.; crushed barley, 100 lbs. This mixture should be fed daily at the rate of half a pound a day to begin with, gradually increasing until the calves are receiving as much as three pounds a day in September and October and possibly four or five pounds a day in late November.

In addition to the meal, the calves should, of course, get a small amount of clover hay, or, better still, alfalfa, and during the summer, some green grass or green forage; but all these feeds should be given in moderation, since an excess of any one of them—the skim milk, the meal mixture, the hay or the green forage—is likely to have injurious effects. Green crops should be taken to come up gradually, and, by watching the calves closely, to see that the digestive organs are in good shape when the skim milk is given.

In addition to the skim milk, there should have an abundance of good clean water, to which they should have access at will. The placing of a lamp of red light over the pasture and another in the pen, will help to keep them warm. Further, the adding of say 25 lbs. of whole corn and as much whole oats as the above mentioned grain mixture, say until the month of August, would be of some benefit.—J. H. G.

The History of Good Roads

E. F. Ayers, Highway Engineer.

When some progressive antediluvians shocked his contemporaries by bringing his game to camp on a horse, the good roads movement was inaugurated. Had he shown proper respect for his load, although custom sanctioned the use of rude boots in case of emergency, he would have been as fortunate enough to be near a straggler.

Other members of the tribe soon appreciated the many advantages of trails were opened, and well-defined paths were marked out by the wilderness. These were laid out by the animals themselves, the only assistance rendered by their drivers being the occasional removal of a tree which fell across the path.

No further progress was made until the advent of wheeled vehicles. These required a wider path, and the trail began remotely to resemble a road. No attention was paid to proper location, grades or drainage, but even the slight amount of work required was bitterly opposed by the owners of the pack teams who feared that their business would be ruined if the newer transportation gained a foothold.

They claimed that the wide roads were unnecessary; that the new transportation was simply a passing fad, suitable for the time being, but that as possible as a practical vehicle, but the taxes would ruin the country as well as the wagon men were forced to pay the entire cost of the improvement; in short, that the roads had sufficed for their fathers should be good enough for them.

These same arguments were revived on the advent of the bicyclist and the automobile, the teams of the meantime having forgotten the early trials and joined the reactionaries. The highways of America remained, as horrible examples of mismanagement, the most successful road movement rode in on a bicycle.

Broken glass lying around may be dangerous, but I fail to see where window glass is. Yet judging from the amount of window glass in many tables the proprietors must consider it dangerous.—E. McKay, Prince George, B. C.

FARM

"WELL"

in "ngst" The way from where he had In his section could not be less or more. immigrants contrasting. Inefficient a few. A inexperienced. on his own. season. A few. are getting of their neighbor farm help. Dairy were for an explanation. securing help. here given a farmers who had found out.

THE MOST

"I believe money counts," writes Wallace. "It pays good wages help. In order paid man to be necessary to keep the best of the men to keep of them the farm that he has to

WINTER

The best way to solve the problem in most of them is to get early in winter, of Ontario Co., good comfortable and groomed. third more will fresh in the spring. have more. can control a man there are no field besides, we have milk when the cows go out give almost as months as a free in the fall, sil, etc., who will have much milk. lot of good material into the field winter, thus saving time in the spring.

"We thus have, who would have satisfactory way a married man, good comfortable long hours, and the work. If he should then be man working in

FARM U

Says H. C. E.

On: The most

average farmer h

FARM AND DAIRY READERS TALK ABOUT HIRED HELP

WELL, I might just as well plan to put the whole farm in pasture and do the work myself. The speaker had just turned away from the immigration office where he had failed to secure a man. In his section native born Canadians could not be found for farm help for money and to find that even immigrants could not be had was discouraging indeed.

Incident as is the immigrant, due to his inexperience, he would be most useless on many farms during this season. A few farmers there are who are getting on better than most of their neighbors in the solution of the farm help problem. Recently Farm and Dairy wrote to some of these men for an explanation of their success in securing help. All whose replies are here given are practical, successful farmers who speak from experience and have no high flow theories to expound.

THE MONEY CONSIDERATION

"I believe that in all business, money counts as a strong point," writes Wallace H. Mason, Norfolk, Va. "Hence it is necessary to pay good wages to secure competent help. In order to make the highly paid man profitable, however, it is necessary to keep milk records, know the cost of production of milk and then to keep only those cows that will enable the farmer to pay the wages that he has to pay.

"One reason that explains why so many farmers have such trouble in securing help is that they never make a practice of keeping their men the year round. I have found that winter dairying will balance up the work, give profitable employment for the man, and give the boss an opportunity for a little recreation. I believe people should plan to enjoy their occupation, but I fear that a great many of our dairy farmers are not enjoying each day of their lives as they should, because they 'haven't time'."

In concluding, Mr. Mason adds: "When we have help we would do well to consider the Golden Rule. If we are in a good business with intelligent laborers we will keep the same men for a good many years. Many successful dairy farms are now doing this."

WINTER DAIRYING DOES IT

The best way to solve the help problem in my opinion is to keep a good herd of dairy cows and have most of them freshen in the fall and early winter," writes Jas. G. Currie, Ontario, Ont. "If they have good comfortable stables, are well fed and groomed, the cows will give one-third more milk in the year than if fresh in the spring. In addition we then have more time to attend them, can control a more even temperature, there are no flies to torment them and, besides, we have the heavy flow of milk when the price is high. When the cows go out to pasture they will give almost as much milk for a few months as a fresh cow and when busy in the fall, filling silos, threshing, etc., we who follow this plan, do not have much milking to do. There is a lot of good manure that can be drawn out to the fields and spread in the winter, thus saving a lot of valuable time in the spring.

"We thus have work for a man the year round, which I think is the most satisfactory way to hire. If we had a married man, we would give him a good comfortable house, a garden, pay him good wages, not work him too long and get him interested in the work. If he is a good man he should then be as contented as any man working in a shop or factory."

FARMS UNDERWORKED

Says H. C. Hamill, of York Co., Ont.: "The most serious problem the average farmer has to face is the help

problem. Few farms are worked as they should be or as their owners would like. Some farmers have in the past gone into other occupations, while others are making slaves of themselves and families trying to get along without hired help. Dairying has not shown that expansion that might reasonably have been expected, many farmers hesitating to take up extensively the art of farming that may require more labor. And yet perhaps the man that finds the least difficulty in regard to this question is the up-to-date dairyman. Let us look at the question in a reasonable way.

"Can we reasonably ask a man to work for eight or nine months and send his wife and children to school in the spring to hire for the summer term? Many of those men drift into the towns and cities, find other employment and are usually lost to the farm forever. This labor question can only be settled right when we engage our help for the year and give a man steady employment; then if such is suited with the other help is right on the farm re-engagement again. In winter dairying, a capable and profitable work can be given the help and one good cow will make enough money to pay the extra wages and board.

"Another question: Are you, my fellow farmer, giving the time you should to reading the agricultural papers and studying how the problems you meet have been met and overcome by others? If you are not or you think you have not time then engage your help by the year and have sufficient help to enable you to take time to read and think. It will pay you in dollars, broaden your outlook, make you a better farmer and a better citizen."

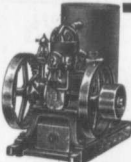
Here is the way in which J. W. Clark, who makes an annual income of over \$4,000 from 25 acres handles the subject:

EMPLOY MARRIED MEN

"Single men are becoming scarcer each year. What few there are do not care to be padded down to milking cows and much prefer other kinds of labor. To my mind the solution of the problem is to employ married men. This of course would necessitate that the dairy farmer have a house conveniently handy for his men and give them employment the year round. This class of men are more likely to remain permanently. They cannot shift so easily as others. On many of these dairy farms a suitable house nearby is not available. I would strongly advise any man going to remain long in the business and is handicapped for labor to build one. A comfortable cottage for a small family, I have found, can be built at a cost of between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

"If one hundred farmers who require labor would club together and by putting up from \$5 to \$10 each and a competent man to the Old Country they could select experienced laborers for the work required and have them brought over. There are thousands of this class of men in the Old Country who would be glad of the opportunity if a comfortable home was provided for them. The average of those who are married and come to this country do not remain long at a place. They seem to drift to the large cities or the west in a very short time. A married man, not be so apt to do this and for that reason the dairy farmer who gets married help would have more permanent labor."

We have gotten good results from seeding alfalfa very early in the spring on winter wheat.—Prof. C. A. Zavits, O. A. C., Guelph.



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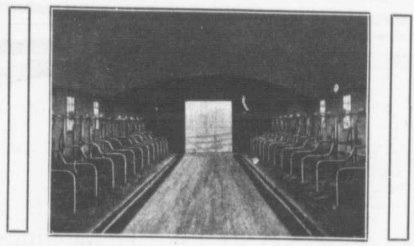
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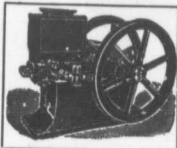
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HORTICULTURE

To Fight Cut Worms

Probably the first and most important consideration with regard to cut worms in the garden is that of observing when they start operations. In many instances great havoc is wrought on the vegetables before the gardener realizes what is going on. They start their depredateur work very slowly. Probably the first indication of their presence will be marked by the finding of a single plant lying wilted on the ground. When a plant is thus found, get busy and treat the other plants in the garden. Poisoned bait made of 50 lbs. bran to one pound of Paris Green and mixed with three pounds of crushed and water—enough to make it crumble nicely in the hand, when spread on the surface of the soil around the plants in the early evening—will be fairly effective.

The old-time remedy of tin collars or paper collars around tomatoes and other plants, when not too numerous, is excellent. Care must be taken, however, not to enclose the cut worm in the soil inside the collar.

When a plot of a flower bed or a limited planted area is to be protected, supposing, of course, that no cut worms exist

in the space, some can afford to place boards temporarily around the area, putting the edge of the boards about two and one-half to three inches below the surface of the ground, and letting them project six inches or more, so that the valuable plants to be protected are enclosed by the tight board. Put poisoned bait at intervals on the outside of this enclosure close to the boards or, better, smear the boards with a narrow band of some sticky substance, such as tanglefoot.

Orchard and Garden Notes

Watch the fruit trees sprayed this spring? If not, expect worms and diseased fruit. The flowering currant, Junceberry, and flowering almond are among the green and mixed with three pounds shrubs that flower early.



Successful Malon Culture Under Difficulties

Many are deterred from growing malons, believing that in their climate it is too cold for this somewhat tender fruit. In the illustration one may see how Mr. E. Terrell, Northumberland Co., Ont., gets around the difficulty and protects the vines from early spring frosts.

Ferns may still be transplanted from the woods to a sheltered spot about the house or yard.

Morning glories, wild cucumber, and hyscynth bean are good vines to cover up unsightly fences or rock piles.

It is not too late to spade up that weedy place on the lawn, add well rotted manure and sow good bluegrass seed.

Make a liberal planting of Golden Bantam sweet corn. Stowell's Evergreen may be planted at the same time for late corn.

Keep the cultivator going in the garden. It is easier to get rid of the weeds when they are small than when they are well established.

Do not set out tomatoes, cannas, coleus, or other tender plants until the end of May, as there is always danger of frost or cold weather until that time.

Dahlias and gladioli may still be planted. In fact, it is an excellent plan to plant gladioli at intervals in order to get a succession of bloom the whole season.

The main crop of potatoes should go into the ground now. Treat all seed with formalin or corrosive sublimate for scab, and plant on land that has not been cropped with potatoes recently.

Keep the lawn mowed this month if a close, fine sward is wanted. Nitrate of soda is a good fertilizer to apply for quick effect on the lawn. Use at the rate of from 150 to 200 pounds per acre. Put on just before watering or during a rain. It should be applied two or three times during the summer.

Rhubarb and asparagus are two perennial vegetables that are early on the market and are easy to raise. Rhubarb should be set in autumn. Strong one-year-old plants of asparagus may be set as late as the middle of June. Prepare the land well and set at least six inches deep, covering with two inches deep at first, gradually filling the trench as the plants grow.

Poisoned spray for codling worm.

Laying

P. E. Angle, B.

The criterion method of one number of trees grown that influence the planting, such as fourth and so forth. The actual laying for setting trees in straight rows or in straight rows are paying more attention nowadays to it as a tedious do it right and is not monotonous in an orchard in a planting of satisfaction or joyable.

There are several planting—square and so forth. The next question is to get the trees. There is the old system of staking system which extends the plan of the use of the stakes in a long row of the wire the trees wish the trees to grow of stakes 1,000 feet apart desired. We stretch the stakes and so knot in the wire our system.

Before starting, we must have the base in any case on the adjacent one of the side the distance from the first row of trees distance. We at the ends of the field tightly between it with cutting the accurate. At a fence we put in then follow up a wire the same distance wish to have the straight edge for than a tape line to stretch. We straight edge so to bend over in the mounts.

Let us suppose planting is of 20 long. This is the wire that we can be READY

We set a stake side of the orchard the field. We at the stakes, measure the first two stakes and describe a bay corner of the field. Another circle is second stake as a length of 1,000 case may be cross gives us the field. Stakes are required intervals line parallel to the Setting the trees is then just a stake wire between stake mark at the stake and setting the stake the marks on the

In setting the in pairs. Both dig man holds the earth in around the fingers, while the wire and black feet them to be of no to as they stretch too

What Bow Park Farm Say

Bow Park Farm say in a letter to us: "We estimate that every 100 lbs. of tankage cause an increase of 75 lbs. of pork which could not be obtained when using other feeding stuffs alone."

HARAB Digestive Tankage

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REMEMBER, when in doubt, that our Farmers Free Information Bureau will answer any questions on the use of concrete that you desire to ask. This service is free of charge.



Laying Out an Orchard

P. E. Angle, B.S.A., Norfolk Co., Ont.
The criterion of the success of any method of orchard planting is the number of trees that grow and the growth that they make. Many factors influence the success of orchard setting, such as quality of stock, pruning and so forth. I will deal only with the actual laying out of the orchard for tree setting.

Trees will grow as well in crooked as in straight rows, but all orchardists are paying more attention to the aesthetic nowadays. Hard work to many of us is odious at best, but when we do it right and take a pride in it, it is not monotonous. Laying out an orchard in a proper way with rows straight in all directions is a source of satisfaction that makes work enjoyable.

There are several systems of orchard planting—square, hexagonal, alternate and so forth. After we have decided on the system that we want, the next question is, how are we going to get the trees in uniformly. There is the old and exact way of measuring planting boards, but this necessitates staking. I will describe my system which eliminates to a large extent the staking and altogether the use of the planting board.

We use a long wire with marks on the wire the distance apart that we wish the trees to be. We work two rows of stakes parallel to each other 1,000 feet apart, or as much less as desired. We stretch the wire between the stakes and set the trees beside a knot in the wire. This is, in brief, our system.

Before starting to stake the orchard, we must have a base line to go by. The road line should form the base in any case and the line fence on the adjacent side of the orchard one of the side lines. We measure the distance from the road to the first row of trees 120 feet as a good distance. We plant stakes at both ends of the field and stretch a wire tightly between them. This does away with cutting the stakes and is more accurate. At a point 20 feet from this fence we put in our first stake and then follow up with others along the wire the same distance apart as we wish to have the trees. We prefer a straight edge for measuring rather than a tape line, as the tape is apt to stretch. We have handles on our straight edge so that we will not have to bend over in making the measurements.

Let us suppose that the field we are planting is of 20 acres and 1,000 feet long. This is the greatest length of wire that we can use satisfactorily.

READY TO PLANT
We set a stake 20 feet from the side of the orchard near the back of the field. We attach the wire to this stake, measure the distance between the first two stakes, set on the wire and describe a part of a circle in the corner of the field not yet staked off. Another circle is described with the second stake as a centre and with a length of 1,000 feet or less as the case may be and where the circles cross gives us the fourth corner of the field. Stakes are then driven at the required intervals along this second line parallel to the first row of stakes. Setting the trees absolutely accurate is then just a case of stretching our wire between stakes with the first mark at the stake on the base line and setting the trees directly beside the marks on the wire.

In setting the trees the men work in pairs. Both dig the hole, then one man holds the tree and works the earth in around the roots with his fingers, while the other shovels it in.

We have tried galvanised fence wire and black fence wire, but find it to be of no use for this purpose as they stretch too much. We now use

a wire of seven strands each by winding six wires around one another, and it has proven perfectly satisfactory. For marking the tree distances, we take a lump of solder harden on the wire. The method of marking we find more satisfactory than with loose wire or tape, and if we wish to remove the solder it is easily melted.

POULTRY YARD

Poultry Parasites

By F. C. Brown
Of the different parasites affecting poultry red mite is the most objectionable of all. It is a night marauder, and owing to its habit of attacking the bird, by blood-sucking, after dark and avoiding the light of day thus escapes the observation of any but the keenest of men. Permitting no hiding-places for the mite and occasional spraying of the interior of the house are the best means of fighting the pest. Again, do not allow the perches to come in contact with the walls. When a house becomes infested it is impossible to say when the mites will be effectively controlled.

I have found the surest way of cleaning a badly infested house was to



How many are rotten ?

Clear out the perch system and fix the perches on inch gas-piping driven into the ground, keeping the pipes well greased for some time. Perches are sometimes suspended away from the walls, but so close to them that the feathers of the birds touch the walls. This is fighting the mite on the one hand and encouraging it on the other.

COMBATING BODY LICE

Body-lice are another form of parasite which bring about a debilitated condition of the bird unless kept in check. The dust bath, placed preferably in the open, under a shrub or outhouse, is the best preventive. Immediately a bird's back is seen to be busy among its feathers, the presence of body-lice may be regarded as certain. If body-lice are very prevalent in a flock, and the birds are at all confined, all the conditions are present for the formation of the hair loss, feather-pulling. In 99 cases out of a 100 feather-pulling has been due to irritation caused by heavy infestation by lice.

Another distinct form of louse responsible for weakened stock and decreased returns is the variety which infests the head. This is much larger than the ordinary body-lice, which by the way, is mostly found around the vent. I have received several inquiries lately in regard to the cause of birds presenting an anemic appearance. In each case the cause was found to be head-lice. A close examination of the head showed the lice—about half the size of a sheep-tick—with their heads buried deep in the flesh and gorged with blood. It is a singular thing that no making inquiries it was found that in each case the birds were being housed under the continuous-house system. With this trouble individual treatment is necessary, the light application to the head of an ointment composed of sulphur and lard being generally effective.

CLIP YOUR HORSE IN THIRTY MINUTES



b. S. H. Thompson & Co., Ltd. MONTREAL

EGGS, BUTTER and POULTRY

For best results ship your live Poultry to us, also your Dressed Poultry, Fresh Dairy Butter and New Laid Eggs. Fresh cases and poultry crates supplied.

PROMPT RETURNS Established 1854
The DAVIES Co., Ltd.
Toronto, Ont.

S.C.H.I. RED EGGS, from good laying strains, \$1.20 per 12. Shipment guaranteed—Jas. C. Barrow, Indian River, Ont.

CHALLENGE COLLARS
Acknowledged to be the most effective means of preventing the spread of Cholera among cattle, sheep and swine, and other animals. All farms or stock should have them.
THE ARLINGTON CO. OF QUEBEC, LTD.
88 PRINCE AVENUE TORONTO

All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best.

18 LIVE HENS CENTS

We shall pay this price per pound for good live hens delivered in Montreal.

We handle dressed calves on commission. Try a shipment.

Harris Abattoir Co., Limited, Montreal



CASH

For Baby Chicks and Eggs for Setting
Have you stock you wish to dispose of?
Then why not let those who are interested know of your proposition. Farm and Dairy readers are poultry keepers to the extent of 98%—Could you wish to reach a more attractive field?

For profitable sales and plenty of them you must reach out every day and beyond his own neighbors. The best way is to advertise.

We make the cost very low to you and for only a few times—only \$1.00 per inch each insertion, 10 adz. lines, \$1.00. This is the same rate big space in each issue.

Classified rates only 1c per word, each initial, sign, figure, etc., to count as one word. Cash must always accompany order strictly in advance for classified advertising.

Fix up your ad. now while you are thinking about it. You may as well sell your stock and eggs for hatching at good prices!

Farm and Dairy will take your message out to over 18,000 possible buyers.

Farm and Dairy Advertising Dept. Peterboro, Ont.

Baby Chicks

Order your baby chicks now from our splendid laying strains of SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Utility Poultry Farm
T. G. DeLAMERE, Prop. STRATFORD - ONT

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS COMBINED

The Philo System. This machine gets the largest percentage of the hatch of any machine on the market—10-day. Free catalogue—Address

THE CYCLE HATCHER CO.
413 SYMINGTON AVENUE - TORONTO
G. M. Collins, Canadian Manager. Dept. 2

HEALTH MEANS WEALTH

In the poultry world as well as elsewhere. Healthy, busy chicks are the profit-makers. Weak, sickly birds are losers. They are poor producers and their offspring are weak. Keep your flock—young and old—vigorous, healthy, full of life and vigor. The use of

Proff's Poultry Regulator
accomplishes this. It produces marked improvement in every flock, because it insures perfect nutrition and health.
2c. 5c. 8c. 15c. 25c. Full, \$2.50
Kills your birds and cures of malarial, blood-sucking mites.

Proff's Liquid Lice Killer
and Disinfectant
"Does the work effectively, safely, at small cost. Your money back if it fails!"

Our products are sold by dealers everywhere, or
THE PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA, LTD.
150-page Poultry Book, 10c by mail. TORONTO, ONT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Each Tuesday, until October 23
WINNIPEG AND RETURN - \$35.00
EDMONTON AND RETURN - \$43.00

Other Points in proportion.
Returns Limit: Two months.
HOMESEEKERS' TRAIN leaves Toronto
2.00 p.m. each Tuesday, May to August,
inclusive. Best Train to take.

UPPER LAKES NAVIGATION
Steamers Leave Port McNicoll, Monday, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for SAULT STE. MARIE, FORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM.

The Steamer "Manitoba," sailing from Port McNicoll on Wednesdays, will call at Owen Sound, leaving that point 10.30 p.m.

STEAMSHIP EXPRESS
leaves Toronto 12.45 p.m. on sailing days, making direct connection with Steamers at Port McNicoll.

General change of time June 1st.
Particulars from Canadian Pacific
Agents or write M. G. MURPHY,
D.P.A., C.P. Ry., Toronto.

NO MORE OF THIS



DRUDGERY

WHEN YOU USE THE

I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER

PRICE \$5.50

Washes anything and everything from a horse blanket and overalls to the finest laces with no injury

Coupon Below Saves You **\$2.00**

WASHES A TUB FULL OF CLOTHES IN 3 MINUTES PERFECTLY

Not Only Washes but Rinses and Blues

Sent Under a Money-Back Guarantee

Join the Army of Delighted Housewives Today!

THOUSANDS NOW IN USE AND MILLIONS WILL BE

This Coupon Good for \$2.00

FARM AND DAIRY COUPON
Present or mail this coupon and \$1.00 to Dominion Utilities Mfg. Co., Ltd., 465 Main Street, Winnipeg, and you will receive one I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER.

All charges prepaid anywhere in Canada, on condition that your money is to be refunded if the Washer does not do all that is claimed.

Name.....

Address.....

Province.....

What One Sire Will Do

(Continued from page 4)

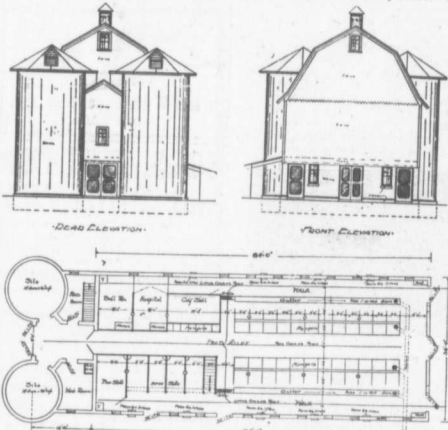
I had never seen the Jersey milked. And I got a surprise. She was the best milkster in the stable, not only the easiest to milk, but she gave the most and richest milk.

As I became better acquainted in the section I began to find that there were a goodly number of Jerseys scattered throughout the Holstein herds of the community. In fact nearly every grade herd had at least one, and in almost every case the farmers declared that their Jerseys were the best cows they had. And every one of these Jerseys was sired by the same pure-bred Jersey bull. This bull had been brought into the community as a youngster, used a couple of years and then slaughtered. He was heavy-bodied of the way before his daughters began

Car loads of pure bred cows are shipped from this district to the West and the United States at remunerative prices. The clover seed crop is a failure this year, but timothy is very good. Thousands of car loads of hay are awaiting buyers in this province and I am glad that the price will now enough to induce farmers to feed it to stock, instead of sending their farm fertility to the United States or England. This last named country will soon cease to import hay on account of the introduction of auto trucks, which are rapidly becoming the only vehicles in use for heavy traffic in the large cities, such as Liverpool and London.

CROPS NOT TOO GOOD

Oats were an ordinary crop but did not mature well in Eastern Quebec. Straw was plentiful everywhere. The



Ideas for that New Barn that You are going to build

A few years ago the dairy authorities at the Wisconsin State College got their heads together and planned what they considered an ideal barn for the dairy farm. We give herewith the floor plan and the front and rear elevations of this Wisconsin model. The general features of the plan can be adapted to a barn of any size to come in. And immediately people saw the mistake they had made. They had made beef of the greatest sire of the community. Such was the influence of one sire on ordinary grade cows. I guarantee that Pontiac Koros dyke didn't make greater improvement, in stock sired by him, in one generation than that Jersey did in grade cattle.

A pure-bred sire in a grade herd is like a crop of wheat on virgin soil. It has a better chance to do great things; and it does. I could give other instances of the progress of the pure-bred bull in grade herds. A pure-bred sire I regard as a perfectly sure investment.

Chatty Letter from Quebec

Aug. Fajord, L'Islet Co., Que.

It was my good fortune to travel through the entire province of Quebec last winter. I have met hundreds of Farm and Dairy readers and can say that they are up-to-date farmers and trying to learn more every day. In the counties of Huntingdon and Chateauguay several farmers were shipping as much as 1,000 and 1,200 lbs. of milk to Montreal every morning. Think of the monthly returns: the price was \$1.90 a cwt. It would be interesting to Farm and Dairy readers to see more contributions from these up-to-date farmers. Farm and Dairy would, I am sure, be glad to print them.

Methods of Management on a Quebec Farm

(Continued from page 3)

his remodelled farm with every convenience—running water, bath, and so forth.

Neatness and orderliness are characteristic of the Logan farm. Everything is laid out by the tape measure. The stable is enclosed by the barb wire fences that at one time divided the farm, have found their resting place in the bottom of the Chateauguay River, and the more attractive wire mesh is placed in the place where worn wire has taken place. The farm lane is rounded off as neatly as a public highway, and of the buildings is what may be truly said that there is a place for everything and everything is kept in its place.

THE FARM BUILDINGS

Mr. Logan's main barn is 110 by 41 feet, without a basement, the stables being located between the two drives. The calf pens are on one side of a drive floor, 60 by 30 feet, is the horse stable and drive shed. In the cow stable, where there is accommodation for 36 milch cows, the cattle face the stalls on the cement. The partitions are placed every other cow. Running water and individual water bowls are a feature of the stable.

Paint has been used lavishly at Sunnyside Farm, every outside building on the farm is painted with white green trimmings. The interior of the stables, too, are painted. The partitions between the cattle and horses and the lower four feet of the walls are painted green, and the rest white. We asked Mr. Logan if it were not somewhat expensive to keep his buildings so well painted, even if it did make them very attractive. "Not particularly," he answered. "In the first place we use cold water paint, which, outside of white wash, is the cheapest of paints. It costs at the same time is durable. It costs only \$100 to paint all of the buildings both inside and out. That included the labor of the men for eight and one-half days. It does not, however, include their board."

There are many other features of the Logan Farm that we might mention if space permitted. The features that might most profitably be adapted to every farm in this country are the regular short rotation and the keeping of high-quality stock. Mr. Logan is a believer in the value of farms' competitors. He has been entering his farm in competitions for the last 10 years, and testifies that he has always been informed of his high standing. Information that he has gained from Mr. Logan is also a noted plowman, having won 11 first prizes in plowing matches, there being 21 competitors in the last competition in which he took part.

You never hear Mr. Logan apologize for being a farmer. Oh no! He is proud of his occupation. And he might well be proud of the success that he has made of it.—F.E.E.

Winter Farm Activity

A deputation representing the Toronto Winter Fair Association consisting of R. Fleming, Mayor Hocken and Controller Foster, of Toronto, recently waited on the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, to ask the support of the Federal Government towards the establishment of a National Live Stock Dairying and Poultry Fair in Toronto.

Hon. Martin Burrell gave the deputation a sympathetic hearing, and promised to bring the question of government cooperation with the association before his colleagues. It now looks as if the first winter fair in Toronto will be held in 1915, and not 1914, as was at first planned.

Why Our Boys Have Left The Farm

P. R. Moore, Prontene Co., Ont. From my own practical experience I would like to give Farm and Dairy readers my opinion of why the young men of Ontario have left the farm. What little education I received

AD. TALK LXXXIII.

Bert M. Moses, who was mentioned in this column last week, is considered one of the really big men in advertising. In fact, he has been president of the Association of American Advertisers.

In a short essay on "The Might of Advertising," he writes:

I was going to say that advertising is of as much consequence to everybody as religion, and maybe, after all, it is.

Religion prepares you for a happy hereafter, while advertising prepares you for a happy life here and now.

Advertising is as closely identified with the home-to-day as food and raiment themselves. It takes a thing that people ought to know about and makes it known. It enables the housewife to select with care and forethought what the family is to eat and wear.

Without advertising, crackers, sugar, flour, tea, coffee, and other staples would still be scooped out of barrels along with myriads of microbes and numberless germs. Without advertising a dealer would give you what he pleased, but with advertising he gives you what you please.

Advertising has made the sale of inferior things difficult.

It has put germ-proof, dust-proof, and disappointment-proof wrappers around the packages. It has found millions of jobs for the jobless and enabled the employer to choose the worthy from the unworthy. It finds the lost and restores the stolen.

When a new idea, process, or accomplishment to benefit mankind springs from the brain of the creators, advertising puts the name, the picture, the particulars, and the price before the world's eyes.

Then Mr. Moses goes on to tell how advertising enables men and women to dress economically and stylishly, how it fills the churches, the theatres, the lecture room; how it makes and unmakes politicians; how it is the irresistible force that is lifting the world up and pushing it on and on.

He then points out how advertising has been wrested from the control of the swindler and the unscrupulous, and he concludes with: "All hail, then, to advertising, the mightiest of all the forces of the universe!"

We would not dispute Mr. Moses on any of these points save that it is just as well to make sure when buying anything that it is advertised in a paper like Farm and Dairy, which guarantees absolutely its advertisers to its readers and is—

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

was in a little, old stone school house in this county in the latter part of the fifties. At that time we had no Ontario Geography, but used an American Geography published in New York with illustrated maps of every state in the American Union. Canada was represented by one small map and described as a cold, barren country noted for its few bearing animals, and, with the exception of a few scattered settlements along the Great Lakes, was thinly inhabited by Eskimos and Indians.

What was the result of our best young men went to the United States. Thousands emigrated during the Civil War and many a good Canadian father and mother were left to mourn the loss of a son who fell fighting the battle of a foreign country.

UNDESIRABLE CONDITIONS INFERRED In the fall of 1865 I made my first trip up the waters of the Salmon river to the centre of the county. There were a few scattered settlers along the lakes and lumbering was the principal occupation. That fall there were seven lumber camps in one township with an average of 60 men in each.

The wages paid were from \$12 to \$13 a month and board, which consisted of Chicago western pork, bread, beans and Black Strap. Sixty men were huddled together in a shanty with a fire in the centre of the building; the latter not fit for a dairyman's stable.

The settlers and their families were merely slaves to the lumbermen. The land was all under license and no settler could buy a foot of land until the last stick of valuable timber was gone. No restrictions were placed upon the cutting of the timber. They cut and slashed by the square mile, the best logs being taken and the brush tops left to be burned. This resulted in disastrous fires and many a poor settler had to leave his sanitarium and flee with his wife and children to the b'ats to save their lives.

WHY DID THEY STAY?

Thousands of our best young men were educated to lumbering when they could not find remunerative employment elsewhere. Large numbers went to Michigan and when travelling through the State of Michigan today we find that in some sections two-thirds of the population are Canadians or their descendants.

What has been done by the Ontario Government to encourage our young men to stay on the farm and clean up the millions of acres of swamp lands no longer needed for the products of Ontario? Haven't the young men of Ontario ever stood in readiness at their country's call and are they not deserving of any encouragement?

Today railroads are being built by the thousands of miles. These railroads can be built by foreigners but they cannot be operated by foreigners. A large number of our young men have left the farms of Ontario to seek employment with railway companies. The wages paid by the railway companies are much larger than the farmer can afford to pay and the price that the railway companies charge for carrying the products of the farm to the cities must be in accordance with the wages paid their employees. If the farmer employed labor at the price the railroads pay to equal the wage paid, half the people in the towns and cities would have to go back to the land and become producers instead of consumers.

When the farmers of Ontario can make up their minds to stamp politics beneath their feet and unite in one solid vote no matter to what party they may belong, then instead of the government giving \$35,000,000 to build a navy they will give that amount to improve and get under cultivation some of the waste lands of Ontario, from which the struggling municipalities will not benefit.



No Excuse for any Cow Owner Being Without One

There is no reason why any cow owner who sells cream or makes butter should be without a cream separator and there is no excuse why he should not have the best separator.

Any creameryman or experienced dairyman will tell you that a good cream separator will give you a great deal more and a great deal better butter than you can make with any gravity setting system, and equally, of course, more and better cream, if you are selling cream.

The DE LAVAL is acknowledged by creamerymen and the best posted dairymen the world over to be the "World's Standard" and the one and only separator that always accomplishes the best results possible and always gives satisfaction.

You cannot make the excuse that you can't afford to buy a De Laval, because it will not only save its cost over any gravity setting in six months and any other separator in a year but is sold either for cash or on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself.

A little investigation will prove to you that the truth of the matter is that you really can't afford to make cream or butter without the use of a DE LAVAL cream separator.

The nearest De Laval local agent will be glad to demonstrate this to your own satisfaction, or you may write to us direct.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Limited MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

WE WANT YOUR CREAM Sweet or Sour

Drop us a card for Cans. We supply them and pay Express. Each can weighed and tested on delivery and returns go back every week. We require an unlimited quantity of Strictly New Laid Eggs.

BEST PRICES FOR BOTH CREAM AND EGGS Reference, Bank of Montreal.

THE BOWES COMPANY, Limited 74-76 Front Street E. Toronto

Natco Everlasting Silo

need no insurance—because it is permanent. It cannot burn; will not blow over; lasts a lifetime. It cannot

Built of Hollow Vitified Clay Blocks

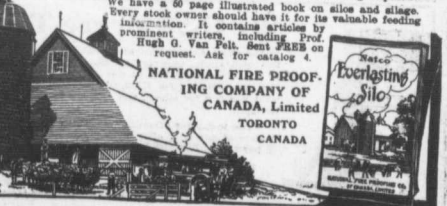
The most lasting material known. Blocks are air tight and moisture proof. They are glazed and keep silage sweet and palatable. No hoops to tighten; no staves to paint. Never swells or shrinks. Attractive in appearance—a silo that will improve the looks of your farm.

Any Mason Can Build a Natco Everlasting Silo

Once up — it will last a lifetime without needing repairs.

We have a 32 page illustrated book on silos and silage. Every stock owner should have it for its valuable feeding information. It contains articles by prominent writers, including Prof. Hugh G. Van Foss, Sent FREE on request. Ask for catalog 4.

NATIONAL FIRE PROOF- ING COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited TORONTO CANADA



Calves Without Milk

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

The Complete Milk Substitute. The result of over 100 years experience with calf raisers. As good as new milk at less than half the cost. Makes rapid growth. Stops scouring. Three calves can be raised on it at the cost of one. See Bulletin "How To Raise Calves" or apply for "Calves Without Milk" by sending a postcard to:



STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.



Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to Creamery Department.

What Grading Does

"How can I get my patrons to deliver good cream," has long been the distressed cry of many a buttermaker. L. P. Anderson of Algoma, Iowa, answers, "Pay them for the good stuff!" In an address recently before the Iowa Buttermakers' Convention he told of what grading had done for cream quality at his own factory at Algoma. He said:

"For the year 1910, before we began cream grading, we received approximately 90 per cent. of our butterfat in sour cream and only 20 per cent. in sweet cream, while in 1912, we received 80.7 per cent. of our butterfat in sweet cream and 13.3 per cent. in sour cream. When you compare 80.7 per cent. of butterfat sweet cream delivered in 1912 with 20 per cent. in 1910, you can readily see how rapidly our patrons have taken to the idea of caring for their cream and getting paid according to the quality of cream delivered at the factory in preference to an old method of receiving the same price for their cream regardless of quality."

Additional evidence of the value of grading was given in the same address by Mr. Anderson as follows:

"The dairy authorities of the state of Maine claim that at one time 90 per cent. of the cream was sour when it reached the creamery; but within a short time when a system of grading and paying according to quality was established by which sweet cream received a premium of 2 to 3 cents a pound of butterfat, 95 per cent. of the cream was sweet when it reached the creamery and this condition still prevails. This is that we would expect, there must be a premium for quality and unless there is we can not expect it. It is only natural that the farmers take the road of least resistance in handling and delivering their cream to the creamery when there is no premium for quality."

The Health of the Maker

With a creamery of proper construction, and with due attention to steam leaks, general cleanliness, etc., the buttermaker's business should be a healthy one. A creamery should be located on a well-drained, high site cannot be secured with sufficient natural drainage, the place should be filled in and graded until there is sufficient and natural drainage. The front end of the creamery, which usually consists of intake and office, should face south, because it stands most in need of the disinfectant action of sunlight. The rear end should face north, to escape as much of the sun's heat as possible.

The creamery should be furnished with an abundance of light by providing a sufficient number of windows. This is a matter of importance both from the sanitary point of view and from the fact that the buttermaker's work cannot be satisfactorily done where illumination is inadequate. The higher the ceiling the easier it is to maintain a reasonably dry atmosphere. Where so much steaming is done as in a creamery, nothing could be more undesirable than a low ceiling. Adequate ventilation can be secured only by mechanical means—i.e., by a fan or blower hitched to the engine. Experience has shown that no single thing will do so much toward keeping the creamery air dry and pure as a mechanical ventilator.

The office should be made an entirely separate apartment, and not, as is frequently the case, a testing room, and perhaps a wash room. It should be of ample size, receive an abundance of sunlight, and have sufficient ventilation. Moreover, it should be made as attractive and comfortable as possible, for the chances are that the buttermaker spends more hours in his office, especially if he is a bookkeeper, than by his fire-side. Count up the number of days you spend in your office every year, and see if it is not worth while to make it as healthful as possible.

Nothing is more unsanitary in a creamery than a porous, half-rotten wood floor. Only cement floors should be tolerated, and these should be built upon a thoroughly drained foundation. The approach to the building should be covered to avoid unnecessary exposure during inclement weather. Inadequate heating during cold weather visiting makes the creamery room a death chamber, but cold moist air is ruinous to health, whether the effects are felt immediately or not. Carpets, lattice work to the floor, and painting, completely out of the creamery room, furnish the best heating.—Butter, Cheese & Egg Journal.

Where are the Leaks?

It requires eternal vigilance and then some for the director of a small plant, where the division of labor is not great, to watch all the holes through which a little of the profit or all of the profit of the business may easily fly. How many of these holes there are no experienced buttermaker need be told, but the fact remains that in many cases a number of them remain undiscovered or are, through careless oversight, ignored. There is opportunity for error in the faulty conduct of every step of the process of buttermaking and in every department of the business from the gathering of the raw materials to the shipment of the finished product.

Probably the best way to detect these leaks, big or little, when they occur is a carefully kept record of the creamery work and an adequate system of bookkeeping. Unless such records are preserved there is no way of checking up the relation of raw materials paid for to finished product or keeping record of how far purchased supplies, all the way from tubs and ers to fuel, have been utilized. Such a record tends to cultivate a nose for investigation into the exact economic plane on which the creamery is operating.—N. Y. Produce Review.

Training a Horse to Walk

Jas. McKenzie, New Westminster Dist., B. C.

I have just received through a long pamphlet on "The Training of Cobs." Much space was devoted to training in standing, trotting, pacing, cantering, etc., but apparently it never occurred to the author that the walk is the most important pace for the working horse; my experience is that walking on the weak points with the most of horses.

A horse that will walk off at a good sharp pace is of more value to me than the finest trotter in the province. When training our cobs for farm work we endeavor from the first to get them into the habit of walking at a good rate. We follow no special methods. We just keep them going. A horse that will walk one-half as fast as any other horse ahead of his own car or drill is worth just one-half as much again to its owner.

The combined cheese and butter factory is an indication of the growing popularity of winter dairy-ug.—J. G. Taggart, B.S.A., Frontenac Co., Ont.

Cheese

Makers are buttons to the cheese making jobs for these reasons:

Gre

"The cheese cursed with Hodgson of the change at the O. D. A. "If you down to Montreal dripping as if of Lawrence, you of green boxes."

So great is the in Canada for a good, well-cured, pre-encased, imported. Makers suffering from as much as a turer. To get M. Hodgson in the cheese in preference of placing as do the New Z. Hodgson advocates sections between that they could essay. This was od by Mr. Hod the green box ev

With a C

Another use electricity, that industrial electricity, Holland, through permits, found in the treatment of dairy actually "age" other words, by he would make th in the consistency of the cheese stored away and two years, says the of Commerce.

He takes a freer in it an alien at the end of twenty stant alternating through this cheese properties of a cheese.

This has natural interest in Holland, ing is one of the said the electrician many other things means of electricity, paratus that will e turer to so grad trical action of this cheese any taste de sistency that may ply the wants of a —Chicago Daily P

Mottled C

What is the remed in cheese? We have lately, but did not know how to get rid of it. Subscriber

The following h means of combati in cheese? I will be by the Cornell Expe (1) By uniform and stirring. This the use of a 5-16 wire knife, and a steel knife. (2) Each particle be kept separated while heating. (3) Starter should be strained. (4) Starter should be color. (5) Curds from should not be mixed (6) Old curd shou

Better Butter And Better Prices

These are the two big reasons why you should use Windsor Dairy Salt.

If you make your living out of the butter you sell, then anything that will make the butter better will make more money for you.

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

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Are YOU using it? 71D

Cheesemakers

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Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department...

Green Boxes

"The cheese trade of Canada is cursed with green boxes," said Mr. Hodgson of the Montreal Produce Exchange...

So great is the demand for lumber in Canada for all purposes that really good, well-cured lumber is at a decided premium...

With a Grain of Salt

Another use has been found for electricity, that of aging cheese. An industrial electrician of Rotterdam, Holland...

He takes a fresh cheese and subjects it to an alternating current. At the end of twenty-four hours of constant alternating electrical currents...

This has naturally aroused great interest in Holland, where cheese-making is one of the big industries. It is said the electrician claims he can do many other things with cheese by means of electricity...

Mottled Color in Cheese

What is the remedy for mottled color in cheese? We have not had any trouble lately, but did at one time, and wish to know how to get rid of it against its recurrence.

The following brief summary of means of combating mottles was presented in a bulletin issued years ago by the Cornell Experiment Station:

- (1) By uniform cutting, heating and stirring. This is facilitated by the use of a 5-16 inch perpendicular steel knife, and a 5-8 inch horizontal steel knife.
(2) Each particle of curd should be kept separated from the others while heating.
(3) Starter should always be strained.
(4) Starter should be added before the color.
(5) Curds from different vats should not be mixed.
(6) Old curd should be placed in

the vat about 15 minutes before the whey is removed."

School Gardens on the Increase

The school garden idea is taking hold in Ontario. Starting in a modest way a few years ago public interest has gradually increased until this year Prof. McCreedy who is in charge of the work has found it necessary to have several assistants appointed, whose duty it is to travel from school to school, assisting those who already have gardens and endeavoring to interest teachers, trustees, and ratepayers in the value of the thing.

"I have just been over Haliburton county," remarked Mr. Finn, "and they are certainly doing things there. This year eight schools have gardens and four of them will qualify for the grant. Last year there was but one in school in the county with school garden, that at Horse Shoe Lake."

"That school garden must have been a success to interest so many others," we remarked.

"Indeed it was," answered Mr. Finn. "The garden, under the direction of the teacher, Miss F. M. Piley, did so well that it became known all over the Province, and its success has been a big feature in getting other schools started this year."

SCHOOL FAIR PLAN

"This fall we are planning to hold a school fair at each school," continued Mr. Finn. "and the Central Fair at Haliburton at which the pupils of all the schools will exhibit their produce. If possible we will arrange to have this fair at the time of the Teachers' Convention, so that we then be able to show every teacher just what school gardening means in the education of the rural child."

"Will all the exhibits at this school fair be grown in the school garden, or do they have plots at home?" we next asked.

"The students have plots both at the school and at their own home farms. We do not ask them to follow any particular method of management, the only difference between the pupil's plot on the farm and his father's fields will be in the quality of the seeds sown. We are supplying the pupils with the very best of seed and the difference in yield between our seed and crops from ordinary seed, will be an object lesson not only to the pupils but to the older men of the community."

THE INSPECTORS' WORK

"And what part do you inspectors play?"

"So far we have been endeavoring to get more schools started on the school garden idea," answered Mr. Finn. In describing his own work, Mr. Finn said: "For the most part we have been assisting those teachers who had already announced their intention of conducting a garden. It is now too late in the season to have new gardens started and from now on our time will be devoted to strictly Educational work. When I go to a school section, I first endeavor to interest the teacher and pupils, and then see as many of the ratepayers as possible. During the summer months we propose travelling around from school to school inspecting the pupils' plots both at the school and at home."

"I find that when it is finally decided to go in for a school garden, both teacher and pupils go at the work enthusiastically. Our ultimate desire is to make the school gardens a regular Experimental Farm. As you know,

the work is now carried on in connection with the Experimental Union of Ontario, and through the school gardens we will have an opportunity of testing the adaptability of varieties to various sections and also to introduce new varieties through the school. We believe, too, that the ultimate effect of the school garden will be to make the school the core of a social center for the community. "And how do the ratepayers take to the idea?"

A GENIUS AT THE PUMP

"As with all new things some are opposed to the idea and some are for it. Mr. Wm. Thurston at Bobcaygeon was so impressed with the evident advantages of the school garden that he bought a half an acre of land and gave it to the school in his section, on condition that they would use it for gardening purposes. On the other extreme we occasionally find a man who will not only not support the idea but will not give land for the purpose if he were paid for it."

Mr. Finn and the other inspectors have been at work only a short time but results so far are encouraging. The educational work that the inspectors are conducting will surely result in a great extension of school gardening work. The school fair idea, which is already being worked out with such excellent success in Essex county, as described in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy, will have far-reaching effects in interesting the children in farm work and in better farming methods.

I would suggest that those should be a referee at Montreal who understands cheese quality, who will grade cheese and trace a bad product to its source. This will displease some who are making bad cheese but it will be of benefit to the industry as a whole. -R. A. Pringle, Royal Cheese-Commission.

ALL THE DAIRY COW

The Essential Information Regarding Dairying is placed in a compact and usable form in a new book, Dairy Cattle and Milk Production

By Prof. C. H. Eckles.

Over 340 pages presenting material in such a way that it will assist the practical farmer to care properly for his dairy cows and to produce milk economically.

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Prof. Eckles, the author of this book, is a noted dairy authority. He has the practical experience, together with scientific training. For over 15 years he has had charge of a herd of from 30 to 50 dairy animals. For some years he has been Professor of Dairying at the University of Missouri.

Every man with dairy cows can profit from this book. It will be fine for your boys.

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"It wishes were horses then beggars might ride"

Boys! Boys!! Boys!!!

What say you to fulfilling your wishes and getting a pure bred pig of your very own. We have a pure bred pig for you. Here is your opportunity to get

YOUR CHOICE

Free from Farm and Dairy TAMWORTH, YORKSHIRE OR BERKSHIRE

You need only to send 2 of your father's friends and neighbors who are not now taking Farm and Dairy, get them to take Farm and Dairy for a year; send us the names and addresses of the 2 new subscribers and their own pure-bred, and eligible for registration. Say which one of these three breeds you prefer.

Bright boys can win one of these pure bred pigs on a Saturday, or in a few afternoons on the way home from school.

Over 200 boys and other people have won Farm and Dairy pure-bred pigs; these pigs are dandies every one of them. You'll be proud to own one.

Say you write to Farm and Dairy right away and say: "I want to win one of your pure-bred pigs. I'll get the nine new subscribers for you as soon as possible." Then get busy seeing your father's friends and neighbors. You can probably call enough of them on the telephone. Say you do it now while you think about it.

Farm and Dairy Peterboro, Ont. (Includes small illustrations of pigs)

The Upward Look

Trust and Obedience

One of the words of most meaning in our language is "trust." To me it is the key-note of a glad joyous refrain, singing and resinging from year to year, from week to week, from day to day. The more discouraging the outlook, the keener the disappointment, the harder the suffering, the clearer and more insistent is my cheering melody of comfort.

When, perhaps, a day has seemed to be one of failures and trials, I wonder what delightful surprise is coming, and I can say with a full thankful heart, I am never disappointed. Sometimes in the face of so heavy bereavement, the heart is too stunned and heavy to ever think of joy. Those are the days when one wonders how the sun can ever shine and the birds sing, just as if there were no sorrow-breaking hearts. This is the time, trust in our loving Heavenly Father is the song; in a minor key perhaps, for many a day, but which as we sing it and repeat it, becomes a part of our very being, until the hour does come, when the minor tone is changed again into a joyful one.

We must trust when called upon for obedience to perform some duty, from which we shrink with a great dread. We must trust to be able to do it joy-

fully, knowing that the needed strength will be granted. What glorious examples are given throughout our great Griddle-book. "And the Lord had said to Abram, 'Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will show thee.'" Notice Abram did not know his destination, only that he would be guided to it. And as he started out on that long, trust and courage, with a heart full of our difficulty required task. Just as surely as he was commanded to break up his old home, so are we ordered to perform some undertaking. We may try to reason that it is not our duty, but in our heart of hearts we know it is.

We may not at all see how we can accomplish the task, but as he trusted the way would be shown, we can know definitely that as each difficulty in our problem confronts us, we will be granted the necessary wisdom to solve it.

He knew that the journey at times would be full of difficulties and dangers, but he also knew he would be granted strength to bear them. So we know our task, if it is really worth doing, will at times be difficult, even dangerous, but we will not shrink.

There is a heroic present-day illustration of obedience in the Balkan war. The Montenegriens captured five dred bomb-throwers, chosen for this task from many battalions. Every bomb-thrower lost his life. But by their sacrifice the way was opened for

a victorious charge.

Often, obedience requires not the doing of some glorious task, but the doing of some distasteful, tasks of everyday life. For these also the necessary strength is forthcoming.

Abram was encouraged by a rich promise, "I will make of thee a great nation and I will bless thee and make thy name great, and thou shalt be a blessing." The sweetness of obedience is unbittered if we obey for the sake of the reward, but we may be encouraged that every act of obedience will have its results. They will not always be what we long for, what we strive for, what we expect; we may not live to see them in this life; but we can trust, with our whole souls, that in our obedience we will be blessed.—I. H. N.

Finding the Silver Lining

Drudgery is only a state of mind, caused by lack of objective. To be sure sometimes the easier, happier day looks far away, yet there surely is one somewhere. If it seems that your lot is harder than that of anybody else find out why. There must surely be a reason somewhere. If you are lonely, tired and neglected there is surely a reason. You cannot help but realize that all the comfort is not combined against you. They have neither time nor interest for it. If they are all doing it you may be sure they are doing it largely individually and the fault lies in you and not in them. One woman said the other day that she was a

very much misunderstood woman. I hardly think so. People are simply coming to understand her well enough so that they are leaving her alone.

Don't let life become a drudgery. Keep an interest somewhere that will help to lighten things. You may love to paint, to embroider, to go about or to travel, and to-day and for many to-days you may not be able to do it. To-day it seems as if you must sleep. Baby is wakeful and restless and has been for weeks. Our arms are tired and our whole self cries out to do something besides the routine.

Yet remember it is only a little while till the soft cuddly bodies that snuggle so confidently in mother's arms, grow independent and our arms are empty and we want them back. Drudgery is a habit, a bad one, and it needs more fighting than any thing else. Fighting it successfully is going to make our lives and the lives of everyone else infinitely happier.—Farmers' Review.

Waste Water.—Kitchen and laundry waste is neither especially offensive nor dangerous hence can be run in pipes underground for 20 or 30 feet, the end of the pipe screened to prevent obstructions entering and allowed to open on a green, an or-fruit will not be contaminated by it. It should not be discharged onto the garden, for instance. The pipes must, of course, be laid below the frost line.—Miss Juniata L. Shepperd.



"What's flour *gluten*, Bud?"
"It's what makes your dough rise, Rose."
"Yes"—she encouraged.
Added Bud very sagely:
"Makes it rise in the mixer and expand
"in the oven. It's the elastic part of
"flour—absorbs all the water and milk
"—and things."
Rose grew interested.
"FIVE ROSES, said Bud, is exceedingly rich
"in gluten. I s'pose because it's all made
"from Manitoba wheat. Takes up a lot
"more water — makes those fat loaves —
"lasts longer too."
"Saves money, doesn't it?" asked Rose.
Bud in a big voice:
"The fat loaf makes the fat pocketbook."
Use FIVE ROSES always.
And Rose said YES.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached  Not Blended



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Flowers for the Busy Woman

Elia F. Flanders

For the busy woman who loves flowers and has time to cultivate only a few, the gladiolus is one of the most satisfactory I have ever grown. The mixed collection now sent out by many florists may be obtained at very moderate cost and often comprise many of our very best varieties. From the collection I received last summer, scarcely any two proved to be alike and all were of the loveliest shades and colors. I planted them in rich loamy soil directly in the flower garden (did not sprout them in the house as I used to think I must do) and they bloomed in August. When taking up the bulbs in the fall I found each one had doubled, so for this spring I am well supplied.

Many years ago a leading florist sent me two bulbs for trial of a variety he had just introduced—the Golden Sceptre, and for wonderful beauty I have never seen its superior. The two bulbs increased rapidly and all through the years I have given to my friends and reserved for myself quantities of these plants.

By labeling the bulbs as to colors one may have a bed of various shades which may be made very artistic. Sweet alyssum is one of the daintiest of hardy plants. It comes quickly into bloom from seed and lasts from early summer until severe frosts.

The Fireless Cooker

Warm summer weather will soon be with us again and with it will come the usual strain to the housewife of doing her work in a hot kitchen and over a hot stove. It is now possible, however, for almost every farmer's wife to minimize the amount of fuel used in cooking and therefore to do away with a hot kitchen to a great extent, by the use of a fireless cooker.

The fireless cooker which now has an accepted place in such a large percentage of city homes has advantages just as great for the farm home. There are many different cookers now on the market that can be bought at a very reasonable figure, especially the single cookers or those intended for only one cooking vessel. Such a cooker will afford opportunity to get acquainted with the cooker's possibilities and at the same time give a large amount of service. Too often the fireless cooker is given only a half-trial and as a result only half does its work, and is then condemned as nice-sounding in theory, but not practical.

A HOME-MADE COOKER

One of these cookers can be successfully made at home if the fundamental principle on which they are based is kept in mind. The principle is simple. Food which has been brought to a good boil over a fire is closed up with an airtight cover and placed in a box and completely surrounded with some non-conducting material like hay, sawdust, or asbestos, which holds the heat in. The heat thus imprisoned continues cooking the food. A tightly covered tin, granite or bucket or a kettle, preferably without a handle, but having a tight cover, a wooden box with a hinged cover, and packing material, are the essential requirements for a home-made fireless cooker.

The packing box should be considerably larger, say three or four inches in every direction, than the vessel used for cooking. Line the box with several thicknesses of paper, then fill with sweet clean hay, leaving a nest in the centre in which to put the vessel containing the food. Have plenty of hay under the vessel, and make a cushion pad of hay to go on top. The space must be completely filled so that when the top is fastened down, the box will be tightly packed.

The food which is to be cooked is placed in the can or kettle and put over the fire, where it is brought to the boiling point and cooked for a short time—from two or three to 10 minutes (the time depends on the material and must be learned by experience). It is then placed in the box, covered, and the lid shut very tight. The length of time for fireless cooking is ordinarily the same as when cooked on the stove. The cooker must not be opened until it is something that requires very long cooking like a big roast or ham, or baked beans. It would be well to take out and re-heat on the stove after three or four hours and return to the cooker for several hours longer. The success of a cooker lies in having it packed tight to exclude all air, having the food boiling hard when put in, and in closing up quickly to prevent any escape of heat.

Let the Boys Help

Why is it that boys are allowed to sit in the house doing nothing while their over-worked mother is struggling against nature and fate to do about half the work waiting for her hands? Only the other day we saw three able-bodied boys, lounging about the house, not knowing what to do with themselves, while mother, alone, thin and pale, was trying to do the work



Beautiful Lawn Decoration

Of course Miss Betty Horwell, the young member of the (alt) Horticultural Society is here the main attraction. The beautiful rookery may offer a suggestion to some for home beautifying.

for a large family and company. May a boy help about the house? Why not? Is there anything about making dishes that will injure him, or about making the beds, or sweeping or setting the table, or washing or ironing, or cooking a plain meal or victuals? On the contrary, there is too much to benefit him in such work the most important of which is to gain the idea that it is not man's lot the weaker "vessel" carry all the burdens, when it is possible for strong hands to work.

Most boys would gladly help in the house if they were asked to do so and were taught how to do the work properly. Many a smart boy wants to help his tired mother, but he doesn't know how, beyond bringing wood and water. This one should him to go and play while she puts on her apron and says, "What's he doing? It is positive hard to be moral character to allow him to do it is right to be idle, while mother is struggling under her burdens. Let the boys help, and those who do get help "for love or money" will see their troubles disappear. —West Farmer.

Simplex Mr.

Mrs. W. M.

Too many of the warm summer hours are spent in a hot kitchen, doing dishes for the children. These most exacting, however, are not only the most tiresome, they are wearying and may be slowly but surely spoiling the health of the mother who spends so much of her time in the kitchen.

"How her making, happier the place" remains to restrain it, sons from is the kind

parison of the through the m. it. Some years attending an suddenly came coming to an a the Institute's preparation of the I resolved there all possible I my strength in

Some readers' policy might be in order to let farms must have in order to let. Fortunately, we plain food and try people have, or city dwellers. B milk, fruit and table and are the farm. The different way have not mentioned, usually expect to cease a day show for hard work weather. I try favors in the sim are easily prepared suitable for the I am a believer in food in his plain and essential housewife who would see just how out in her own

By Ut

A Rise

An oil-cloth is handy upon occasion over any other surface from the floor. The real oil of the fly in front, and much washing c. To make an oil cloth white is diagonally, and then from one c. Then from one c. found out a ure. This gives a white down over the hips, to form a good protect underneath bound or cut out the ends t. about the waist, from the remain braid loops may

CANADIAN PACIFIC

VICTORIA DAY SINGLE FARE
Between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur and East. Good Going May 23-24. Return Limit, May 27. (Minimum Rate of 25c.)

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Steamers Leave Port McNicoll, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for SALLY STE. MARIE, PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM.
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Steamship Express
leaves Toronto 12.45 p.m. on sailing days, making direct connection with Steamers at Port McNicoll.

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Particulars from Canadian Pacific Agent or Write M. G. MURPHY, D.P.A., C.P.Ry., Toronto

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Return Limit, two months.
Homeseekers' Train leaves Toronto 2.00 p.m. each Tuesday, May to August, inclusive. Best Train to take.

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Leaving Liverpool June 14, calling at Madeira, Cape Town, Durban, Colombo, Singapore and Hong Kong, arriving Vancouver August 30th. Vessel remains 14 days at Hong Kong. Rates for entire cruise, \$218.00. Exclusive of maintenance between arrival time in England and departure of "Empress of Asia," and stop over at Hong Kong.

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Simpler Preparation of Food

Mrs. W. Mitchell, Wentworth Co., Ont.

Too many women there are who in the warm summer weather spend several hours every day over a hot stove or in a hot kitchen preparing appetizing dishes for their husbands and children. These dishes would please the most exacting persons. I believe, however, that if many of these women would first stop to consider the question, they would come to realize that they are wearing themselves out, it may be slowly but nevertheless surely. I can sympathize with the woman who spends so much time in the pre-

paration of the meals, as I have come through the mill and know all about it. Some years ago, however, when attending an Institute meeting, I suddenly came to my senses while listening to an address given by one of the Institute speakers on more simple preparation of food in warm weather. I resolved then and there that if at all possible I was going to conserve my strength in this regard henceforth.

WHOLESALE FOOD NECESSARY

Some readers may exclaim: "That policy might hold good for people living in the city, but the men on our farms must have good wholesome food in order to keep up their strength." Fortunately, wholesome food may be plain food and here is where we country people have the advantage of our city dwellers. Bread and butter, eggs, milk, fruit and vegetables are all palatable and are nearly all produced on the farm. These can be prepared in different ways to form a variety. I have not mentioned meat, but I naturally expect to have meat, although once a day should be sufficient even for hard working men in the hot weather. I try to prepare my vegetables in the simplest way possible and favor salads quite frequently as they are easily prepared and particularly suitable for the warm days.

I believe in plenty of nourishment, but let it be plain food and easily prepared. Every housewife who considers this question will see just how this can be carried out in her own household.

A Utility Apron

By Rose Stealy-Miller.

An oil-cloth apron comes in very handy upon occasions. It may be tied over any other apron or dress, and insures them from being wet or soiled. The real oil of the apron comes directly in front, and if this could be saved much washing could also be saved.

To make an oil-cloth apron, get a piece of white table oil-cloth, fold it diagonally, and cut the excess square. Then from one corner of the diagonal, fold round out a piece to fit the figure. This gives a pointed apron that will fit close in front and shorter over the hips, but large enough to form a good protection to any garment underneath. The edges may be bound or cut out with a pinking-iron. A hand binds the part which goes over the waist. A bib may be cut out from the remaining oil-cloth, and braid loops may be sewed thereto, by

which the bib may be pinned in place without injuring the oil-cloth.

Such an apron lasts indefinitely, it may be wiped with a damp cloth and so be easily cleaned. It requires no ironing, looks plenty good enough for kitchen wear and saves much work as well as considerable wear on other aprons.

Another useful hint regarding aprons is to make them with flat seams and no raw edges. Then there will be no right or wrong side to a plain apron, and it may be worn either side out.

A coat-hanger makes an ideal hanger for large bib or sack aprons, keeps them free from folds and wrinkles,

HOWHERE is a woman's character more clearly shown, or her talents given more scope for cultivation than in home making, and in no sphere is the true woman more content and happier than in housekeeping. Home is indeed the "dearest place" on earth when rightly made, and the memory of which remains with us until death, and will do more to protect and restrain its inmates than the grandest and most eloquent sermons from the most gifted ministers and orators. Home is the kindergarten of all Christian work and influence, the starting point of beautiful thoughts and deeds.

and shows one at once the number and kind available, from which an instant selection may be made.—Farm and Pileside.

The Value of Shade Trees

Mrs. W. McCrae, Essex Co., Ont.

Can anyone imagine a nicer drive on a summer's day than along a country road lined on either side with rows of stately shade trees? It certainly is a pleasing picture and by no means an impossible one in any community. We are proud of our shade trees in this community, although we realize that there is still much room for improvement.

I believe that the Women's Institutes in the various districts can do much towards beautifying their surroundings. We women are usually credited with having a greater appreciation of the beautiful than the men. Still we must have the assistance of the men if we are to accomplish anything and we have found that the men in our neighborhood are quite willing to help to carry out any project that we suggest if they believe it will be beneficial to the community. The ladies in our Institute started an agitation a few years ago to have more shade trees. The men soon became interested, especially in fixing their individual homes. Then we have trees planted around the churches and schools. What can present such a church without a tree? These trees are now growing and we feel well repaid for our labors in the improvement that has been made.

There is always plenty of work for the Women's Institute if the members are willing workers. And that is in doing such work as endeavoring to make country life pleasant and keeping away as far as possible from the idea that such a life is dull or monotonous, that a Women's Institute may become a power for good in any neighborhood.

A saucer of vinegar if placed on the stove while cabbage is boiling, will prevent the unpleasant odor going through the house.

Bind a piece of old blanket round the top roller of mangle. No buttons will get to break, and the cloth will be squeezed much drier than usual—a great boon in winter. The rollers, too, will last longer, as they cannot possibly crack nor wear away so soon.

BARN ROOFING

IS ASSURED IF YOU USE "EAST LAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES



—WOOD TILE OR LINOLEUM QUICKLY & EASILY FREED FROM GREASE AND GRIME WITH—

Old Dutch Cleanser

Many Uses and Full Directions on Label



Protect your Crops, Implements and Stock by covering your roofs with "EAST LAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES. They last a life-time and need no repairs. Write us today for free booklet. 993

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO. LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

When Drugs Fail to Cure Constipation

Thousands of sufferers from Constipation and all its attendant ills strive along from day to day, vainly endeavoring to shake off their affliction by the use of drugs. In the end they are still sufferers and what it means they are slaves to the drug habit. If only these people could learn for themselves how truly efficient Dr. Charles A. Tyrrell's J. B. L. Cascade treatment is for afflictions of this kind they would shorten their sufferings by many days and soon know again the joy of stalwart, perfect health.

If one of those sufferers who has been cured by the Cascade could speak to you personally he would in the greatest enthusiasm talk to you as Mr. E. Night-wander, of Green River, Ontario, writes: "For years I have been troubled with constipation, ulcers in the bowels and piles, which all the money and doctors only seemed to relieve temporarily. The J. B. L. Cascade has completely cured those troubles and I feel it a duty I owe to my fellowmen to endorse the Cascade in the very highest terms. No amount of money could estimate the value it has been to me. No home should be without a Cascade."

Over 300,000 people now use the J. B. L. Cascade. Write Dr. Tyrrell to-day. He will be glad to send you his free book, "Why Man of To-day is Only 50 Per Cent. Efficient," and full particulars if you will address him, Charles A. Tyrrell, M.D., Room 6718, 320 College St., Toronto, Ont.

The Call of the North

Do you know of the many advantages that New Ontario, with its Millions of Fertile Acres, offers to the prospective settler? Do you know that these rich agricultural lands, suitable for all kinds of agricultural work, are already producing grain and vegetable second to none in the world?

For literature descriptive of this great territory, and for information as to terms, homestead regulations, settlers' rates, etc., write to:

H. A. MACDONELL,
Director of Colonization,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario

Parties arriving April 21st and 28th, and weekly after

APPLY AT ONCE

The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal and 47 Pembroke St., Toronto

Capable Old Country Domestics

Parties arriving April 21st and 28th, and weekly after

APPLY AT ONCE

The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal and 47 Pembroke St., Toronto

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or the Dominion must appear in person at the Applicant's Land Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 20 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister.

In certain districts, homesteader in good standing may preempt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption plot six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption certificate for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

To Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

Each Tuesday until October 28 inclusive
WINNIPEG AND RETURN \$35.00
EDMONTON AND RETURN \$45.00

Proportionate low rates to other points. Return limit two months.

Through Pullman Tourist Sleeping cars are operated to Winnipeg without change via Chicago and St. Paul, leaving Toronto 11:45 p.m. on first detach-
Tickets are also on sale via Barrie and Northern Navigation Company.

Full particulars and reservations from Grand Trunk Agents, 171 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ont.

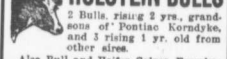
HOLSTEINS

Herd Sires

"KING SEGIS PIETERTJE"
Bred by Meyer, Syracuse, N.Y.
"EDRICK KING MAY FATNE"
Bred by Meyer, Flanders, N.Y.

Thousands of these two sire average over 32 lbs.
per 7 days official test. Get your next young bull
from my herd—no other animal
or curdled lute (Farm only) 40 c. sold from station

Wm. L. HIGGINSON, STRAFFORD, ILL.



3 Bulls, raising 2 yrs. grandsons
of Pontiac Korolyk,
and 3 rising 1 yr. old from other sire.

Also Bull and Heifer Calves. Females,
all pure.

WM. HIGGINSON, INKERMAN, ONT.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

FERNDALE STOCK FARM
3 Good Korolyk Bulls left, also 193
Calves, which will complete our last lot
of Korolyk R. Schillander's whose heifers
are doing nicely. Also have 15 other good
grade heifers for sale. This lot is nicely
marked and in fine condition. Write for
now on Com. and see them.

FERRERLE BRO. CO., MT. ELGIN, ONT.

Phone 187 R. 1. C.P.R. Station.

LAKESIDE DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Present offering, Bull Calves
from Record of Performance
dams; also a few females.

W. F. BELL, BRITANNIA HEIGHTS, ONT
Ottawa Bell Phone.

CAMPBELLTOWN HOLSTEINS

This week we offer Bull Calves, born April
2nd, 1913. A dandy, nearly white in color.
Sired by the great young bull, Korolyk
Verman Pontiac, and out of a good daugh-
ter of our old herd bull, Sir Serena
Abbekker, who now has 2 O. O. daugh-
ters, one of them over 55.00 as a three-
year-old. Price, \$20.00. P.O. 3, Tillsonburg,
R. J. KELLY, . . . TILLSONBURG, ONT.

CLOVERLEA HERD

We raised Griseheda, the cow recently
sold for \$3000.00. This is the highest priced
Holstein cow ever sold in Canada.

The blood that sells is the blood that
tells.
JOHN J. TANNAHILL
White's Station . . . Que.

North Star Holsteins

Bulls ready for service, from R. O. M.
dams, sired by a son of Natoro De Kol
4th, record of 82.18 lbs. in 7 days, 105.25
lbs. in 30 days, and nearly 21 lbs. in 7
days eight months after calving—largest
record in Canada.
Also Females, any age, excepting heifer
calves.
J. W. STEWART, . . . LYN, ONT.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

We are now testing some of the
daughters of Conus Hengerveld Fayne
De Kol, and they are running from
10 1/2 lbs. with first calf to 30 lbs. with
second calf. There are still a few
young bulls from these heifers that we
are offering at half their value, in
order to make room. They are sired
by Dutchland Colanthe Sir Mona. Come
to the farm and see the dams of these
bulls and their dams.
E. F. OSLER, . . . BRONTE, ONT.

You Can Sell

Your pure bred cattle, any surplus
stock you have, by advertising in this
column of Farm and Dairy. We are
able to place your surplus stock in
the hands of the best buyers.
We take you next upwards of 17,000
possible buyers, and as a cost very
small to you. This is the greatest ser-
vice—only \$1.00 per inch.

Send your advertisement
to-day for next issue.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

MORE ABOUT GRACELAND HOLSTEINS

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Our founda-
tion herd sire is Verman Beauty Hartog,
imported in dam. She is sired by Prince
Beauty Piet Hartog who now has nearly
30 A. R. daughters, two-year-olds with
records of 15 to 20 pounds. Prince Beauty
Plot Hartog is a son of a world's cham-
pion cow, the first one to make 27
pounds as a three-year-old. His sire is
Beauty Pieterhartog. His King who has
many A. R. O. daughters, including
Marion Walker Piet, 51.65 pounds, also
Bertha Prilly Bonnie Hartog, who has
seven daughters that at an average age
of two years and seven months have
records averaging 25.0 pounds. Beauty
Pietergo, 35.51 pounds, the dam of B. P. R.
King, has a daughter and granddaughter
with records of 30 pounds. She is the best
daughter of Prilly, 25.20 pounds, who with
her six daughters hold the world's record.
The dam of Verman Beauty Hartog is
Arach Veeman De Kol, sire of our
year eight months of age, made nearly 31
pounds of butter 70 days after freshening.
She was by King Veeman De Kol, sire of
33 A. R. O. daughters including Mona Veeman,
30.74 pounds at 4 1/2 years. She was a
daughter with six A. R. O. daughters. The dam of
Arach Veeman De Kol, 25.25 pounds,
with daughters having records up to 27
pounds. King Veeman Beauty Hartog is fol-
lowed by King Lyons Hengerveld, who
King Lyons Hengerveld is a son of
Blanche Lyons De Kol, 25.25 pounds,
whom dam holds a world's record.
Butter, 30.40 pounds.
and four daughters averaging 30.40 pounds

Investment, and will yield the Association
5 1/2 per cent interest.
SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-
FRIESIAN COWS, MARCH 1 TO APRIL 30,
1913. (Continued from last week)
7 Spink's Butter Girl, 566.44 lbs., 366.1;
10,512.13 lbs. milk, 481.9 lbs. fat, 502.37
butter. Owner: H. F. Patterson, Alford
 Junction, Ont.
8 Camille B 2nd, 9039, 49, 3341; 12,328.5
 lbs. milk, 501.79 lbs. fat, 722.48 lbs.
butter. Owner: J. F. Patterson, Alford
 Junction, Ont.
9 Three Year Class
1 Lady May Baroness, 9792, 31, 2654;
 17,000 lbs. milk, 517.9 lbs. fat, 642.50
butter. Owner: Alva Wilkinson, Cour-
land, Ont.
2 Woodland Queen De Kol, 10137, 31,
 2501; 15,105 lbs. milk, 571.56 lbs. fat, 736.46
butter. Owner: J. M. Van Pater,
 Alford, Ont.
3 Netherland Mottie's Dairie, 10136, 31,
 2502; 17,000 lbs. milk, 518.26 lbs. fat, 642.50
butter. Owner: W. B. Poole, Salford,
 Ont.
4 Bontaje De Boer, 10341, 31, 1854;
 15,275 lbs. milk, 496.43 lbs. fat, 630.53
butter. Owner: R. C. P. Experimental Farm,
 Ottawa, Ont.
5 Arrawannah Posh 2nd, 11394, 31, 2654;
 16,642 lbs. milk, 463 lbs. fat, 575.23 lbs.
butter. Owner: J. M. Van Pater, Alford,
 Ont.
6 Minnie May of Ormond, 9207, 31, 2419;
 10,442.2 lbs. milk, 349.23 lbs. fat, 436.54 lbs.
butter. Owner: S. E. Carlyle, Cheshertville,
 Ont.

Another Study in the Correct This in Holstein Type
"Duchess Bontaje De Kol," 9367, here owned by the Colony Farm
at Oquittum, British Columbia. In 7 days she made a butter record of
25.3 lbs. milk, April 13, 106.8 lbs. Age, 5 years. Note the exceed-
ingly strong type of this cow and her great beauty. You will of course note
and admire the splendid shapely udder, the well-placed teats and the wonderful
vitality of the udder, and the milk veins, which show so prominently.

and her sire has two 34 pound daughters.
The sire of B. L. Johnson is Netherland
Johanna Dekol 2nd's Boy, a double grand-
son of Sir Johanna Dekol who holds the
world's record with the most semi-official
record daughters, has 34 A. R. O. daugh-
ters, 13 proved cows and the sire of Sir
Johanna Dekol Van Beers, 40.96 pounds
in 90 days and 460.1 lbs. in 100
days. King Lyon Hengerveld is sired by
King Peter, son of Blanche Lyons De Kol,
33.31 pounds. Her dam, Blanche Lyons
De Kol, has four daughters averaging 33
pounds. King Peter, a son of King
her sire, Pieter, Hengerveld and Gou-
ber, sire of King Peter, a son of King
serveld Dekol who holds the world's
record record with the greatest number
of A. R. O. daughters and greatest num-
ber of 30 pound granddaughters.
The female in the Graceland herd are
de Witt is one of the four cows in the
year book that gave over 20 pounds but
in the R. O. P. tests. Sir Spink's
Her daughter, Fanny Dewier, who is in
the R. O. P. test too. Both will be tested
again in 1913. De Kol Calamity,
a descendant of Calamity Jane has
records of 23.39 pounds. Another worthy
of mention is Belle of the Farm, 21.25
pounds as a senior three-year-old.
She is a half sister of the Canadian
champion, Queen Butter Baroness, 33
pounds. Melchilde 1st, 23 pounds, we
have ever for \$300. She is going to British
Columbia.

7 Yronka Beryl, 14467, 31, 691; 10,717.96
 lbs. milk, 337.37 lbs. fat, 477.25 lbs. butter.
Owner: W. B. Allison, Dundas, Ont.
8 Isabella Netherland Pauline, 11059, 31,
 314; 6992.5 lbs. milk, 306.34 lbs. fat, 381.17
butter. Owner: S. E. Carlyle, Cheshert-
ville, Ont.
Two Year Class
1 Spink's August Dairie, 12303, 29, 1154;
 10,776.35 lbs. milk, 401.74 lbs. fat, 519.19
butter. Owner: H. F. Patterson, Alford
 Junction, Ont.
2 Maria Pontiac Korolyk, 12403, 29, 74;
 9255.5 lbs. milk, 364.96 lbs. fat, 464.07
butter. Owner: C. E. Smith, Scotland,
 Ont.
3 Mutual Friend Frontier Nicolo, 13,587,
 29, 1261; 10,372 lbs. milk, 315.5 lbs. fat,
 391.44 lbs. butter. Owner: Bond, H. Thom-
son, Bohrnak, Sask.
4 Weta Maree, 13,613, 29, 1564; 9243 lbs.
milk, 306.6 lbs. fat, 383.12 lbs. butter. Owner:
C. D. Dyke, Armistice, Ont.

5 Isabella Lou, 13,613, 29, 1564; 9243 lbs.
milk, 306.6 lbs. fat, 383.12 lbs. butter.
Owner: C. D. Dyke, Armistice, Ont.
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Owner: C. D. Dyke, Armistice, Ont.

14 Isabella Lou, 13,613, 29, 1564; 9243 lbs.
milk, 306.6 lbs. fat, 383.12 lbs. butter.
Owner: C. D. Dyke, Armistice, Ont.

15 Isabella Lou, 13,613, 29, 1564; 9243 lbs.
milk, 306.6 lbs. fat, 383.12 lbs. butter.
Owner: C. D. Dyke, Armistice, Ont.

REMOVED THE PROUD FLESH

And Healed The Wound With But Three Applications

You could not have a better proof of
the power of Egyptian Liniment than
given by the experience of Mr. O. J.
Holden, of Montreal, as given in his
letter.
"Mr. pony received a deep cut across
the back of her leg below the hock joint.
After trying several remedies, without any
beneficial result, I was induced to try
Drougla's Egyptian Liniment. Proud
Flesh had formed the size of a hidden
nut. After three applications it was
entirely healed, which I consider marvellous
as a small artery had been cut, and
scarcely blood ever the wound was
disturbed.
"Who profusely recommend Egyptian Lin-
iment to all horsemen."

The way Drougla's Egyptian Liniment
cleans out and heals a festering wound
is simply marvellous.
Write for a free sample of this
renowned Drougla & Co., Napanee, Ont.

Breeder's Directory

Cards under this head inserted at
the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No
card accepted under two line nor
for less than 10 words. No
insertions during twelve months.

YORKSHIRE PIGS, all ages, either an
Choice Young Boars, fit for service, All
50 at all ages, bred and heavy with
pig—H. C. Bird, Woodstock, Ont.

FOR SALE—3 Sons of King Farnes
Royal, from R. O. P. test, bred by
Clyde Filles and 3 Stallions, Yearling
R. M. Holby, Manchester, Ont.

HOLSTEINS—Young stock for sale. See
list in Pauline De Kol, who is
nearest dam, 25.30 pounds,
7 days—R. W. Walker, Utica, Ont.

HOLSTEINS LYNDEN HERD

High Testing Holsteins for sale. On
Bull 1 year old. Sires 100 lbs.
23.77 lbs. butter, 7 days. Dam a 2nd
year cow. No other.
Bull Calves from large record dam,
240 and upward. Also 2 year-
olds in milk. Try or come and see
them.
S. LEMON, . . . LYNDEN, ONT.

HOLSTEINS Two Holstein Bulls

Fifteen months old, one from a two
year-old dam. Good individuals.

R. F. HICKS, NEWTON BROOK, YORK

Published Regularly HOLSTEIN CATTLE The Canadian Dairyman and FREE ILLUSTRATED BULL BOOK Holstein Friesian Assn., Box 146, Brantford, Ont.

Ourvella Holstein Herd

Bulls of scrupulous age all sold. If
you want them from here we will
send you a card. No other.
Colanthe Sir Abbekker and from 21
calves left. Both are by Dutchland
and 21.6 lbs. 4 year-olds. Grand dis-
vidual 4 months old.
LADLAW BROS., Aylmer, Ont.

OXFORD DISTRICT The Holland of North America

In the place to buy Holsteins of stall
The Third annual sale will be held in
the Woodstock, Ontario, on
Full list of breeders in the Oxford Dis-
trict with post office and station address
on application to:
R. J. KELLY, BRCY, TILLSONBURG, ONT.

Heavy horses are being
bred early in
the young for city
heavy work.
purpose horses, \$200
serviceably sound, \$300
LIVE S
Moderate receipts,
Toronto Stock Ex-
heavy export cattle, ev

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, May 28.—Recent cool weather has had effect on the shipping trade. There is a fair volume of business...

were not in great demand. The quickest trade is done in medium light butters...

What prices are very sensitive to weather conditions are very sensitive to weather conditions...

Lambs too are in somewhat better supply than they have been for weeks...

COARSE GRAINS

There is little sign of the coarse grain market. Trade is quiet and prices...

There is little sign of the coarse grain market. Trade is quiet and prices...

There is little sign of the coarse grain market. Trade is quiet and prices...

MILK FEEDS

Milkers seem to be anxious to get rid of their surplus milk...

MAY AND STRAW

The demand for first quality hay is strong...

POTATOES AND BEANS

There may be a mild seed time scare...

EGGS AND POULTRY

Steady prices for eggs for five weeks would seem to indicate that the low...

DAIRY PRODUCE

Butter has loosened a cent or two with respect to receipts...

HORSES

Heavy horses are being handled more rapidly than early in the season...

LIVE STOCK

Moderate receipts, combined with a good demand, have held prices firm...

record for a bull not 3 years old and used only on his few cows

Since the Colony Farm held its first annual sale of surplus stock on November 23d last...

For aged cows we have: Duchess Bonnie D. Kol. No. 937—gave in 7 days...

DAIRY BLOOD REPORTS

No sales; bidding 10% to 10%.

Madam Posch Pasture No. 14291, calved Nov. 26th, milk 81 1/2 lbs.

Wadmanite Canary, No. 1735, calved Feb. 20, 1913, milk 82 1/2 lbs.

Sheldahl Rose De Kol. No. 1176, calved March 14, 1913, milk 84 1/2 lbs.

Duchess Bonnie D. Kol. No. 937, calved March 3, 1913, milk 82 1/2 lbs.

Adm. Sadio Pasture 2nd. No. 1542, calved Feb. 23, 1913, milk 94 1/2 lbs.

Birdie 2nd. No. 1493, calved Feb. 12, 1913, milk 81 1/2 lbs.

These cows are all in the Record of Performance with cows of this quality...

Tamworths For Sale

Boar, ten months old; Boar, six months old; Four Sows, six months old.

A Number of Pigs, six months old.

Ayrshires and Clydesdales

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

Under the auspices of the District of Beauharnois Live Stock Association, will be held at

Ormstown, Que., June 20th

In connection with the Annual Show, June 18th, 19th and 20th.

100 Ayrshires (75% Imported) 10 Clydesdales

Our first sale was the event of 1912. Watch us make good for 1913; our standard is just not a notch higher.

All Cattle Tuberculin tested. Catalogues ready June 1st.

GEO. J. BRYSON, Secy. ORMS TOWN, QUE.

JERSEYS

FOR SALE, PURE BRED JERSEY MALE CALF

One month old, solid color, black tongue and switch. Dam, Pride, Princes; Grand, Princes; Princes; Princes; Princes.

AYRSHIRES

TANGLEWELL AYRSHIRES

The High-Testing herd. Average test—25 cows—4.44 per cent. butter-fat.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

Heifers, different ages, cheap for quick sale. J. O'Connor, Campbellford, Ont.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE AND YORKSHIRE PIGS

At for service—Ayrshire Cattle and Bull, each or for Registered, \$6.00. All above are from first prize stock.

Burnside Ayrshires

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

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and Home-bred, all of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

We are offering a number of fine Young Bulls of different ages, sired by "Barocch Cheese" (B.P. Imp.) No. 8287.

LAKESIDE FARM, PHILIPSBURG, QUE.

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop. 165 St. James St., Montreal

HOLSTEINS

Lyndale Holsteins

We are now offering Bull Calves from 1 month to 7 months old. All are from of total record dams and bred by some of the greatest bulls in Canada.

Brown Bros., Lyn, Ont.

SPRING BROOK

Holsteins and Tamworths

Herd headed by Sir Korndyke Boom, one of the best sons of Pontiac Korndyke. Dam, Fairview Korndyke Bred, Jr. 4yr. old butter record, 32.17 lbs. in one week, 130 in 30 days. Average test, 4.85. This bull and his dam are both full brothers, and sister to "King of the Pontiacs," sire of the world's record cows, 42.14 lbs. butter in one week, 172 lbs. in 30 days. For sale, a nice rich bred bull, 9 months old, mostly white. Well grown. Toned dam. A few good cows to offer. No heifers for sale. Come and see and get a Korndyke or a good foundation cow.

A. C. HALLMAN,

BRESLAU, WATERLOO CO., ONT.

PURE BRED HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE

3 Young Bulls, 1 for sale also 4 Calves of 1913 from first-class stock.

Prices easy. We have to get more room for other stock.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON, ALMONTE, ONT.

Line 2 Rural Phone.

Systematic Breeding Systematic Feeding Systematic Weeding

Are among the factors that have built up a great herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle at Lynn River Stock Farm.

The herd is headed by

KING SEGIS PONTIAC KONINGEN

One of the best bred and best individual bulls in Canada.

We have for sale at reasonable prices a few Cows and Heifers bred to this bull.

Write your needs

J. ALEX WALLACE - SIMCOE, ONT.

RIVERVIEW HERD

3 Young Bulls, from 3 to 12 months, sired by King Isabella, whose sister, 5 nearest officially tested dams, a sister of his dam, and two sisters of his sire average for the night 30.54 lbs. from R.O.M. and R.O.P. dams.

P. J. SALLEY, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

ELMDALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS

PURE BRED - French bred Bull Cattle - light colored, sired by Paladin Ormsby, sire of 10 R. O. M. daughters, 2-year-olds up to 30 lbs. and one 3-year-old, 25.80 lbs. butter in 1 day.

No. 1 Dam, R. O. M., 435 lbs. milk, 10 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days. Full sister to call, R. O. M., 422 lbs. milk, 16 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days.

No. 2 Dam, R. O. M., 435 lbs. milk, 10 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days. Full sister to call, R. O. M., 390 lbs. milk, 16 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days at 2 yrs. 1 mo. old.

FRED CARR - BOX 115, ST. THOMAS

YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS

HOLSTEINS of different ages

Suite in calf to a son of the great bull De Kol the 2nd's Brother Boy the 1st.

Also Yearling Heifers, and Heifer and Bull Calves for spring delivery. Write for prices.

W. W. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONT.

Avondale Stock Farm

A. C. HARDY, PROPRIETOR.

BEST BIRDS

Prize Hengerveld Pigeon, 1238 (16,242).

Sire, Flight 2nd Foodnest Lad.

Dam, Prizes Hengerveld De Kol, 1 & 2 O. 25 1/2.

Highest record daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

King Pontiac Artie Canada, 18,847 (72,794) Sire, King of the Pontiacs.

Dam, Pontiac Artie Canada, 18,847 (72,794) Sire, King of the Pontiacs.

We are offering you the finest young stock and high record dams, and also a limited number of young stock to be had. No heifer calf will be sold at any price. Address all correspondence to

B. LORIS LOGAN, Mgr., BROCKVILLE

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

ONTARIO

WELLINGTON CO., ONT. ELORA, May 17 - Cool weather has had the effect of checking growth to some extent, but nearly all the grain is through and generally showing a healthy appearance, with very little injury by frost. Fall wheat is generally speaking a partial failure. This is also true of the pastures, owing chiefly to the open weather which left fall and the close and dry pastures, which left no protection. Only the fields that had some autumn look likely to be of any value, after considerable rain being plowed up in consequence. This would indicate a possible shortage of both hay and pasture. All classes of live stock are bringing record prices, and the question of young purchase is on the increase and will later affect the market on this commodity. No increase in numbers of cattle or sheep in stock - 43 W.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

APPIN, May 12 - Seeding was completed a week ago. Some corn planting has been done, though this will not be general for a week at least. Corn continues very dry. Grass and spring crop making slowly. Rain is badly needed. The heavy frost of March and 19th has done much damage to fruit, clover and barley. It is too early to figure damage. The promise for fruit before frost was good. - C. M. M.

MANITOBA

MARQUETTE DIST., MAN.

KELLOGG, May 16 - Though spring work started about April 20th, which is early, there has been very little growth as yet the ground. The water is very high in the sloughs, and all the low lying parts of the working land are very wet. About 50 per cent of the oats have been sown. Grain prices were very low all winter, but are beginning to look up a little now. Prices for live stock are splendid. Live hogs are selling from \$8 to \$8.25; cattle from \$9.50 to \$5.50. Prices are also good for dairy produce. Farmers are getting \$1 a cwt. for milk at the station. Eggs are selling at 12c - L. J. N.

NEW CANADIAN RECORD.

Netherland Farnort, No. 1476, owned by W. H. Cherry, Garnet, Ont. Has established a new Canadian Record for 30 days milk, 17,322 lbs. fat, equivalent to 21.65 lbs. butter. In 14 days, 8618 lbs. of milk, 1456 lbs. of fat and 427 lbs. of butter. For 30 days her record reads, 15,647 lbs. of milk, 1722 lbs. of fat and 694 lbs. of butter. The previous 30 day record held by Botticella Posh Deboer, is 684 lbs. of fat. Mr. Cherry's regarding this new champion as follows:

"My heifer was three years old on June 17. She weighed at birth 105 lbs. on nine months and again at two years, nine months, 29 days and commenced her test 14 days after freshening. She made 21 the second week, and 21.65 lbs. the third week. Her lowest test was 13 and her highest 5.2 per cent. fat. Her best day's milk was 62 lbs. on the second last day of the test and her best day's performance 65 lbs. of 4.5 per cent. milk. This heifer was anything but fat, just in normal condition."

ONTARIO CROPS.

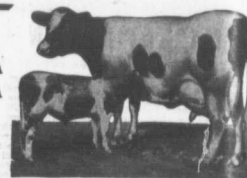
The condition of the Ontario crops in May is summarized up by the Ontario Department of Agriculture as follows: Fall Wheat crop is crop wintered well notwithstanding the light protection of snow and the crop is most promising except on late sown fields, or poorly drained land.

Clover: In the western half of the Province and in most of the Lake Ontario Counties, clover has done well. In the more Eastern part much of the crop has been more or less killed. In many cases the pasturing has been responsible for poor fields of both clover and alfalfa. Alfalfa: Reports are not so enthusiastic as usual and many fields are somewhat patchy. Alfalfa has done best on best drained land.

Vegetation: Grass made a good start in the early season but little growth since May 4th and pastures are now only about ordinary.

Fruit: Orchards promised splendidly early in the season but severe frost between May 7 and 11 set the crop back somewhat. Early strawberries were injured to some extent. Apples have suffered the least, but many trees were injured to some extent. Pear trees are unusually prevalent in the Eastern half of the Province. The only deficiency seems to be the quantity of straw, but this is being spring-placed well advanced. All spring grains have been gotten in. As a general rule the soil worked well. More rain is needed but results.

Dispersion Sale of 40 Holstein Friesian Registered Cattle. The Property of JOHN WILLIAMSON Ltd. 101 Co. 16, South Dorchester Half-mile East of Lyons, Ont. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4th, 1913 Beginning at 1.30 pm. Sharp. The Farm can be reached by M.C.R. or G.T.R. to Axminster, Ont., or M.C.R. chasers on the arrival of trains and driven there to the farm. Everything advertised to be sold, as proprietor has had poor health and is giving up dairying. SEND FOR CATALOGUE

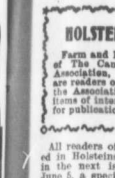


Here Is Opportunity!!! For you to change over to the very best and get away from inferior, ordinary and untried herd bulls

YOU ARE SURE TO GAIN!!! -Time, Money, Energy and Opportunity for Success by getting away from ordinary cows and getting the very best Velveta Triumphi De Kol as here shown below.

YOU can buy this profit-making, record-breaking Holstein cow. To the Geo. W. ANDERSON COME!!! DISPERSION SALE ON THURSDAY, JUNE 12th, 1913 and get into the Holstein breeding business right. "It's the GOOD one that makes the money." See them at Evergreen Farm with their Papa and Mamma and the rest of this great farm Holstein-Friesian cattle. The seed time will be over. Your work will all be caught up. Take a day there an object-lesson and meet at the sale your fellow breeders and get the best you welcome. Buy! You can't afford to miss THIS one! Write for catalogue. Get to Belleville. We'll be there to meet you and hand you welcome. Buy! You can't afford to miss THIS one! GEO. W. ANDERSON, Prop., ROSSMORE, ONT. NORMAN MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer G. A. BRETHERN, Sales Manager

HOLSTEIN Farm and... All records of... It was the plot of Farm and... It is two years... No heifer calf will be sold at any price. Address all correspondence to B. LORIS LOGAN, Mgr., BROCKVILLE

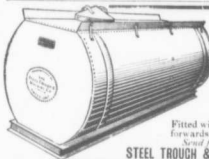


\$15⁹⁵ AND UPWARD SENT ON TRIAL AMERICAN SEPARATOR

Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies our wonderful offer to furnish a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for only \$15.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary mangle and embodies all our latest improvements.

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Our wonderfully low prices and high quality on all sizes and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Wherever your dairy is large or small, do not fail to get our great offer. Our fully illustrated catalog, sent free of charge on request, is the most complete, elaborate and expensive book on Cream Separators issued by any concern in the world.
Shipments made promptly from any concern in the world.
Write today for our catalog and see for yourself what a big money saving proposition we have.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1209 Bainbridge, N. Y.



Threshers' Steel Tank

THIS Tank is for drawing a supply of water for Boiler or Threshing outfit. These Tanks are so made so that they will carry a small quantity of fuel at top where traction engine is used.

Made of heavy galvanized steel. Built on Steel Channel frame, strongly braced. This

"TWEED-MADE" TANK

is a clean, sanitary proposition.

Does not get water-soaked like the wooden ones.

Is light and easy to handle. Has large man-hole.

Fitted with bulk-heads to prevent water running backwards and forwards. Strongly riveted and soldered, so cannot leak.

Send for Illustrated Price List and Catalogue.

STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO., LTD., 6 JAMES STREET, TWEED, ONT.



The wasteless way and the only profitable way to veal up or raise calves is to feed

Caldwell's Cream Substitute Calf-Meal

It contains the same nutriment as whole milk and costs far less.

It is vastly superior to Imported Calf-Meals for the simple reason that quality must be sacrificed to meet the heavy freight and duty charges.

Being situated right in the heart of our customers here in Dundas we have no long freight bills to allow for or duty to pay.

We mill all the grains used in making our Cream-Substitute on our own premises.

We use pure crushed Linseed (not cotton seed as competitors do) that accounts for the high percentage of fat in our product and the name "Cream-Substitute."

We only manufacture two products—

Caldwell's Molasses Meal for stock, and

Caldwell's Cream-Substitute Calf-Meal.

Both are guaranteed to the Canadian Government.

N. B.—Ask your Feedman for our Cream-Substitute.

Write and give us his name if he hasn't any in stock.

THE CALDWELL FEED CO., LTD., DUNDAS, ONT.

The Most Complete Line of Farm, Dairy and Cheese Factory Supplies in Canada "The De Laval Line"



of dairy, creamery, cheese factory and farm supplies is by far the largest and most complete in Canada. Only equipment and supplies of the highest grade are handled.

Milk dealers, creamerymen, cheesemakers and dairy farmers must have modern equipment of the very best grade in order to secure the largest margin of profit and to maintain and hold the confidence of their customers.

Users of De Laval supplies and equipment are offered a higher grade product, insuring economical operation and better prices for their product.

We have just issued new and complete catalogs covering our various lines and we shall be pleased to mail you a catalog covering whatever supplies you may require. We have also issued a new cream separator catalog, illustrating and describing all the latest De Laval improvements. This is by far the most attractive cream separator catalog ever printed and copy will gladly be mailed to any cow owner upon request.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co. Limited

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Great Dispersion Sale

IMPORTED AYRSHIRE CATTLE

To be held at

John D. Duncan's Terra Bank Farm, Howick, Que.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4

(Sale commencing at 11 a.m.)

My entire herd of Imported Ayrshires will be sold at Public Auction without reserve or limit

The herd comprises Females as follows:

Six (6) four years and over
Fourteen (14) three years old
Twenty (20) two years old
Eight (8) yearlings

Also my stock bull Lochregurg Young Marquis
Three (3) young bulls, and
Eight (8) heifer calves

In this lot will be found some of the best Ayrshires ever imported into Canada.

Twenty (20) of them are at present competing in the Record of Performance Test, and some of them are making records that will be hard to beat. They will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, or limit. The RECORD OF EACH ONE will be given in the catalogue including time up to first of May.

The cattle will all be sold

Subject to Tuberculin Test

This will be a rare chance to get something good in the best of Ayrshires for three have been selected from nearly all of the best herds in Scotland. The catalogues will be ready for distribution about the 15th of May. Those wishing to procure a catalogue will please send their name and address to

DR. J. WATSON, HOWICK, QUE.

and they will have copies mailed to them.



Conveyances will meet both trains to convey visitors to the farm on sale day.



JNO. D. DUNCAN, 218 Mountain St., MONTREAL, P.Q.