

VOL. XXXI.

RURALHOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

APRIL 25

.912.



THE CONDITION OF COUNTRY ROADS HAS A VERY DIRECT INFLUENCE ON FARM VALUES

Roads that are well night impassable for one or two months of the year, in spring and fall, are characteristic of many of our best farming sections. The improving of these roads would be followed by an immediate increase in farm values. But how are we to bring this improvement about? Macadam roads are costly and can be had only for the main highways. The split log drag offers a solution of the problem. In the hands of many farmers this simple device has proven a cheap and efficient method of improving clay roads. We are just beginning to properly appreciate its advantages.

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Pure Bred Live Stock is a Surer Investment Than Bank Stocks

Notes from our Shepherd

Canadian Shepherd Canadian Shepherd
Perhaps there are some dairymen
who do not believe that sheep have
any place in their business. Be this
as it may, the writer has seen sheep
and dairy cows together for many
years, and that profitably.

A few sheep will clean up the weeds A rew sneep will clean up the weeds and waste corners, thereby returning a substantial profit upon what would otherwise be wasted; worse than that, gone to seed, to spread still further.

The sheep will fertilize knowls, as no other stock will, better pasture each year being the result.

A creep for the lambs, where they A creep for the lambs, where they can get a little oats, bran and oileake (pea size) out of reach of the older sheep is of wonderful advantage in producing early lambs, as well as re-moving somewhat the drain on their

Notes on Spring Cultivation

Spring-plowed land-since it is not to have, so largely as fall-plowed, the benefit of winter's saturations and freezings and thawing—should be even more thoroughly worked than fall-plowed land. Each day's plowing should be harrowed as soon as done, as the furrow-slice is otherwise likely to dry and harden in the sun and air.

If, after this, one disking will give us a fairly good seed-bed, two or three diskings, with alternate harrowings, will assuredly give us a letter one, with fewer weeds to steal away fertility, and with a practical certainty of a larger crop.

or a larger crop.

The depth of plowing should be varied from year to year, to avoid the formation of a hard, compact layer of subsoil, such as will attend continual plowing at a uniform depth. Heavy soils should be plowed deeper than light ones.

N. S. A. C. Beoming

Editor, Farm and Dairy,—The 1911-12 session of the Nova Scotia Agri-cultural College has been, by far, the most successful in the history of this institution, the attendance in the regular course having been 80 in com-

regular course having been 80 in comparison with 65 the previous year, and the short course 342 in comparison with 330 the previous year. The examination results have not yet been published, but on the concluding day two cups, awarded for proficiency in live stock judging and published, but only only the profice of the presented by the Hon. 6. H. Mursten of the profice of the pr

ray, Premier of Nova Scotia, for the best all round judging of live stock, was won by H. S. Cunningham, of Tatamagouche, a senior student, with Mr. Vernon Durling, of Lawrencetown, Annapolis Co., a very close second. The cup presented by the Prince Edward Island short course students of 1911, for the best judging of seeds, was awarded to Ora C. Hicks of Petiteodiac, N.B.

In order to accommodate the increasing number of students at the College, considerable additions will be made to the institution during the ensuing summer. An addition will be added to the main building. will increase its capacity about two-thirds. A separate horticultural building and greenhouses will be erected and a new horse stable will also be erected during the summer.

It is extremely satisfactory to note the progress that has been made at this Agricultural College of the East. not so much because of the institution itself, but because it is indicative of the new interest in Maritime agriculture, which spells a new life in these eastern provinces of Canada.—Pr M. Cumming, Principal, N.S.A.C.

Our Methods with Corn

J. H. Coatsworth, Essex Co., Ont. In planting our seed corn we use a In planting our seed corn we use a two-horse planter or sometimes a hand planter, sowing three to five grains in each hill three and on-half feet apart each way; for the large varieties we sow three feet 10 inches apart. This method of planting has apart and the seed of planting has apart. This method of planting in drills. It admits of freer circulation of air and more sunlight, thereby maturing the crop earlier and produc ing a heavier yield of grain. Another advantage of planting in hills over drills is that more thorough cultive tion can be given, as a single or double cultivator can be driven both ways, doing away with all hand work

As soon as the seed is sprouted and the field is harrowed thoroughly destroy the weeds. When the corn thoroughly & three inches high we commence cult vating fairly deep at first and shallower as the season advances. When the corn plants are 12 or 18 inches high we thin it, leaving three strong plants in each bill. We continue coltivating quite frequently until the crop commences to tamel. We do not stir the ground more than two inches deep after the corn is three feet high as it injures the roots to go deeper.

Issued Each Week

Vol. XXXI.

The Annual Loss Due 1

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ACH year the gr the farmers of thousands of d of this annual loss ca A proper knowledge smute and the best will enable any farmer trouble and who is amount in insurance, and thus avoid a lo amounts to several d knowledge of the nat the first essential to Descriptions of the va histories of the casu are, therefore, giver methods of preventi with.

SMUTS OF WI There are two comr wheat amuts: Stinki Bunt and Loose Smut that causes the Stink Bunt winters over as upon the seed grain fungus which causes Smut winters over as threads within the see solution reaches and fungus spores on the cannot penetrate the stroy the fungus thre This explains why Stinking Smut or Bur can be successfully trea formalin solution while of Wheat can not. M: do not recognize the d tween these two smuts them both alike with t solution, and hence are satisfied with the resu Stinking Smut, or Bu prevented by treating th formalin while such to of no use whatever in Loose Smut, it is very that farmers should le

tinguish between these of smuts. This is only of a little careful observ Stinking Smut or Bu only the grains, causin become short and plump with a black, somewhat der which has an odor ing fish. The chaff is n ed, though it Lecomes ble distended, due to the s eased grains within.] attacks both the gr the chaff and red Issued Each Week

Vol. XXXI.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 25, 1912.

No. 16

Only \$1.00

GRAIN SMUTS—THEIR IDENTIFICATION AND TREATMENT

The Annual Loss Due to Smuts Totals Many Thousand Bollars a Year. Different, Smuts Require Different Treatment. How the Different Varieties of Smuts May be Recognized.

ACH year the grain smuts levy a tax upon the farmers of Canada amounting to many thousands of dollars. A large proportion of this annual less can and should be prevented. A proper knowledge of the nature of the various sauts and the best means of preventing them will enable any farmer, who will take the time and trumble and who is willing to spend a small amount in insurance, to secure a smut free crop and thus avoid a loss, which in some seasons amounts to several dollars an acre. A proper knowledge of the nature of the various smuts is the first essential to success in preventing loss. Descriptions of the various smuts and the life-histories of the casual organisms

histories of the casual organisms are, therefore, given before the methods of prevention are dealt with.

SMUTS OF WHEAT

There are two common kinds of wheat smuts: Stinking Smut or Bunt and Loose Smut. . he fungus that causes the Stinking Smut or Bunt winters over as the spores upon the seed grain, while the fungus which causes the Loose Smut winters over as tiny fungus threads within the seeds. Formalin solution reaches and destroys the fungus spores on the seeds but cannot penetrate the seed and destroy the fungus threads within. This explains why it is that Stinking Smut or Bunt of Wheat can be successfully treated with the formalin solution while Loose Smut of Wheat can not. Many farmers do not recognize the difference between these two smuts and treat them both alike with the forma'in solution, and hence are often dissatisfied with the results. Since Stinking Smut, or Bunt, can be prevented by treating the seed with formalin while such treatment is of no use whatever in preventing Loose Smut, it is very important that farmers should learn to distinguish between these two kinds of smuts. This is only a matter of a little careful observation.

Stinking Smut or Bunt attacks only the grains, causing them to become short and plump and filled with a black, somewhat oily powers of the still black, somewhat oily powers, and the chaff is not destroyed, though it becomes bleeched and distended, due to the swollen diseased grains within. Loose Smut attacks both the grains and the chaff and reduces them

to a dark brown powder, which has no disagreeable odor. This disease shows just as soon as the ear comes through the leaf sheath. (See accompanying picture which shows (A) healthy head of wheat; (B) a head attacked by Stinking Smut or Bunt; and (C) a head destroyed by Loose Smut. Note that the chaff of the head affected by the Stinking Smut is not attacked while the whole head, chaff and all, has been destroyed by the Loose Smut.)

This smut attacks both the grain and the chaff and reduces them to a dark brown powder. Like the Stinking Smut or Bunt of Wheat, it can be prevented by the formalin treatment as the



Wheat Smuts





Sound Grains and Smut Balls



Loose Smut of Barley

fungus that produces the disease lives over the winter as the spores upon the seed. LOGE SMUT OF BARLEY

This smut is very similar to the Loose Smut of Wheat. It attacks both the grain and the chaff but does not destroy the chaff so completely as does the Loose Smut of Wheat. The life-history of the fungue is similar to that causing the Loose Smut of Wheat, the organism wintering over as the fungus threads within the seeds. The formalin treatment is useless in preventing the Loose

Smut of Barley.

WHERE AND HOW TO USE FORMALINE

Formalin provides the easiest, cheapest, safest and most effective means of preventing both the Stinking Smut of Wheat and the Lose Smut of Oats. Secure a one-pound bottle or formalin (one pound equals one pint) and mix with water in the proportion of one pound of

formalin to 42 gallons of waformalin to 42 gallons of water; 30 gallons of water to 12 ounces of formalin makes a handy quantity to work with. Place the seed to be treated in a coarso-sack; a bran sack is excellent for this purpose. Fill the sack about three purpose. Fill the sack about three parts full and immerse in the formalin solution for about 20 minutes. Then spread the seed out on a clean floor to dry.

Sacks, implements, etc., used in handling smutted grain must also be disinfected. The sacks may be boiled or dipped in the formalin solution, and a strong solution of formalin run through the seed drill. The floor on which the grain is spread out to dry should be scrubbed with a solution of formalin. Sprinkling the seed with the formalin solution is also practised, but requires more care in order to be effective. The best results were obtained at the Ontario Agricultural College from the immersion method here described.

If the seed wheat to be treated contains bunted grains, "smut balls," they must be removed be-fore treating the grain. This can be done by placing the grain about a bushel at a time in a barrel of water. The smut balls being light, will rise to the surface and can be akimmed off

These smuts cannot be prevented by treating the seed with formalin. A modified hot water treatment gives good results, but requires too much time and labor to be practical under ordinary farm conditions. Clean seed is the best means of preventing these two smuts. Secure seed wheat and barley from districts where the Loose Smuts are not present. Such seed will produce crops free from Loose Smut.

GREAT FORTUNES—HOW MOST OF THEM&HAVE BEEN MADE

ARTICLE No. 18.

Most of the great fortunes of to-day have been made in some one of five different ways. These in the order of their importance are as follows:

THE LAND MONGPOLY

FIRST-By gaining control of land so located that the public must use it for trading and distributing centers. This is the land in our towns and cities. Land in New York City, for instance, is worth \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 an acre simply because the people who own it are able by means of the enormous rentals they charge, to squeeze that amount of money out of that portion of the public who use it. Among the great fortunes that have been made, to a great extent, in this way are those of the Duke of Westminster, the wealthiest landlord in Great Britain, and the Astors of the United States. Because their ancestors gained control of land in the cities of London and New York, when it was worth but little, thousands upon thousands of people to-day are forced through the rentals they pay, both directly and indirectly (see article 11) to contribute to the millions and millions of dollars a year shese men exact from the public for the use of this land. And as population increases in these cities the power of these men and of thousands of others like them who own their pieces of land, to exact still greater sums from the public will increase in proportion

THE MONOPOLY IN NATURAL RESOURCES

SECOND-By gaining control of the great natural resources of the country, such as its coal and iron mines, its oil wells, its water powers, and its timber limits. Once a man or a group of men have acquired the control of any natural resource of this character, their power to squeeze the public is limited only by the demand of the public for the products which they control. The more population increases and the need of the public for these commodities grows, the more does the power of the people controlling these commodities to exact tribute from the public increase, and the greater do their enormous fortunes become. Some of the greatest fortunes in the world have been made, for the most part, in this way, notably those of John D. Rockefeller, who obtained his great start by his monopoly of the oil fields, and Andrew Carnegie who obtained his wealth out of iron mines. Carnegie already has given away over \$200,000,000, or more han the entire revenue of Canada will be this

THE MONOPOLY IN TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

THIRD-By gaining control of our great public utility companies, such as our transcontinental railway systems and express companies. The public must use these services, not only for travelling, but for the shiping of the products whose use it requires. The men who control these services, by maintaining high rates, are enabled to bleed the public in a hundred different ways through increasing the cost to us of almost every article we buy. Among the great fortunes that have been made largely in this way, were those of the late Jay Gould and of E. H. Harriman, the latter of whom was estimated to have made over \$150,000,000 in about fifteen years.

THE EXTORTION OF COMBINES AND MERCERS

FOURTH-By means of combines and mergers, that form behind our protective(?) tariffs, and by gaining control of manufactured articles, such as clothes, boots, household furniture, farm implements, cement and scores of other articles, advance the cost of these articles to the public, and thus grow fat and prosperous at the public expense. Scores of great manufacturers in the United States and Canada have made their fortunes in this way.

THE MODERN METHOD OF WATERED STOCK

FIFTH-By the promotion of combines and mergers, and the sale of small pleces of paper, called stocks and bonds, for millions of dollars to a confiding and investing public, who do not realize that they have been buying what is known as "watered stock." This is a comparatively new method of getting rich quick, but it is now being used on a scale that is increasing rapidly. Among the recent fortunes that have been made in this way is that of Sir Max Aitken, who has only recently been given the title of "Sir," presumably because of his success in plundering the public and thereby gaining a fortune, rated at several millions of dollars, in the course of some five or six years.

THE CREAT UNDERLYING PRINCIPLE.

Some fortunes have been made by other means than those mentioned, but the great majority of the enormously wealthy people of the world to-day have acquired their wealth by some one or more of the foregoing methods, especially the first three. They have seized or gained control of those things which the public must use, and by means of this control they have taxed and plundered the public in all directions until at last we are beginning to awake to the true condition of affairs. As yet, however, most of us have only started to awake. We are still wondering what causes rural depopulation, and suggesting such pailtry remedies as the building of country roads and tenant houses for farm laborers. We are still conjecturing over the influences that create city slums and suggesting as remedies the building of model suburbs. We are still asking for an explantion of the "high cost of living," and blaming the poor middlemen, who are themselves squeezed by the same influences that are squeezing us.

THE FIGHT IS NOW ON

The movement towards the righting of these conditions, and towards these influences that are operating a way in the background, but which are responsible for the increased cost of living and for enormous wealth on one hand and for poverty on the other, is now, however, well launched. We are beginning to see how true were the words of the great Henry Ceorge when he said: "Under all forms "of government the ultimate power lies with the masses. It is not kings nor artistocracles, nor "landlords nor capitalists, that really enslave the people. It is their own Ignorance." The scales are dropping from our eyes, and as they do we are being led to realize that we have the power to right these conditions because they have been brought about, and are being continued, by a very small minority of the people. That the day of better things is close at hand is indicated by the fearless and out spoken stand that has been taken by such public men as Ex-President Roosevelt, who recenly in his first public speech in his campaign for re-election as president, said: "I have scant patience with this "talk of the tyranny of the majority. Whenever there is a tyranny of the majority I shall protest "against it with all my heart and soul. We are to-day suffering from a tyranny of minorities. It is "a small minority that is grabbing our coal deposits, our water powers and our harbor fronts. A small "minority is battening on the sale of adulterated foods and drugs. It is a small minority that lies

"behind monopolies and trusts. It is a small "minority that stands behind the present law of "master and servant, the sweat-shops, and the "whole calendar of social and industrial injustice, "It is a small minority that is to-day using our "convention (political) system to defeat the will of a majority of the people. . . . The only "tyrann's from which men, women and children "are suffering are the tyrannies of minorities,"

April 25, 1912.

Lack of space has prevented simple remedies for these conditions that are within the power of the people, being outlined in this article. They are well undersood and have been endorsed by all the independent farmers' organizations in Canada. We hope to outline them briefly in our next article

How We Lay Tile Drains

Jas. Marshall, Wentworth Co., Ont. We take the easiest way. Some dig the ditches by hand. We find it a good way to plow the top with an ordinary plow as deep as possible, then use a subsoil plow with the handles narrowed in When the ditch gets deep we use two horses, one on each side of the drain, hitched to a long doubletree with a long heavy chain connecting the double-tree with the plow in the drain. chain will hold the plow down to its place. rounds with the subsoil plow used in this manner will plow down about six feet in ordinary clay bottom. Then we shovel out the loose earth. We had a regular ditching machine once, but it did not work as well as our subsoil plow. It would dig to a depth of only two and a half feet. This we did not think was deep enough.

Drains should be down much below the frost limit. The little water veins that form to convey the water to drains are destroyed by frost if tile is too close to the surface. Also the water in the tile may be frozen at a particular time of year. when the land needs draining, thus losing the benefit of drains altogether.

FALL AND OUTLETS

Three inches fall for each 100 feet is sufficient. Some farmers have drains with less fall than that. Where it can be done it is better to have the head of mains or branches at a higher level than the surface at the outlet, even if the person draining had to run a line at his own expense on a neighbor's farm above. We had a six-inch outlet for years which was three feet below the level of the ground, but on account of the higher head, about half a mile back on farm, the outlet kept clear and boiled up like a clear spring. I have one now about two feet below level, and the water is coming up fine.

From April to June is probably the best time to underdrain, as the ground is softer, the days longer and trighter, and the water in the drains can show the fall better than in the fall.

Where the higher land is of as wet a nature as the lower land, as we have it on our farm, the most thorough way of draining is to run the branch drains in parallel lines, joining with the main drains in the hollows.

There is a very nice little income to everyone who will keep a pure bred Clydesdale brood mare on the farm .- Walter Elliott, Halton Co., Ont.

Where the rations for milch cows lack succulence and palatibility we find that molasses can be used to good advantage. For instance, a little along with a grain will be relished. A mixtur, of one quart of molasses in a gallon of water sprinkled over dry hay will make it much more acceptable to the cows. The cheapest kind of molasses costing 15 to 20 cents a gallon is as good as the best for this purpose .- A. P. McKenzie, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Pointers of C. A. D.,

Tie shepherd shou are getting milk. A all right, they may We have lost lambs i find if we strip the te in it that is difficult we see milk coming, lamb is getting milk. As soon as our lan

ewes from the flock ar and a few roots. We f not give tauch grain u never allow them to I a very few days we wi bran with their mothe ing well, we fix a sn separated so that the e cannot get to it. We Jays keep some bran chopped oats in trough. The lambs not eat too much gr and in a few days, or least a week, one will s see a difference in lambs.

After we turn out pasture we still feed lambs for some time. fact, it will pay to f them all summer, but don't do it after June 1

DIP THE LAMBS We dip our lambs shearing time and ag in about three wee That pays, as ticks are awful pest to lambs.

We always cut the ta off as soon as we the lambs skipping and a lamb to run with a lo to sell him the next da might happen within a might get dirty and th gots get in and kill t find it a couple of days perhaps never know, w

This is the system t lambs, and we have had a lamb that weighed 13 We weighed him every pound a day until he we got \$15 for him for average weight of a bun be from five to seven p had one that weighed stood 20 inches high.

Don't Pastur Turner Glydon, F.

I would urge upon o their stock on the grass good growth. We will grass from the same fie off than by pasturing to a clover pasture is allo height before stocking v tage. It draws a much gen from the air and th travel so much over th keeps down the growth

the summer. Do I hear some farm manage when feed is so pasture my hayfields for my stock upon the pastu found it a good plan to

(5)

Pointers on Spring Lambs

C. A. D., Norfolk Co., Ont.

Tie shepherd should be sure that the lambs are getting milk. Afthough they seem to suck all right, they may not be getting any milk. We have lost lambs in this way. We will often find if we strip the teat, a core or hard substance in it that is difficult to get out. We strip until we see milk coming, and then are sure that the lamb is getting milk.

As soon as our lambs arrive we separate the ewes from the flock and feed them bran and oats and a few roots. We feed roots all winter, but do not give auch grain until the ewes come in. We never allow them to have any frozen roots a very few days we will see the lambs eating the bran with their mothers. After they get to eating well, we fix a small trough for the lambs.

separated so that the ewes cannot get to it. We al-Jays keep some bran and chopped oats in this trough. The lambs will not eat too much grain. and in a few days, or at least a week, one will soon see a difference in the

After we turn out to asture we still feed the lambs for some time. In fact, it will pay to feed them all summer, but we don't do it after June 1st.

DIP THE LAMBS We dip our lambs at shearing time and again in about three weeks. That pays, as ticks are an

awful pest to lambs. off as soon as we see

the lambs skipping and playing. We never allow a lamb to run with a long tail, even if we intend to sell him the next day, as we don't know what might happen within a day or two. This lamb might get dirty and the flies blow it and maggots get in and kill the lamb. And when we find it a couple of days later we will wonder, and perhaps never know, what killed that nice big

This is the system that we follow in raising lambs, and we have had good success. We had a lamb that weighed 13 pounds when it was born. We weighed him every week, and he gained one pound a day until he weighed 115 pounds, and we got \$15 for him for breeding purposes. The average weight of a bunch of young lambs would be from five to seven pounds, but last year we had one that weighed 19 pounds at birth, and stood 20 inches high.

Don't Pasture Too Early

Turner Glydon, Prince Co., P. E. I.

I would urge upon our farmers not to turn their stock on the grass until there is an extra good growth. We will have almost double the grass from the same field if we hold the stock off than by pasturing too early. If the grass in a clover pasture is allowed to grow to a good height before stocking we have a double advantage. It draws a much larger amount of nitrogen from the air and the cattle do not have to travel so much over the tender grass, which keeps down the growth for the greater part of the summer.

Do I hear some farmer say, "How can you manage when feed is scarce?" I would rather pasture my hayfields for a week or two than turn my stock upon the pastures too early. I have found it a good plan to let the stock on a few

acres of the pasture only until the rest gets a good start supplementing the pasture with as much concentrated feeds as is required to keep the cows in good condition. Then I plow that part up and sow to a mixture of oats, peas and vetches that will make green feed later in the season if required. If not needed for supplementary feeding it makes excellent hay for the coming winter. Or it may be saved for feeding next spring while we are waiting for a good coat of grass to cover the pastures.

Practical Methods With Brood Mares

J. B. Calder, Wentworth Co., Ont.

We try to keep our brood mares in a natural, healthy condition. We give them good food, but not too rich. We do not advise having them very fleshy. This winter our mares are getting oat



A Farm Barn such as is Characteristic of the Best ections of Halton County hat pays, as ticks are an The barn and sile of Mr. Richardson, Hatton Co., Ont, are here illustrated. The sful pest to lambs.

stables are well finished. The separator room in the basement and adjoining the We always cut the tails stable is a model of cleanlines. And there is the sile. All good assets.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

straw, two quarts of oats each morning and noon, and some boiled turnips, chaff and oats at night.

They have come through the winter in good heart and good condition.

Our mares are out in the yard for exercise every day when not working. We believe light, steady work is good, but avoid extra heavy pulls, rough usage, or any sudden strain, especially backing up suddenly.

When foaling time approaches, if before there is grass, we feed laxative food, thereby avoiding trouble with the foal. At this time the mare should have a roomy box stall, kept perfectly clean and dry, with plenty of fresh bedding.

BREAKING THE NAVEL CORD We like to be on hand at foaling time, because if the cleaning does not burst, the foal is liable to be smothered. It is now some years since we have cut the navel cord. We are letting nature take its course. After the cord breaks, we saturate the end with some disinfectant; we use carbolized oil or sweet oil, 20 parts, to one part carbolic acid. We saturate two or three times a day for a few days. We feed the mare a light diet at first. We take the chill off the drinking water for a few days. We let the mare rest for at least two weeks before commencing to work her again. When working her we leave the colt in the stable. Avoid overheating,

We have had foals come at all times between April 11th and November 1st, and all have done equally well.

Wheat straw is of very little use for sheep, but when spread on the ground, they will get a lot of feed from the chaff. Breeding ewes winter very well on barley straw and oat straw alone until within one month of lamling time, when oat sheaves should be given about one to five sheep a day .- J. B. Spencer, B.S.A., Ottawa, Ont.

Value of Alfalfa for Milch Cows

In experiments that have been conducted by Professor Geo. E. Day at the Ontario Agricultural College, as to the value of alfalfa hay for dairy cows, the following results were obtained from a group containing four Ayrshire cows, two of which had been milking for a long period. It will be noted that during the second period these two cows, namely, 156 and 136, received no meal, yet one of them gave a slightly higher average during the second period and the other held her own. In the case of the other two cows, both have held thier own in milk production under the reduced meal ration. The following table shows details .

Mixed hay, 15.5lbs 31.3 Straw, 4 lbs. Straw, 4 lbs. Silage, 25 lbs. Bran, 3.5 lbs. Cottonseed meal, 2 lbs Coughage as above 21.7 Bran, 2-6 lbs. Cottonseed meal.

L8 lbs.
L8 lbs.
Oil cake, 0.5 lb.
Oil cake, 0.5 lb.
No meal.

Cottonseed meal. 156 258 190 905

Methods That Have Brought Success

H. C. Hammill, York Co., Ont.

Four years ago we purchased our present farm without any great amount of capital. When we state that it required \$1,500 annually to pay interest and principal charges and hired help, it will be understood that it was necessary to follow a better system of farming than that practiced by the majority of our dairy farmers. We have not yet reached our ideal, but better methods will be adopted as convenient. Labor-saving devices will be installed as we can afford them.

The system of feeding that we follow we believe has much to commend it. We utilize the products we produce on the farm, place them before the cows with the least possible labor, and thus produce milk cheaply. We are aiming to build up a dairy herd worth while and to so regulate our farming so as to always have an abundance of clover, corn and roots, even in an off year.

MUST MEASURE UP TO STANDARD The standard set by the Record of Performance is the standard that we have set for our dairy herd. If after being given two fair trials, a cow is unable to qualify, she is not good enough for Craiglea Dairy.

If the greatest possible production of our cows was our object, regardless of the cost of feed and labor, we would feed all clover cut, roots pulped, and then mix clover, roots and ensilage together with chop at least 12 hours before feeding. We would have a separate mixture for each cow, regulating the ingredients according to her capacity and likes. We would add salt just before feeding. Such a system would involve a great deal of labor. The mangers would require to be cleaned thoroughly every day to prevent sourness. This system would also require great skill on the part of the feeder to feed a cow to her fullest capacity without overdoing it.

A short time ago I had a letter from a farmer who had talked over the matter of windows with me before he built his stable. In the letter he stated that his stable was now completed, and that when he took the window frames home his neighbors laughed at him for using such large windows, but now that the stable is completed they all agree that his idea is correct. The sooner we get away from the notion that large windows are a detriment to stables, the better it will be for all concerned .- Prof. Geo. E. Day, O.A.C., Guelph.

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FARM MANAGEMENT

To Secure Plump, Heavy Seed

the simplest and most practical means of grading seed on the farm. The seed crop should be secured by running through a large proportion of the separation can be

ly affecting the selling price of the grain which remains. An ordinary fanning mill, such as is used on the farm, will handle about 40 bushels and farm, will handle about 40 bushels and the second of the second o hour, or 320 bushels in eight bours, at cost of approximately one cent a

The best 10 per cent, could be se lected, giving a very high quality of seed at a cost of approximately 10 cents a bushel. This 10 per cent. will contain the grain from the most pro-ductive and vigorous plants, the type of plant which we wish to propagate in our fields. The cost of making our fields. such a selection may appear high to some, but when it is considered that an increase of one bushel to the acre an increase of one busher to the acre-would pay for the selection of suffic-ient seed to sow seven or eight acres it becomes apparent that the time spent in selection is well paid for.

Preparing for Alfalfa

We are going to seed alfalfa this spring. What is the best bethod of preparing the soil?—W. E., York Co., Out.

Alfalfa will usually make its best stand the year following some heed crop such as corn or roots. Fall plowed land also is to be preferred to that plowed in the spring. The system now generally advocated by our most successful alfalfa grovers is to work the land thoroughly and at frequent intervals up to the middle of June or the first of July and then seed with out a nurse crop at the rate of 20 lbs. of good seed to the acre. Λ good stand of alfalfa is practically assured when this method is followed and the future increased yields will more than compensate for the lack of the grain crop that might be grown as a nurse to the young plants. Seed should be inoculated with culture obtained from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

How to Use Manure

It should not be understood that the coarse, fresh barnyard manure is adapted to all crops. It would not be suitable for certain forms of garden and vegetable crops; and even for the

Recesses and grains, on light sell it proably would not give as good results a FARM MANAGEMENT the rotted manure. Where manurapplied as it should be home the grass land, or just ahead of Where manure is corn crop in rotation, the coarse, fresh manure is better adapted to the

Only the best kernel, of grain should be used principle of selection so fize and weight. A selection which provides only for the	s of any ki for seed. T hould be th any method	nd succee he nure.	crop in manure is ding crop The heat, developed sition, aid	than the	rotted ma.
weight of grain as a basis is insufficient, while one that selects only for size is also in-	889	. C.C.	1000 B	350	24.00
sufficient. The two principles should be combined. Many of cur ordinary fanning mills, by proper arrangement of seives and the blast will separate grain on the above mentioned	3686	000	43.00	200	136
	300"	0002	0000	1000	0.00
principles. The fanning mill is the simplest and most practical means of	238	30.1	Pil's	00019	000
grading seed on the farm. The seed crop should be secured by running through a	0000	O'CO	0 00	818	400

large proportion of the grain obtained any one crop year. Out of this crop should be selected cuse for planting upon seed. Rule off a piece of bleting the best 20 or 25 per paper as shown in the illustration. Take at kernels the cent. of the grain that each ear of corn, two from each end and two from the sheen produced this centre. Cover with another piece of bleting paper. May be used for seed the card all ears the seed of crop with a contraction of the contraction of the card all ears the seed of crop with a contraction of the card all ears the seed of crop with the contraction of the card all ears the seed of crop with the contraction of the card all ears the seed of crop with the contraction of the card all ears the seed of crop with the contraction of the card all ears the seed of crop with the contraction of the card all ears the seed of crop with the contraction of the card all ears the seed of crop with the contraction of the card all ears the seed of crop with the card all ears the seed of crop with the card all ears the seed of crop with the card all ears the seed of crop with the card all ears the seed of crop with the card all ears the seed of crop with the card all ears the seed of crop with the card all ears the seed of crop with the card all ears the seed of crop with the card all ears the seed of crop with the crop with th

the score that weed-seeds or possis plant diseases are spread with unrotted manure. Where applied suggested above, however, at proper place in rotation, neither weeds nor the plant diseases result therefrom will be a serious consid-

It is often difficult to make the space between the door jam and wal air-tight. When I was building mew barn I sunk a clevis with a threat on the end into the cement, put a the jam, and tightened the n soft. This gave a perfectly tight or nection between the wall and jam. E. Terrill, Northumberland Co., 0:

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THE PUBLIC

Ellsworth Building, CHICAGO

April 25, 1912. **********

The Feeders'

The Feeders' Corner nee of our subscribe terested are invited tions, or send items All questions will rec

********** Feed of the New

Prof. Erf, University During the time th Belle DeKol, the new he received nearly. ime, more or less ensilar When available she reces mixed grain ration, t of which was bran and heavier feeds were vari according to the conditi



This is th

Banostine Belle DeKol, illustrated, affords a splend attle by breeding and fee-tion appeared in Farm and low. She is the type to h

time did not seem best at She was also fed some drie specially when fresh roo

Her grain ration from t gradually increased to 25 p tle more, but later rec low as nine pounds a da mount of grain fed was ands daily. She also rec



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sting Insects.
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The Feeders' Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Any interested are Invited to ask questions, or send items of interest. All questions will receive prompt and the control of the co

Feed of the New Champion

Prof. Erf, University of Ohio Prof. Erf, University of Oniostine During the time that Banostine Belle DeKol, the new world's cham-pion milk and butter cow, was in test the received nearly, if not all the she received nearly, if not all the When available she received roots and a mixed grain ration, the foundation a mixed grain ration, the foundation of which was bran and oats. The bearier feeds were varied frequently secording to the condition of the cow and that which seemed best at one

nessessessessessessesses it was available, green corn with the stalks and also green clover and any other green feed that might be available, including feed from the pasture. Banostine Belle DeKol has given birth to three calves, this record having been made after the birth of the third calf. All of her calves to date have been heifer calves.

Success with Pure Bred Ayrshires

Success with Pure Bred Ayrahires
Editor, Farm and Dairy, —In the
Dairy Annual of Farm and Dairy, I in
notice that Mr. Waiter Payne, Victoria Co, N.B., would like the advice
of breeders as to the best methods or
getting better stock. The mothods or
getting better stock. The mothod of
of one who started in somewhat the
same way may be of benefit to him.
Seventeen years ago I bought a
pure-bred Ayrahire heifer calf. I
was fortunate in securing a first-class
one. I had a pure-bred bull at the



This is the New Queen of the Dairy World

Banestine Belle DeKol, the new world's champion mik and butter cow, here illustrated, affords a splendid demonstration of what we can do with our dairy sait by breeding and feeding. A full account of this cow's breeding an produc-tor appeared in Farm and Dairy last week. Study the conformation of this we. She is the type to breed for.

time did not seem best at other times. She was also fed some dried beet pulp, worth specially when fresh roots were not

available.

Her grain ration from the first was gradually increased to 25 pounds, or a little more, but later reduced to as low as nine pounds a day. As near as can be estimated the average amount of grain fed was 12 or 14 counds daily she also received when. ands daily. She also received, when



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I have since sold about \$2,000 time. I have since sold about \$2,000 worth of buils and about the same of heifer calves. Two years ago I sold \$1,000 worth of cows. I still have on hand four buils for sale, and have about 25 head of females left.—Peter McIntosh, Dundas Co., Ont.

A New Book on Horses

The effectiveness of the horse and the safety of the master and his family depend largely upon the un-Ino sately of the measure of the manual characteristic and in the form of the

horses as well as to overcoming all vices that render a horse useless and sometimes dangerous. Many applications for overcoming a vicious horse and making him subservient to his master's will are described, and illustrations make very plain the methods

The book is nicely gotten out in a Tractive cloth covers, good paper and large readable type. It contains almost 400 pages of just the kind of information that all who are interested in horses would like to have. This book is published by the MacMillans, of Canada, and can be secured through Farm and Dairy for \$1.75, post paid.

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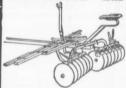
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D DAIL. Sesse : Sesses S

Winter Injury to Trees

Why does the bark on some apple trees turn biack and dead and peel off? The trouble usually starts on the trunk and is sometimes covered with holes made by woodpeckers; also it usually runs in strips up the tree trunk—David Woods, North-umberland Co, On.

If the black dead areas on the

trunks of trees are at the south or south-west side the trouble is what is known as "sun-scald." This is a form of winter injury caused by alternate freezing and thawing of the tark. If the trouble is not confined to this part of the tree, it is probable that black rot canker or fire blight may be the cause. Black rot canker, in addition to causing the blackening of the bark. is usually accompanied by roughening of bark and also by a slight swelling. Fire blight injury is usually characterof bark and also by a slight swelling, almost anywhere in Dufferin county in the property of t

Lay aside and plow a good rich strip of land, near the house, for a garden and fruit plantation. It will pay.

Queries About Grafts

What is the best kind of graft for wis-ter fruits? Is there any difference is grafts in quickness of bearing?-0.1. Dufferin Co., Ont. I am not clear as to what is meant by the question, "What is the best

by the question, "What is the best kind of a graft for winter fruits? If the question refers to variety, may say that in the colder parts of Dufferin county there are very fea winter sorts that can be grown with satisfaction. Northern Spy is sug-ciently hardy, I think, but the variety requires so long a season that it does not properly mature. In the warmer parts of Dufferin county, Northern Spy would be a satisfactory winter apple. Golden Russet would succeed

Use 1 (c), or 2 (b), with 3 (b) or 5 immediately atter blossom petals have fallen, and before the closing of the calysen for codiling-worm, canker worm, curculio and seah

As for apple, to control scab, curculio and others

Use 3 (a) a month later for brown rot and seab

Use 1 (c), or 2 (b), with 3 (b) or 5 about two weeks later. Repeat 2 brown rot threatens !! "slug" appears use 5 ce dust with dry, air-slake

Use 4 when the fruit is

set, about two weeks later, for black rot and mildews.

Orchard Spray Calendar for 1912 SECOND APPLICATION THIRD APPLICATION

FIRST APPLICATION APPLE APPLE
Use 1 (a), or 2 (a) just
before the leaf buds open,
for hibernating insects
such as scales, bud moth,
case-bearers, scab, canker
and leaf spot.

PEAR
As for apple, to control cale, scab, blister-mite.

PEACH
Use 1 (a), or 2 (a) betore buds begin to swell,
o control seale, leaf-curl
and brown rot.
PLUM AND CHERRY
Use 1 (a), or 2 (a) just
effore the buds burst for
eales, brown rot and
shot-hole fungus.

Use 4 or 5 or 3 (b) as buds begin to swell, or when third leaf makes its appearance, to control black rot, mildews and lea-beetle.

Use 1 (c), or 2 (b) be-fore buds open, to con-erol mildew.

Use 1 (b), or 2 (b) just before the blossom buds open for curculio, canker worm, tent-caterpillar scab, canker and leaf spot.

As for apple, to control curculio, tent-cater-pillars, soab. Use 3 (b) after the fruit is set to control curculio and brown rot.

Use 1 (c), or 2 (b), or 5 when fruit is fairly set, for curculio, green fruit worms, brown rot and black-knot.

Use 4 or 5, or 3 (b) be-fore the blossoms open, to control black rot, mil-dews and flea-beetles.

Use 1 (c), or 2 (b) just before blossoms open for mildews and currant-

Spraying Mixtures

HOME-MADE CONCENTRATED LIME-SULPHUR WASH.-1 (a) in early spring on dormant wood have a specific gravity of 1,039; 1 (b) for spraying beforeone burst a sp. gr. of 1,039; and 1 (c) for spraying just after blossoms falling.

2. COMMERCIAL LIME-SULPHUR WASH.—2 (a) used on dormant wood at the rate of 1 gal. to 9 gals water; 2 (b) on foliage 1 gal. to 40 gals. water.

3. ARSENATE OF LEAD.—(a) used alone—2 lbs. to 40 gals. water; (b) with lime-sulphur wash or with Bordeaux mixture—2 lbs. to 40 gals. of the wash.

4. SORDLAUX MIXTURE—2 to 3 lbs. of arsenate of lead, or ½ lb. Paris gren. added to Bordeaux, as prepared in 4.

separating the diseased area from the ealthy issue

If your correspondent will specify more fully as to which injury is probably present, I shall be glad to outline remedies.—Prof. J. W. Crow, O.A.C., Guelph.

Orchard and Garden Notes Prune and spray fruit and shade

trees and shruk

Topworking of plums or apple trees may be done this month. Spinach and Swiss chard are splen-

did greens, and are easily grown Oxheart carrots are early, but the Chantenay is a better late-season va-

Procure a good supply of garden and flower seeds, if this has not been attended to before.

A cold-frame can be made good use of late this month, for growing pan-sies, celery, cabbage and annual flowers for transplanting.

In grafting young trees, the method used is frequently what is known a "whip grafting." This applies on whip grafting. This applies only to branches ranging in diameter from one-quarter to one-half inch. For anything over this size, cleft grafting is the ordinary method.

I do not know that there is an special difference between difference styles of grafting in the time require for the scion to bear fruit. The ag of the stock, however, has conside able influence. It is not possible whip-graft large trees, and, therefore it is not easy to compare the points. Grafts placed in a you tree by the eleft-grafting met form a very good union and are than likely to bear much earlier than natural for the variety. Scions plain old trees or on larger branches fr quently Lear early because of the in perfection in the union, which is evidence for a number of years. It is the failure of the parts to unit perfectly that hastens bearing.—Prof. J. W. Crow, O.A.C., Guelph.

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Price in 5-lb. lots o post paid. If ordering with freight orders dec 50 per lb. Champion Yellow Yellow Leviathan

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For Corn Prices see In paper, page 438. Clove

and Tim

Herewith find prices go from date of issue of the sold if you live in Om 120 lbs. or more of or Timothy, we will pay your nearest station, prices are ex-warehouse ton bags for Clover and Ped Clover. Gov't Sta No. 1

ton bags for Clover
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O.A.C. No. 21 be lot, at \$1.35 per bush O.A.C. No. 21 at \$1.15 per bush Mandschuri 46) at \$1.10 per bush

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Price in 5-lb. lots or over. 40c lb., post paid. If ordering mangels along with freight orders deduct the postage

cr in. Champion Yellow Intermedate Yellow Leviathan Yellow Levis Gate Post Gammoth Long Red

Prizetaker Golden Tankard Giant Half Sugar For Corn Prices see last issue of this paper, page 438.

Clovers and Timothy

Herewith find prices good for one week is m date of issue of this paper if unsold if you live in Ontario and order 180 lbs. or more of our Clovers and Timothy, we will pay the freight to your nearest station, otherwise our prices are ex-warehous. Portices are the work of the prices are ex-warehous. Post of the bags for Clover and Timothy at 28c. Gov't Stan. Price per bus
No. 1 815.50
d " 2 14.50
nd " 3 13.75 Red Clover

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***************** POULTRY YARD K-----

Infertile Eggs Keep Best

Secretary Wilson of the U.S.D.A., secretary wilson of the U.S.D.A., estimates that between the producer and the consumer there is an annual loss of \$45,000,000 in the egg crop of the United States, the greatest poris by far the largest producer. Of this enormous loss, about one-third, or \$15,000,000, is caused by heat which levelops the embryo of the fertile egg ausing what is known to the trade es a "blood ring." As it is impossi-ole to produce a "blood ring" in an inferile egg, such an egg will stand busher degree of temperature withserious deterioration than will a ertile egg.

If farmers and others engaged in the production of eggs would market their male birds as soon as the hatchtheir male birds as soon as the hatch-ing season is over, a large saving would be mide, as practically every infertile egg would grade a first or second if clean and promptly mar-keted. No more simple or efficient method for the improvement of the method for the improvement of the egg supply of the country could be adopted than the production of infer-tile eggs. And what applies in the United States is equally true in Canada

"Rural Life" Pointers

"Rural Lite" Pointers
Sell your good pullets if you are going out of business or cannot house
and feed them. To sell them for any
other reason is foolish. The good
pullet is an asset on the pointry farm
and the rule is, none of us can get

and the rule is, none or us can generate any or them.

If you do not want anybody to cheat you or afterwards have doubts as to the correct weight of shipments, as have your own scale. Fowls just scalded or dry picked, will lose some weight, even if iced. Bear this in Bear this in weight, even if iced. Bear this in mind, when comparing the returns from the city house with your home weights.

weignts.

Raise your own pullets, if you wish
to be sure of what you are going to
rely on. Like breeds like, is an old
saying, and hens mated right should
have pullets that are near them in nave pullets that are near them in quality. Again, pullets grown up on the farm, will do better on the old farm than anywhere else. Every move, every change is a setback to their productiveness.

Go over the apples and sort out all rots. In cutting out the rot spots, the hens will delight to take the rest. Variety is the spice of life and apples are a relish to hens that are confined to the henhouse during the winter. As rots will flavor the eggs, they should be ent out.

Do not work hard for your money and then squander it. If you paid out good money for hens or eggs for batching, see to it, that the former have a chance to do their best, while you take care of the latter and be sure to keep lice down on the chicks. Do on twait till lice appear, but work on the preventive plan. Use grease on head, neck, below wings and around vent liberally.

Poultry Pointers

Make the nests for the early sitting hens of fine hay so that they will be

Always disinfect the incubator that was used last year before using it this The few dirty eggs that are produced should be consumed at home

and not washed and sold. Don't put eggs in an incubator un-til you have operated it a few days to make sure that you have it under con-

ABSORBINE

W. F. YOUNG, P.B.F., 123



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any distance set for, covers them with moist soil, and marks for the next row. "Money in Potatoes"—our new book—tells all about potato growing. Write for a free copy, and our catalogue

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rorld. Tell us your requirements. London Con-rete Machinery Co., Dept. C., Longon, Qnt.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from lent matings Martin strain. Safely packed. \$1.00 per 15.—Allan MePhail, Galt, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS, bred to lay strain. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15.-J. P. Hales, Guelph, Ontario ORPINGTONS, Black, Buff. Golden, 8il-ver, White Wyandottes. Dark Brahmae, Black Minoreas, Hamburgs, stock and eggs.—Harry Lush, Peterboro, Ont.

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10 Heifers from Butter Baron, 9186. The four nearest dams of this sire averaged 4.4 % butter fat. His dam, Queen Butter Baroness, is the 3-year-old Champion of Canada.

30 Cows in milk, nearly every one with big weekly and yearly Official Records, also a few Bull Calves from Butter Baron, and out of cows with good big records.

have always used the best sires obtainable and have gone after high testing stock. Several of my females average above 4 butter fat. They have records from 10,000 lbs. to 15,000 lbs. 4 butter fat. They have records from 10,000 lbs. to 15,000 lbs. as 2-year-olds to 19,000 lbs. milk in one year as mature cows.

This is the kind of Holsteins you want for foundation stock or to improve or add to your herd.

Plan to come to my Big Sale, MAY 23rd. Send now for Catalogue. Rigs at Station on day of sale

THOS. HARTLEY, Downsview, Ont.

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II find an I H C the cheapest separator you can buy, because find an I H C the cheapest separator you can buy, because
Go to the nearest I H C dealer who handles these separators and see
how carefully they are made. You will find that they have phosphor
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The neck bearing is trouble-proof. The patented dirt-arrester
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CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT *****************

Milk in Towns and Cities

Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph In many cases milk leaves the farm good condition, but is spoiled dur-distribution. In many towns and cities milk is sold by irresponsible milk dealers, or in shops which are and a soul of irresponante country to the country of the country o

We look for the time when the work of milk distribution shall be entirely controlled by the municipality, either directly, as a matter of public ownership, which is the modern tendency, ship, which is the modern tendency, or indirectly through companies or corporations acting under franchises which will safeguard the interests of producers and consumers. The present method of having several small dealers driving over the same streets and distributing milk from cans and wagons which are not at all up to sanitary requirements, is a wasteful plan, lacking the essentials of hyplan, lacking the essentials of hy-gienic and economic principles. What a waste of human energy, horseflesh and whirling wagon "vitality" goes on every year in connection with the distribution of milk in towns and

where the municipality does not feel free to engage directly in milk distribution, it would, in our judgment, be a wise plan to place this work in the hands of suitable corporations. It is the duty of a town or city to see that the inhabitants are supplied with pure milk. This is city to see that the miss. This is supplied with pure milk. This is fully as important a function as sup-plying pure water, if anything more important, because the very life of the children depends upon pure, wholesome milk.—Extract from an

Which Breed is Best

Which Breed is Best

I would like some advice, sound and
practical, on the following problem,
through your paper. A and C have a
bush farm casch, in the very fertile boiton land of the Saimon River Valley,
does luxuriant crops of clover, alfafte,
timothy, fodder corn, grain, peas and
oats, potatoes, roots, etc. Pature in the
bush is somewhat seant; but keeps growing all summer and fall until the leaves
fall, then there is a bundant grazing on
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making butter and selling cream.

Now the time has come when an abundant supply of feed (rough) is assured, and they feel that on their high-priced land it would be wise to go into dairying more thoroughly, as it is questionable whether they can compete with the prairie in raising beef or dual purpose sattle.

They feel they ought to go into pure bred dairy cattle of some sort in ordinal highest returns. Holsteins popular here among milk productions popular nere among milk producers, there are some good ones; their milk is rather low for the purpose of t men. Ayrshires appeal to them as to sustain a certain amount of rough Jerseys also because of their high yet pigs have to be kept, and the set bugs have to be kept, and the might not give enough skimmilk, any other breed answer the pur-chandian, Brown Swiss, Guernsovs, wise to try and obtain a milk str Shorthorns or Durhams?—A. B., Caribbo Dist., B.C.

A and C are at the parting of the ways as to whether they shall make an effort to farm with dual purpose cattle or turn their attention to special purpose cattle and make a particular effort to farm along dairy lines. I am of the opinion that they lines. I am of the opinion that ther had better go into special line dairs farming rather than attempt to farm with dual purpose cattle

As to whether they had better keep Holsteins, Ayrshires or Jerseys, Cang-dians, Guernseys or Brown Swiss, is a matter they will have to decide for themselves. I am convinced that they can make a success of their dairving operations when any one of the breed mentioned, excepting possibly the Brown Swiss, which is not likely to prove a very satisfactory animal fer dairying purposes in Canada, an kept. Under the conditions which they describe I believe the Canadias or Ayrshire would prove most satis-factory, and if it is proposed to de much in pork production then it is possible that the Ayrshire would prove the better of the two. operations when any one of the b

My experience and observation lead me to conclude, however, that a man is likely to get along best, that is make the greatest success, with the make the greatest success, with the breed that pleases him best, and I would accordingly suggest to A and C that they defer changing their line of breeding until they have an opportunity to visit a good fair, say such as that at New Westminster or Victoria next summer, look over the dif-ferent breeds of cattle as shown and then make up their minds as to which breed they like best. They will be able to find most excellent individuals that will give most satisfactory result in all the breeds.—J. H. Grisdale.

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THE **GERMAN POTASH SYNDICATE** 1102-1106 I. O. F. Temple Building TORONTO, ONT.

April 25, 1912.

Planting the I Wm. Naismith, Mus

I begin this short ing reference to the convinced that the ki koka has largely con success as a grower of My farm is slightly tural drainage, exposesst, and sheltered west by a granite ribeing a rich, warm quickly responds to g being underlaid by a commonly called hard moisture, eve such as 1911. even in the

As potatoes require us in the soil, I prefe tation following peas, sod the previous year credited with drawing manurial constituents the vines, acting as a Amother clean, mellow seed becing crop. I also grobreaking pasture land in August, disking ar sod and prevent grass This is repeated as of until snowfall. When and before the snow g and spread 20 loads of

In the spring, ear soon as the land is dr over the neid. I to manure under and ha With plough, with marker a begin on one side of t ing out planting furr left alternately, four planting by hand, dist pending upon habit of covering by a simple by one horse, resemi plough, which covers time and does the worl I run a short toothed lengthways of the rows, intervals, finishing just appear above the grou

Control of Bovine Tuberculosis in cattle

ventable, is found in a cality in which cattle is is much more prevalent munities than in other is most prevalent when are closely stabled. V are closely stabled. Vease exists in the herd contracted in the past

Since the cause and m it is spread are known. now is to keep it out of herds and to eradicate diseased ones. All that is to remove the disease infect the premises, pr with other diseased herd ly healthy animals to herds. This sounds easy characteristics of tubere it quite difficult. For in culosis is somewhat slow opment and in the ear animal shows no outware disease, is thought to be is used as a healthy an really is spreading the TEST WITH TUBER

Early diagnosis is nethere are no dependable. in the early stages, the positive diagnosis is a However, the tuberculin

However, the tuberculin devised and is reliable v competent and experience. If the herd is healthy purchase only tuberculin mals which have come berds. If they come fiberds they should be kepthere westly and three months and re-test

Planting the Pototo Crop

Wm. Naismith, Muskoka Dist., Ont. I begin this short article by making reference to the soil, for I am convinced that the kindly soil of Muskoka has largely contributed to my success as a grower of seed potatoes.

My farm is slightly rolling, with natural drainage, exposed to south and east, and sheltered from the northwest by a granite ridge. The soil, west by a granite ridge. The soil, being a rich, warm, sandy loam, quickly responds to good culture, and being underlaid by a compact subsoil, commonly called hardpan, it retains even in the driest seasons, moisture such as 1911.

As potatoes require abundant hum-us in the soil, I prefer to grow in ro-tation following peas, which has been tation following peas, which has been god the previous year. Legumes are credited with drawing lightly on the manurial constituents of the soil and the vines, acting as a mulch, tend to mother weed growth and leave a clean, mellow seed bed for the follow-ing crop. I also grow on sod land, breaking pasture land the first week in August, disking and harrowing at once to hasten decomposition of the once to hasten decomposition of the sod and prevent grass from growing. This is repeated as often as required until snowfall. When sleighing comes, and before the snow gets deep, I haul and spread 20 loads of barnyard manto the acre.

In the spring, early in May, as soon as the land is dry, I run a disk over the field. I then plough the manure under and harrow to a level With a common single plough, with marker attached, I then begin on one side of the field, throwout planting furrows, right and left alternately, four inches deep, planting by hand, distance apart de pending upon habit of variety, and covering by a simple device drawn by one horse, resembling a snow plough, which covers two rows at a me and does the work satisfactorily I run a short toothed, steel harrow lengthways of the rows, three times at intervals, finishing just as the plants appear above the ground

Control of Bovine Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis in cattle, though preventable, is found in almost every lo-cality in which cattle are raised. It is much more prevalent in some communities than in others and usually is most prevalent when the animals are closely stabled. Where the disease exists in the herd it may also be contracted in the pastures.

Since the cause and means by which it is spread are known, the problem now is to keep it out of the healthy herds and to eradicate it from the diseased ones. All that need be done is to remove the diseased cattle, disinfect the premises, prevent contact with other diseased herds and add onby healthy animals to the healthy herds. This sounds easy, but certain characteristics of tuberculosis render it quite difficult. For instance, tuberculosis is somewhat slow in its development and in the early stages the animal shows no outward signs of the disease, is thought to be healthy, and is used as a healthy animal, while it really is spreading the disease. TEST WITH TUBERCULIN

Early diagnosis is necessary there are no dependable, visible signs in the early stages, the problem of positive diagnosis is all important. However, the tuberculin test has been devised and is reliable when used by competent and experienced men. If the herd is healthy, one should purchase only tuberculin tested ani-

If the test shows only a few dis-eased animals in the herd they should be removed at once and the stable dis-infected. If the diseased animals are infected. of a special value for breeding they may be kept isolated and the offmay be kept isolated and the on-spring removed at birth and never allowed to feed upon the milk of the diseased cow unless the milk is pasteurized.

MAKING A NEW HERD

If the majority of the herd is disased, it is necessary to treat them all as diseased and to build up a new herd from the offspring. This is possible by removing the calves at birth and feeding them pasteurized milk and testing them every six months so that the diseased, if there should be any, may be taken from the new herd before they begin to spread the disease. This requires several years time, great perseverance in preventing the disease from being transmitted to the new herd, and persistent use of

the tuberculin test We must have systematic and regular tuberulin testing. The disease is a slowly developing one; hence, to eradicate it requires several years of systematic and cooperative work on the part of both stockmen and veterinarians. If every community veterinarians. If every community did its share of this work, eventually we should be rid of this dreaded diseast.—Washington State Agricultural Experiment Station

Avoid Lost from Short Pastures

Prof. W. Fraser, Illinois Exp. Station For the farmer who can make the larger investment, the most practical way of all to provide green feed for summer drouth is to fill a small silo with corn islage. It not only the labor and inconvenience in It not only saves putting in and the cultivation of small patches of different kinds of crops,

patches of different kinds of crops, but also in harvesting from day to day in a busy season of the year. These soiling crops can be dispensed with and all the feed raised from one planting in one field in the shape of corn. The whole field of corn for the silo may be cut at just the right stage silo may be cut at just the right stage of maturity, when the most nutriment can be secured in the best possible condition for feeding. It also avoids the possibility of the soiling crops failing to ripen at the exact period when the drouth happens to strike the pasture. For the silo may be opened whenever the pasture fails, regardless of the date, and the silage will remain in the best condition as long as needed.

When the pasture again supplies sufficient feed what is left in the silo may be covered over and thus preserved with little waste and added to when refilling the silo

Homeseekers' and Settlers' Trains to Western Canada

Via Chicago and St. Paul, April 30th, and every second Tuesday there-after until Sept. 17th, inclusive. Tickets will also be on Northern Navigation Company. Special train Navigation Company. Special train will leave Toronto 10.30 p.m. on above dates for Edmonton and points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, stopping at all points on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway west of Winnipeg. Through coaches and Pullman Tourist Sleep-ers will be carried fully equipped with bedding and severe to the control of the bedding and porter in charge. Berths may be secured in sleepers at a low rate. This is an exceptional oppor-tunity for those wishing to take ad-vantage of the remarkably low oneway Settlers rates or round trip Homeseekers' excursions through purchase only tuberculin tested animals which have come from reliable
berds. If they come from doubtful
berds they abould be kept isolated for
three months and re-tested.

The second reliable to the secon





An IHC Manure Spreader a Necessity on Every Farm

If you expect to continue farming and raise a paying crop every good year, you must arrange to return to the soil the plant food taken from it but have a properly the productivity of your form of above, careful upbuilding to the productivity of your farm is once run down it takes your of above, careful upbuilding to bring it back to its original fertility. If you attempt to fertilize by spreading manure with a fork, you fertilize unevenly and waste fully half the manure. When you use an 1HC manure spreader properly, the fertility of your soil remains at a constant standard, while its physical condition improves from year to year, assuring bumper crops in good years,

proves from year to year, assuring bumper crops in good years, and the best possible stand when weather conditions are unfavorable.

I H C Manure Spreaders Corn King and Cloverleaf

will spread minure as it should be spread; in an even coat all over the field, light or heavy as may be needed, and putierzed so that the plant food elements in it combine with the soil.

Some street of the spreader has many mechanical advantages. The apron flow spreader has many mechanical advantages. The apron flow street is spreader has made to the spreader has construction reduces draft and promising on steel tracks. This construction reduces draft and promising spreading spreader and proposition of the spreaders are provided with sinelds which protect them from sleet, and the spreaders are provided with sinelds which protect them from sleet, and the term of a strong drapping from the strength of the stre

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FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Comof the last

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We want the readers of Farm and Dairy when the treaders of the treaders o OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT. FERTILITY AND LAND VALUES

In the greater part of rural Ontario and in fact all over Eastern Canada farm values on the average are decreasing. This decrease in value is partly due to economic reasons, such as indirect taxation and the great increase in land values in our cities. But in many cases a factor of almost equal importance in lowering farm values is the decreased fertility of the soil and reduced crop producing power due to poor methods of farming.

This problem of conserving soil fertility is one of the greatest which we in Canada have to face. Millions upon millions of dollars worth of fertility are wasted each year through the selling of our products from the farm, through the improper care of manure and through poor methods of soil management. The system of farming that many of us have been following is not farming at all,-it tle or nothing. The new lands of the eees. And at the same time they are west will offer for a time a Mecca to asking the people of Canada, we farthose of us who wish to mine rather mers and the laboring men of the than farm, but in time even those new lands will wear out.

Conservation commissions appointed by the government will do much good in recommencing legislation that will lead to the protecting of many of our natural resources, such as forests, fisheries and minerals. We farmers. however, must solve the problem of greatest of all national assets. Live stock farming, short rotations and the wise use of fertilizers are factors in soil building that we must give more and more attention to if we would conserve the fertility of our farms and check the decreases in land values that come as a consequence of poor farming.

A MISTAKEN IDEA

The sympathy that we farmers have for the working people of our cities is a sentiment that seekers after tariff favors are inclined to play upon in order to get our support for their tariff schemes. We are told that were t not for the protective tariff the toiling masses of the city would be out of work, with all the consequent suffering that that involves. would almost think to hear protectionists talk that the very life of the working man depended on the existence of the protective tariff. Their argument sounds well in theory, but it does not work out in practice.

The woollen industry of the United States is one of the most highly protected organizations of that country, and yet employees of one of the largest concerns in Lawrence, Mass. were recently obliged to hold a great strike, entailing for them all kinds of hardship and suffering in order to get -not big wages, but enough to keep soul and body together. While the woollen operators were calling on the people of the United States to uphold the enormously high tariff that they enjoy, they were at the same time oppressing their employees to such an extent that wages in many cases were actually below what were required for the barest kind of neces-

We do not have to go to the United States for instances of this nature. Some years ago the employees of the Dominion Textile Company, at Valleyfield, Que., went on strike. The company admitted the justice of the claims of their working men, but explained that the tariff was so low. and hence profits, that they could not afford to pay more. The Government's investigation revealed the fact the the stockholders of that concern were getting fifty per cent. dividends on all the money that they had actually paid into the company.

The wages of labor are not determined by the protective tariff. Wages are determined by supply and demand. And we have free trade in labor. The manufacturers actually maintain an employment agency in the Old Country to bring over more is mining. We have been taking labor to further reduce the wages that much from the soil and replacing litcities, to maintain a tariff that enables them to sell in a closed market, while the laboring man must sell his labor in the free and open market.

We farmers, when through our organizations we demand a reduction of the protective tariff, are not selfishly ignoring the interests of our brethren in the cities. They, like us, are sellthe conservation of fertility, the ing their product in the unprotected market and buying the necessities of life in a protected one. Both of us stand to benefit by freer trade.

MIX FERTILIZERS AT HOME

So widely do the requirements of different soils vary in their fertilizer requirements, that we farmers must mix our own fertilizers if we would get the best and most profitable tesults from their use. And yet there is no other department of farm work that we are so inclined to leave to the other fellow as the mixing of our fertilizers. We usually tell the fertilizer agent what crop we intend to use the fertilizer on and allow him to select the fertilizer and set the price.

Did we experiment with the needs of our soils for various crops, we would be in a position to buy the pure chemical fertilizers and ourselves mix them to good advantage. We would save money in that we would buy only the fertilizer actually needed by the crop and we would save money in the mixing. The increased profit would be more than enough to repay us for studying the fertilizer problem well enough to mix fertilizers intelligently at home.

COOPERATION IN BREEDING

Our breeders of pure bred dairy cattle are coming to realize that through the adoption of cooperative community breeding and selling they will get more satisfactory returns than from the old competitive, every man for himself system. The success of the Belleville District Breeders' Holstein Club affords splendid proof of the wisdom of this cooperative policy. Other breeders are falling into line, and we now have the Menie District Avrshire breeders Oxford Holstein breeders, and Southern Ontario Avrshire breeders, uniting themselves into breeding clubs. All of this is along the line of twentieth gentury progress.

In Canada so far community breeding has been confined to our pure bred stock men. In the older countries of Europe cooperative effort has more generally been directed to the improvement of the ordinary grade stock of the country.

It is in this latter field that cooperative effort can be most beneficially applied in Canada. Two factors have stood in the way of the larger use of pure bred sires in our grade herds .the first cost of the pure bred animal, and then the necessity of changing him at intervals of one or two years without an opportunity to sell the old one to advantage. Cooperation would overcome this difficulty. Let 30 farmers in a section form a breeding as-

sociation. These 30 farmers could probably find use for three pure bred sires. The cost of the three sires divided over the whole 30 members would make the expense to each individual farmer small; within the reach of the poorest of us. Instead of but chering the sire at the end of one or two years to avoid inbreeding, we would simply change around within the association. This plan is sample. and it has worked most successfully in the great dairy sections of Europe. We would do well to try it in Canada Its success is assured.

Now is a good time to use the split log drag. Smooth down the ridges and fill the ruts.

Those of our farmers who have not yet ordered their seed for spring seeding, particularly the small seeds clover, timothy, and al-

A Ruch

falfa, will be wise to do for Seed. so at once. The supply in all these lines is exceedingly limited. The best grades are being rapidly sold out, and later orders, if filled at all, will be met with a very inferior grade of seed. The supply of home grown seed is this year much short of normal. Many farmers who have always grown their own seed in previous years will this season be added to the list of buyers. Hence the shortage in the seed

Canada will give \$30,000,000 in subsidies to railway lines that are private ly owned, this coming year. One would think from the government assistance that our railways secure hat railroading did not pay in Canada. And yet all lines are over-capitalized and some of them are paying large dividends on heavily watered stock. Isn't it time to call a halt on such an insane expenditure of the public revenue.

Prime Values in Breeding

Breeders' Gazette To develop and maintain the few absolutely essential values in modern breeds of stock does not require the us of expensive buildings or ing of feed and attention upon them But the imperative need is for more discretion in feeding and management. Instead of two or three for there should be six or eight on which to draw in compounding ratio kept cleaner and better ventilated. Sires and dams should be selected with special reference to constitution and vitality, fecundity as indicated by heridity, and general adherence to types which, without offsetting these values, commend themselves block or other economic use.

If animal breeding is to be a permanent and profitable industry, the values which nature inexerably demands rather those which capricions. markets sometimes seem to favor should be constantly sought. Accepting markets as their exclusive guides, breeders might in time "improve" some of the meatmaking races out of existence. Serious mistakes also can be made by breeding for personal ideals of form which run counter to the wise ways of nature.

What is wanted at all times in the reeding breeding and raising of pedigree stock is the lively personal interest of stockmen with common sense and pa-

April, 25, 1912. Population and I The natural requirer

lation of ninety millio more than sufficient to the year round hands inc of efficient It follows, number. number. It follows, ever willing hands a idle, some human mains either wholly of satisfied. Idle labor is means of subsistence and that of the comm poorer by the value of or might have produce ily employed. The advocates of a

contemplates "a surpl a desideratum for th ndustrial enterprises hey are selfish and whatever conditions prosperity of the Sta and run react agains thular industries w the existence of sucl abor, with its attenda wages.

POPULATION BRINGS American rural life tain its best economic velopment so long as upon transient or non carrying on of during the critical vear, and habitually r ent population whose double or quadruple th

XXVI

"To us it seems money to place an ac in a paper simply sta sell a certain line of our prices are lower, goods are better, than titors, etc., etc.

"We very rarely sa about our competitors LET HIM PAY FOR ADVERTISING': we ing to give him any,

'The idea we pravertising is to just ke ingly at it; make ou correspondents welco good any and all prom vertise, -then success come our way.

'When business is we give the most atte advertising. 1

These words of wise testimony of a Farm Company, at Norton, What think you of t

It is a winning proput real sales talk in vertisements rather statements, which may be disputed; it's well vertise your competito sure is well to do t things they mention, a BUSINESS IS MOS GIVE THE MOST A' TO YOUR ADVERTIS

Do these things an prosper.

You will, of course, the proper media, and the prosperous dairy f want to reach you wil paper, Farm and Dair "A Paper Farmers S bred

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Population and Labor Supply

The natural requirements of a population of ninety millions of people are more than sufficient to a flord employment, the year round; for every pair of efficient hands included in the number: It follows, then, that wherever willing hands are compulsorily idle, some human requirement remains either wholly or partially unsatisfied. Idle labor involves a double loss; that of the laborer himself, whose means of subsistence are shortened, and that of the community, which is poorer by the value of what the laborer implit have produced if kept stead-or might have produced if the might have produced if kept stead-or might have produced if t

The advocates of a system which contemplates "a surplus of labor" as a desideratum for the prosperity of fedutrial enterprises are as foolish as Ebey are selfash and inhuman. For whatever conditions mar the general presperity of the State must in the jugg run react against that of parfular industries which seemingly profit, for the time being, through the existence of such a surplus of labor, with its attendant low scale of wares.

POPULATION BRINGS PROSPERTY
American rural life will never attain its best economic and social development so long as farmers depend
upon transient or nomadic lator for
the carrying on of their operations
during the critical seasons of the
year, and habitually repel the permanent population whose coming would
double or quadruple the value of their
lands. The denial of homes and steady

XXVI

"To us it seems a waste of money to place an advertisement in a paper simply stating that we sell a certain line of goods, that our prices are lower, that our goods are better, than our competitors, etc., etc.

"We very rarely say one word about our competitors. We say, 'LET HIM PAY FOR HIS OWN ADVERTISING'; we are not going to give him any, that is sure.

"The idea we practice in advertising is to just keep everlast-ingly at it; make our callers or correspondents welcome; make good any and all promises we advertise,—then success is bound to come our way.

"When business is most quiet, we give the most attention to our advertising."

These words of wisdom are the testimony of a Farm Implement Company, at Norton, Kansas.

Company, at Norton, Kansas.
What think you of this philoso-

It is a winning proposition to put real sales talk into your advertisements rather than mere statements, which may or may not be disputed; it's well not to advertise your competitors; and it sure is well to do those other pihings they mention, and "WHEN BUSINESS IS MOST QUIET GIVE THE MOST ATTENTION TO YOUR ADVERTISING."

Do these things and you will prosper.

You will, of course, first select the proper media, and when it is the prosperous dairy farmers you want to reach you will be in this paper. Farm and Dairy—

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

employment to the agricultural laborer, and the general refusal to employ married men unless they will agree to leave their families elsewhere attack the very sources of a wholesome development.

The only natural and healthy labor system, in an agricultural region, presupposes the occupation of the land by those who till as well as by those who own it. Attach the laborer to the land by the ties of ownership, no matter of how small an area so that it suffices for a home, and the foundation is at once laid for such a system. The average American farm of 160 acres may profitably afford homes, with four or five acres attached, for a dozen families beside that of the present owner. In France and Germany, 30 or 40 families find on such an area the means of livelihood, for educating the children, and for saving up something for investment.

HEARTLESSNESS

The essential heartlessness of a large portion of the "deala" between farmers and laborers is illustrated by a plan commended in Farm, Stock and Home as used by "one of the most successful farmers and handlers of men in the North-West." It is outlined as follows:

"When hiring a man he engages him for the entire season, says for eight months, at a total of \$210. Assuming the time of beginning work to be April 1st, the hired man is credited for April and May with \$18 a month. In June a credit of \$20 is placed to his account. July he receives a credit of \$22. During August this amount is raised to \$30, and in September, when harvest wages begin to appeal to the man hired on the ordinary flat schedule, his month's credit is \$35. There remains due him for the entire period \$30, which is distributed over the remaining two months."

Nor as soon as IT LOOKS
In its commendation of this plan as securing the farmer against loss by the hands quitting without warning, and as being also "to the advantage of the man who hires out," the paper quoted entirely ignores the fact that at the end of the engagement the man is rewarded for his faithful service by being thrown out of work, with a dubious chance of finding other employment for the remaining one-third of the year. Spreading the \$240 he gets over the additional four months, his wages in reality amount to only \$200 a month.

820 a month.

If the "successful farmer" who shrewdly contrived this scheme should address himself to the problem of address himself to the problem of the successful farmer with the successful farmer and the successful farmer and the successful farmer and tying their fortunes to his by allotments of amal parcels of land, he would probably find it not difficult of solution, and in many ways profitable, in the long run, to himself. For any increase of the permanent population has, from the beginning of history, been everywhere attended with marked increase in the value of land; and the substitution of a settled for a nomadic laboring population means a large increase in the general prosperity.—C. R. Barns, Extension Division, Minn. College of Agricultum.

Dairy Notes

The way the cow fills the pail is a good indication of the liberality of the owner at the feeding end.

owner at the feeding end.
There are money makers in every breed. Likewise there are star boarders. The secret of successful dairy farming is to cull out the latter and improve the former.

Enthusiasm is as necessary in dairying as in preaching. To work up the proper enthusiasm we must have the treed we like.

SEE AND TRY A DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

We cannot believe that there is a sensible man living who would purchase any other than a DE LAVAL Cream Separator for his own use if he would but see and try an improved DE LAVAL machine before buying.



It is a fact that 99% of all separator buyers who do SEE and TRY a DE LAVAL machine before buying purchase the DE LAVAL and will have no other. The 1% who do not buy the DE LAVAL are those who allow themselves to be influenced by something else than real genuine separator merit.

Every responsible person who wishes it may have the Free Trial of a DE LAVAL machine at his own home without advance payment or any obligation whatsoever.

Simply ask the DE LAVAL agent in your nearest town or write direct to the nearest DE LAVAL office.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
173 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL 14 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG

NEXT SPECIAL

will be our 4th Annual Farm Improvement Number of Farm and Dairy, out May 2nd. Plan now to be in this great issue. Get your copy in early, and the best of our service will be yours.



"You Bet It's Fine"

You can use this razor with safety and comfort.

Once you use it you will never do without it.

"Say friend! Ever use a Safety Razor?" "No, I never felt I could afford \$5.00 for one."

"I never could afford to give that much for one either, but I noticed recently that I could get one free from Farm and Dairy. I sent for one, first getting them two new subscriptions to their weekly farmers' paper, and I tell you it's great."

"It's a Gem Junior Safety Razor" and is highly polished. It shaves so easy I could hardly believe myself that it was taking off the whiskers.

"And it has seven genuine Damaskeened Gem Junior Blades and a combination stropping and shaving handle, so I can keep them sharp and in use for shaving indefinitely."

Brother Farmer! We have a Gem Safety Razor outfit for you, just as described, and we'll send it to you in a substantial velvet lined box, just as shown; it will be sent to you postage paid and absolutely free in return for getting us only two new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy at only

This is a most useful, satisfying article and will prove a delight to any man who shaves.

We're glad to be able to offer it to you this way. We know you'll like it and tell your friends about it.

See right away about getting two of your friends to subscribe to Farm and Dairy, and then write us for your Safety

Farm and Dairy

Peterboro, Ont.



A Cift for you

Last Pound Skinmed As Well As First Pound



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



bowl and you'll find the inside edges of the discs are not clogged with cream, now the outside edges stuffed with forample space between the discs and the That is because there is more impurities than will accumulate in one of the greatest improvements in cream stationary in recent years. It was suggested by Professor J. H. Grandon in recent years. It was suggested by Professor J. H. Grandon in recent years. It was suggested by Professor J. H. Grandon in recent years. It was suggested by Professor J. H. Grandon in recent years. It was suggested by Professor J. H. Grandon in recent years. The man of LEAN OREAM, not completely a completion by Standard experts. It means CLEAN OREAM, no WASTE. Our booklet explains this grandon was the professor of the professor of

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

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

Extra Money

You can earn money in leisure hours, or when you go to town to the blackemith shop, to the mill, to the choses factory or creamer, by speaking to your friends and originations and the properties. We pay a liberal cash commission that the pay a liberal cash commission is a live of the pay and the proposition first time you are out on this proposition first time you are out.

THE RURAL PUBLISHING CO.,

Partner Wanted

I have an opening in combined cheese and butter factory (Elgin County, Ont.) Good make. Fine district. A progressive, honest and experienced man, with about \$1,000, can come in with me and be manager and make money. Owner leaving district.

Full particulars on application to Box FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO,

Butter makers are invited to said sometimations to this department and to suggest sub-lects for dicussion. Address intermaking and to suggest sub-lects for dicussion. Address interm. Onesmort Department.

Comments by a Cream Drawer

W. R. Swain, Victoria Co., Ont. Any patron sending cream to a creamery that does not test 30 per cent butter fat is sending at a loss. In the hot summer months the cream should test 40 per cent. Cream is

asier to keep swect than milk.

The cream gatherer's instructions are to always empty the cream and take the test from the bottom of the can. If the patron does not keep his cream thoroughly stirred he is getting paid for milk. And the creamery man is making butter out of that patron's cream.

Every one knows that cream is a Every one knows that cream is a very enticing trap for rats and mice. Rats will get in the best of cellars, but it is gross negligence to let them get in the cream. It is not necessary to have a dozen and one vessels ontaining cream sitting on the cellar if they are of the right kind and right

Five cents' worth of wire netting Five cents worth of wire netting will make a cover for these vessels. If you use a tin can or pail with a lid, turn the lid upside down, take a three-inch wire nail and punch lots of holes in it.

One can should hold the cream until the animal heat is out of it.

empty in to the cream can proper.

Have a paddle made long enough to reach the bottom of the can. Stir thoroughly twice a day from the bottom of the can. thoroughly twice a day from the tom every time one empties in cream.

There are not so many dishonest people in this world as some imagine,

but there are some careless ones. The manufacturer does not get all the profit as he gets so much a pound for making.

Your near neighbor whom you so

much envy, who takes proper care of much envy, who takes proper care of his cream, gets credit for every pound of fat that is in his cream and some of the pounds that are in yours. The outside and surroundings of the

The outside and surroundings of the creamery ought to be entiring so at to attract the most careless observer. The inside should be scrupulously white and clean; the table and vessels for handling the butter should be discovered by the control of enticing when clean.

Nothing more should be stored in the creamery than is necessary the creamery than is necessary for the manufacture of first-class butter. If the factory is so kept, farmer would not be selling their dairy butter for 25 cents a pound when creamery is selling for 23 to 24 cents.

Justice for all Patrons

W. A. Wilson, Dairy Comm., Sask. We all admit that the flavor of cream determines the flavor of butter and its bacterial content and develop ment determines its keeping qualities Who, then, among our farmers is re-Who, then, among our farmers is re-sponsible for the good quality of but-ter and who is responsible for buter that will lose its fresh flavor in a short time? Any reasonable-minded person must admit that the farmers person must admit that the larmen who take care of the cream while on the farm and deliver it in splendid condition are the backbone and main-

condition are the backbone and main-stay of the whole institution. On the other hand, the farmers who are careless and indifferent in their general dairy work on the farm are directly responsible for any butter that is manufactured which does not possess good keeping properties. Al-though the whole lot of cream is mixed together, the former class rases the standard of quality for the latter, and the latter reduces the stan-dard for the former.

FAIRNESS OF GRADING SYSTEM

Heretofore all have received a similar price for their product. No class distinction has been made. reward for services rendered. The man who knows and cares has been man who knows and cares has been continually sacrificing his interests in favor of the man who doesn't know and doesn't care. It is our duty to offer a just recompense and reward to the patrons who do their work conscientiously and according to best information they have and who are continually seeking more information, and who are the mainstay of our

cooperative creamery work.

The time is not far distant when
they will demand that they receive
some recognition of their services and that their product be graded, as other farm products, and paid for accordingly. If they withdraw their patronthe indifferent farmer readily realize what assistance they have given him. We therefore propose to offer for the consideration of the dairymen of our province a system which will give a premium payment on first grade cream and which on first grade cream and which was prove an incentive to the patron whose produce does not class as such to better his methods and to qualify for the higher price.

What is Cream?

I Orean is that portion of milk, rich in milk fat, which rises to the surface of milk on standing, or is separated from it by centrifugal force, is fresh and clean, and contains (unless otherwise specified) not less than eighteen (18) per cent. of milk fat.

milk fat.

2. When Guaranteed to Contais another percentage of milk fat than eighteen (18) per cent. of milk fat, it must conform to such guarantee.

3. Cream must be entirely free from gelatine, sucrate of lime, rum or other substances added with a view to give density, consistency or apparent thickness to the article.

April 25, 1912.

No. 9 Fence, 9 str



Annapolis Valley

235 acres; the most w a this celebrated Nova rood 8-room house; 60-ft ills acres; the most we in this cont house. Goft is now hay, cellar under machine may be a made in the man machine worked fine machine worked fine in the man and the man and

Hay Tools. and Feed C Stanchion

Get Our Prices Befo R. DILLON SOUTH OSHAW

WANTED

WANTED-A good Farm wanteD—A good Farm man preferred), must be a knowledge of farm skill and salary wanted. Box 24, Athelstan, Pro.



The "Perf Steel Chee:

WILLIAM JOY, Be

OUR "Perfect" Steel Cheese unique merits. Being al able. Having no cracks or loiodge in and decompose. Having levers and gears for h



ng inch by inch, it is handy. ideal drainer. Write for our special cat

SPECIAL, PRICE FO Steel Trough & Mach TWEED., ONT

Save Time, Money and Bother By Buying All Your Dairy Supplies from DRUMMOND

Write right away for our catalogue—do your buying by letter from the largest dairy supply house in Canada. Any of the following shipped promptly on receipt of price.

BEAVER Cattle Instruments



Beaver Cattle Case No. 2

Deaver Lattile Case 170, 22 containing \$10 omlik fever outfir and eight other cattle instruments needed by every containing \$10 omlik fever outfire instruments needed by every value \$15. Sent complete with full directions of the containing the co

Beaver Garget Outfit the only proper and successful treatment of Garget. Complete outfit, including Garget Remedy (30 treatments), with full." Easy to Use" directions, sent on receipt of \$4.00.

Read Our Guarantee



Write Now for FREE Catalogue

Dairy Car on the Ontario Government Demonstration Train was Equipped Entirely with "Drumm

Straight Spring Scale convenient, thore

Decimal Automatic Scale becimal Automatic Scale is made specially for weighting milk in the pall. A loose indicator on the dial is set the pall. A loose indicator on the dial is set in the pall of t

Beaver Milk and Cream Shipping Cans

Railroad Shipping Milk Can, Um-Cover, drop handles. brella Cover, drop handles.
No. 297 - 8, 8 gallons, 27 j; lbs. \$3.50
No. 297-10, 10 gallons, 31 lbs. \$4.50
No. 297-10, 10 gallons, 31 lbs. \$4.50
No. 298 - 8 gallons, 22 j; lbs. \$3.00
Cream Cans, Umbrella Top, a good strong can for shipping eream.
No. 291 - 4, 4 gallons. Each \$2.50
No. 291-6, 6 gallons. Each 2.75
No. 291-6, 6 gallons. Each 2.75
Can Seals. Fet 1,000 1.50

W. A. DRUMMOND & CO.

215 King Street E.

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Vessels

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their

Barbed, Coiled and Plai Fence Hooks; Tools, Specis

es car-loads-save you big money, give you best ing and quick service. Here are sam-

All No. 9 Fence, 9 strands .

od, etc. Seventeen years in Canadian fence less. My printed matter explains my meth the ods. Get it. Write to-day. Myprinse it. Write to-day.

My ods. Get it. Write to-day.

DY ER-THE FENCE MAN

TORONTO

Ask for Folder "L"

Annapolis Valley Fruit Farm

a Annapolis Valley Fruit Farm career; the most wonderful baryaning and a control of the control

Hay Tools, Litter and Feed Carriers Stanchions, Etc.

Get Our Prices Before Buying R. DILLON & SON SOUTH OSHAWA, ONT.

WANTED

WANTED—A good Farm Hand (married man preferred), must be sober and have a knowledge of farm work. Mention skill and salary wanted. Apply to P. O. Box 24. Athelstan, Pro. Que.



\$25 Buys a Sureshut file Machine

either 3 unch or 4 inch size, order early and make your own cement lile for spring use. Capacity de-pends on speed of the operator, ranging from 300 to 500 tille per lay. Send for literature. WILLIAM JOY, Box 278, Napance. Out.

The "Perfect" Steel Cheese Vat

OUR "Perfect" Steel Cheese Vat has several unique merits. Being all steel it is durable. Having no cracks or crannies for milk to lodge in and decompose, it is sanitary. Having levers and gears for lowering and rais-



ing inch by inch, it is handy. Also it is so built that the last drop runs out; that is, it is an ideal drainer. Write for our special catalogue of dairy equipment.

SPECIAL, PRICE FOR CASH Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd. TWEED, ONT.

****************** Cheese Department

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

Conditions in Glengarry County

A. McDonell, Glengarry Co., Ont.
There are still a large number of farmers who follow the old system of farmers who follow the old system airing the milk and not cooling it with ice or cold



with ice or cold water immediate after milking The result is that we have the usual amount of over-ripe milk, acidy cheese, and a larger average during the hot weather. In my opinion makers cheese

A McDonell have made more of an effort to improve the quality of the cheese in this section of Ontario than the farmers have. This is seen in a number of instances during the summer when you see a fairly good article produced from milk that is not fit to be taken to a factory.

There are a large number (and I am glad to say the number is increasing rapidly), who make an honest effort to take the best care of their milk. These natrons have good milk-milk. A. McDonell have made more

milk. These patrons have good milk-stands situated where the milk will not become contaminated from unclean surroundings. They use clean utensils and have ice or cold water to cool the milk immediately after milk ing; hence the maker has a chance to make a sound clean article.

E.O.D. A. Executive Meet

A meeting of the executive committee of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association was held in Smith's falls on April 18. Great regret was felt over the announcement that the president. Mr. J. H. Singleton, of Smith's Falls, who is one of the best known dairymen in the province, was dangerously ill in a Montreal hos-pital. Mr. Singleton has been sick some 10 weeks.

some 10 weeks.

The resignation of Mr. Street as one of the official prosecutors was accepted and Mesers Glendenning. Thompson and Publow were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the appointment of an official prosecutor of prosecutors for the computer of the prosecutors for the computer of the prosecutors of of the prosecuto secutor or prosecutors for the coming season. Mr. Street's resignation was tendered in order that he might take up cow-testing work. A report sub-mitted by the treasurer showed that the association has a considerable balance on hand.

ance on nand.

Resolutions were passed expressing
the regret of the association concerning the sickness of President Singleton, and the recent death of Mr.
K. Everetts, of Smith's Falls, a former president of the association.

Jottings

I believe that cheese is a better payring proposition than butter unless excessive value is put on the skim-milk.

— R. W. Ward, Dairy Instructor, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Cooling milk is not a cure-all but it will go a mighty long way towards placing our dairy business on a better basis.—Chief Dairy Instructor G. G. Publow, Kingston, Ont.

If we would follow cheese up each rear, we would find that it is the theese with the flavor that holds that cheese with the navor that holds that the buyers are after each year. They don't stick on one-fourth of a cent to get such cheese. They go after the same factories each year.—D. Derby-shire, Leeds Co., Ont.

You are going to buy

a Cream Separator this year. You have your choice of a number of standard makes, including the famous

Separators Cream

which will do some things others won't do-because Empires have some patented features that have never been successfully imitated, although competitors would gladly copy them if it were not for Empire Patents. Just what these features are, is fully explained in the Empire booklet.

Get a copy---Learn the facts

If they interest you deeply, as we believe such facts will, go to our agent in your locality (we will furnish you his name) and tell him to deliver an Empire to you for Free Trial, without obligation on your part to buy, unless it is proven to you that the Empire fulfills our claims. We are willing to let the Empire demonstrate its efficiency to you. It's your ultimate choice-the machine you'll buy sooner or later. Just hasten that day by writing to us by first mail.

The Empire Cream Separator Company o Canada, Limited

Make s of CONE and DISC Separators WINNIPEG, TORONTO, MONTREAL, SUSSEX. Agents everywhere in Canada-Look for the Empire Sign.



Mr. Dairyman-Have you tried Caldwell's

Molasses Meal

You are a loser for your Cows?

If not, Now is the time to get the very best results from its

Cows that come through the winter in a thin condition are not in shape to do their best at the milk pail.

When turned on grass it takes a month or two before they are back to normal conditi

Can you afford to lose the time, when one bag of Caldwell's Molasses

Can you afford to lose the time, when one bag of Caldwell's Molasses Meal fed to each cow from now until the pasture is ready will insure perfect condition and profitable returns?

Caldwell's Molasses Meal contains no spices or druge, is manufactured in the largest and most modern feed mill in Canada under expert supervision. No Best molasses enters into its composition. It is dry to the h, of a pleasant odor, palatable, highly nutritious, and best of all, gives

results.

And please remember that it costs you nothing extra to use as it takes the place of an equal

extra to use as it takes the place of quantity of ordinary chops. Mail the Coupon and we will send you booklet and all particulars as to cost, etc., together with current copy of our magazine.

FARM AND DAIRY

Please send me booklet and full par-ticulars as to cost, etc., of Molasses Meal.

The Caldwell Feed Co.

Dundas, Ont.



TRE noble, and the nobleness that lies in other men. sleeping, but never dead, will rise in majesty to meet thy own.-Lowell.

The Second Chance

NELLIE L. McCLUNG Author of "Sowing Seeds in Danny (Continued from last week)

(Continued from last week)

Pari, the oldest daughter of John Watson, a. O. P. R. section man in siliford, Man., receive a sum of money and starts in to educate herself and the rest of the family. She may be suffered by the section of the section

66¶ HAVE known men to marry un-fond of them, too," said Mr.
Donald thoughtfully, "Some of the she would, and you come to the she would the she would be she wo Donald thoughtfully. "Son Hudson's Bay factors squaws."
"I know," Pearl agreed. married

"I know," Pearl agreed. "Old Louie Baker, the surveyor's guide, told Pa about his squaw, Rosie. He liked Rosie fine, and thought she was real pretty when there wasn't a white woman in sight, but when the white woman in sight, but when the white women began to come into the coun-try he got ashamed of poor Rosie, and every day she seemed to get driter and greasier, and her toes turned in more; and, anyway, Mr. Donald, it's hard for a woman to feel that she isn't just up to the mark. Gettin's isn't just up to the mark. Gettin's to the control of the control of the control bet. It's only in bose is to the bet of the control of the control of the control bet. It's only in bose is to the control of the bet of the control of the control of the control of the bet of the control of the control of the control of the people wit married, and leave it like bet. It's only in books that they say people git married, and leave it like that, for that's when the real hard times begin—keepin' it up and mak-in' it turn out well. That's the hard

Mr. Donald looked at her in wonder "You have wisdom beyond your
rears, Pearl", he said gravely,
"All he said gravely,
"I would looke—it's stickin' out of
everything—it's in the air and on
the ground, and all over, and it seems
too bad if Martha can't grab holt of
some of it, and her so anxious for it."
"The well is deep, and she has nothing to draw with," the schoolmaster
quoted absently.

quoted absently.

Pearl recognized the words, and quickly answered: "Do you mind that the woman was wrong about that when she said there was nothing to draw with? Well, now, I believe Martha has something to draw with. Martha has something to draw with too—she has you and me, so she has. You have the education that Martha needs. I'm gettin' it every day. Can'r you and I pass it on to Martha?"
"I'How, Pearl?" he asked.
"I' don't know just yet. I haven't got it thought out that far. But there's some way to help people."
It was time to call school then, and no more was said until the next day, when Mr. Donald said to Pearl: "I believe events are coming our way, when Mr. Donald said to Pearl: "I believe events are coming our way.

believe events are coming our way.

Mrs. Steadman told me last night
that she was going to Ontario for
three months, and I am to go elsewhere to board. I wonder would Mrs.

derstood something of the springs
the heart, understood.
"I can't help being happy," Mara went on. "I tell myself that it's
"How does love speak?" wicked for me to feel so glad Thursa's whered for me to reel so glad I nursa's gone, when he's so miserable over it. But she wouldn' ever have suited him, would she, Pearl? She'd have made would she, Pearl? She'd have made him miserable before long, and her-self, too; but that's not all the rea-son that I'm glad she's gone." she added, trutfully. Martha's face was hidden on Pearl's

nderstood something of the springs

Martha's face was hidden on Pearl's shoulder as she said this. shoulder as she said this. shoulder as she said this. The should it all out that day when you were showing the the room, and I'm just as pleased as we are, or pretty near. Of course, it of the providence of the providen affairs. She was nice and pretty, and all that, but she's the kind that would all that, but she's the kind that would always have sour bread, and you bet, sour bread cuts love: she'd be just like Dave Elder's wife, it tires her dreadful to sweep the floor: but she can go to three dances a week, and then she lies on the lounce all day and says her nerves are bad. But. Martha, you do right to be glad. It's deverything to have a good time. Look everything to have a good time. Look at the gooplers and birds, and even the mosquitose—they have a bange-utime while it lasts. We've got to be happy every chance we get. Whentime while it lasts. We've with but happy every chance we ret. Whenever you see it passin' by take a grab at it. I mind, when I was a wee little thing. I had a piece of bright blue sid that I had found, and it was just that I had found, and it was just that I had found, and it was just that I had found, and it was not then. I had inch at it now and then. I had then it had was washing and was retrieved in the house sometime was retrieved in the house sometime. mind you, you don't get much o' that at a time. There's all kinds of clatterin' crash, smash, and jabber on both sides of it, cuttin' in on bet' sides of it, cuttin' in on bet' sides of it, cuttin' in on bet' sides of road you will be a summary of the same sides of the sides of

Pearl kissed her friend warmly and ust help telling you that I'm so mappy now—I can't tell you how happy I am."

Martha's brimming eyes seemed to out works, heard her spell a page of contradict her words, but Pearl, who

Perkins take me in?"
Pearl gave an exclamation of joy.
"Would she?" she cried. "You bet
she would, and you could help Martha every night. Isn't it just dandthe way things happen?"
That night Pearl went to see Mar-That night Pearl went to see Mar-tha on her way home from school. Pearl was to find out if the teacher would be taken to boad. Martha was alone in the house, her father and mother having gone to Millford. When Pearl knocked at the door, Martha opened it. A spelling-book was in her hand, which she laid book was in her hand, which she laid down hurriedly.

Pearl made known her errand. It was too good to be delayed.

"Say, Martha, isn't it great He'll help you every night—he can tell you help you every night—he can tell you the most interesting things, he gets lots of newspapers and magazines, and he knows about electricity and politics and poetry and everything, and a person can person can educated just by listening to him."



ening to him."

Martha stood looking at Pearl a
minute, then suddenly threw her arms
around her. "You are my good angel,
Pearl Watson!" she cried. "You are

Pearl Watson!" she cried. "You are always bringing me good things. Of course we'll take him, and be glad to have him; and I'll listen to him, you may be sure; and Pearl, I can't just help telling you that I'm so happy now—I can't tell you how happy I am."

Evergreens Make an Effective Seiting for the Farm House

The home of Mr. Weaver, Brant Co., Ont, is here illustrated in its setting of spruce. Evergreens, agrace, pine, etc., have an advantage over the deciduous trees the love of work, the results of which in that they give the farm home an attractive setting even in the winter months. are manifest in the welfare of others.

CHAPTER XXIX

"How does love speak?"

The next week Mr. Donald mode over to the Perkins home. His Implementation of the Mr. Donald had been sent over in the monage and after school he walked home we Pearl. Mr. Donald had seen Marh, at the services in the schoolhoos but had not spoken to her. Ped but had not spoken to her. Ped with the most property of the Mr. Donald had some market with the most property of the Mr. Donald had been sent the most property of the Mr. Donald had been sent the most property of the Mr. Donald monage with the most property of the Mr. Donald monage with the most property of the Mr. Donald monage with the most property of the Mr. Donald monage with the most property of the Mr. Donald monage with the most property of the Mr. Donald monage with the most property of the Mr. Donald monage with the most property of the Mr. Donald monage with the most property of the Mr. Donald had been most property of Martha.

The cleanliness and comfort of a big square kitchen, with its filled with blooming plants, the sing canary, the well-blackened range with its cheerful squares of firelight the bubbling tea-kettle, all seemed promise rest and comfort. Mark promise rest and comfort. Maineatly dressed in a dark blue hadress, with dainty white collar apron. greeted him hospitably. apron. greeted him nospitably, told him she hoped he would be fortable with them. There wa trace of awkwardness in her ma only a shy reserve that seemed to well with her steady grey eves a gentle voice Pearl was disting gentle voice

When Mr. Donald went up to room he looked around him in ples surprise. It was only a small roo but it was well aired, and had i but it was well aired, and had elusive, indescribable air of communication which some rooms have and oth without apparent reason, have without apparent reason, have a The stovepipe from the kitchen rar ran through it, giving it as warmth. His room at Mrs. Steman's had been of about the temp ture of a well. It was with a deck feeling of satisfaction that the sche master hung his overcoat on behind the door and sat down cushioned rocking-chair. A re-A rag pet, gaily striped in red, green, yellow, covered the floor, and a tay wolf-skin lay in front of the bed.

wolf-skin lay in front of the bed.

"This looks good to me," said the schoolmaster, stretching himself he uriously in his chair and enwise the warmth of the the warmth of the pleasant feeling that at law one little spot that he could call he warmth, or, if he wanted to, just a and be comfortable. From beds came the pleasant rattle of dishes and an one time of the pleasant rattle of dishes are an annetizing odour of bakin appetizing odour chicken.

Mr. Donald went to the washstand and washed his hands, smiling pleasantly to himsell. "Martha, I lik you," he was saying, "and I'll glad make a deal with you. I have que stock of history and geography as iterature and other things which a literature and other things which a call knowledge, and I will gladly particularly the state of the same than the Mr. Donald went to the washstar call knowledge, and I will gladly put with it for just such things as these looking around him approvingh "Give me cream on my porride Martha, and I'll teach you all I kon and more." A few minutes later M. Donaid went down to supper.

Mr. Perkins did the honours of the he carved the chicken, as a token of respect for the new boarder. He hospitably urged Mr. Donald to ever the carved the chicken as a token of respect for the new boarder. He hospitably urged Mr. Donald to ever the carved heartily, though there was no speci need of urging him, for Martha good cooking and dainty service were proving a sufficient invitation

Mr. Perkins was in fine fettle, gave a detailed account of the vist he and Sam Motherwell made to Wisinpeg to interview the Department Education about the formation Chicken-Hill School District. Donald was much amused by host's description of the "Big Chie Donald of educational matters.

(Continued next week)

. . .

The Upwar ***********

Lessons from t The terrible dest Titanic, with its appro has struck a chill to has struck a chill to civilized people and hearts to go out in to pathy to the bereave well as to those at 1 well as to those at a they have lost. minds have conceived ressel and its happy shattered and overworther ship, though the night with all spit, and of only the fer and children, who ver in small boats and o ing saved, has caused mere safe in our home from such an experier hearts have gone out

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************* The Upward Look

Lessons from the Titanic

The terrible destruction of the The terrible destruction of the Titanic, with its appalling loss of life, has struck a chill to the hearts of all has struck a chill to the hearts of all civilized people and has caused our hearts to go out in the deepest sym-pathy to the bereaved survivors as well as to those at home who never well as to those at home who never again on earth will see the loved ones they have lost. The picture our minds have conceived of the stately minds have conceived of the stately ressel and its happy throng being shattered and overwhelmed ere an-other ship, though it sped through other ship, though it sped through the night with all speed, could reach it, and of only the few, mostly women and children, who ventured their lives in small boats and on frail rafts being saved, has caused those of us who gere safe in our homes at the time to from such an experience. And so our bearts have gone out in love and sor-

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ter how hard he may try.

Delay in making your will is an injus-ties of those whom you wish to be taken eare of. The courts are full of which where, by which is a superior of the ab-stration of the property are almost the last ones that the deceased would want to share in it. Life is very uncertain.

So if you wish to assure those who are learest and dearest to you of receiving if that you wish them to have, instead So if you wish to assure those who are earest and dearest to you of receiving il that you wish them to have, instead f paying \$5.00 to \$10.00 to a lawyer send of cents for a Bax Legal Will Form, which loo includes a specimen will for your uidance. Pill it out according to simple structions and you may be perfectly are that it will stand every legal test nd cannot be troken under any circum-

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row for those who have died, as well as to those who have been left to mourn, we have been brought to real ize how wonderously akin we all are It matters not that among those who have been stricken were people of other nations, and, in some cases, or other tongues, or that some were rich other tongues, or that some were rich while others were poor, our hearts have bled for them all alike. And so they should, for has not God made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth? It is hard at such times as these to

understand why our loving Heavenly

Father should permit such events to and yet we positively know that He doeth all things well. as the tender heart of Jesus was torn as the tender heart of Jesus was torn until He wept in sympathy with the sorrow of Mary and Martha over the death of their brother Lazarus (St. John 11, 35), so we may know that the infinitely tender Creator is grieved and stricken in spirit on occasions of this kind. It is when we think of this kind. It is when we think of God's great love for us—a love so great that He gave His only Son to lie for our sakes—that we are led to see that the saddest feature of this great disaster was not the loss of life but the fact that among those who died there may have been those who were not ready to answer tyod's sumwere not ready to answer God's sum-mons when it came. For those who love God and who strive to live in communion with Him day by day, death, as St. Paul said, is but gain It matters but little to them how suddenly it may come, or where it may find them, for they know that their Heavenly Father will be with them in death as in life, and they look for a glorious resurrection. But to those who have neglected God's warnings and who have lived for time and no for eternity, how terrible must be the unexpected call when it comes! Is this not the great lesson this terrible incident should teach us, that at all times we should be prepared to meet our God? And we may learn too that death is no respecter of persons. Those on the Titanie whose woulth. counted by the scores of millions were as powerless to postpone the dread moment when it came—calling then to depart to stand before the judge ment throne of God (Romans 14, 10)

as were the poorest. as were the poorest.

And then, also, we should remember that we have all been warned to be prepared for death when it comes. Christ warned us when He said, "Watch, therefore, for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come" (St. Matthew 24, 42). The apostle Paul warned us when he wrote to the Thessalonians, "But of the times and the scasson stepthren, we have no most like a scasson stepthren, we have no most like a scasson stepthren. the seasons brethren, ye have no need that I write unto you. For your-selves know perfectly that the day of the Lord so cometh as a thief in the night. For when they shall say, Peace and safety; then sudden destruction cometh upon them, as tra-vail upon a woman with child; and they shall not escape." (1 Thessalonthey shall not escape." (I Thessalonians 5, 1-3). If, therefore, those of us who are in the world will now pay heed and follow ever more earnestly St. Paul's advice that he gave at the same time we will "watch and be sober," we will put on "the breastplate of faith and love, and for an helmet. the hope of salvation" and we will remember his glorious assurance that God hath not appointed us to wrath but to obtain salvation by our Lord Jesus Christ, Who died for us, that whether we wake or sleep, we should live together with Him." (1 Thessalonians 5, 8-11).—I. H. N.

. . .

Eye and ear are easy avenues to the heart. Unless we guard their gates sin finds in them the abort cut to any Grand Trank Agents.

The Farmer If things were managed here yourse

fair The workers all would get their share And bring contentment to the home Of many a one who has to roam.

Instead of that the wires are pulled That the wires are pune And workers all are greatly fooled They are piled up with extra cares To make a few more millionaires.

But when the farmer goes to sell The sharks they all set up a yell And try te cheapen all his wares To satisfy the bulls and bears.

Then when the farmer goes to buy He finds the prices all up high To satisfy a few men's greed And leave the many sore in need.

Commission men they work a bluff Some cheat all round in selling stuff And these great rogues are not a few Who live in style the winter through.

Another set they take first rank In getting up a farmers' bank But then when justice blows her born Some run like rats among the corn

For rogues may come and rogues may

And as they wander to and fro, Back to the country oft they hark As farmers are their shining mark.

The politicians are so slick, They listen oft and seldom kick, You fondly think you've gained the But find it goes the other way.

For wealthy men they have the pull And other men they have to fool, Politicians talk both loud and long, But justice; why that is just r. song.

Let workers all shake off the toils Let workers all shake off the toils
And hoist the men who grab the spoils
Let justice then be done to all
And punish regues both great and
small.

emall.

A. Wallace Mason, 659 Spadina
Ave., Toronto.

The family needs fresh air in cold, just as much as in hot weather. It is a mistake to so fasten storm-windows. a mistake to so tasten storm-windows that they cannot be opened. Better no storm windows at all. For more disease comes from poor ventilation than from insufficient warmth. Storm than from insufficient warmen. Storm windows save coal; but, unless so put up that they do not prevent ventila-tion, they multiply doctors' bills.



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******** Vincent's Health Hints

Just Let Nature Do It

A few days ago a sister of Mrs. Vinceut came to be with us for some time. At the breakfast table she said, At the breakfast table she said, "I like your way of living, anyway. No pie or cake. I mean, and just good plain food." And we talked it over. Among other things I said, "And we Among other things I said, "And we believe in breathing at our house, too." Mrs. Vincent added that she had breathed out pain a good many times, just by filling her lungs full and

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sending the life-force right down where the pain was. "It'll care your asthma, too, if you will just breathe and live right!" And it can be done, too. For many years the suffered a great deal from sites that suffered a great deal from the life when the air is pure and pure for she has lived on the farm all her life, where the air is pure and pure food can be had in plenty; but she has almost died a number of times from this terrible disease.

from this terrible disease. But if she would just hold her appetite in check, quit streng tea and coffee, live simply, breathe deeply and stop worrying, it would not be long before ahe would be well again. The secret of it?

The secret of HF
Well, nature is the greatest and
grandest physician in all the world.
So faithful and so patient, tool Fight
her for years and just the minute she
gots a chance, she will come right back and help you out of the tight

Why is it that we get well when we Why is it that we get well when we call the doctor? Stop and think about it a minute. Now, I have no quarrel with the doctors. Most of them are a where we will rest, take away the hearty food we have been eating, give us something to clear out the dead waste that is clogging our bodies and waste that is clogging our bodies and wait for nature to do the rest, and she does it, if she has a bit of chance. We lie still and rest. We take only the lightest of food, and little of that. We hold still for the sewers of our bodies to be flushed out clean and unless we have transgressed too long and too much, we get well. There is the story, and we may all prove it to be true if we will.

blessing to society. But what do they blessing to society. But what do they do? Just help nature a bit. All they can possibly do is to put their hand under the arms of nune. They know this. When you can get at their they have the support of the support o what they do is to put us to led where we will rest, take away the

Try This Just Once

By J. H. Havnes Praise your wife Give her a little encouragement. It will do her good and yet not cost you much. She has and yet not cost you much. She has made your home pleasant and com-fortable, your hearth bright and thin-ing, your food agreealle. For good-ness sake! tell her you thank her for these efforts to make you happy, if you do nothing more! Of course, she does not expect this. Surprise her for once. It will make her smiles brighter than they have been for years, and it will do her good and you, too

There are many women to-day thirsting for a word of praise, the language of encouragement. Is your wife among this number? Through summer heat and winter cold these wives have drudged uncomplainingly; and so used to their monotonous labors have their husbands become that they look upon them as they do the daily rising and setting of the sun. Are you one of this kind of husbands? Aro

HOMELINESS GLORIFIED

Homely, every-day life may be made beautiful by an appreciation of its homeliness. You know that if the floor is clean, her labor made it so. You know that if you take from the You know that it you take from the drawer a clean shirt whenever you wish to, that somebody's fingers have ached in the toil of washing it. Were they your wife's? Everything that they your wife's? Everything that pleases the eye and the senses has been produced by constant labor, much thought and untiring efforts both bodily and mentally. It is not that men do not appreciate unese things and feel a glow of gratitude for the numberless attentions bestow. ed upon them in sickness and in health, but are so selfish and thoughtess that they do not acknowledge it.

They do not come out with a hearty with the wool.

right down greeting: "Why, how ght down greeting: "Why, how pleasa cure your make these things look, Wife." so much interest in me. them to care for the baby, and sold if the fire is out. Should everything be just right, they keep their mouths never say, "Wife, I the

TREAT THEM LIET THE REST

We say to you, husbands, if you show but an ordinary civility toward those common articles of housekeen those common articles of housekeep-ing, your wives, if you would give them only a hundredth part of the compliments you bestowed upon them before you were married, if you cease before you were married, if you cease to speak of their faults before others, fewer women would seek other sources of happiness than your "so-soish" affection

Praise your wife, then, for all her good qualities; give her a word of encouragement, now and then, and you may rest assured that her deficiencies are fully counterbalanced by your own.—Farm and Fireside.

Burden Bearing

An aged, weary looking woman, with a heavy basket upon her arm, entered the train at one of the way stations. Carrying her burden with some difficulty down the aisle, she found an empty seat of which she took possession. Instead of placing possession. Instead of placing her burden upon the floor or upon the seat beside her, she continued to hold it, shifting its weight now and then from one knee to the other. A working man across the aisle watched her for man across the aisle watched her tor some time in silence, but at last when he could stand it no longer he reached over and touched the woman upon the arm. "Madam," he said, "if you will set your basket down, the train will carry both it and you."

How much of human nature there is in this little incident! in this little incident: Some people never try to "ease their burden" which circumstance has decreed shall Some people which circumstance has decreed shall be theirs. They insist on carrying it even when they might temporarily lay it down and ease their breaking

"I believe God intends we shall forget our troubles once in a while," said a little woman who had had more than her share of heartache, but whose face always wore a cheerful smile. "It's the only way I can get along. I simply must forget my worries even if it's only for a little while." Solomon had no greater wisdom than this.

Rest your burden once in a while Rest your burden once in a walle.
When you pick it up again you will
find that you can carry it easier. It
may not be any lighter, but it will

Valuable Homely Hints

A half-tablespoonful or so of vinegar put in the pan with stewing meat will make the toughest meat An alarm clock "set" to the minute

when a joint, etc., placed in the oven will be cooked saves the cook a lot of

A little vinegar put in the frying pan and then boiled up on the stove removes the odor of fish or onions from the utensil. Hand-knitted stockings and socks will last longer if a strand of silk is knitted into the toes and heels along

am truly thankful to you for taking so much interest in me." They than the tailor for giving them "fix." They thank the man in the car who gives them a seat. They great the young lady in the kindly recognition. In short, thank everything out of doors, because it is a custom. The of doors, because it is a custom. Then they come home, tip their chairs back and with their heels up, pull out a newspaper, grumble if their wives ask in apparent satisfaction, but say, "Wife, I thank you!" Are

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ONLY DIRECT LINE NO CHANGE OF CARS

Reducing House Cleaning Toil By Grace Dutcher

At this season, the spring night-mare looms before the house-maker. I refer to house cleaning. The fol-lowing conversation took place be-tween two ladies:

"Don't you dread the awful house

"Don't you dread the awful house cleaning coming?"
"No," replied the other, "not nearly so much as I used to. You see as our carpets wore out we painted our floors, or put down hard wood floors floors, or put down hard wood floors and have a rug in the centre, and house cleaning is not half the work it used to be, when we had to take out tacks, roll up dusty carpets, spread them on the lines and prop them up with a stick every time the wind blow them down, beat them clean and then get down on both knees and tack and stretch them into place Then with the rugs or squares, we put one out on the line to let the wind blow through it, every month, and it

keeps our house fairly clean all the

A King's Look A courtier, it is said, once ap-proached William of Orange with a mischievous tale concerning a com mon acquaintance, but it was an ex-periment which he never repeated. The great king neither spoke nor smiled.

"And he gave me such a look," the man declared afterwards, "as was like to make the story go straight down my throat again." That was a truly royal way to treat a tale-bearer. One who seeks to attract attention to himself by trifling tract attention to himself by trifling with the reputation of another is the most cowardly kind of a thief, and should find no market for his stolen goods. He needs no encouragement, and deserves no countenance—but a and deserves no countenance—but a stern and forbidding one. By show-ing plainly that we neither sym-pathize with, nor enjoy, his story, we give so much the less currency to what may do uncalculated harm. And

"down the throat again," as the courtier expressed it, the chances are that it will not attempt the journey out a second time. In advising the use of hot water a medical writer says the advantage of it is that when taken a half-hour be-

it is that when taken a hair-hour be-fore meals it draws the blood to the stomach and stirs it to activity. With many people it seems to work like a charm. It is good for the inactive and the dyspeptic.

Тененененененененене THE COOK'S CORNER

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding cooking, recipes, etc., gladly answered upon request, to the Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Onk. นู้ของออดอดอดอดอดอดอด MOCK MINCE PIES .- One cup each of bread crumbs, hot water, chopped raisins, sugar and molasses; half a each, of vinegar and boiled cider a tablespoonful of butter and one tea-spoonful each of cinnamon and cloves.

Scald together and bake with two

WHITE FRUIT CAKE WHITE FRUIT OAKE

I cup butter, 1½ cups white sugar,
1 cup sweet milk, 2½ cups flour, 2
large teaspoonfuls baking powder,
whites of 7 eggs, 1 lb. raisins, 1 lb.
figs, 1 lb. dates, 1 lb. blanched
almonds, ½ lb. citron peel. Cream
the butter and sugar together, add
milk gradually, then flour and baking
powder. Fold in whites of eggs (beaten stiff), add the fruit. Bake in a
moderate oven.—R.L.

derate oven .- R.L.

***************** SPECIAL PATTERN SERVICE

We realise the great interest that all of our readers take in the new spring styles, and have therefore made arrangements whereby we will be many more patterns in Farm and Dairy than usual during the next few many more patterns in Farm and Dairy that usual during the next few many more patterns of the think of the structure spring styles. Should you wish patterns other than you see in Few arthur the should you wish patterns other than you see in Few 1970. When ordering patterns kindly be sure to give name and address, sies and number of pattern desired. Address Pattern Dept. Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.











642 Design for Embroidering a Blouse and Sleeves in Bulgarian Style.



BOY'S SUIT, 7390 The boy's blouse suit is a becoming, comfortable and smart one so that it has every condition to commend it. This one is made with knoo tronsere knee trousers and can be finished with either a round or standing collar at the neck edge. For the 8 year

For the 8 year size will be required 4 yards of material 27, 3 3-8 yards 36, 2 3-8 yards 44 inches

This pattern is cut in sizes for boys of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years

of age.

BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST, 7370

The blouse that what is The blouse that gives what is known as the bosom effect, is one of the very The newest. The model is an ex-ceedingly smart one, absolutely new, and is adapted to many

ses. For the medium For the medium size will be re-quired 23-8 yards of material 27, 1 3-4 yards 36, 1 3-4 yards 36, 1 3-8 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1-8 yards 18 for

SIX GORED SKIRT, 7387 The six gored skirt is one of the best liked of the season, and this one can be treated in two quite different ways. In the large view it is shown two view it is shown with the front and back gores stitched to give a box plait effect, and in the small view the

small view the edges at front and back are simply joined. Both effects joined. Both effects are correct and both effects are correct and both effects are much used.

For the medium sich are much used, yards of material 27, 34 be required 6 yards of material 27, 34 be required 6 yards of material 27, 34 yards 28, 3 yards 24 inches wide when in than sulter figure nor map: width of skirt at lower edge 2 3-8. This pattern is cut in sizes 22, 34, 25, 28 and 35 inch water measure.

stock collar and under sleeves, 34 yards of lace edging. This pattern is cut in sizes from 34 to

SEMI - PRINCESSE GOWN, 7388 Such a semi-princesse gown as this one can be made from linen, tatmade from linen, tat-feta, messaline, foul-ard, pique, Sooteh ging-ham and the like with equal success. The lines are essentially smart and the gown is in every way attract-ive.

ive.

For the medium size will be required 7.1-2 yards of material 27.5 yards 36, 4.3-4 yards 44 inches wide with 1 yard 18 for the yoke and under sleeves. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2.1-4 yards. This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.



42 inches bust

THE ENGINE THAT COSTS NOTHING TO RUN



The wind furnishes the "fuel" FREE, and you get all the power you need when you have a

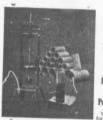
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Make Your Own Tile



Power alogue.

Farmer's Cement Tile Machine Company WALKERVILLE ONT

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

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

Goodra Waukasha Pauline, a Holstein heifer owned by S. A. Coon, Athens, Ont., has recently made an official test at one year 10 months and four days of age in 7 days of 30s lbs of milk containing 14192 lbs of fat, equivalent to 17:70 lbs.

Col. Ferguson, of Inverary, and Samuel Col. Ferguson, of Inverary, and Samuel Jamieson, of Battersea, have purchased from Hayward Rioley, of Eigin, at a faney figure, a Holstein bull, a brother of the cow, owned by W. C. Stevens, of Philipsville, which beat the world's record as a milk producer, which died April 7th. This bull is a son of the cow, Jewel Princess Pet, which G. A. Gilroy, of Glebuell, recently purchased in Toronto.

DETAILS OF THE BELLEVILLE SALE

The success of the second annual consignment sale held in Belleville April 3 signment sale held in Belleville April 3 signment sale beld in Belleville April 3 signment sale beld in Belleville Belle DETAILS OF THE BELLEVILLE SALE Cost \$4.00 to \$6.00 per

all the breeders.

It was noticeable this rear, also, that
the breeders who contributed stock had
more confidence in themselves and in the
sale. A year ago they seemed diffident
and even bashful about announcing to the 1.000 Hand or crowd special points of excellence ab the animals being sold in the ring. T year most of the breeders did not hesita year most of the breeders did not hesitate, when they were holding a particularly good animal, to announce the fact to the crowd. The buyers appreciated receiving this information, and it helped to im-

prove the prices paid



the wonderful Glison "Gres Like Sixty" Gasoline Biggine on the above plan gases running, casiest to operate of any more receivery engine. Ten days' trial-l'frot recitivery engine. Ten days' trial and tested y londed is 800. Tell us just what work yellow the state of the proper horse by the proper IT IS EASY TO BUY the Fowerm, simple, durable, dependable, chean engine made A positive guarartee given w same and a positive guarartee given w same and a positive guarartee has 30st payment. Can anything be lairer? has 30st payment, early anything be lairer? has 30st payment, early a power and a power. All sizes. Send for free catalogue.

proposition.
GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd., 101 York Street, Guelph, Ontario, Canada ********************************

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

YORKSHIRE PIGS, all ages, either sex. Choice young boars, fit for service.—H. C. Benfield, Woodstock, Ontario.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS-Canadian Champion herd. Boar herd headers. Sows, three months and under. Hastings Bros., Crosshill. Out.

CLYDESDALES. Imp. Stallions and Fil-lies. Fresh Importations always on hand. Every mare guaranteed in foal J. & J. Sample Miverton, Ont., and Luverne, Minn., U.S.A.

FOR TAMWORTH SWINE-Write John W. Todd, Corinth, Ont., R.P.D. No. 1.

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS—All ages also S.C.W. Leghorns. Young stock for sale at any time.—J. McKanzie, Willow dale Ontario

dale interior CLVDESDALES-Home of Acme. (Imp.) Holsteine-Home of King Fayne Serie Clothide, nearest 7 dams 37 bbs butter per week, and Broken Welsh Ponies — B. M. Holtby, G.T.E. & P.O. Manchester, Ont., Eyrtle G.P.

endable feature of the sale was commendable feature of the sale was fact that the consigners announced iely, even when it was not announced the catalogue, that animals were dein the ent in certain respects where such was case. This was appreciated by those present, and while it sometimes resulted in animals selling for a lower price than in animals selling for a lower price than they otherwise would, it inspired confi-dence and helped to advance the prices paid for other stock and will have bene-ficial results on future sales.

Poor Ring Accommodation Foor Ring Accommodation.
The success of the sale the first afternoon was greatly nor sale with by poor
management in the ring.
eround was present than had been article
pated. Elevated seats had been provided
around the tent in which the sale was
beld, but these were soon occupied, and
beld, but these were soon occupied, and
beld, but these were soon occupied, and
the sale of the ring. The
blockaid began to block the ring. The
blockaid began to block the ring of the
ring. It was utterly impossible for of the
ring. It was utterly impossible for of those present to see the animals being
of those present to see the animals being cult to get the hormonomous the for man-ring. It was utterly impossible for man-ring the second of the proceed-old. At time even the reporters had difficulty to keep track of the proceed-difficulty to keep track of the proceed-many animal beautiful to the pro-tain they should, and caused the pro-tain they should they are the pro-perties the pro-perties of the pro-tain they should and caused the pro-tain they should and caused the pro-tain the pro-perties of the pro-tain they should and they should be pro-tain the pro-tain they should and they should be pro-tain the pro-tain they should be pro-tained to the pr

A Wooden Policeman
An annoying feature of the situation
was the fact that a young policeman who
was in charge with a well have been at
the North Pole for any rood he was. Re
not only made and tempt to keep the
crowd out of the risk who helped to
block up the entrained but the ring. He
stood contentedly chowing rum throughstood contentedly chowing rum throughstood contentedly chewing rum through stood contentedly chewing grum through stood contented to the president of the proceedings although the president of the

Buyers Attracted

Before the sale it was feared that the large number of animals to be offered would result in many animals being sacrified. While under certain circumstances this might prove to be the case. stances this might prove to be the case, it was not the case this year, as buyers from Western Canada were attracted by the fact that so many animals were going to be sold. Their presence prevented the animals from being sacrificed.

animals from being sacrificed.

An enjoyable feature of the sale was a banquet tendered on Thursday evening to the members of the club and their friends by the Belleville Board of Trade. This bannuet was held in the Hotel Quinte, one of the best botels in the province, and was high-class in every respect. An excellent high-class in every resimusical programme was was rendered. Verses of popular songs, neatly printed, were culated among the guests, who were of popular songs, neatly printed, were cir-culated among the guests, who were re-peatedly called upon to participate in the sintegly among the speakers were: Mr. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agri-culture, Toronto; Mr. G. G. Publow, Kingcutture, Toronto: Mr. G. G. Publow, King-ston; Colonel Ponton, Belleville; A. D. Foster, Bloomfield; F. R. Mallory, Frank-ford, and Reeve Tummin, secretary of the local Ayrshire Breeders' Club, who made one of the best speeches of the evening.

The Sales and Buyers

Animals that sold for \$159 or over Animals that sold for \$159 or over and the buyers were as follows, not including those mentioned in the last report: Consigned by A. D. Foster, Bloomfield Sunnydale Queen, \$235, sold to J. A.

Starlight Mercedes Posch, \$175, H. G. Hutchison, Cayan.
Grace Joice Burke DeKol, \$160, J. C.

Pauline Agnes DeKol Pietertje, 8160, G. Murton, Portsmouth

F. Murton, Fortsmonth.
Molly Keyes 3rd, 8155, H. S. Logan, New
Westminster, B.C.
Hengerfeld Echo DoKol 2nd, 8155, W. H.

Shields Mt. Pleasant.
Consigned by G. W. Anderson. Rossmore
Elder Triumph, \$230. G. W. Wilmot. Bridal Rose Mercena, \$185, G. F. Merton,

Bridal Inka Mercena, \$180, H. Smith, Winnipeg Princess Dixie Song. \$180, Jas. R. An-ercon, Mountain View.

Echo Pauline Mercena, \$175, H. Smith.

Lulu Inka Mercena, \$170, R. M. Holth, ster. na Hengerveld Meria, 8170 F Man on, Kingston on, Kingston. Volstra Mollie, \$160, W. N. Cranston

Velstra Mone, ay Centre. Mollie Keyes Countess, \$160, H s Valstra Triumph Edler, \$155 Velstra Tr

Duchess Hengery Lane, Belleville erveld Burkevje, 8150 s Korn Inka Mercena, \$150, G. H. Wilgon Erio

Consigned by W. Embury

Lady Princess Mercena, \$200. H. Smith Irene Lassie, \$175. H. Vellows, Vellows, Ruby Beauty, \$175. Jos. Kilgore, Eglis on. Duchess Johanna Hengerveld, 8175 B

Consigned by B. R. Lenvans, Bioomfield Bibby Keyes, 8265, Edward Nelson, W.

r. Ottile Hengerveld, 8230, Jos. Segis Una Korndyke, 8175, Una Korndyke DeKol, \$170. W. A. Pater

son Agincoust Pontiac Hartog Abbekerk, \$155. J Drewry Considned by F. R. Mallory, Frankley

Rhoda Butter Girl, 8205. H. Smith May Countess Blossom, \$170, B. Osborn Miss Lily's Butter Girl. \$155. G w

(Continued next week)

MR. THOS. HARTLEY'S HOLSTEINS

As announced in Farm and Dairy Ba stein columns, March 14, and as advertise weekly now in Farm and Dairy, Mr. The weekly now in Farm and Dairy, Mr. I Hartley, Domesiew, will sell at praucition, at his farm, on May 23rd, cuttre herd of Hobtelins. Several wago one of the editors of Farm and by visited Mr. Hartley and inspected stock, all of which he found to be in pluk of condition. At that time, Hartley was undecided whether to sell. cattle on April 4, or hold them over grass, but as he had an abundar feed to carry over all of his stock, since decided on the latter cour since decided on the latter course, has announced the sale to come off 23rd, at the time of cheap fares on railroads. The character of the bree railroads. The character of the breeding and the splendid individuality of discattle in Mr. Hartley's herd, as not in the following individuals, will make worth while for prospective purchases; come long distances to this sale.

The offering will include 70 head; or 0 of these are females, 32 of these bein The offering with income of 60 of these bein 60 of these are females, 32 of these bein cows in milk, and having attractive n cows, in milk, and having attractive n cords, bearing feeding R.O.P., quite a number having records both Record of Merit and Record of Personal Conference of the control of the cont

It will be impossible for us to It will be impossible for us to mention at this writing more than a few of the many good ones we noted in Mr. Hartley, herd. Not often have we had the oppeherd. Not often have we had the oppor-tunity of seeing so many good ones in one stable as are to be found at Mr. Hal ley's, and these of that straight, deep as by s, and these of that straight, deep ass big kind, having large, square, well-sal anced udders, and giving every eviden-of being producers as indeed their reof being producers as indeed their cords prove them to be Amongst others, that especially

Amongst others, that especially attraced us as being noteworthy individuals in this hard, was Tempest Clothilde Mercede No. 5527. In yearly test this grand comade 18,447 lbs of milk in 365 days. This milk sold in Toronto brought in an actual cash return of \$303. Had it been the tual cash return of \$303. Had it been this current year at the high prices ruing this milk would have brought consider ably more. "Tempest" made this record calving on the 20th of July and freshe-ing again the first of September of the year following. This cowe is not as by as many cowe, but she looks every inch as many cowe, but she looks every inch a as many cows billia cows is not as higher the common and the common producer, as indeed most attractively good udder, with the large teats. She comes of high-testing stock, her dam averaging over 5% per cent butter fat and she herself having made 750 lbs of butter in a year made 750 lbs of butter in a year her. Bas given over 14,000 lbs, of milk is the yearly test. Under adverse conditions she made 129 lbs. butter in a week. Daisy Quirk, 11,190, zave 10,000 lbs milk for the year, testing 3.55 of fat on the average, she belief an unusually high test of the common of age. (Continued next week)

(Continued next week)

************ onto, Monday, April in her has had a most in wholesale business the Titanie has he

pressing trade on local it diverted men's min bemand from the w volume of tr of the most difficult t is that of securing a Much of the stock of of alfalfa, clover, etc ordered. Greater diffi ordared.

experienced in getting mangle seed. "First com the plan the seed merch on farmers' mark

Yalues on farmers' mark are remained practically pening up of the dairy se ecompanied by slight de purified by slight de the whose wheat boom at Chicago in the week sent wheat price

stors are still active th slators are still active the for higher prices. Pri-same as quoted last weet trading is slightly about the following to the following the fol #12; No. 2, \$1.11.1-2; niteba feed wheat, 73c to ort demand for flour ha demand for fall who

paying at hig tario who COARSE GRAI nue steady. hip the next few days on so far as fooding tration so far as feeding red. Quotations are as falting, 90c to 92c; feed, 60 W., No. 2, 54c; extra No rd. 53c; Ontario oats, No tside, 51c to 52c here; rn, 87c to 901-2c; peas, ekwhent 72c to 73c. At At tions are: Barley, malting ts, C.W., No. 2, 54 1-2c to 5 its, C.W., No. 2, 54 1-2c to and 49 1-2c to 50c; No. 1 feed o. 2 local, 52c, No. 3, 49 rn, 89c; peas. \$1.65*to \$ heat, 74c to 75c.

SEEDS ng prices: No. 1 red clove standard, \$16; No. 2, \$15; t \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2, \$8.50 No. 1, \$12.50 to \$13; No. 2, alsike, No. 1, \$15; No. 2, \$1 Dealers pay the following rs: Red clover, No. 1, \$13. No. 3, \$11; alsike, No. 1, \$13 No. 3, \$10.50; timothy, No. 87.20; No. 3, 86.45

POTATOES AND B Potato prices have taken assumers ask for the hele, but they are not to untry potatoes still domet and at increased price otations are as follows: quotations are as follows: loss on track here, \$1.75; \$1.90; Delawares, \$2 to \$2.10 trish potatoes, \$1.80 out of ear lots. The retail price th Moureal Green Mounta at \$1.75 on track and Eng at \$1.55 to \$1.60.

EGGS AND POLL Egg prices continued firm continually increasing rec ers believe that money in will bring better value tha ed in meat. Hence the den ed in meat. Hence the den Wholesale dealers quote 22c laid eggs. On the farmer price is 25c to 23c At Mon and keeps pace with sup eggs are selling at country DAIRY PRODU

The dairy season has now menced in Canada, and th notes a decline of 2c and creamery butter. Most and larger supp ng in from Ontario points.
n the United States is a influence. Quotations are Dairy prints, 29c to 30c; or 34c to 35c; solids, 32c to 33c 25c to 25c. Cheese is que for twins: large at 17c to 1012.

Holthy.

F. M.

8150 g

Williams.

Smith

8175. H

Pater

inkfor

INS

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Arceto, Monday, April 22.—Summerlike twins are 161-4c to 161-3c and new large suber has had a most benedicial effect 15c to 161-4c.

LIVE STOCK

at the Titanib has had an influence Receipts on the local cattle markets of the Titanic has had an influence lepressing trade on local exchanges in it diverted men's minds from busi-Demand from the west is opening and the volume of trade will be a

and the volume of trade will be a pord breaker. One of the most difficult problems to set is that of securing a supply of good ed. Much of the stock on hand in the se of alfalfa, clover, etc., has already sen ordered. Greater difficulty still will experienced in getting a good supply mangle seed. "First come, first served." the plan the seed merchants are work-

viges on farmers' markets this week Vilues on farmers' markets this week ave remained practically steady. The pecial up of the dairy season has been ecompanied by slight declines in these Hogs are up above the \$8 mark WHEAT

wheat a boom at Chicago in the early part of the week sent wheat prices away above a cruzil level on the other side, and manlators are still active there and work to higher prices Prices locally are g for higher prices. Prices locally are e same an quoted last week and the level trading is slightly above an export size. No. 1 Northern is quoted at 1412; No. 2, \$1.11.12; No. 3, \$1.07/4; anitoba feed wheat, 726 to 75c. A strong port demand for flour has strengthened port demand for four has strengthened by demand for fall wheat, and local fillers are paying at high as \$1.01 for mario wheat.

COARSE GRAINS

Prices continue steady. It is antici-ated that the opening of lake navigation and that the opening of lake navigation within the next few days will ease the smatin so far as feeding stuffs are con-sared, Quotations are as follows: Barley, altitus; De to 25:1; feed, 56: to 79:, coats, opening the control of the control of the students of the control of the control students of the control of the control students, 72: to 76:. At Montreal quo-sen, 60: to 91:. On 16:. At Montreal parts, 72: to 76:. At Montreal parts, 72: to 76:. At Montreal parts, 72: to 76:. At Montreal parts, 73: to 76:. At Montreal parts, 73: to 76:. At Montreal parts, 74: to 76:. At Montreal parts, 75: to 76:. At 10: to 56:. At Montreal parts, 75: to 76:. At 10: to 56:. At 10: to 76:. At 10:. At 10:. At 10:. At 10:. To 76:. At 10:. At 10:. At 10:. At 10:. To 76:. At 10:. At 10:. At 10:. At 10:. To 76:. At 10:. At 10:. At 10:. At 10:. To 76:. At 10:. At 10:. At 10:. At 10:. To 76:. At 10:. At 10:. At 10:. At 10:. To 76:. At 10:. At 10:. At 10:. At 10:. To 76:. At 10:. At 10:. At 10:. At 10:. At 10:. To 76:. At 10:. At 10:. At 10:. At 10:. At 10:. At 10:. To 76:. At 10:. A

SEEDS

Merchants are selling seed at the following prices: No. 1 red clover, Government tandard, 815; No. 2, 815; timothy, No. 1, 859 to 810; No. 2, 8850 to 89; alfalfa, No. 1, 8159 to 815; No. 2, 815 to 812.59; alike, No. 1, 815; No. 2, 815.50;

halike, No. 1, \$15; No. 2, \$15.50. Dealers pay the following prices to farmers: Red clover, No. 1, \$15.50; No. 2, \$12; No. 3, \$11; alsike, No. 1, \$13; No. 2, \$11.50; No. 3, \$10.50; timothy, No. 1, \$8; No. 2, \$7.20; No. 3, \$6.45.

POTATOES AND BEANS

POTATOES AND BEANS
Potato prices have taken another jump.
Consumers sak for the home-grown arlick, but they are not to be had. Old
country potatoes still dominate the martet and at increased prices. Wholesale uotations are as follows: Ontario pota-oes on track here, \$1.75; out of store, 180; Delawares, \$2 to \$2.10; English and oes on track here, \$1.75; out of store, \$1.80 Delawares, \$2 to \$2.10; English and firsh potatoes, \$1.80 out of store, \$1.60 in par lots. The retail price is \$1.90 to \$2. 41 Mourreal Green Mountains are quoted at Mourreal Green Mountains are sent to the sent for the on track and English and Irish at \$1.55 to \$1.60. EGGS AND POLLTRY

EGGS AND POULIRY
Egg prices continued firm in the face of
continually increasing receipts. Consumers believe that money invested in eggs will bring better value than when invest-ed in meat. Hence the demand is strong. Wholesale dealers quote 22c to 25c for new wholesale dealers quote 22c to 23c for new laid eggs. On the farmers' market the price is 25c to 28c At Montreal also de-find keeps pace with supply. New laid eggs are selling at country points at 20c. DAIRY PRODUCE

DAIRY PRODUCE
The dairy season has now actively commenced in Canada, and this week's market notes a decline of 2c in both dairy
and creamery butter. Most of the creameries in castern townships are in active
operation, and larger supplies are coming in free. operation, and larger supplies are com-ing in from Ontario points. A large make in the United States is also having its influence. Quotations are as follows: Dairy prints, 25c to 35c; creamery prints, 25c to 35c; solids, 35c to 35c and inferior, 25c to 35c; Solids, 35c to 35c and inferior, 45c to 35c; Solids, 35c to 35c and inferior, 45c to 35c; Oheese is quoted at 171-4c. For twins: large at 15c to 171-4c. New

LIVE STOCK
Receipts on the local cattle markets have been much more liberal this week than last, which would seem to indicate that country roads are improving. In consequence of larger deliveries, prices are consequence of larger deliveries, prices are are so high that export cables do not count in determining values, and it is not expected that the opening up of marting that the price of the country of the

not expected that the opening up of navi-gation by the St. Lawrence route will have much influence on cattle prices this year. Choice butcher cattle have sold up to \$6.50, but the bulk of trading has been from \$8.40 to \$6.75; med. to good grades, \$5.50 to \$6: butcher cattle range from \$3.25 to \$6 and butcher? bulk, \$5.50 to \$6.25; choice export cattle range from \$7 to \$7.35; feeders, \$5.50 to \$5.25; stockers, \$1.55 to \$6.10; canners, \$2.25 to \$5.25; calves, \$4 to \$8.

Milch cows are in only fair demand

Milch cows are in only fair demand at \$50 to \$60 for choice; com. to med. \$35 to \$45 and springers, \$40 to \$60. The demand for lambs is good at \$7 to \$9.50 for yearlings; spring lambs, \$5 to \$7.50 each; ewes, \$5 to \$7.50 and bucks, \$4 to \$5. Home are quoted at 80 ts to 80 20 s - b

country points. This is the highest price that has ruled for some months, and even at these figures packers cannot get enough

At Montreal supplies of cattle have been limited and values steadily maintained. Buying is confined largely to local butchers. Choice steers sell at \$7.5 to \$7.5; good, \$8.75 to \$7 and from that down to \$4.35; cows, \$4.50 to \$8.50. bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.50. There is a fair demand for sheep, with owes at \$8.5 to \$5.50 bulls, \$4.50 to \$4.75; yearling lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.90; spring lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.70; good, \$8.50 to \$4.75; yearling lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.70; good, \$

MONTREAL HOG MARKE? Montreal, Saturday, April 20.—The strong feeling which has characterized the market here for live hogs during the past month still continues to be the main feature of the trade, prices this week sooring another advance over those ourrent a week another advance over those current a week ago, with every indication of them going still higher in the near future owing to the increasing scarcity of supplies throughout the country. Selected lots weighted off cars sold as high as \$9.4. There was an advance of 50s a cert. in dressed logs, and sales of fresh killed abbatoir stock were made at \$12.75 to \$13. MONTREAL CHIESE AND BUTTER.

Montreal, Saturday, April 20.—The new season is fairly well started with severa season is fairly well started with several cheese boards in the country, all having weekly sales. The prices paid this week ranged from 12 1-de to 15 1-20, the high price being paid at Brockville and the lowest price recorded having been paid for white cheese at Kingston. The market is white cheese at Kingston. The market is still in an unsettled state owing to the small quantity offering and the lack of shipping facilities, but next week larger offerings will be made on the different onerings will be made on the different boards, and the good will arrive in time for shipment on the first boat, and we look for a greater demand from Great Britain with steadier prices. The market is fairly firm on old cheese, but dealers are looking for low prices on new goods, as the make in England is very large, the season being two to three weeks ahead of

The market for butter is declining steadand has dropped down to 27c, which is current quotation to-day for finest the current quotation to-day for finest Eastern Townships creamery. Receipts for the week aggregated almost 5,000 packages, and this is rather more than can be absorbed by the local trade just now. Still lower prices are looked for next week, unless there should be a demand from the west more than equal to the surplus over and above the local require-

ments.

In a recent letter to Farm and Dairy,
Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., makes the
following mention of the Ayrshire cattle
that he has just imported from Scotland: 'We have landed at St. Johns, 54 head of "We have landed at St. Johns, 54 head of make the best Ayrshires that I have ever imported. We intend selling them off by ported. We intend selling them off by right which will be held June 5, 6 and 7. We which will be held June 5, 6 and 7. We line of the property of the selling our offerings at this sale in a short time."

Holsteins 🛭

Cows and young stock of the choicest Holstein blood available I have in my stables at THE MANOR FARM



Several years of breeding have placed me in position to offer you Holsteins of superior breeding and good individuality. I have 100 Holsteins from which you can make your choice.

You are invited to visit my farm and see my

Just now I have some choice young stuff from

Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs

This stuff is priced reasonable. Come and see Manor Farm is four miles from C.P.R. Crossing. North Toronto. Take Metropolitan cars out to farm.

Visiting Breeders Always Welcome

THE MANOR FARM

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Proprietor

Bedford Park

Ontario

Horses for Quick Sale

WE have sold our farm and must a few good Clydesdale Stallions left which we will sell at reduced prices.

These are Grandsons of Baron's Pride and include "Time Keeper" a 3-year-old, 3rd at Guelph Winter Fail: "King of Diamonds" 3 years old by "Everlasting" the greatest son of Baron's nant" a 3-year-old by Mamilius, a son of



nant' a 3-year-old by Manning, a son of Pride; and "Predomi Baron's Pride. Also have "Rose Victor" a three-year-old by Hiawatha; "Baron Elator" (6 years old) Canadian Bred, 1st and Champion "Baron Elator" (o years old) Canadian Bred, 1st and Champion at Guelph Winter Fair a year ago this last winter in Canadian class; "Milton's Last" 4 years old, a son of Baron's Pride; "Sir Albert" (5 years old) an imported horse of great size and quality; and "Edward Darnley" by Royal Edward. This horse weighs 2100 lbs. aud was 3rd at Guelph in aged class. Was imported last fall.

Two Hackneys

We will sell one of the following—your choice— "Terrington Narcissus," 1st at Ottawa this last winter, and "Terrington Semaphore," Champion at Ottawa. Priced low. They will be shown at the Horse Show, Toronto Armories, April 30, May

One of these- the one you do not take-will stand for service at our barns this season.

Take advantage of cheap rates to Toronto and see our offer-Our barns are but a short way out on electric cars from North Toronto.

GRAHAM, RENFREW CO. Bedford Park Ontario

HOLSTEINS

FOR HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES til calf, born Feb. 2, whose four dams average 27 lbs. of butter a Another born May 15: dam eat dams average 77 lbs of butter in 7 days. Another born May 15; dam first cow in Canada of her age to make 20 lbs. 10; dam, daughter of dam of born da-le of the control of the control of the calf with official record at 2 years and 13 days of 14.98 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also two-year-old stock bull. David Caughtell. Yarmouth Centre. Ont.

N.B. Having sold all my yearling bulls, I am now going to offer the young son of Disone's 2nd Lulu, the Dam of Lulu Keyes.

He is 5 weeks old, light in color, straight and well formed. Price \$125.

E. B. MALLORY FRANKFORD ONTARIO



GREATEST VIEW HOLSTEIN HERD

As I have sold all my yearling bulls, I am offering my spring crop of Bull Calves, sired by Cora DeKol Pietertje's Count, half-brother May Echo, the champion E. O. P. cow with nearly 24,000 lbs. milk and 1,650 bs. butter in 1 year, from large producing dams. Prices moderate For

ARCHIBALD PARKS, NAPANEE, ONT.

PENINSULA FARM Offers for sale three or four Holstein Bulls, fit for service, from B.O.M. and R.O.P. cows. These bulls are about two-thirds black and all are good ones. Will sell reasonable to hese bulls are about two-thirds black and I are good ones. Will sell reasonable to ake room for the young stock this spring.
F. PATTERSON, ALFORD JCT., ONT. Bell 'Phone on Farm.

Holsteins I have 3 Young Bulls for Sale, fit for service, from good milking strain. OTTO SUHRING, SEBRINGVILLE, ONT.

GETTING TIRED? Are you getting tired of waiting for buyers to come along? Don't wait to come along? Don't wait breeders do: Go after them. The beauty of this medium for you is that ur advertising rates are within your reach, and tyou many huyers. Since like this get you many buyers. Space like this, one inchecosts you only 98 cents in Farm and Dairy, and reaches nearly 13,000 possible buyers. Better send your ad. to-day—Farm and Bairy, Peterbero, Ont.



is now offering their entire crop of Registered Rolatein Calves. Bull Calves trainished at rock grandson of "De Kol the Ind's Butter Boy the 3rd," and out of grand-daughtiers of "Hengerveld Com De Kol" and "Pietertle Hengerveld Com De Kol" and "Sir Mutual Ormsby," Safe delivery guaranteed.

W. GEORGE - CRAMPTON, ONT.

Too much money is spent every year for poor bulls. Why not buy a good one? Sons of Pontiac Korndyke, Rag Apple Korndyke, and Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi for sale; 150 head in herd. Come and see them

or write. E. H. DOLLAR. Heuvelton, N.Y.

High Testing Nigger Korndyke De Boar at head of Lynden Holsteins herd. Dam Lulu Glaser 25.77 lbs. of butter in 7 days testing 4.75 per cent fat. His Sister, Boutsje Posch DeBoer, 23 63 lbs. butter 7 days testing 4.36 per cent fat. Champion 2-year-old living in Canada.

living in Canada.

Buy a bull to head your herd, a full brother to the above sire. Also a son of him from a 27.38 lb. dam testing 4.3 per cent fat at 11 years of age. Largest record in Canada for a Cow over 10 years old. Also bull calves. Come and see them. Within 1 mile of station.

S. LEMON. - LYNDEN, ONTARIO

MISCELLANEOUS

MERTON LODGE

TAMWORTHS is now offering registered Tamworths of the choicest breeding and type. Young sows bred to farrow in April; boars ready for service and young pigs of all age, either sex. Bafe delivery guaranteed. W. W. GEORGE. CRAMPTON, ONT.

AVONDALE FARM HOLSTEINS

Arthur C. Hardy, Prop.

We offer bull calves, all ages, and all out of tested dams. One is a son of fit Johanna Colantha Gladi, being a grand-son of Colantha Johanna Lad and Pon-tiac Korndyke, and from a 25 lb. threerear-old dam

Also HORN DORSET SHEEP and YORK Address all correspondence to

H. LORNE LOGAN, Manager Brockville, Out

HOLSTEINS

If you are wanting HOI STEINS, any age, either ser GORDON H. MANHARD. Manhard Ont.

FOREST RIDGE HOLSTEINS d headed by the grandly bred rtje, whose six nearest dams average tbs. butter in seven days. He has six s whose records average better than

ss. own junior 2-year-olds with records rer 29 lbs. butter in 7 days, and junior r-rolds with records of over 25 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also mature cows up to 26 butter in 7 days. les and females for sale. Write us for

what you want or come and see them.
L. H. LIPSITT, Prop., Straffordville, Ont
Eigin Co., on Pt. Burwell Branch of C.P.R

Holstein Heifers for Sale

Four Holstein Heifers, one year old, whose sire's dam has an official record of 434 lbs. milk and 28 lbs. butter in one week, as a two-year-old.

GEORGE HARRISON, KINCARDINE, ONT.

H. F. BUL FOR SALE

Grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and Hen-gerveld De Kol. Eleven months old. Mostly white, strong, active and well developed. Now fit for service. A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONT. OSHAWA, ONT.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

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

BROWN BROS.

FAIRVIEW FARM HERD LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

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

E. F. OSLER BRONTE ONT.

Ourvilla Holstein Herd

Present offering—Ball Calves, five months old and younger, from our great bull, Dutchland Colantha

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS. ELGIN COUNTY, AYLMER WEST . ONT.

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers bull calves from 2 to 10 mos. old RIRED BY KING ISERSLLE WALKER, whose 3 nearest dams and sister average 30.18 LBS, BUTTER IN 7 DAYS and 118.77 bls. th 30 days from dams of likewise breeding, at exceptionally low figures, to make room. make room.

P. J. SALLEY, LACKING RAPIDS, QUE. STUMPING POWDER DEMONSTRATIONS Demonstrations showing the use of CXL tumping Powders on the farm will be

Demonstrations showing the use of OX L Stumping Powders on the farm will be hard the following places: A state of the following plac ernment Experimental Farm; 8t Cathar-ines, Ont., Saturday, May 4th, at 10.5 a.m., on 8t. David's Wine Growers Farm; Burlington, Ont., Tuesday, May 7th, at 1 pm., on W. F. W. Flaher's Farm; Port Union, Ont., Wednesday, May 6th, at 1 p.m., on F. Stanley's Farm; Alliston, Ont., Tursday, May 9th, at 1 pm., on D. Riley's Tursday, May 9th, at 1 pm., on D. Riley's at 1 p.m., on Mr. T. Rolden's Farm.

GOOD HORSES GOING AT A BARGAIN GOOD MORSES GOING AT A BARGAIN ON Friday of last week one of the editors of Farm and Dairy called at the benezor of Farm and Dairy called at the benezor the Graham, Renfrew Co., north of 75 ronto, at Bedford Park, Ont., and impected the horses they have on hand. Out of the large importation made last fall, a few real good ones are left awaiting buyers. Mr. Robt. Graham is absent in the west on a judging four at the western spring horse shows. Mr. Renfrow showed our over the stock.

opting agree the stock.

Of the Clydesdale stallions from the importation of last fall we noticed Rose Pytetor. This is a flashy 3-year-old, extra nortation portation of links rail we noticed nose portation of links rail we notice that the post of the control of the c sold their farm, and have reduced their prices to clear out the horses they have left, some one will be sure to take this horse soon, and will get a bargain. Rose Victor is by Hiawatha, one of the most popular breeding and show horses in Scotland

Another 3-year-old we noticed was "Tim

Scotland.

Another Syear-old we noticed was "Time-keeper." This horse was 3rd at Guelph. He is an attractive individual, though not as flashy as tiose Victor. This horse is a grandson of Baron's Pride as is also "King of Dismontis," another Syear-old West of Dismontis, and the state of the state of the work of the state of the stat

on the control of the

go out and inspect this stock. The farm has been sold, and prices are set at a sacrifice on the horses on account of having to move, and as yet another location has not been selected by the Graham, Renfrew Co.



CATTLE TAGS. Sheep and hog tags, metal earlabels withowners name, address and numbers. Savet time and trouble; avoid losses Write for free circular and sample. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

AVPSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES For sale—High class Ayrahire, all age including Calves and Bulle fit of service. Firt prize Yorkshire play, all ages Sen in your orders now for pigs to be shipse in March, April and May: price, 55 each Registered in name of purchaser. Apply to Hon. W. OWENS, or to ROBERT SINTON River Side Farm - MONTEBELLO, Out

RAVENSDALE AYRSHIRES Special offer a splendid Young Built two to 12 old Write for

orcome and Prices reaso
W. F. KAY, QUEST

C.T.R.ST. ARMAND. PHILLIPSBURG

GHOIGE For quick sale seem choice Over and Re wo choice Buil Calves. Record of July 1 we will be seen to see the choice write and dairy tests, Joy Choice write at once. Prices tow damp States, considering quality. Satisfacia. Trout Bus WILLIAM VILLIAM VI guaranteed. WILLIAM THORN.
Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ontaria
Long Distance 'Phone in House.

Burnside Ayrshires Winners in the show ring and dair, tests. Animals of both sexes. Impored or Canadian bred for sale

Long distance phone in house P. D. NESS. HOWICK, QUE

THE SPRINGBANK HERD OF AYRSHIRES Contain more World's Champion milk and futter producers than any other herd h America. A few choice bull calves fru record breaking dams for sale at reasonable prices. Address A. S. TURNER & SON.

Ryckman's Corners, On

AYRSHIRES Young Bulls and be ere of good type as YORKSHIRES Also proved firm the Colves, Jan. and Feb., 1913, pigs of but sexes on hand.
Wither or phone for prices.

ALEX HUME & CO., MENIE, OV.

Neidpath Ayrshire Bulls

I offer two particularly choice Year Bulls from R. of P. dams and grand-daw with high records, and by an Auchenbra bred bull.

W. W. BALLANTYNE STRATFORD, ON

Ayrshires

World's Champion herd for milk an production. Some young bulls and to calves, all from E.O.P. cows for sale i grandson of Primrose of Tanglewyld h the lot. Address grandson of Primrose of Tanglewyld in the lot. Address
WOODDISSE BROS., Tanglewyld Fan
ROTHSAY, ONTARIO

MISCELLANEOUS

THE CALEDONIA SPRINGS HOTEL FARM

WANT TO BUY

Young Pigs, 6 weeks old and upwar State Breed and Price.

ALSO WANTED, Eggs for Hatchis Geese, Ducks, Guinea Fowl, Orpingto Langshans, Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks.

FRANK ALLEN

Caledonia Springs Hotel. CALEDONIA SPRINGS, ONTARI

....... OUR FARMERS

April 25, 1012.

Correspondence In PRINCE EDWARD

KINGS CO., P. E TOWER MONTAGUE, Anni first appearan holding good be welcomed by oring will be welcomed by irmers. Prices are going traw, \$9: bran. \$1.50 a own atta 60 to 75c; pork, 8c; bu eef, 5c live weight; eggs, ONTARIO

VICTORIA CO. BOBCAYGEON, April 16.— BOBCAYGEON, April 10.— sappeared fast. Water i sabouts Feed is scarce a be grass will be very we have wintered well, consider take. They are grea

HALIRUPTON CO... KINMOUNT, April 15 .- T KINMOUNT, April 15.—T and thunderstorm of the things up, starting the gras-will see plowing general. T poor season for sap. The over. There will be very strup sold. Cattle and she srup so'd. Cattle and shi through the winter well. ful. There are a number for sale at \$5 a pair. It scarce, \$40 to \$50. Very for offered for sale. Grass see are out of sight.—J. A. S. T.

WELLINGTON CO. WELLINGTON CO.
FERGUS, APATI 15.—We harriard weather until the he anow has gone, but the state of the state o for the grass. Butter and high in price, being 30c a ively. Hogs are on the r

MIDDLESEX CO .. TEMPO, April 16.—The sn appeared. We had a great winter. Feed is holding out body has been careful. The well. Everything saleable prices. The wheat is comit condition, and already ha green. The usual number stakes and flitted to the stake and nitted to the land of promise. There is ingly waiting for all who done well, who, in former parts and started anew

LAMBTON CO., LAMBTON CO.,
WYOMING, April 15scarce. Farmers are offe
have a little hay \$21 a t
is poor. It is killed out e
tile drains. It appears th
frozen solid and the cro
out. Cattle and sheep are scarce. Horses are high, is quite sufficient for the good mares for breeding entry. A very large nucles will be planted this pect that the peach crop plete failure this year. this year; too much work, tered badly. Seeding beg but it has turned very wet

BRITISH COLU NEW WESTMINSTED

CHILLIWACK, April 11 are nearly through plough done considerable seedin been a little backward ov sire to till the soil more ing the few stumps that their lands. The tillers rather resting this year i years, as large nu als have leased many a Potatoes are about \$35; pen butter, 30c.—J. O. IRES i age

NTON

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HIRES

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Part

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(22)

OUR FARMERS' CLUB Correspondence Invited

BRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

KINGS CO., P. E. I.

LOWER MONTAGUE, April 8—April has yought the first appearance of apring, see and warm. Snow is going very fast. Dier ice is holding good yet. An early apris will be welcomed by a great many inners. Prices are going up: Hay, \$16: 1818, \$20: 1819, \$20: 18 TOWER MONTAGUE, April 8-April has and he live w ONTARIO

VICTORIA CO. ONT

VICTORIA CO., ONT.

JORGA/VEGN. April 16.—The snow has
cappeared fast. Water is high; a few
wishoute Feed is scarce and very deartagrass will be very welcome. Stock
d wintered well, considering the high
pic of feed. Horses are selling well. So
ar fat cattle and milch cows. Hogs are
in. Few aheep are kept, which
take. They are great to keep down

HALIBURTON CO., ONT.

HALHURTON CO., ONT.

KINNOUNT, April 15.—The warm rain and thunderstorm of the 14th freshened things and the control of the 14th freshened things and the control of the 14th freshene procession for sap. The run is about our. There will be very little maple symp sold. Cattle and sheep have come though the winter well. Feed is plentiful. There are a number of small pigs for sale at \$8 a pair. Mich cows are served, or each, Grass seed of all sorts are not of sight—J. A. S. T.

WELLINTON CO., ONT.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

FERGUS, April 15.—We have had very backard weather until the last few days. The snow has gone, but the roads are in lad shape, as the front is coming out. There was a good deal of damage done by the spring freshet. Part of the rail-road bridge, seven miles from here, was carried away. The mail is being carried by rage until it is repaired. We have had very little rain until last night. We had a heavy shower and the first thunder-storm of the result of the first control of the result of the result of the first control of the result of for the grass. Butter and eggs still are high in price, being 30c and 20c respect-ively. Hogs are on the rise.—W.A.M.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

TEMPO, April 16.—The snow has all disappeared. We had a great quantity last appeared. We had a great quantity has winter. Feed is holding out well, as every-body has been careful. The stock all looks well. Everything saleable brings high prices. The wheat is coming out in good priose. The wheat is coming out in good condition, and aiready has a verdure of green. The usual number have pulled up stakes and fitted to the north-west, the land of promise. There is a fortune seemingly waiting for all who go. Scores have done well, who, in former years, left these parts and started anew in the west.—

LAMBTON CO., ONT

LAMBTON CO., ONT.

WYOMING. April 15.—Feed is very sarce. Farmers are offering those that is poor. It is killed out entirely over the tile drains. It appears that the tile got fresen solid and the crop got drowned out. Cattle and sheep are very high and searce. Horses are high, but the supply is quite emilient for the farm work, but god mares for breeding are not in the country. A very large number of young treas will be planted this season. We explete failure this year. No sugar beets this year; too much work. Bees have wintered badly. Seeding began on the 11th but it has turned very wet since.—D. N. A.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B.C.

CHILLIWACK, April 11.—Most farmers are nearly through ploughing. Some have done considerable seeding: others have been a little backward owing to their debeen a little backward owing to their desire to till the soil more easily by removing the few stumps that may be upon their lands. The tillers of the soil are cherically the soil of the soil are they care, as large numbers of Orientals have leased many acres throughout the valley for the growing of potatoes. Potatoes are about 855 a ton; hay, \$85; oats, \$85; barley, \$87; peas, \$6c; eggs, 30c; putter, 30c.—2, \$67. ONTARIO CROP REPORT

ONTARIO CROP REPORT
Agricultural conditions in Ontario are
summed up as follows from a bulletin by
the Ontario Department of Agriculture.
Fall Wheet and Clover: These crops have
snow and are not believed to have been
injured by the intense cold of winter.
Fruit Trees: There are a few reports of
injury to peaches and other tender fruit
peratures of January and February. A
number of apple trees have been split by
the frost. Rabbits and mice are reported as doing considerable injury to young
Live Stock: Notwithstanding trying con-

fruit trees.
Live Stock: Notwithstanding trying conditions, the general condition of farm animals may be summarized as on the lean side but healthy. Horses are in good condition. Other lines of cattle are searce but in fair shape.
Fodder Supplies: All kinds of fodder sup-

plies are low except in some eastern co

Methods: The bulletin will give in de-tail quotations from practical farmers as to how they met the difficult situation of to how they met the difficult situation of a long and steadily cold winter, with short supplies of fodder. The outstanding fea-tures of this feeding campaign were, briefly disposing of all unnecessary ani-estan absolutely clean; freer use of the cutter, especially for straw, of which only the very pocrest was used for hedding, sawdust, leaves, etc., being substituted, tienlarly as enulase, which once par-ticularly as enulase, which once fuller adoption of the corn crop, more par-ticularly as ensilage, which one cor-respondent describes as "the salvation of those who had it"; larger utilization of chaff for mixing with other !odders; pur-chasing mill feeds and brewers' grains. and cheap frozen wheat from the north

MR. H. F. PATERSON'S HOLSTEINS

MR. H. F. PATERSON'S HOLSTEINS
Young men and would-be breeders of
Holstein cattle are afforded much in the
way of encouragement from the exper-iences of Mr. H. F. Paterson, of Alford,
Brant Co., Ont. Three years ago Mr.
Paterson decided that he had enough Brane. O. Oil. Three years ago Mr. Infras. See the description of grade outled and she incomposed of grade outled and she incomposed on the property in to breed pure breds on his "Peninula Farm". After sizing up the situation he cast his lot in favor of Holsteins, and started out to get them. He called a saile and thereby sold off all his grades then. days through Oxford country, calling on some of the breeders of that district and buying a few here and a few there as the cattle and prices appealed to him. He also wisted Mr. S. Bemon, at Lypn He also wisted Mr. S. Bemon, at Lypn He also wisted Mr. S. Bemon, at Lypn the his purchased an odd one as he found it 'o' his advantage so to do, and

then he has purchased an oud one as ne-found it 'o his advantage so to do, and now wit', his increase he has an excellent herd, one that any breeder would be proud to own and one that anyone will get considerable pleasure in going to in-

spect.

Last week one of the editors of Farm
and Dairy, whill. in Brant county, called
to see Mr. Paterson and his stock and
came away delighted with what he saw
and learned of Mr. Paterson's success, and
became more firmly convinced than ever
that it will pay others to "Go and do likethat it will pay others to." "Go and do like-

Mr. Paterson's stables are not so con-venient, or shows, as are to be found in many places, but he makes the best of them and utilizes his space to good ad-vantage. Everything about the stable is clean and sweet, whitewash being used: and neat. To anyone, on entering the stable, it is apparent that Mr. Paterson's cows receive care not usually given. The cows look spick and span and as clean as if they were to go to the showyard. We commented on how the the cattle looked daily and he replied in the affirmative, and said that 25 cents made one of the best Investments that any man can make best investments that any man can make in his stable, this being 10 cents for a curry-comb and 15 cents for a brush—and

curry-comb and 15 cents for a brush—and then use them on the cattle daily. Although Mr. Paterson has been with Holsteins only three years he has some splendid individuals and a herd that is fairly uniform. Holstein breeders and many others will remember Mr. Paterson as a successful exhibitor at the Guelph Winter Pair Dairy Test a year 250 and again last winter. Some of his better cows are: Blanche Kay, having a sevenday record of 18,000 lbs. milk in one year. (Continued nast week)

WE POSITIVELY GUARANTEE that a 25-nound pail of

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD will save you \$7.00 worth of Corn or Oats

Because it promotes digestion and assimilation and enables you to cut down the grain ration 15% to 25% and still get better results. The saving of good hard cash to you.

WE WANT YOU TO FEED 100 LBS. AT OUR RISK

It will not cost you a cent if you are not satisfied. See ir dealer in your town or write us for particulars. Mention this paper and the stock you own and we will send you a litho, size 16 x 22, of our three champion stallions.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. Limited - - - TORONTO

Read what James L. Hill, of Fredericton Junction, P.B.I., wrote us on February

15th:

1 think International Stock Food is a great thing for stock. We wouldn't be without it for anything. It keeps was haveness in the condition in fact, every large and always look well. We give it to young calves and always look well. We give it to young calves and gigs and find it agrees with them splendely, and always look well. We give it to young calves and gigs and find it agrees with them splendely, and considered the splendely considered to the special content of the

The best and most effective remedy for (Guaranteed by the Farmer's Horse Remidy Co., under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 3527). It is most as a few of the pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 3527). It is absolutely harming and can be given body dead in from 18 to 28 hours all pin worms and both sarmines and can be given to be supposed to the property of the supposed by the property of th



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IHC Engines **Furnish Plenty** of Power

WELL as you know your ordinary farm power needs, you can never tell just where you are going to need extra power, and need it badly. An engine with ten to twenty per cent of re-serve power will often save enough to pay for itself, just by its capacity for carrying you safely through emergencies.

I H C Gasoline Engines

are large for their rated power—they are designed to run as slowly are large for their rated power—they are designed to run as slowly as possible because that increases their durability. They are equipped with a speed changing mechanism which enables you to vary the speed at will. By changing the speed they can be made to develop from ten to twenty per cent over their rated power with little detriment to the engine, and at a cost for extra fuels on slight that it will never be noticed on the bills for gasoline. As soon as the need for extra power is gone, the engine should be slowed to normal speed.

the engine should be slowed to normal speed.

When you buy a gasoline engine, buy one you can depend upon; one that has plenty of power, one that is built to operate at lowest cost for fuel and maintenance. Buy an I H C engine—1 to 50-H. P., vertical or horizontal, water-cooled or air-cooled, stationary, portable, or mounted on skids, built to operate on gas, gasoline, kercene, distillate, or alcohol Kercene gasoline tractors in all styles from 12 to 45-H. P. Sawing, pumping or catalagues and information from him, or, drop a line to the nearest branch house.

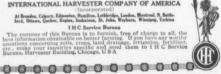
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"I worked 50 years to make a cleanly, strong, sure roof at a low cost. I had barns mostly in mind. When I started, bush fires were common. Cedar shingles went up like tonger from a single spark. Lightning burnt barns again and again. Leaky roofs rotted hay and produce by the ton—they let water rot the barn framework. Oshawa shingles stop this.

"Thus, I became one of the first metal shingle me in the world. I aimed to make a roof that would save twenty times its cost by saving a harn frame and foundation, as well as the stuff put into the barn, which represented thousands and thousands of dollars risked over a period of years under a poor roof."

"It Took Years for Me to Get the Design of My Metal Shingle Right."

"I thought it was easy. It was hard. It was a big contract. I didn't dream of what any roof has to stand. I thought about all a roof did was to let rain run off it, and keep in place the rest of the time. found I had about twenty-five problems to answer at once in a single design.

My roof had to have 'give' in it, so it would stretch in the hot sun and shrink in zero weather. It had to be ice proof, or lodged thaw-water would gouge It had to be smooth, or lodged dirt would seams apart. rust it. It had to cover its own nails, or the roof would leak. My roof had to be layable by anyone.

"My work was, I had to design a shingle that couldn't be laid face-down, or sideways, or upside down, or crooked, or be marred in the laying, or be smashed on the road between my factory and the place where the roof was. I found my shingle needed ventilating places in it that would let air out but wouldn't let water in. It had to be wind proof. Yes, sir, these things were all worked out by me in 50

"I started to make a spark-proof and lightning-proof roof. I ended by getting one of the best roof shingle designs ever made. My roof has more experience and skill and years behind its design than any roof you can get in metal."



"I Had to Wait Fifty Years for My Last Big Point. This Was It."

"My business was world-wide by this time. My shingles were selling in Australia, Japan, South Africa. Governments specified them for roofs.

Africa. Governments specified them for roofs.

"All this time I was getting my design right little
by little. But, do what I could, I had been troubled
by the metal in it. It seemed impossible to get a metal
which might not rust. I had to take the best metal
could get. I needed a strong, light, absolutely
nor-rusting metal. At last, I found a him in Europe.
Glowed up this metal. At last, I found a him in Europe.
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"My metal shingle is not trash. You can get trashy stuff at a cheaper price. (It will cost you thousands of dollars in produce.) Yet you can buy my shingle at a low price. Its quality is kept high and its price is kept low by big, steady sales all over the world. If is kept row by mg, steady sales an over the world. If you do not look into my 100-year shingle, you are not treating your building right. Get a 100-year Oshawa roof for your building. It will save your building, and save you thousands of dollars in produce you worked hard to grow and harvest."

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