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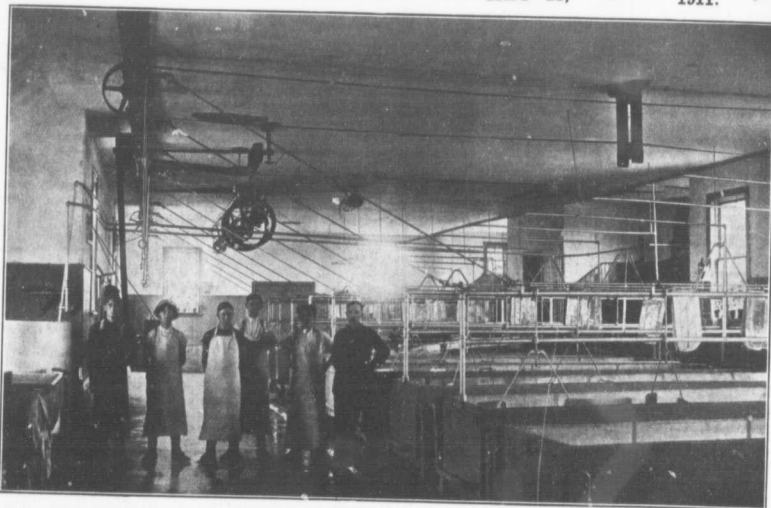
FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

MAY 11,

1911.



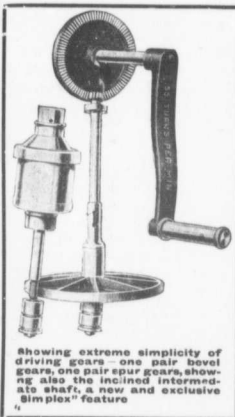
LARGE CHEESE FACTORIES PROPERLY EQUIPPED HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER SMALLER ONES

Large cheese factories from the viewpoint of both maker and patron have decidedly the advantage. Better cheese is likely to be made; factory inspection and cool curing facilities—common to such factories—for carrying cheese over in case of low markets give the patrons of large factories more satisfactory marketing conditions. The larger factory can afford to pay well for a good maker, whereas a fair living wage is hardly possible in the small factories. The illustration shows the interior of the Strathallen factory, in the far famed dairy county of Oxford, Ont. W. A. Bothwell, the maker, may be seen to the right.

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APICULTURE

Bees Compared with other Stock

R. F. Hültermann, Brant Co., Ont.

My attention has been drawn to an article under the above heading in Farm and Dairy, page 10, April 6th. The ideas here enunciated are on a line with similar statements that have been flooding the province. As this article bears upon it the recognition of the Ontario Department of Agriculture inasmuch as it has the name of the Provincial Agriculturist I thought it only just and fair to all to challenge some of its statements.

I have been identified with bee-keeping for over 30 years. I have been in intimate touch with Ontario agriculture in all its branches. My knowledge of farming is not only what can be learned on one farm but through Institute work I have come in contact with some of the best farmers in Canada. I do not hesitate to say that there is no branch of the farm that is as dangerous, or at least more dangerous, to embark in without ample experience than bee-keeping. There is no line of stock raising in which so large a percentage have utterly failed as in bee-keeping and in which, when the failure was recognized, as little saved from the wreck. I know, many others know, bee-keepers, yes farmers, by illustrations in our midst, how many have had colonies in the fall of the year and in the spring they have been practically a total loss or at least a large percentage were lost and perhaps another winter would make a complete sweep of the bees, with very little obtaining from the old combs, hives and other fixtures.

LITTLE ATTENTION MISLEADING

The statement is made that they (the bees) require only a little attention. What one man calls a little another calls much. The term is very indefinite but it is only correct when it means more than that it would convey to the average reader of Farm and Dairy. Bees in comparison with other stock require less physical attention than most of it, only when the owner is an expert and knows when and what to give at a glance. Bees however require a man's mental attention and interest over a large portion of the year. Even the expert to know when bees require his physical attention must constantly keep in touch with what they are doing. Even I, after many years of practical experience, am often deceived as to what they are doing in harvest unless I am with them and examine them.

A man with many departments on the farm cannot give the attention and interest to all to attain a success of all. And the smaller the branch the more costly the needed attention. For the bee-keeper to know what bees need now and in the future he must size up correctly the present condition of the mature bees, the brood in the hive, the stores, the condition of all put together, the future prospects of the bee pasture and if possible judge future weather and also the moisture of the soil.

In the same article the work with the bees is called "this bit of work." These statements will be misunderstood. Too many have gone into the bee business on the strength of such statements.

The comparison with other stock as to the having to clean their stables or fumigate their coops, or give them a ball or a drench is singularly unfortunate. Many colonies die and have perished in this province of dysentery. A stable can be cleaned out with a fork and shovel and the animal is there well and alive but dysentery generally results in death and the

combs and hives can be carefully cleaned only with brush, knife, etc. Then as to fumigating and the ball or drench. It is well known that there is a great deal of foul brood in this province. It is a contagious disease. It is transmitted, amongst other methods, by robbing. Bees once carry it on the wing and once a drop of diseased honey is fed to the larva in the hive the colony left to its own resources is doomed. Many bee-keepers who get a ball, a drench or a fumigation would cure the disease but none will. The only remedy is taking all the combs and their contents away from the bees and incinerating the wax out of them, which is much safer, destroying them by fire.

And where I have had a case I have generally burned the bees as well. This is the safest course for anyone not an expert. We do not give a drench or a ball but some of us wait to give the hive in which the diseased colony lived a good fumigating.

Bee-keeping is not learned by reading, or by hearing. It is learned by practical experience and a lot of it, combined with reading and teaching followed by years of experience. Varying seasons need varying management.

There is room for bee-keepers. Bee-keeping has lots of hard physical work. It has abundant scope for mental ability and activity, as all farming operations have. Everything is crowded into a comparatively short time and that at a time when a farmer's mind and work is already very busy taxed. Bee-keeping has tremendous risks. Everything may be promising and a combination of circumstances set in as temperature, moisture, etc., which sweep the fairest prospects away and leave the bee-keeper with a stack of empty cans which he provided for a possible crop.

Bee-keeping, however, has an opening for many adapted to that line who will work hard in the summer and who understand the work. If the Ontario Government will adopt that line of teaching there will be less disappointed would-be bee-keepers, more success of some sort at the end and they will not discredit themselves. Also if our government will spend more money and energy in stamping out foul brood and thus save present beekeepers from losing their all they will in the end have more bee-keepers than by telling them that in bee-keeping there is only a "bit of work."

I say thoughtfully with abundant evidence to prove it, that the department is not even following up known cases of foul brood to see that they are not the cause of infection, to say nothing of following up possible infected flocks from known cases. I am not criticizing their policy I simply state facts and let the people judge.

Eastern Live Stock Show

The directors of the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show at their annual meeting in Ottawa on Friday last re-elected the old slate of officers, the President being Peter White, Pembroke; vice-pres., John Bright, Mettler; secretary, D. T. Eberkin. The names of several who were recommended by various breeders' associations were added to some of the committees. The executive remains the same as last year with the exception of Mr. Allison, who was elected to succeed Mr. B. Rathwell in the horse interests. James Bryson, of Brysonville, Que., will have charge of the Dairy as Dairy Superintendent.

Other matters of business were left to the executive.

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FARM AND DAIRY

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FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 11, 1911.

No. 19

WHY WE PAY FOR MILK BY TEST—VIEWS OF A CHEESE MAKER

Jno. A. McDonald, Glenargry Co., Ont.

Pay By Test Has Many Advantages Over the Pooling System. If the Test Were Better Understood It Would Be More Widely Adopted. Some Personal Experience Given.

THE Glen Norman Cheese factory at which I am happy has been dividing the proceeds on the "pay by test" system for three seasons. I have no hesitation in saying that those who fully understand the method would not on any account go back to the old pooling system.

There are yet a small number of patrons who are not agreeable to continuing the "pay by test" system in our factory. Even these however are gradually awaking to the fact that there is no other system in practice up to the present which for fairness and honesty could compete with the "pay by test" system.

The benefits of paying by test over the old pooling system are many. A few of the more important advantages of this system are the following: Under the old pooling system a dishonest patron can start with the opening of the factory season and safely skim his milk for from two to three weeks without any fear whatever of being caught by the inspector. Then he can leave his milk alone when he thinks it is about time for the inspector to come around and just as soon as the inspector has made his visit, my good man may go back to his skimming trade and continue to skim on with a feeling of security for a period of at least another three weeks. And herein lies the trouble with the pooling system. The man who sends the whole milk, just as it came from the cow, has to share up his honestly earned money with the man who gets the cream. Is that a fair deal? Let the patrons answer that question for themselves.

ENCOURAGES BETTER CARE OF MILK

The pay by test system has a tendency to encourage the patron to take a little better care of his milk. Patrons are beginning to find out that the hard leather-like cream found on his milk in the morning when it was not properly cooled the night before, will not mix in with the milk. Consequently when the sample is taken at the factory he loses this cream. When the sample dipper is plunged to the bottom of the weighing can and lifted up full of milk there will be none of these hard lumps of cream in the sample as they float on the surface of the milk. The careless patron therefore does not get as good a test as his milk. This leather-like cream remains floating on the milk, in the vat. When the vat is cooled to say 98 or 100 degrees this cream will melt and float on the whey. When the whey is run off this fat or cream is carried off into the whey tank where it continues to remain at the very bottom. And in a great many cases the very patrons who were the cause of this loss will be the first to kick about the average. Paying by test has a tendency to remove this trouble.

Another advantage of the pay by test system over the pooling system is that it has shown plainly that there is a great difference between

herds on different farms, even though the farmers may all have grade or scrub cows. When a man sees that his neighbor is going to beat him in the game he is not going to stand and look on. He usually sets to work to breed better. Right here is where the greatest attention is sorely needed; just in the breeding of the cows.

MORE FAT, MORE MONEY

Milk rich in butter fat has advantages over that poor in fat. There has frequently been a difference of two per cent. between the poorest and the best patron's milk at the Glen Norman Cheese Factory and an average range for the sea-



A Pruning Gang at work in a Northumberland Co. Orchard
The leasing of neglected orchards for a term of years is becoming a common practice in Ontario. The lessee makes a profit on the venture by giving the orchard better care than the owner would do. The illustration shows a gang at work in an orchard leased from W. A. McCall, Northumberland Co., Ont. Why not improve our own orchards?

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

1.5 per cent. of fat difference between the lowest and the highest test. Our average price per lb. of butter fat and solids for the season was about 17 cents. We adopt Dean's method of adding two per cent. to the fat test for milk solids not fat. For instance A's milk tests three per cent. fat; plus two per cent., equals five per cent. B's milk tests 4.5 per cent. fat; plus two per cent. equals 6.5 per cent. If our average price per pound of fat and solids was 17 cents and A sends 2,000 lbs. of milk to the factory each week testing five per cent. it would equal 100 lbs. fat and solids which at 17 cents a lb. comes to \$17.00. B sends 2,000 lbs. of milk each week, testing 6.5 per cent. equal to 130 lbs. solids which at 17 cents a lb. would give B \$22.10 or \$5.10 a week more with the same amount of milk as A.

A PREMIUM ON QUALITY

Is it fair now that B should share up this \$5.10 with A because the latter was short sighted? Such would have been the case with the pooling system. If B is more wide awake and uses better management, is more careful in breeding, selecting, and feeding his cows, why should he not receive recompense for his labor?

The pay by test system was adopted in our factory simply on the suggestion of one of our

patrons who had met with a cheese maker of another factory where the pay by test system was practised. After a talk with this maker this patron was favorably impressed with the system and made the suggestion at the annual meeting of the factory (it is a joint stock factory) to give the test a trial the next season. The suggestion was carried and the test, in all likelihood, is here to stay.

SYSTEM NOT UNDERSTOOD

This system is not more generally practised in Eastern Ontario because it is not generally understood. I do not think that there are many in this section who read as much dairy literature as they should. Those who do read give little, if any thought to the matter afterwards. I would suggest that more factories would adopt this method of paying for milk if a man who has a good knowledge of the work were sent to as many of the annual meetings as possible. Let him explain the work and its advantages plainly at these meetings. I feel confident in saying that such a plan would work out with good results. Farmers will turn out to the annual factory meeting when they will not turn out to any other gathering, at least such has always been the case in this part of the country.

The Lorne cheese factory adopted the pay by test system very easily. I happened to meet one of the patrons of the Lorne factory in town one day in March, 1910. As I am a cheese maker, the subject of conversation drifted on to cheese. I asked him why their factory did not adopt the pay by fat system. "Well," said he, "I don't know much about the system."

I explained the system to him. He was interested and mentioned what I had told him to some of the others in his section. They too became interested in the method. Two of them came to see me and asked if I would go to a meeting if they called one which I agreed to do. The meeting was called. I explained the work fully, with the result that the method has been adopted this season.

Brant County Farmers Speak of Silos

"We could not afford to keep cows without ensilage. It is over 20 years since we erected our first silo. People who talk about silage being apt to ruin the teeth and injure the general health of cattle surely know that food ferments in the stomach anyway; hence the acid in silage cannot hurt them. If they ever had a bilious attack they would be set straight on that point. We could not get along without ensilage, and if for any reason the corn crop was not up to its usual productiveness for a season, we would be deeply concerned as to how to carry stock through the season."—Percy Clemons.

"It would take a lot to buy my silo. I would not be without it if I had to build a new one every five years. Mine is a stave silo 32½ by 12 feet, on a 5½ foot stone foundation. I have had it about 15 years, and it is apparently as sound as when put up, save on the ends of the staves where they rest on the cement."—J. R. Howell, Brant Co., Ont.

Maritime Methods with Potatoes

The Irishman's staple, the potato, does not seem to be as popular in Ontario as a money-making crop as it is in some other parts of the Dominion. Outside of Simcoe county, the potato crop can scarcely be said to be generally grown on a commercial scale. It is estimated that for nine months of the year 75 per cent. of the potatoes consumed in the city of Toronto are imported from the Maritime Provinces. It reflects little credit on Ontario growers that these maritime potatoes invariably command prices ranging from 10 to 15 cents a lag higher than the price quoted for Ontario potatoes.

Why is it that Maritime potatoes command a premium over the home grown variety? The reason given by produce dealers is that in Maritime sections, potato growing is made a business. In some sections every farmer will have from five to 10 or even 20 acres of potatoes. All the farmers in a section and sometimes all in a whole county will grow the same variety of potato. Uniform carload lots, therefore, can easily be obtained. A carload lot of Ontario potatoes may contain a dozen varieties widely differing in color, shape and size. Maritime growers consider potatoes one of their best money crops. There is no reason why in Ontario as well it should not make money and supply our own home market at least.

LIGHT SOIL PREFERRED

A rather light soil is to be preferred if the highest quality of potatoes are to be grown. Potatoes grown on a heavy wet soil are apt to be soggy. A heavy soil that is well drained, however, will produce almost as good a quality of potatoes as the lighter soil. Experiments carried on by Professor C. A. Zavitz at the O.A.C. would indicate that for early planting in Ontario Extra Early Eureka will give good results; for modern planting, Burpee's Extra Early, and for late planting the Empire State. Under most conditions the late varieties are the most profitable. With an early light soil and a good market, the very early will sometimes bring as high as \$4 and \$5 a bushel, but the market is limited and the season for them is exceedingly short.

A potato of medium size, smooth, thin-skinned, and shallow-eyed, is the one preferred for the market. The Eastern Delawares, for which prices are quoted 10 cents higher than Ontario potatoes in Toronto, have been bred by some growers, until the eyes can hardly be detected. In cutting the seed, five or six pieces can be made from one potato. The eyes at the butt end are large and strong and one eye to each seed is sufficient. At the seed end there should be at least two eyes. The heavier the seed, the more the nutrition stored up and the better start the young seedling will get.

CLOVER SOD PREFERRED

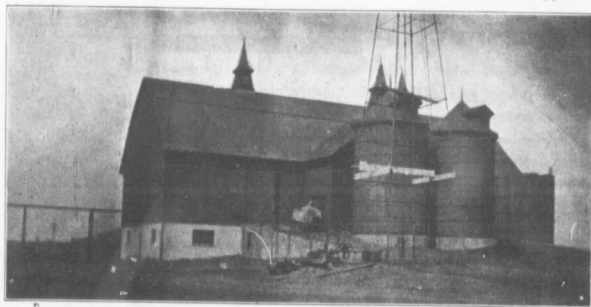
The ideal condition of soil for a potato is a clover sod plowed in the fall, 12 or 15 loads of barnyard manure applied per acre, worked with the disc, and ridged up with a double mold board plow. In the spring the ridges may be levelled with the drags or cultivator, then after being thoroughly disced the soil is ready for planting.

It is in the planting of potatoes that we find the widest difference between Ontario and Maritime methods and an explanation of the much larger yields that are secured in the Maritime provinces. A crop of corn yielding 15 tons will extract from the soil 84 lbs. of nitrogen, 33 of phosphoric acid, and 111 lbs. of potash, while a crop of potatoes yielding 150 bushels will carry away but 28.8 lbs. of nitrogen, 10.8 lbs. of phosphoric acid and 41.4 lbs. of potash, or just

about one-third as much of the fertilizing ingredients as the corn. It is not necessary, therefore, to plant potatoes three or three and one-half feet apart in the row as is so commonly done in Ontario. In the potato growing sections of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the potatoes are planted as close together as possible, leaving only room enough for a horse and cultivator to pass between the rows. Eighteen or 20 inches in width is the outside limit.

CULTIVATION

All of the work with the exception of dropping the seed is done with the plow. A week or so after planting the drag is run over the ridges and the field left level. As soon as the potatoes show above the ground they are covered with a hoe cultivator. Cultivation is practised every week or sometimes every five days as long as the horse can get through the rows without unduly injuring the crops. Late in the season the ridges are hilled up to facilitate digging.



Barns and Stables Wherein Gold Medal Cream Has Been Produced

At the National Dairy Show, Chicago, last fall, cream from the Farmers' Dairy Co., Toronto, won the gold medal. The milk from which the cream was made was produced on the farm of G. Gooderham, North Toronto, whose barns are shown in the illustration. The farm comprises 550 acres. An exceptionally fine Holstein herd is kept. Certified milk and cream are the specialties.

Experiments carried on at many points have proven that up to one cultivation in five days from no cultivation at all, the extra yield of potatoes is more than sufficient to pay for the time of the man and the horse cultivating. Following these methods yields of 250 bushels of marketable potatoes to the acre from fields as large as 25 acres have been secured and the net profits per acre estimated at \$45 to \$50. —F. E. E.

Buckwheat for Weeds

"Some time ago," said Mr. E. Terrill, of Wooler, Ont., to an editor of Farm and Dairy who visited his farm recently, "I noticed an article in Farm and Dairy in which the writer advised sowing buckwheat thickly, or about a bushel and a half to the acre, to destroy weeds. In my opinion it would be a mistake to do this. Where so much seed is used the plants are so crowded they do not have an opportunity to grow. The sun strikes down to their roots, and gives such weeds as quack grass and sow thistle a good start.

"Where, however, buckwheat is sown at the rate of a peck an acre, the plants have plenty of room in which to grow. The leaves spread out and cover the ground, and in this way the weeds are smothered. Unless the leaves of buckwheat have a chance to grow, not much success will be met with destroying weeds by growing this crop."

As farmers we are not organizing with the object of hurting the interests of any other class in the community, but simply to defend our own. —E. C. Drury, Crews Hill, Ont.

Marked Value in Supplementary Feeding

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

One of the disadvantages under which we farmers in Nova Scotia labor is an abundance of rough pasture land. Many of us consider this a blessing but in my opinion it is a continual source of loss to our dairy farmers. Having so much cheap pasture we make almost no provision for supplementary feeding during the summer. Consequently in parts of July and August when the pastures are dry the milk yields of our herds are sometimes cut in two. For the last few years a good many of the farmers in this neighborhood have been going more and more into soiling crops, a mixture of peas, oats and vetches is most popular. I remember reading in Farm and Dairy last year that one acre of soiling crops was equivalent to two and a half acres of good pasture and have come to believe that that is about right.

I cannot give any striking experiences of my own that will show the value of supplementary

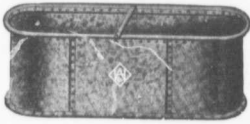
feeding. One of our neighbors however, who milks 18 cows, the summer before last was getting 17 ten-quart cans of milk per day. As the pastures slackened he started to feed peas, oats and vetches and the milk yield was kept up and even increased. The crop from this field was completely used up before the aftermath was ready to pasture and for a few days the cows got no supplementary feed although they were on as good pasture as the average. At the end of five days instead of 17 cans of milk they were getting only seven. A few days after the cows went on the aftermath the milk yield went up to 20 cans.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE

We all appreciate the benefits of supplementary feeding when the pastures are short in summer but now is the time to prepare for short pastures. The area of soiling crop to be put in will depend on the size of the herd and the amount of natural pasturage that we have. We plan to sow an acre and a half to two acres every two weeks from the latter part of May to the first or second week in June. This provides plenty of feed for a herd of 12 cows with very little pasture and occasionally the last seedling is cut for grain. We pasture the clover aftermath and for that reason do not practice soiling very late in the fall.

Alfalfa gives good promise of making a valuable soiling crop but so far not many in this province have succeeded in growing it successfully. An uncle of mine living in the northern part of the country has had fair success and one year he had alfalfa on his farm 18 inches high on the 24th of May. This is exceptional here but it indicates the possibilities of the crop.

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The Feeders' Corner

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 attention.

Feed for Cow in Town

What is the best method of feeding a pure bred Holstein cow in town where all feeds must be brought—Subscriber, Welland Co., Ont.

In feeding a dairy cow under conditions as described clover hay should constitute the principal part of the ration. If it is possible to add to this a small amount of potatoes or roots of any kind, the health of the animal is likely to be improved, and her milk producing powers considerably increased. These feeds are however usually rather dear when bought in small quantities and if cellar room is plenty a few tons might be stored away for winter use at not very great cost. Mangels or sugar beets will

Digestibility and Composition of Oats

The feeding value of any fodder depends not only on its chemical composition, but on the digestibility of the matter it contains. It may contain a very high proportion of valuable food material, but part of this material may be in such form that animals are not able to digest it. While the hull of oats contains little that is digestible, it serves to lighten the grain ration and so give bulk, and in that way aids the complete digestion of the grain.

Oats contain more digestible protein than barley or corn and nearly as much as wheat. This grain is also much higher in fat than barley or wheat, and practically as high as corn. In carbohydrates, the cheap portion of the food, oats are considerably lower than any of the other grains. Oat straw ranks much higher in digestible protein and fat than the straw from any of the other hydrates. It contains less protein



A Typical Holstein and a Producer

This cow, Fairy, a pure bred Holstein, owned by O. D. Bales, Lansing, Ont., produced 14,344 lbs. of milk in 304 days, calving within the year. Notice the strong lines and splendid constitution of this cow. Mr. Bales has for sale a bull out from this cow.

Le found the most satisfactory roots to store, being the best keepers and producing milk of the best quality.

A mixture of equal parts bran, crushed oats, corn meal and oil cake meal or cottonseed meal, fed at the rate of about one pound for each 4 or 5 lbs. milk produced a day will give the best results in the way of a meal fed along with the roughage ration above described. Peas might take the place of oil cake or cottonseed meal, but the other three kinds of meal should form a proportionate part of the ration.—J. H. G.

Enclosed find \$1.00 for my renewal subscription to Farm and Dairy. I appreciate your valuable paper very much.—Jno. Inglis, Bruce Co., Ont.

than corn stover, but more of the other food constituents. Oat hay is higher than timothy hay in all the digestible nutrients.

The following table from Henry's "Feeds and Feeding" gives the digestible nutrients in oats, oat straw, and oat hay, as compared with other grains and grain products:

Material	Dry Digestible nutrients in matter 100 lbs.			Fats
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Grain:				
Oats	80.8	4.2	47.9	1.5
Wheat	80.5	10.2	29.3	1.5
Barley	80.1	8.7	65.6	1.8
Corn	81.1	7.9	66.7	1.5
Roughage:				
Oat straw	91.8	1.2	38.6	
Wheat Straw	94.4	4	28.4	
Barley Straw	85.5	7	41.2	
Eye Straw	92.5	6	40.6	
Corn stover	95.5	1.7	32.4	
Hay:				
Oat hay	91.1	4.3	48.4	1.5
Timothy hay	96.8	2.8	43.4	1.5

Items of Interest

The restrictions imposed upon the issuing of permits for the importation into Canada of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine from Great Britain, by reason of the existence of foot and mouth disease in that country, have been removed.

Four farmers near Wooler, Ont., who keep bees, obtained last year an average of 260 lbs. of honey to the hive. In all, they had about 30 hives. Mr. Terrill of Wooler, one of these farmers, sold his honey for nine to 10 cents a pound. Some of the other farmers who sold their honey a bulk, sold it at a slightly lower rate.

Renew your Subscription now.

FARM

Small and

I have been about alfalfa two kinds of the other very hard on me and which was so that a 2 1/2 bush of brass four tons to 5

Without a question it is an good degree level, of the a very large clover, hence the larger seed your smaller and contain

While about three or four less three, six, or more than you require the s get out imple larger acreage have discovered good thing, that you have that you want getting into alfalfa.

Experience

Turner Glyde

After 14 years growing of corn the writer has grown successful on this island. It is the cheap product tried corn on fallow and so preferable to ensuring a good dressing of the loads to the autumn or ensure a good s turned under scimmer plow kept well worked June, or until quick germination.

To plant (1 planter) a log several inches with therein six, eight, 33 inches then put on for several inches previously being rowing in the rows the seed is dropped several inches, taking

FURTS

After planting run over the furrows given weather is favourable its appearance. When the corn the plants are the light harrow the drills. The plants, but leave the corn rowing will be the corn in hilling a lot.

As soon as the rows the corn through it at this practice few singletree does many of the st used also. T closer to the ground is worked the growth.

It is very important variety and see Longfellow has

FARM MANAGEMENT

Small and Large Alfalfa Seed

I have been reading in Farm and Dairy about alfalfa and have decided to sow half an acre. I have seen two kinds of seed; one is a large seed, the other very small. Now would you let me know if there are two kinds and which one of the two is the kind to sow so that a ton of the hay is equal to a ton of straw and will cut from three to four tons to the acre, and oblige—J.C. Smith, Ont.

Without a sample of the seeds in question it is difficult to answer with any degree of certainty. Alfalfa seed, of the variety usually sown, is a very large seed compared to red clover, hence you will be safer to take the larger seed. It is possible that your smaller seed may be shrunken and contain much dead seed.

While about sowing some alfalfa, sow more than half an acre. Sow at least three acres, and better still, five, six, or ten acres. Half an acre will be but an aggravation and will require the same amount of work to get out implements to cut it as a larger acreage, and then after you have discovered that the crop is a good thing, you will regret the fact that you have not more of it, and that you wanted one or two years in getting into a reasonable acreage of alfalfa.

Experience in Growing Fodder Corn

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

After 14 years experience in the growing of corn for ensilage purposes the writer has found that it can be grown successfully in Prince Edward Island. It is almost indispensable for the cheap production of milk. I have tried corn on stubble land, summer-fallow and sod, I find a clover sod preferable to any other condition for insuring a good crop. I apply a top dressing of manure at the rate of 30 loads to the acre, either during the autumn or early spring. This will insure a good growth of grass, which is turned under in the spring with a scimmer plow. The surface is then kept well worked until the first of June, or until it is warm enough for quick germination.

To plant I have not a proper corn planter) a log about 4 1/2 feet long and several inches in diameter, is taken, with therein stout wooden pegs inserted, 33 inches apart. Two shafts are then put on for a horse. This marker is then drawn over the field, which has previously been well worked by harrowing and rolling, the peg inside running in the outer mark, to keep the rows the right distance apart. The seed is dropped at intervals of four inches, taking 25 lbs. to the acre.

FURTHER CULTIVATION

After planting light harrows are run over the field lengthwise, and the ground given another rolling. If the weather is favorable the corn will make its appearance in about six days. When the corn is two inches high, if the plants are less than a foot apart, the light harrows should be run across the drills. This will destroy some of the plants, but not so many as to leave the corn too thin, and the harrowing will be of great advantage to the corn in hastening the growth and killing a lot of small weeds.

As soon as the corn can be seen in the rows the cultivator should be run through it at least once a week, and this practice followed as long as the single-row does not break down too many of the stalks. The hand hoe is used also. The soil can be worked closer to the plants and the more the ground is worked the more rapid will be the growth.

It is very important to have a good variety and seed that will germinate. Longfellow has given me excellent

satisfaction. For five years I have been growing my own seed. In 1908 I selected enough seed to plant one and a half acres and purchased an equal amount. In selecting the ears I looked for early maturing corn from stalks that grew a large quantity of fodder and that bore two ears on each stalk. The result has been that by selecting seed for four years, the crop grown from my own selected seed in 1910 matured at least two weeks earlier than that grown from imported seed. Imported seed should be bought, not in bulk, but on the cob. Before it is planted, it should be tested for germination. This can be easily done by putting a few seeds taken from some of the cobs, in a flower pot keeping under good growing condition, and noting how many of the seeds germinate in four or five days.

Handling a Black Loam

I have 15 acres of low level, black loam made of stiff clay which has been cropped for 15 years, with peas, oats and mangel. There is about two-thirds of an acre that is very light; so much so that one can run the toe of his boot in it six inches deep. I did not grow the oats and barley next spring. How would you treat this land? Where can I obtain No. 2 barley seed?

The field in question should be surface cultivated with a disk harrow, and not ploughed before sowing to grain next spring. The loose land you speak of should be rolled before seeding and rolled twice after seeding. Grass seed should be sown at the rate of about 10 lbs. red clover, 2 lbs. alsike, and 10 to 12 lbs. timothy per acre. Care should be taken to see that the grass seed is evenly distributed and well covered. The rolling twice after seeding will do much to put things in good shape. Leave the field down to hay for one year and then pasture one year. Sow corn thereon the year after the pasture and grain the year after that.

On such light, loose, open soil it is absolutely necessary to follow a rotation, including a couple of years hay or pasture for each year or two in corn or grain. You might get satisfactory results by growing a crop of grain before the corn crop. The probabilities are that the profits would be much greater in following the four-year, as first described, rather than the five-year rotation where the corn crop comes in between the grain. I would suggest your growing oats rather than barley next spring as a nurse crop.

The barleys you mention can be obtained from any of the leading seed houses.—J. H. G.

Cultivated His Alfalfa

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—On April 27th I visited Mr. Barlow Cumberland at "Dunain Farm," Durham Co., Ont., and found that he had just cultivated his alfalfa twice over with a spring tooth cultivator. Mr. Cumberland was surprised to find that on the whole of his alfalfa field he could only find one alfalfa plant that had been pulled out by the cultivator.

Mr. Cumberland has six acres of alfalfa that in 1910 gave him 27 large loads and in 1910, 25 large loads of hay. He had secured wonderful results from feeding alfalfa and ensilage. One of his pure bred Ayrshire heifers 28 months old had in the last eight months given 5,181.3 lbs. of milk of the same whatever. A grade cow of the same age has in nine months given Mr. Cumberland between 4,000 and 5,000 lbs. of milk on alfalfa hay and ensilage alone.

All of Mr. Cumberland's young stock look sleek and fat and they too have received only corn and ensilage and alfalfa hay and a little meal.—Geo. Marsh, Peterboro Co., Ont.

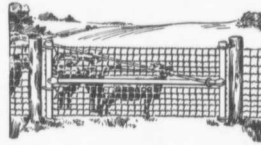
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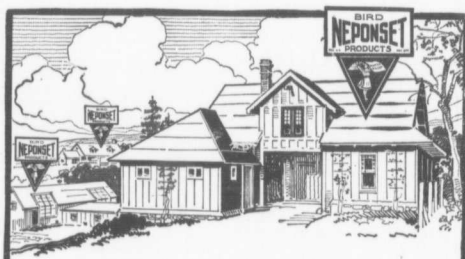


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HORTICULTURE

Setting an Orchard in Quebec

Father Leopold, La Trappe, Que.
In setting trees most planters make the mistake of setting their trees too closely together. It seems to them no better than an extravagant waste of ground to set little sapling trees so many feet apart, and it requires some imagination to think that the trees will ever completely occupy the ground. As the man stands off to survey his newly-set orchard, it actually seems as if there were nothing there! But if he could see that same orchard a few years hence, in his mind's eye, he would surely see the great wisdom of giving each tree plenty of "elbow room." I do not believe, however, that in Quebec Province, where our winters are severe and trees do not grow as fast as in Ontario, it is well to plant trees too far apart. Here we must have the trees protect each other. It is safe to say we can plant apple trees at 25 to 30 feet each way, cherries 15 to 20 feet, pears 20 to 25 feet, and plums 15 to 20 feet.

THE "FILLER" IDEA

After the tree planter has succeeded in conquering the temptation to crowd his trees too closely together, he is often bitten by another temptation—the "filler" idea. An orchard "filler," as the word is usually understood, is a small growing, short-lived tree, something that begins to bear fruit quickly, and which can be cut out after a few years when they begin to crowd the main trees. In theory, the idea is all right, but in actual practice it does not often work out entirely satisfactorily. Usually the "fillers" are not cut out soon enough. It requires a good deal of pluck to chop down a nice tree, even if it is "only a filler." Then again there is often trouble because the transients and the permanents require different treatment; for instance, in the application of Bordeaux mixture to apple or plum trees.

The square system of planting is easiest, and therefore most commonly used. Trees should be set exactly straight, because this adds to the looks of the orchard and facilitates cultivation. If the trees are set 18 feet apart, there will be 134 trees to the acre; if 20 feet, 108 trees; 25 feet, 70 trees; 30 feet, 48 trees; and 40 feet, 27 trees.

Thomas Meehan gives the following:

"Extract from an address before the Quebec Pomological Society's meeting at St. Hyacinthe.

ling directions for planting fruit trees received from a nursery, and he has covered all the points so well that we can do no better than to quote his method.

"Quickly unpeck stock upon arrival; shake out packing material; and dip the roots in liquid mud. In case the stock cannot be immediately set out, prepare a place where it can be temporarily planted, taking care to cover the roots thoroughly, working the soil in among the fibres. Dig generous holes, provide good soil to fill them; don't bend roots; cleanly cut off the bruised or broken roots, and never let them dry. Dip them in mud, place them in a hole, throw good soil in the hole, tightly ramming it around roots after each shaving. Leave no air pockets. After the hole is filled, cover top of ground thickly with good, well-rotted stable



Lowering the Tops of Pear Trees

Pear trees tend to grow upward rapidly. This tendency can be held in check by severe top pruning. High Lops cause extra work in spraying and owing to the swaying of the branches the fruit is mostly blown off. The photo from which the illustration is reproduced was taken by an editor of Farm and Dairy on the farm of H. R. Nixon, Brant Co., Ont.

manure as far as roots extend. Do not let manure come in direct contact with the roots of young trees. Apply any manure as a mulch. An assistant is very helpful when setting trees. Two men, or a man and a boy, can work together to good advantage."

How deep should trees be set in the ground? A little deeper than they were set when growing in the nursery; deep enough so that the joint between stock and scion is covered. As the tree setting progresses, it is a good plan often to "sight" the row across from side to side, both ways, to make sure that everything is exactly straight. The eye is an excellent detector of unspaced crooks.

In exposed situations or in windy localities, it is a good plan to incline the newly-set tree slightly toward the point from which the prevailing strong winds come. The trees will straighten as they grow.

I appreciate Farm and Dairy very much and consider it a very clear, practical farm paper. I would cheerfully recommend it to any farmer.—Horace Parker, Kings Co., P.E.I.

Lime Sulphur Preferred

M. C. Smith, Halton Co., Ont.

Last season I packed 1,100 barrels of apples from an eight acre orchard. I found only two spotted apples in the lot. That is why I am a "lime-sulphur" man. I never found Bordeaux sprayed apples that were as clean as Bordeaux properly applied. I will control fungus pests, but will always be the chance of burning. As an apple buyer I will pay more for apples not affected with Bordeaux rust. In 1910 I was the only first class apple harvested in Nova Scotia were those sprayed with lime-sulphur.

We spray at high pressure and use coarse nozzles. For the first spraying I use lime-sulphur in the proportion of one to 10. Just before the blossoms burst I use one to 35, and applications of the same strength follow and again three weeks later. We never stint the material. Our trees are very large, and we use eight to ten gallons at each application, although five to six would do for the first spraying. Fruit sprayed with lime-sulphur has a bloom not found on Bordeaux sprayed fruit. It is a stimulant to fruit, foliage and tree.

Sweet Corn For Home Use

Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. C., Guelph

About 30 varieties of sweet corn have been under test at the Ontario Agricultural College. It has been found that there is a very marked difference in the different varieties in table quality at each application, although five to six would do for the first spraying. Fruit sprayed with lime-sulphur has a bloom not found on Bordeaux sprayed fruit. It is a stimulant to fruit, foliage and tree.

The Golden Bantam has proven to be the favorite variety of sweet corn for home use of all the varieties, which have been tested at the College. It also occupied the highest place in the cooperative experiments throughout Ontario in each of the past four years. The ears are rather small, yellow in color and possess eight rows. The corn is exceedingly tender and is of excellent flavor. The Mammoth White Corn, which stands second in comparative value in 1910, is according to the reports of the experimenters, the most extensively grown variety of sweet corn for home use in Ontario at the present time. The Malakhoff variety, which stands at the bottom of the list in the cooperative experiments for 1910 is a Russian variety which was imported by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and regarding which, much has been claimed in recent years.

For those who wish a very excellent variety of sweet corn for home use we are compelled to refer to the Golden Bantam.

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ANENT

Mr. Bi

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ANENT RECIPROCIY

Mr. Birdsall Replies

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I suppose I should feel flattered at the amount of space you devoted to the disputation of the arguments I advanced against Reciprocity. Perhaps I may be pardoned for seeing in the imposing array of disbelievers the reason for the mysterious holding back of my letter for nearly eight weeks. Nevertheless, the three columns and a half of space you were kind enough to sacrifice on my behalf have failed to convert me.

You object to the comparison of the market prices of hogs in Montreal and Chicago. They were chosen as being the largest representative markets of the two countries. However, since you take exception to their use, let us compare Buffalo and the home market at Peterboro; they will bear out my point quite as well. The average price of hogs for the period 1907-1910 was in Buffalo \$7.60, and in Peterboro \$7.47 a cwt.

BARLEY PRICES

You say the price of barley has gone up 10 cents "under the influence of the prospects of free entry to the United States." Doubtless, you have inside information on the subject. A mere farmer would be likely to tell you it was due to the late spring and scarcity of feed.

I have before me an interesting item in the Farmers' Advocate of April 29th. Right here let me say the White which is to be congratulated on the clearness of its views of the market—unfavorable though they may be to their views—are shown up, and the "moderation" they have exercised in showing correspondents who hold opposite views, is worthy of every consideration. To return: the quotation runs as follows: "One lot of 139 American lambs, 90 lbs. each, that were clipped, sold at \$7 a cwt., after paying duty at port of entry. In fact during the past two weeks there have

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Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES exclusively bred for heavy egg production and standard pattern. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed.—**THE J. PIRIE BANNER, Ont.**
BARRED ROCKS and Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs \$1.00 and \$1.50 per 15. Incubator, kits and specialties. J. J. Latour, Brighton, Ont.

BREE ORPINGTONS, PURE BRED COCKERELS, Pullets and Eggs for sale. Price reasonable.—**James McGregor, Caledonia, Ont.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING in S.L. Wyandottes, S.C. Brown Leghorns, W.C. Black Poland and White Rocks. \$1.00 per 15.—**Robert Houser, Canboro, Ont.**

been about 3000 American lambs brought on the Toronto market and sold at fancy prices. Would you account for this, as for the rise in the price of barley, as being the result of anticipation of Reciprocity? If in two weeks 3000 American lambs can fetch "fancy prices" in the western markets, ours, after having been brought to Toronto, and paying duty; with the duty of there is a sorry future in store for us farmers who are unfortunate enough to raise sheep!

FRUIT GROWERS OPPOSED

You appear to take more interest in the fruit growers now than when in your issue of March 9th, you philosophically dismissed them as being "a very small class in the community." If Mr. Thompson is now in favor of the pact he has very materially changed his views, since in the same issue, he was speaking of the western market, he wrote: "If free trade were given to the Americans in fruits they would lose in their surplus at times that would demoralize the market.... Our Canadian growers would have to continue shipping and the trade would drift as of old into the hands of the American combine dealers and they would demand 30 per cent. and even 60 per cent. profit." If, however, Mr. Thompson has changed his views, I have never heard of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association repealing the resolution that they adopted unanimously expressing "their unqualified disapproval of any reduction in the duties."

You think it will be of benefit to the western farmer to have the Americans pour their surplus horses into the "enlarged market." Taft is promoting them. The horses with which the country will be flooded will be "cheap" in quality as well as in price. You, who have always been an advocate of the raising of high grade horses, can hardly pretend this will be of advantage to the country.

FORESTS WILL BE DEVASTATED

In passing, I can hardly reconcile the idea of you who have worked so earnestly in the worthy cause of the conservation of our forests, and further reforestation, being an advocate of a compact which gives the Americans who have wasted their own resources, easy access to ours.

You say you are "mystified" at my references to the pact's injury to manufacturers and say you have not heard of any of them proposing to reduce the size of their plants. We have not to go any further than our own town of Peterboro for an example. The president of the Quaker Oats Co. has stated that under the proposed change they can manufacture more economically in the United States and their "operations in Peterboro will be curtailed 60, 70 or 80 per cent." Do you imagine this change would be of advantage to the people of Peterboro and the surrounding country?

You think there is nothing to be feared from the American "trusts" and "combinations." In the 50,000 American farmers who majorly gave the last year the name they gave the "tyranny of the trusts" as one of their reasons for migration. If the Meat Trust is not to be feared, it is rather peculiar that the Australian Government is taking such strenuous measures to prevent its obtaining a foothold in that country.

I was rather amused at your warning me against being "misled by the waving of the old flag, and talk of Imperial connection." I am not at all afraid of myself, or any man being "misled" in that direction, and I have no objection in the world to the flag being waved—as long as the flag is not the "Stars and Stripes."

I am quite satisfied with my "company." The Americans were warned that the "British Tories" in Canada would bitterly oppose the scheme. The "British Tories" and "British Liber-

als" alike have justified their expectations, and in such loyal company I hold myself to be congratulated.

One word in closing. In attempting to assert my opinion in opposition to your views, please understand I quite realized I was entering an unequal contest. You have ample time and every facility for easy access to all the statistics and data you use, to back up your statements. At this busy time of the year, I have neither the time nor the inclination to pursue the subject further. I have merely stated the case as it appears to one farmer. It is my honest conviction that the proposed pact would not benefit us—and were it of mercenary benefit—undoubtedly I would still be one of the many farmers who are not for sale!

R. E. Birdsall, Peterboro Co., Ont.
Note.—We congratulate Mr. Birdsall on the interest that he shows in the question of reciprocity. This is more than any other question that has been before us in recent years, will influence the prosperity of agriculture in Canada. We have been surprised that more farmers opposed to reciprocity have not written to us as Mr. Birdsall has done. The fact that practically all the letters that we have received are in support of reciprocity, however, indicates what we have contended, that the great majority of our farmers realize the benefits that free trade in natural products with the United States would confer. The reply of Farm and Dairy to Mr. Birdsall's last letter was prepared immediately, but publication was delayed, as we wrote him at the time, due to lack of space. We would like to have our correspondent's authority for the average price that he quoted for hogs on the

Buffalo and Peterboro markets, and also to have him state what grades of hogs on both markets were included. His figures do not agree with ours.

Mr. Birdsall attributes the increase in the price of barley to scarcity of feed and a late spring. As a matter of fact, feed has seldom been as plentiful as it is this spring. And it was not until the end of the season that advanced in price. Referring to our market report of February 2, we find that barley in Toronto was then quoted at 38c, and on February 16 at 68c—an advance of 10c in two weeks. The advance was then stated to have been due to the buyers' expectation of the reciprocity bill being passed.

THE QUESTION OF LAMBS

Our larger exporters of lambs are the ones who desire access to the Buffalo markets the most. It is the average price the year round that counts, not market fluctuations, which we freely admit at times show higher quotation. (Concluded on page 10)

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Car Lots or Any Quantity.

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J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Caledonia East, Ont.

Alfalfa Failures

Geo. Marsh, Peterboro County, Ont.
In Farm and Dairy of April 27th any readers who have had failures with their alfalfa through winter killing or otherwise were asked to send us their experiences.



Geo. Marsh

"I sowed four acres of alfalfa in 1908 the seed being treated with nitro-culture. We got a good catch. In 1909 we had two crops and it winter killed some. In 1910 we had two crops and the field went into winter with a good growth on it. This spring it is almost all dead. Another piece of seven acres seeded in 1909 is almost all winter killed as well."—Geo. M. McCartney, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

"My second year alfalfa was three quarters winter killed. It was cut one last spring and pastured the balance of the season. Another plot six years old is one-third winter killed. It was cut three times and pastured very little. Another plot seeded last spring and never cut but pastured quite closely came through in fair

condition. What is best to do in this case?—"G. F. C., York Co., Ont.
"I sowed my alfalfa on fall wheat two years ago and got a good catch. Last year I had a good crop but it did not come through the winter well. No inoculation was used on the seed. Would it be better to plow it or merely cultivate and sow alfalfa seed alone?—"W. H., Hastings Co., Ont.
None of these correspondents state whether or not nodules were on the roots of the alfalfa. Where alfalfa, however, has given good crops for several years it can generally be taken for granted that the roots were inoculated. Alfalfa will live in good soil several years without inoculation although it usually dies out the first or second winter if nodules are not present.

In this climate we are always liable to loose alfalfa during a severe winter but after a general survey of the country I would say that a conservative estimate of the life of a well inoculated alfalfa field would be from seven to 10 years. Fields in protected places have given good crops from 15 to 30 years. Other fields are shorter lived and reduce the average. If those correspondents have a fair crop of alfalfa already in, I would advise them to plow the poor alfalfa and plant corn following next season with barley seeded to alfalfa. They will then have a chance to see the great benefit of an alfalfa crop to the land. If they have not much alfalfa in I would prefer cultivating rather than plowing in order to save all the

old roots as there is nothing that will give so much confidence in alfalfa as to see a few big strong plants coming up by themselves where the others are dead. Cultivate the alfalfa with a spring tooth cultivator until a good seed bed is secured. If there are no nodules on the roots obtain about 200 lbs. of soil from an old alfalfa field and harrow it in. If there are inoculated plants in the soil a few feet each other no inoculation will be necessary as the cultivator will scatter the inoculated soil all over the field. Then sow the alfalfa seed and harrow it in or instead of sowing the seed use the prepared inoculation on the soil.

Dr. Rutherford has not Resigned

"Very much exaggerated," like the report of Mark Twain's death is the report that Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner and Veterinary Director General, has resigned his position to take up fruit farming in British Columbia. The doctor has purchased a fruit farm of 11 acres on the Fraser Valley, and his family has gone out and will reside there.

When interviewed in Ottawa last week by one of the editors of Farm and Dairy, Dr. Rutherford stated that while he did not expect to remain in his present incumbency all his days he had not resigned, and he had no intention whatever of resigning in the near future.

Mr. Birdsall Replies

(Continued from page 9)

tations for lambs in Toronto than in Buffalo. According to the United States customs statistics, from June, 1909, to June, 1910, the last period for which figures are available, 33,463 lambs were shipped from Ontario to the Buffalo market. It is only under exceptional conditions that such a appreciable export of United States lambs to the Toronto market.

The views of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association were clearly shown at the meeting of the directors of the Association held in Toronto last January. The apple growers agreed that the duty be removed entirely on both sides of the line, or if that was not possible that the United States tariff be lowered to 40c a barrel. The growers of tender fruits were opposed to any reduction of the duty. After two days' discussion it was agreed to favor having the duty taken off apples but that the duty on tender fruits should remain.

The letter from Mr. Robert Thompson, published in our issue of March 8th, was written about six weeks before it was published. Like Mr. Birdsell's it had been held due to lack of space. In the meantime, as Mr. Thompson has himself said, since he had looked more deeply to the subject, he has decided that he will not enter the peach industry, which he had first feared, was not likely to be borne out by facts. Some of our fruit Niagara district growers for some time have found the United States' market more profitable than the Canadian, in spite of the duty.

It is a mistake to suppose that free trade will mean the devastation of our forests. Our provincial governments will still have control of their forest areas and will have the right to place restrictions on them as they see fit, including such points as the age and number of trees to be cut from a given area. Except on private land they can prevent any cutting unless they should so desire. If the United States wants our timber they will have to buy it, and at our prices. We will have ourselves to blame if we sell it too cheaply.

Our reference to manufacturers referred only to agricultural implements. We have not claimed that two or three limited interests, such as pork packers, cheese exporters, and perhaps millers, will not be placed at a disadvantage in that they will have to pay for a higher average price for their products. We regret to see such firms suffer, but feel that it is in the best interests of the country at large that the many farmers should benefit even if their doing so necessitates such middlemen suffering through losing the advantage the tariff now gives them. The Quaker Oats Co. is not of that class. The statement of the President referred to was made during the excitement following the first announcement of the agreement. We understand that it has been modified since.

OREAP LAND THE ATTRACTION

If a United States farmer with land valued at \$150 an acre, finds that land equally good or better, can be purchased for \$20 an acre in Canada, it is natural to suppose that he would move to the cheaper land. That is the main reason that last year led 50,000 United States farmers to move into the fertile prairies of the Canadian west. The trusts and combines had but little to do with it. We have plenty of them in Canada.


The theory that our loyalty will be extinguished by trading with our neighbors was exploded long ago. Great Britain has traded with the whole world on a free trade basis since 1846. Our trade with the United States for many years has been greater than with any other country, yet heretofore our loyalty has never been called in question. Why should it be now?

Again, we would like to congratulate Mr. Birdsall on the public spirit which has shown in taking up the discussion of this question. Frank discussion is productive only of good. Farmers are too much inclined to allow others to do their thinking for heretofore they have done it themselves. It is our duty to be backed up by reasonable arguments, in any way desirable, no matter on which side of a question it may be.—Editor.

An executive meeting of the Poultry Producers' Association of Canada was held at Macdonald College on April 13. The object of this association as Farm and Dairy readers know is to secure a uniform grading of eggs and poultry produce and avoid the large losses that poultrymen now meet through the marketing of inferior produce.

I am enclosing my renewal for Farm and Dairy. It is a fine paper, and I cannot seem to be without it.—John Forman, Oxford Co., Ont.

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Story of a Prize Winning Farm

In Farm and Dairy last week was published a story of how Victor Begg, of Moose Creek, transformed a swamp into one of the best farms in Ontario. In speaking of his farm practice with an editor of Farm and Dairy he said: "I have always contended and have found that there is more money in the dairy cow, situated at least as we have been, than in any other line of farming. If you keep a horse for four years and sell it for \$200, where are you? My cows have earned me upwards of \$100 a year each. For two years the milk from 24 cows brought me \$2,389.81. I paid \$338.85 on freight. This left a balance of \$2,055.36 or an average of \$86.66 per cow. This does not allow anything for the calves raised. Some of the cows were in milk only a few months.

RECENT FARM RETURNS

"Last year from 20 cows I made \$2,051.91. I paid on freight \$235.67. This left me \$1,796.21, or \$89.81 per cow, not counting the calves raised. The revenue from my 100 acre farm runs about \$3,000 a year. I have always kept plenty of ice. It is needed in the dairy business. When you have a supply of good ice you have the comfort of knowing that nothing will go wrong with your milk."

"I have always fed my stock well. I could not see how my cows could give me a large flow of milk if I did not feed them what they would enable them to do it. For years neighbors told me that I would never get the money back that I used for feed, but I have, as the returns of my cows show. I used to feed a lot of roots, but decided that there was too much labor connected with them."

"I got my first silo about 20 years ago, and twelve or fourteen years ago put up two more. I feed ensilage in the morning with bran, shorts, meal, buckwheat, barley and oats on top of it after we are done milking. After breakfast, we feed them straw. At noon they get clover hay, and at night they are again fed the same ration as they get in the morning, but not quite as much."

THE FARM'S FERTILITY

"I have increased the fertility of my soil by keeping plenty of stock and by raising plenty of clover. We followed a six year rotation of two years in grain, two years in hay and two in pasture. The manure made in the summer is applied in the fall. During the winter it is hauled out as manure and piled in small heaps on the fields. It is spread as soon as possible in the spring and plowed under for corn. My land has been steadily getting richer. I am keeping 20 milk cows, 10 head of young stock and five horses now, and that is the smallest number I have had for years. I have kept 30 to 40 head of cattle in my 100 acres except that in the summer I would sometimes rent a little pasture. I believe that by raising a little feed for summer use I could keep 70 head of cattle on this farm."

REASONS OF SUCCESS

"Such success as I have achieved has been due largely to understanding, without which much of my land would have been of but little value. Raising plenty of corn, storing it in silos, and growing clover have also aided materially, as well as keeping good stock and feeding the animals well."

"I generally plow but once. The plowing is done in the fall, except for corn, which follows sod, the manure being applied on the sod. I seed as early as possible in the spring. I have found that I run a better chance of getting a catch of clover and hay when this method is followed."

"While I have made money, a

little every year, that has never been my main ambition. Instead, it has been to have a comfortable home for my wife and family. I have always had that in view, as well as a desire to do the best I could. What is the use of money if you do not use it to secure the comforts money can bring? To me, as is the case, I presume, with many other farmers, my home has always been the dearest spot on earth. After I have been away from home for a while I always find my return to walk all over the place and see the stock and look over the fields. When I returned to the farm some years ago after a trip to the Pacific Coast and the Northwest, I told Mrs. Begg that the old farm was good enough for me."

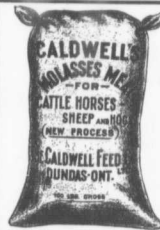
THE FAMILY CIRCLE

Mr. Begg has raised six children. One boy and one girl are at home, one son lives on an adjoining farm, one daughter is married, and two sons hold responsible mercantile positions in the United States. In the contest last year to decide the best dairy farm in Ontario, his farm scored more for its crops, and for light and ventilation in the stable, than any of the other competing farms. For farm management, Mr. Begg tied with one other competitor for second place, being only two points, out of 100, behind the farm that scored the most. Mr. Begg's farm scored only 41 points, out of 1,000, behind the first prize dairy farm in the province. He has common buildings and a fine herd of pure bred Ayrshire cattle. Considering the difficulties he has had to overcome Mr. Begg's success has been exceptional.

In the opinion of Farm and Dairy we hear almost too much about the successes achieved by great financiers, doctors, and lawyers, and too little about men like Mr. Begg, who in their more humble way put forth efforts and have more of real achievement to their credit than many men

of greater national prominence.—H. B. C.

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AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

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We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertiser's reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisements. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any advertiser, our staff will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers is dishonest, even to the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should any advertiser, without warrant, will expose them through the columns of the paper, or should we not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include in all letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proof thereon, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY

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GOOD ROADS ARE CHEAP ROADS

What does it cost to haul our farm produce to market? Some years ago an estimate was made in the United States that it cost the farmers of that country \$900,000,000 annually to transport the products of their farms to the railway station. By determining the difference in cost of transportation in some sections that had excellent stone roads and others that had the ordinary earth roads, it was estimated that the substitution of good roads for poor roads in all sections would cut this transportation bill in half. And this \$450,000,000 saved would construct a great many miles of improved roads each year.

This estimate was made for the United States; Canadian farmers are paying a bill to their poor roads that is just as large in proportion to the population.

The indirect advantages of good country roads are just as great as the

direct saving in cost of transportation. The value of farm lands lying adjacent to the few first class country roads that we have are invariably higher than are the value of these farms situated away from the road, it may be only one concession back. Good roads make social intercourse easier and tend to relieve the monotony that creeps into country life at some seasons of the year.

Stone roads cannot be made on every concession. Roads can be improved, however, on every concession, and that at little expense. Use of tile drains and the King drag and money invested in good roads is a paying proposition in both direct and indirect returns.

UNNECESSARY EXPRESS CHARGES

Large and unnecessary increases in express rate on dairy products have been made by the express companies in recent years. In one case an increase in rates amounted to from 50 to 100 per cent. It is certain that the expenses of the express companies have not increased in like proportion as the amount of dairy products handled in that time has greatly increased. Heavier traffic is so often given by tariff experts as a good and sufficient reason for the lowering of express rates that it is hard to understand why our express companies found it necessary to increase their rates.

So great did the dissatisfaction among cream shippers become over the rates they were charged by express companies that in March of this year a deputation waited on the Dominion Railway Commission and protested against the exorbitant charges that they were obliged to pay. As a result of their efforts express rates were lowered; in some cases as much as 83 1/2 per cent. The return fee of 10 cents a can was reduced to five cents.

The question of express rates on butter has never been brought to the attention of the Commission. Our creamery men, however, have just as great grievances over charges on butter as they had from charges on cream. Some of our largest creamery men state that if express rates continue to go up in the future as they have in the past it will be necessary to find some other method of marketing their butter.

One of the latest additions made to express rates is a return charge of 10 cents on empty boxes, which formerly were returned free. Mr. Wm. Newman, of Lorneville, states that this charge means to his business a tax of \$60 annually. Mr. Jas Stonehouse estimates that it will cost him \$75 a year. In view of the large dividends that are being paid by the express companies, it would seem that their rates are regulated, not to yield them a fair profit, but to take out of their patrons all that their business will stand. They have gone almost the limit so far as the creamery interests are concerned.

Farm and Dairy recently called the attention of Dr. Jas. Mills, of the Dominion Railway Commission, to

the dissatisfaction that exists among creamery men over the excessive express charges on butter. Dr. Mills recommended to the Commission that "a general order be issued to the effect that wherever an express company has made an increase in its charges since the 28th of February last the said company forthwith readjust its figures so that there shall be no increase in the total charge for any given service or services including the outward shipment and the return of the empties." The other members of the Commission have not concurred in or dissented from this recommendation.

The Dominion Railway Commission has always shown itself ready and willing to right any abuses when proper representations are made to them. Did the creamery men of Ontario, through their organizations, the Eastern and Western Ontario Dairywomen's Association, present their case to the Board of the probability that they would obtain relief from the present exorbitant express rates is excellent. The presidents of these two associations should get together on this matter and see that the interests of the creamery men are not neglected. The recommendation of Dr. Mills should be adopted by the Board. But first we creamery men must give the Commission our reasons for insisting on lower rates.

ENTRIES FOR THE PRIZE FARMS CONTEST

The first entries for the prize dairy farms contest that will be held throughout Ontario and part of the Province of Quebec this year by Farm and Dairy, have been received. Both were received on the same day. One was received from Mr. Chas. Watson, of Agincourt, who entered his 100 acre farm. Mr. Watson entered his farm in District No. 3, lying between Kingston and Toronto. He has a modern barn, a good house, and a well cultivated farm, and should make a strong competitor.

The other entry was received from Mr. J. D. McInnes, of Glen Payne, who entered his 200 acre farm in the portion of District No. 2, being that portion of Eastern Ontario lying east of Kingston. Intending competitors are requested to make their entries as early as possible, as by doing so they will facilitate the work of the Committee of Management.

An editor of Farm and Dairy who has been visiting different portions of the Province recently, found that great interest is being taken in the contest, but that there is a tendency on the part of farmers to withhold their entries, through fear that their farms are not good enough. They claim that are not good enough. Their fences are not in as good condition as they would like, that they are weak in stock and in other respects. Many of these men will be sorry if they do not enter their farms.

A shortage of help is universal throughout the province. Only some ten points out of 1050 are offered for fences, so that poor fences should not keep any man from entering the

competition. Very few farmers are strong in all respects. If they have good barns and live stock, they are apt to be weak in their fields and crops, or to have weeds. If they have good crops and buildings, they are likely to be weak in their live stock. The first prize farm in the province last year secured less than 80 per cent. of the 1,000 points offered. Farmers should remember that this is a case where if they do not venture they cannot win. There are 10 prizes in each district, 50 prizes in all. These prizes are well worth striving for, aside from the honor that accompanies the winning of such a contest.

AGRICULTURE IN MARITIME CANADA

The year 1910 for the farmers in the three provinces down by the sea was one of the most prosperous they have experienced for many a year. Excepting the failure of the fruit crop, which bore heavily on the growers of the Annapolis Valley, N.S., crops were unusually good. Professor Cumming, Secretary of Agriculture for Nova Scotia, in his annual report, states that the amount of cheese manufactured in the province increased 18 per cent. and the amount of butter 50 per cent. over the make of 1909. In Prince Edward Island the milk production of 1910 exceeded that of 1909 by 25 per cent. In New Brunswick also, dairying has advanced, although in this province the greatest progress has been made along the lines of fruit growing.

In all of these three provinces agriculture, which for several years back had steadily declined, due to the large emigration of the young men to the United States and later to the Western provinces, shows signs of revival. The young men are beginning to realize that the oldest provinces of the Dominion offer splendid opportunities along agricultural lines since they are nearer than any other part of Canada to the Old Country markets, and in most lines of agricultural produce, farmers of the Maritime provinces are not producing enough to supply their own home market. In many sections down by the sea improved farms, with buildings, can be purchased at less cost per acre than is asked for the virgin prairie lands of the West.

The new interest being awakened in Maritime agriculture is due in no small measure to the influence of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. In proportion to the population the regular attendance at this College is greater than the attendance at Guelph, and the short courses held in the winter months are actually larger than the short courses held in Guelph. The enthusiasm engendered in the minds of those attending these courses is carried home to all parts of the province, and the results are evident in the awakened interest in agricultural life. During the last 20 years we have heard largely only of the West. For the next 20 years we shall hear much of the agricultural development of the East.

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Creamery Department

Bestor makers are invited to send con- tributions to this department, to ask ques- tions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest articles for discussion. Address letters to Creamery Department.

Scales Only Are Correct

L. A. Zufelt, Kingston, Ont.

There is no question in my mind as to which is the proper way to take cream samples. The pipette is abso- lutely one of dirt. The Babcock test is based on weight, not volume. With milk the variation is so slight that the 17.6 c.c. pipette will deliver just 18 grams of milk. With cream, however, in its various degrees of richness and sweetness, a given vol- ume of cream does not have an un- varying weight and no test bottle can be graduated to show the per- centage of fat in the cream sample taken by the pipette.

We always pay for cream by weight. We should take the test sample in the same way.

Does Strength of Acid Vary

Does commercial sulphuric acid vary sufficiently in strength to give inaccurate readings?—Creameryman.

The ordinary commercial sulphuric acid used in testing milk and cream does vary somewhat in strength, but this is minor importance, as the experienced man, in getting a new supply, always tests it for strength and increases or decreases the amount used as is found necessary to get good clear readings. The tem- peratures of the acid and milk affects the result as much as or more than the actual strength of the acid itself. If the readings are dark and burnt, the acid has been too strong or else temperatures have been too high; when light colored and curdy, the acid has been too weak or tem- peratures too low. In either case the result of the test is worthless and it must be made over again.

It is immaterial what the strength of the acid may be, so long as suf- ficient is used to get clear readings. Of course the nearer we approach chemically pure acid (which is the strongest we can get) the more dan- gerous there is of having burnt readings, especially if temperatures should be 70 degrees or over, but we seldom (if ever) get commercial acid of that strength. The ordinary commercial acid has a Sp. G. of 1.82 to 1.83, which allows the operator to use the full amount (17.5 c.c.) provided, of course, that the temperatures are between 60 and 70 degrees. The tem- peratures of the acid and milk and the amount of acid used in a manner of manipulating the test, are of far greater importance than the actual strength of the acid.—L. A. Zufelt, Supt. Kingston Dairy School.

[To Reduce Cost of Production

The larger the amount of cream produced within a given radius of any creamery, the greater are the profits to both maker and patrons. Investigations carried on by the Iowa State Dairy Commissioner show that in that state in creameries making not more than 5,000 lbs. of butter a year the cost of production per pound is 3.17c.; in creameries mak- ing from 50,000 to 100,000 lbs. the cost per pound is 2.90c. The cost of production decreased just in propor- tion as the make increased until creameries manufacturing 200,000 lbs. stated their cost at 1.7c.

Most of our creameries are going over as much territory as they can with profit to get cream. It is not a case of more territory to be covered to decrease cost of production, but

of getting more cream in the same territory.

One of the greatest drawbacks to dairying in creamery sections is that so little cream is produced per acre. It is safe to say that in every creamery in Ontario the cost of pro- duction could almost be cut in two did all the patrons shipping to that creamery look on dairying as a busi- ness proposition, keep more and bet- ter cows, and instead of occasionally sending to the creamery and at other times making at home, cater to the creamery all the time.

Make dairying a business and greater returns will be received all round. Any effort the creamery man makes to get his patrons to test their cows, sow alfalfa, put up silos, etc., means dollars in his pocket and theirs.

Hauls Butter to Toronto

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Do we consider express rates on butter ex- horbitant? Actions speak louder than words. We have been delivering our butter in Toronto by team for over two years now. We were shipping about 500 lbs. a day, and the best rate we could get was 30c a cwt., and we had to pay for the weight of the box as well, which brought the cost up to 35c a 100 lbs. butter, and it was all de- livered to one place in the city. Deliv- ery to the railroad and returning the empty boxes cost us another 2c a cwt., which brought the charge up to 45c.

We are 19 or 20 miles by rail from Toronto, and we thought the rate was high enough. About January, 1909, however, they asked for five cents a box for returning the empties, which would bring our rate up to 51c a 100 lbs. butter. We had a little talk with one of our patrons, and he is deliver- ing our butter now. We are fortunate in being near our market. We are not forced to use the express company so long as they want two prices for the work they could do for us.—A. C. Reesor, Locust Hill Creamery Co., Ont.

Complaint re Express Rates

I notice in Farm and Dairy, April 18, that express rates on cream have been reduced. For five years I have paid 70 cents a cwt. on cream. In March, 1911, my bill for 1,016 lbs. of cream was \$10.15. They rate the cream at 12 lbs. to the gal- lon, and anybody knows that it ought to weigh less than water, which weighs 10 lbs. to the gallon. What was the reduc- tion? When does it apply?—D. W. Her- ington, Northumbria Co., Ont.

The new schedules approved by the railway commission came into force on May 1st, and are as follows:

Milk	35c	40c	45c
Butter	35c	40c	45c
100	35c	40c	45c
150	35c	40c	45c
200	35c	40c	45c

The weight of the can is included in these rates, but not return charges on empties, which charge is fixed at five cents a can. There is no reduc- tion for small or partially filled cans. These special rates apply only to cream intended for butter making. Rates on cream for purposes other than butter making cannot be charg- ed at greater rates than applied be- tween March, 1907, and March, 1911.

Instruction Work.—The wisdom of the Ontario Government in giving free instruction to all cheese factories and creameries has been demonstrated by the uniformly good reports from all of the instructors last season as to the better quality of milk supplied. Letter factories, improved sanitary conditions, in connection therewith, and greater uniformity in the work of the makers. All this has resulted in the finest cheese during the past season that has ever left the shores of Canada.—Hy. Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.



THE RIGHT OF WAY

in the bowl of the

De Laval Cream Separator

No confusion occurs between the cream and skim- ming currents.

There is a guarded channel for each, and yet any dilatory fat particles have full opportunity to join the cream current without disturbance in any way. Each has its full right of way from entrance into, until discharged from the machine. That's why the skimming is so perfect.

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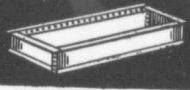
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Agents Wanted Everywhere

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Cheese Department

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

An Opinion on Pay By Test

W. Waddell, Middlesex Co., Ont.

The patron should be given a just proportion of the proceeds of the sale of the cheese produced. This cannot

be done when the

payment is based

on the weight of

milk only. My patrons

adopted pay by test because

they believed in

every man receiving

his just returns

for what he produced.

The article has impressed it on my mind that

"Importers" has not been buying the best Canadian cheese. I would like

to make him a proposition.

I will sell him a shipment of cool

curd cheese; let him put them on the

market of Glasgow and see how

the consumers are pleased. If they

give good satisfaction all we ask

him to do is to acknowledge he was

wrong in his conclusions about cool

curd cheese. I am convinced he has

handled any goods of this class for

the quantity of such goods is limited.

—J. A. Ferguson, Leeds Co., Ont.



W. Waddell

and under this system they have no chance of getting a part of their neighbor's cash.

Pay by test induces patrons to take better care of their milk but does not in all cases insure good milk. It is an inducement for them to keep higher testing cows. No rapid increase in the test can be looked for when pay by test is first adopted. The ten-

denity is for the test to improve gradually. The practice of watering and of skimming milk is almost entirely done away with. Paying by weight induces both of these practices but there is no object in either when the milk is tested.

Opposition to this system comes from both patron and maker. On the patron's part it is lack of confidence of the accuracy and justice of the method and want of confidence in the operator. From the maker's standpoint the slowness to take up the test is owing to the opposition from the patrons, a wish to get rid of the labor of making the test, shiftlessness in not properly qualifying themselves to do the work accurately. But the test is coming for all that.

A Fair Proposition

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In Farm and Dairy of April 27th, I noticed an article signed "Importers" criticizing cool-curd cheese. The article has impressed it on my mind that "Importers" has not been buying the best Canadian cheese. I would like to make him a proposition.

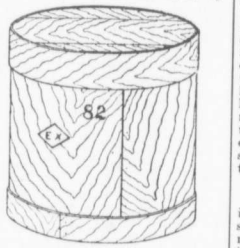
I will sell him a shipment of cool curd cheese; let him put them on the market of Glasgow and see how the consumers are pleased. If they give good satisfaction all we ask him to do is to acknowledge he was wrong in his conclusions about cool curd cheese. I am convinced he has never handled any goods of this class for the quantity of such goods is limited.

—J. A. Ferguson, Leeds Co., Ont.

Branding Cheese Boxes

There are still some factorymen who evidently fail to recognize the importance of properly stenciling the weights of cheese uniformly on the boxes by the use of a brand or preferably a rubber stamp instead of a lead pencil. If the weights are put on with pencil they are often hardly distinguishable on arrival at point of delivery, especially if handled in wet weather. The cost of rubber stencils is very little, and their use often avoids serious misunderstandings between buyer and seller as to differences in box weights.

Not only this, but the style, ap-



Proper Way to Brand a Cheese Box

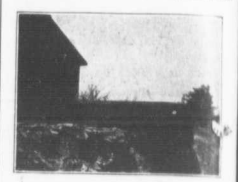
pearance and quality of the cheese box has an influence on the sale of cheese. In fact it has been said that a fastidious buyer in the Old Country will sometimes refuse to even examine a lot of cheese unless the boxes present a slovenly appearance, preferring to take some other lot which has a neat, trim appearance. The accompanying cut indicates how the weights may be stencilled on the cheese box. The factory brand may be put on the left, or just below, the stencilled weight.

The patrons of the Roseneath Cheese Factory, Peterboro Co., passed a resolution a year ago abandoning the practice of returning the whey in the milk cans. The result was better and cleaner milk last year.

Pasteurized Whey Satisfactory

B. A. Ruddick, Northumberland Co., Ont.

Two years ago I pasteurized the whey at our factory for 10 days at my own expense and then sold it just as suddenly as I began. The patrons had been finding the pasteurized whey satisfactory and good and when the ordinary whey was returned to them their calves went right off their feed. Soon after they made an



A Convenient Whey Tank

This illustration shows the convenient arrangement of the whey tank at the Frankford Cheese Factory, Hastings Co., Ont. The excavated driveway enables the whey to be gotten readily and pumping into an underground tank. The whey is pasteurized at this factory.

agreement whereby the whey was pasteurized regularly from then on. Last year we did not get as good results from pasteurizing as we did last year. We were in the habit of washing the whey is then pumped into an elevated tank. In this tank the albumen and ash will sink to the bottom and the tank must be cleaned frequently.

We were in the habit of washing the residue out into a neighboring stream, but we were ordered to cease this practice, and the whey accordingly was not as good as it might have been until we got our separate tank established. The patron may be 15 cents a standard for pasteurizing, which is about cost price.

NOT INCAUTIOUS TO CANS

The pasteurized whey is returned to the farmers in the milk cans, and I cannot see that this is an injurious practice at all. Cans which are returned empty will have at least a pound of milk in them. Before the can is washed this milk will have every chance to sour, and if the cans are carelessly cleaned the next batch of milk will be bad. In pasteurizing whey all putrifying organisms will be killed, and when the whey is carried home in the cans it cannot be a detriment. One of my patrons told me that the extra life of the cans and the ease with which they could be cleaned was a sufficient saving to pay for the pasteurizing.

AN IMPORTANT POINT

One of the most important points in pasteurizing whey is to get the steam into it as soon as the whey is run off. Any whey left over in the tank will be sufficient to seed it with new whey with injurious bacteria, and if given time the whey will be spoiled before pasteurizing is started. Also, the whey when run out of the vats is at a temperature of about 100 degrees, and less steam is required in pasteurizing.

Note.—An editor of Farm and Dairy on a recent visit to the factory, questioned some of Mr. Ruddick's patrons as to their opinion as to the merits of pasteurized whey. Mr. Walter Adams, a large dairy farmer, said, "I did not care much for it when before it was pasteurized, but it is all right now." "It is a good thing," said Mr. A. Smith, "and we find that pasteurization adds considerably to the feeding value of whey. We do not know of any that sour which makes as good feed for pigs as does sweet whey." One of the milk drawers, Mr.

Heaman Ross Ruddick if you calves this year patrons for whey to be know, pasteurized whey feeding value

Why Install

J. J. Hoar
The patron should be given a just proportion of the proceeds of the sale of the cheese produced. This cannot be done when the payment is based on the weight of milk only. My patrons adopted pay by test because they believed in every man receiving his just returns for what he produced. The article has impressed it on my mind that "Importers" has not been buying the best Canadian cheese. I would like to make him a proposition. I will sell him a shipment of cool curd cheese; let him put them on the market of Glasgow and see how the consumers are pleased. If they give good satisfaction all we ask him to do is to acknowledge he was wrong in his conclusions about cool curd cheese. I am convinced he has never handled any goods of this class for the quantity of such goods is limited.

Where complaints are made, the curing room is producers to be factory.

These three investments in your profitably.

Where complaints are made, the curing room is producers to be factory.

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Cheese Butter

Be up-to-date on the latest books we supply you. Write and prices and terms.

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FOR SALE AND

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FOR SALE—Iron

LIVE MAN OR

HARDWOOD AS

WESTERN FARM

WANTED—100 acre

WANTED A FACT

CHEESE MAKER'S

A FIRST-CLASS

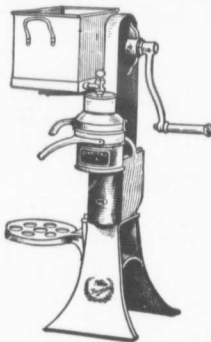
POTATOES—Empire

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WANTED—Good

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NO high lifting of the milk into the supply can. The top of the "STANDARD" supply can is only 35 inches from the floor.

NO aching backs stooping over to turn the "STANDARD." The crank is at a comfortable height (crank shaft is 35 inches from the floor).

NO long waits and high prices for milk. The "STANDARD" is made in Canada.

NO time and oil wasted every skimming; five minutes once in four months and the "STANDARD" is always oiled.

NO dust gets into the oil and gear. The gearing in the "STANDARD" is all enclosed.

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NO oil gets onto the floor or into the milk.

NO cream in the milk or milk in the cream.

NO adjusting of cords, binding of frags, bending of spindles, adjusting of ball bearings, leaning of bowls or many and expensive annoyances so common in Cream Separators.

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Herman Ross, was heard asking Mr. Reidick if the whey was fixed for calves this year, as several of the patrons for whom he drew milk wanted to know. They all considered the pasteurized whey to be of superior feeding value for young calves.

Why Install a Cool Curing Room

J. J. Hogan, Peterboro Co., Ont.
 The patrons themselves get by far the greatest advantages accruing from the installation of cool curing rooms in cheese factories; and while the cool curing room in the factory owned by the patrons would be a good investment, it is more difficult for the proprietor of a privately owned factory to see his way clear to installing the cool curing room. I had three good reasons, however, for establishing a cool curing room in my factory.

My main reason for establishing a cool curing room was that I might induce my patrons to take better care of their milk by setting the example myself. If the cheese maker does not provide facilities for curing the cheese in hot weather how can he expect his patrons to be more particular than he is himself in caring for their product—the milk?

The cheese maker gets about 20 per cent. of the saving in shrinkage. This is not much, but it helps.

Where competition is keen, as it is in most cases, the fact that I have a cool curing room is an inducement to milk producers to bring their milk to my factory.

These three factors combined make an investment in the cool curing room profitable, in addition I believe

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BOOK DEPARTMENT Farm and Dairy PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

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

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Balls, Chain, Wire, Hoop, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want. The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F.D. Queen street, Montreal.

LIVE MAN OR WOMAN WANTED FOR work at home, paying \$2 or \$3 per day with opportunity to advance. Some time can be used. Work not difficult and no experience necessary. The Canadian Limited, Spadina Ave., Toronto.

HARDWOOD ASHES—Best fertilizer in use.—George Stevens, Peterboro, Ont.

WESTERN FARM LANDS—Large returns, easy payments. For reliable information regarding choice farm lands write H. H. Suddaby, Sec. Treas. Herbert, Sec. of Trade, Box 111, Herbert, Ont. hatched.

WANTED—100 acre farm, clay loam, good buildings and good supply of water. Possession in fall. Write Alex. Kerr, Port Sydney, Muskoka.

WANTED A CHEESEMAKER to take charge of factory. Apply stating nat. to Box 78, Millbrook, Ont.

CHEESE MAKER'S ASSISTANT WANTED One year experience or more. James MacKenzie, Verschoyle, Ont.

A FIRST-CLASS DANISH BUTTER AND Cheese maker, all round, 30 years of age, 24 years old, single, eight years experience in Denmark and United States. (Can talk and write English. Write H. P. Nielsen, Darien, Wis., U.S.A.)

POTATOES—Empire State, registered seed; 1 year selection; \$1.50 bag. Emmer, the new feed grain, 75¢ bushel.—A. Huchinson, Mount Forest, Ont.

WANTED—Good, second-hand Pasteurizer state milk, good condition and price. Locust Hill Creamery Co., Locust Hill, Ont.

that everyone who has the dairy interests of this country at heart should be willing to put his shoulder to the wheel and give it a boost and one of the best methods is through establishing cool curing facilities.

Education Most Needed

A. A. Westphall, Wentworth Co., Ont.

A maker could control the quality of his milk by refusing all bad milk, but it might prove disastrous to his supply. I do not think this plan is just what I would recommend. We do at odd times send milk back and find it very effective in some cases. However, the proper point from which to start to educate the producer. Sending milk back is not productive of much good if the producer does not understand how to remedy the trouble.

What is most needed is an educative campaign to start from the cow. If each farmer would spend a couple of weeks each year visiting and instructing his patrons, it would be productive of great benefit to all those who are in any way connected with the trade, and would enhance the value of cheese and butter 25 per cent.

A Milk Stand is Essential

One of the best investments that the dairy farmer can make is a milk stand properly equipped for the preserving and cooling of the milk intended for the cheese factory. In even the best dairy sections of Ontario the most common milk stand is simply a platform of boards out next the road. When riding through one of the best dairy sections in Eastern Ontario recently an editor of Farm and Dairy took photos of several milk stands. The platform stand was, unfortunately, the type most common. The stand illustrated was beside a dusty road. The cans had just been washed and were standing open to catch all the dust that was going and had still four or five hours until the next milking time to collect dirt to contaminate the evening's milk. Is

the well into the tanks and Mr. Terrill states that a temperature of 50 degrees can easily be secured. It is cooled. The cans are loaded and raised from these tanks by a wheel and axle device as shown in the illustration. Water is pumped from



A Desirable Milk Stand

This stand is only a short distance from the one illustrated below. This stand is owned by E. Terrill, Northumberland Co., Ont.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

needless to state that Mr. Terrill never has his milk returned.

It has been stated on good authority that 80 per cent. of the defects in cheese are due to carelessness on the part of patrons in the care of milk. Butter cheese means higher prices and larger consumption. Our cheese makers are turning out good cheese. It is now up to the patrons to do their share. One of the first factors in the proper care of milk is a properly equipped milk stand.



MILK STRAINER DIRT SHELF \$2.50

ONE OPERATION MILKING AND STRAINING

Only one milk-pail will do the two operations at one time, and do them right. You can milk in the same way you always do, and at the same time positively keep the dirt from coming into contact with the milk in any way by using the

STERILAC SANITARY MILK PAIL

Look at the illustration at the left. All falling dirt is caught on the raised dirt shelf. The milk passes through the strainer, and only the pure, sweet milk as drawn from the cow goes into the pail. Price \$2.50. Get our catalogue



Purity Milk Cooler-Aerator \$6.50

Purity Milk Cooler-Aerator

really does cool the milk better and faster than any other. The simple construction makes it easy to clean and the corrugated surface keeps the milk flowing slowly, making certain of perfect cooling. The top is removable so that ice may be put in either running water, well or spring water. The pail is only \$6.50, and the cooler will pay for itself in time saved and in better quality of product. Write today for our catalogue showing a full line of Dairy Supplies.

W. A. DRUMMOND & CO., 177 King St. E., Toronto

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But keep them at a profit,

An Ideal Green Feed SILO



IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

makes the difference. It will double your income and halve your expenses. Will pay you One Hundred per cent interest on the investment every year of its use. Built from lumber thoroughly treated with specially prepared wood preservative.

Manufactured in all sizes, and shipped complete. Free Catalogue on application.



IDEAL GREEN FEED SILO

The oldest company in Canada building Silos.

Canadian Dairy Supply Co., Limited Montreal, Canada

CARE FOR THE HOME

ANGER and worry are like echoes; they do not exist until we call for them; and the louder we call the louder is the response.—Horace Fletcher.

The Road to Providence

(Copyrighted)

MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

(Continued from last week.)

SYNOPSIS OF "THE ROAD TO PROVIDENCE."

Mrs. Mayberry, a country physician's widow, has taken into her home Ellinora Wingate, a famous singer, who has mysteriously lost her voice. Mrs. Mayberry is much loved throughout the countryside. Her son, Tom, is a rising doctor in the city, but a song the home neighbors there is a humorous preference for "Mother Mayberry's romances. Miss Wingate becomes happier than she has been at any time since the loss of her voice. Mother Mayberry takes into her home Martha Luther Haskaway, the little son of a poor missionary. Miss Wingate desires to be able to restore her power to sing. Dr. Mayberry is told by Miss Wingate upon one occasion that she is so happy, it does not matter if she should never sing again; and upon hearing this Dr. Mayberry tells her that although he does not know why he knows, he is going to give her back her voice. Many calls for Mother Mayberry's romances are made, but she is always up and ready to respond to them. The sewing circle meets with Mother Mayberry, whose table and philosophic kindness are as usual bountifully served to her guests. Miss Wingate tells Tom the story of her early years. Tom goes off to the city early in the morning without letting Miss Wingate know. Every one in the Providence neighborhood attends the wedding of pretty Bette Pratt, the preparations for which were supervised by Mother Mayberry.

"WELL, of course, I know the Bible do say that they won't be no marriages or giving in any marriage in here, hereafter, but I do declare we all might miss such infairs as these, even in Heaven," she observed jovially. "Didn't everybody look nice and act nice? Course it was just country doings to you honey-bird, but I know you enjoyed it some, even if it were." Like all sympathetic natures, Mother Mayberry fell with ease into the current of any thought, and the young Doctor reached out and took her hand into his with quick appreciation of the fact.

"It was so very lovely that it made me—made me want to be the darling with which the singer lady had begun her defiant remark gave out in the middle, and she began to let it trail weakly.

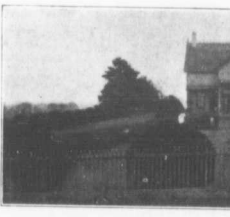
"Well, I hope it made Mr. Petway want Prissy bad enough to ask her, along about moon-up," said Mother Mayberry in a practical tone of voice. "Seems like he had his voice; and if he ever there don't know how he can get out of co'ting some. It's just in the air to-night—and we'd better all be a-going to bed so as to get up early to start off." Tom Mayberry looked much less plain favored to-day than common. Did you have on some new clothes? And ain't you a-going to pass a compliment on Ellinora and me, both with new frocks wored to please you?"

The Doctor laughed and as they all rose together, he still held his mother's hand in his, and instead of an answer he bent and kissed it with a most distinctly foreign-acquired grace.

"That's honey-fuzzle again, Tom Mayberry, if not in words, in acts," she exclaimed with a delighted laugh. But pass it along to Ellinora if only to keep her from feeling lonesome. Let him kiss your hand, child, he ain't nothing but a country bumpkin that can't talk complimentary to save his life. Now, go get your bucket of water, sonny, and don't let in the cat!"

CHAPTER VIII THE NEST ON PROVIDENCE NOB

"Why, honey-bird; troubles ain't nothing but tight ugly little buds the end of a-going to feller out for us all, in His good time, may be not until in His kingdom. I hold that fact in my heart always," said Mother May-



A Lawn That Shows Evidences of Care and Attention

In the country where land is comparatively cheap, a large, well kept lawn adds much to the attractiveness of a home. The illustration shows the farm home of J. Gould of Lambton Co. One more natural arrangement of trees and shrubs than is here shown is generally desirable.

berry, as she looked down over her glasses at the singer lady sitting on the top step at her feet.

"I know you do," answered Miss Wingate, with a new huskiness rather than the burr in her voice, which made Mother look at her quickly before she drew another thread through her needle. "But I was just thinking about Mrs. Bostick and wishing—oh! I wish we could in some way bring her son back to her before it is too late. Yesterday afternoon, when I started home she drew me down, and asked me if when—when I went out into the world again I would look for him and help him. Is there nothing that can be done about it?" "answered Mother Mayberry gently. "If Will was to come back now it would be just

to tear up her heart some more. Last night, when I was a-setting of her for bed, I began to talk about the other five children she have buried under God's green grass, each in a different county, as they moved from place to place. I just collected them little graves together and tried to fill her heart with 'em, and when I left she was buried with a smile on her face I ain't seen for a year. It's a pity say—a buried baby are a trouble bud that's a-going to flower out in eternity for a woman. I'll find a lone blossom and she a little better. I'm praying in my heart that Will's a stunted plant that'll bloom late, but in time to be sheathed in with the rest. But your sweet feelings-herd, child, and let's keep the smite on our faces for her comfort! Woman must bend and not break under a sorrow load. Take some of them cancanthusets to her when you go down for one of them foreign junkets and ask her to tell you about them little folks of her'n. Start her on the little girl that favored the Deacon and cut off all his forelock with the scissors while he were asleep, so he'most made the congregation over at Twin Creeks disgrace themselves with laughing at his short plight the next Sunday. I've got to turn around fore sundown for I've got 'most a day's work to straighten out the hen house and settle the ruckus about nests. The whole sisterhood of 'em have taken a notion to lay in the same barrel and have to be persuaded some. Now run on so as to be back as early as possibly you can before Tom comes." And as Mother Mayberry spoke, she began to gather together her sewing preparatory to a sally into the world of her feathered folk.

But before she had watched the singer lady out of sight down the Road, with her spray of brown blossoms in her one hand and her garden hat in the other, she espied young Ellinora rapidly approaching from up the Road, and there was excitement of every movement of her slim, little body and in every swish of her short calico skirts, as well as in the way her long pigtail swung out behind.

"Mother Mayberry!" she exclaimed, as she sank breathless on the top

Mayberry, with almost as much excitement in her voice as was trembling in that of the small talking up the air at her feet. "Now begin at the beginning and tell me just what the matter with your Aunt Prissy?" "Nothing, now," answered Lizzy, taking a fresh breath, "she's a-coming to marry Mr. Petway, who I don't know it until to-night, and I've promised him not to tell her."

"Who's that?" asked Mother Mayberry managed to demand from the depths of her astonishment as she sank back in her rocking chair and regarded Lizzy with positive awe. (To be continued)

The Upward Look

Building for Eternity

No. 7.

For the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal.—II. Corinthians v:18.

Our text this week contains one of the greatest truths of existence. Our hope of eternal life depends upon our looking into the things which are not seen, to what it means and then keeping it ever before us. The Devil will strive continually in many subtle ways, to lead us to forget it, but this we must never do.

It is another of those numerous striking warnings contained in the Scriptures, not to allow the things of this world to becloud our vision of the eternal. There is a constant temptation through life, consequent upon our struggle for the necessities—it may be for luxuries—of existence to forget that which is eternal. Things are temporal; that there are greater, more important things, which are eternal. The possession of good clothes, comfortable homes and the means with which to enjoy them, has a tendency in chief aim while we are here below. They are transitory in character. We do not bring them with us when we come into the world, and we cannot take them with us when we depart.

Instead we should ever strive to perfect and enrich our characters so that they may be right towards God and man. "Everyone of us," we read, "shall give account of himself to God" (Romans xiv:12). The coming of this final day of reckoning should never be forgotten. Instead we should earnestly and faithfully endeavor so to use our time, our opportunities and our means that when that day comes we may have reason to hope that in spite of our many failures, we may hear the glorious verdict in life, "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things, enter thou into the joy of the Lord."—(Matthew xxv:21)

The class of books to which reference has been made during the past few weeks dealing with how to achieve success in life, has a tendency to emphasize the temporal at the expense of the eternal. While it is true that in some cases they require that we shall have love and faith, and that we shall strive to work in tune with the Divine, yet the reward for so doing that they hold out is generally the accomplishment of earthly success, rather than that of eternal glory. They place the lesser before the greater.

It is at this point that we must compare their teachings with the teachings of Christ, the direction of lives with the direction of His. Christ while on earth was building for Eternity. Are we?—I. H. N.

A 14 ct. Gold Fountain Pen will be given to any subscriber who secures any Daily. These pens are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Try and win one. Send for sample copies.

Culture of

H. J. E.

The reason this beautiful this province to two cause and over-seed at least four feet would be

poor of attain

For the be should be pro good plan is deer and plan

inches of well the top of this and thorough of the soil she top and levelled in places where

It is advisable ure for a year too strong the dency to drop

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Sticks includ the plants to not obtainable good stout p well.

During the face of the so

Culture of the Sweet Pea in Manitoba

H. J. Edwards, Winnipeg

The reason that we so seldom see this beautiful annual at its best in this province can be attributed chiefly to two causes, namely, late sowing and over-seeding. There should be at least four feet between the rows, five feet would be better still for the purpose of attending to the plants.

For the best results, the ground should be prepared in the fall. A good plan is to dig a trench a foot deep and place in the bottom three inches of well-decayed manure. On top of this put four inches of soil and thoroughly mix. The remainder of the soil should then be placed on top and levelled. On new ground and in places where the soil is very rich, it is advisable to eliminate the manure for a year or two; if the soil is too strong the buds will have a tendency to drop off.

In the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground to a depth of three or four inches, the seed should be sown, making a double row, six inches between the rows, the seed being planted four inches apart, and one and a half inches deep; on light sandy soil, the seed should be planted another inch deeper.

Sticks should be provided early for the plants to climb. When these are not obtainable, wire netting nailed to good stout posts will do nearly as well.

During the growing season, the surface of the soil should be kept loose,

and all weeds destroyed; care being taken not to disturb the roots of the sweet peas.

In late spring and early summer keep a sharp lookout for that abominable pest, the cut-worm. The following remedy is to be found in a little book called "The Beautiful Flower Garden," by F. S. Matthews, who says: "I have fought against this wretched night-working garden pest with some success by digging four inches around the plant he has destroyed, and invariably capturing him; then he is shown no mercy."

When the plants begin to bloom, it is best to cut all the fully developed flowers daily, and to see that no seed pods are allowed to form. If this is not done, the plants will cease to bloom. In dry weather give a liberal supply of water, and occasionally a little weak liquid manure. If these directions are followed, the plants should be in bloom from the first week in July until fall.

Where the situation is bleak, preference should be given to the older or grandiflora type, the newer or Spencer type being planted in a more sheltered position. The grandiflora type will withstand the wind far better than any of the Spencers. When named varieties are grown, all regions should be carefully removed, and leaving one strong plant to every three or four sticks (about twelve inches) is a secret to success.

The seed catalogues sent out by various seedsmen contain a fairly comprehensive list of sweet peas, with a full description as regards type and

color. It is generally a matter of personal choice as to which are the best colors.

The latest list available mentions over 700 different named varieties; but, as a great many are included in a list of "too much alike" varieties (some have got nearly twenty names), it would be unwise to particularize in a paper of this nature. There is one variety which might be mentioned, however, and that is Coccinea. The seed of this variety is as a rule fine and plump, and would compare favorably with the finest samples of seed grown; some years not one seed from a packet will germinate; this is not the fault of the seedsman or grower, but is due to a peculiar trait in the variety itself.

The following "Don'ts for Amateur Gardeners" are taken from a special sweet pea number of The Gardener, and anyone who wishes for the best results should bear them in mind:

Don't forget the deeper (in reason) the soil is cultivated, the more vigorous will be the plants.

Don't imagine that you can grow sweet peas well on the same plot of ground indefinitely.

Don't forget that early sowing is half the battle in the successful cultivation of the sweet pea.

Don't ignore the fact that it is possible to grow sweet peas with flower stems eighteen or twenty inches long.

Paste for paperhanging should have a teaspoonful of powdered alum added to every pound of flour.

Grow Rhubarb

Rhubarb or pieplant can be grown nearly everywhere. It is splendid for sauce and pies, and comes early in the season, before any other fruit. It is easy to grow, easy to gather, and easy to make into sauce or pie.

Roots can be had from nurserymen and are cheap. Prepare a bed for them by plowing or spading the ground deep and fertilizing it with rotted manure. Into this set a few roots rather deep. Then keep the weeds and grass away from the plants to a distance of four feet. One planting will answer, as new stalks will come up year after year.

All the attention the plant will need will be to keep the weeds away and to add some manure occasionally, and once in three or four years divide and reset the roots, the over-crowding of which tends to diminish the size of the stalks.

Worth Knowing

To clean cake tins and strainers that are greasy, scrub thoroughly with hot soda water, and then scour them with a soapy lather dipped into fine sand.


For gilt frames.—On no account use ordinary dusters, for they wear off the gilt and deaden the brightness. Instead, use a feather or light dusting brush.

When loiling green vegetables add as much borax as will lie on a dime to the water in which they are boiled. This will improve both color and flavor.

A black and white illustration showing a woman in a long dress and a child in a checkered dress. The woman is holding a large bag of flour labeled 'FIVE ROSES'. The child is holding a sifter. They are standing next to a table.

**Note the Color of your flour—
And the Bread it makes for you.
Delicately creamy is FIVE ROSES flour.
Because it is *not bleached*, don't you see.
Clear—Immaculate—Desirable.
A pure Manitoba wheat flour—FIVE ROSES.
And the healthy sun-ripened spring wheat berries are *naturally* of a golden glow.
And the meaty heart of the polished kernels is *creamy*.
Milled from this cream, FIVE ROSES is delicately "creamy."
The only *natural* flour from Manitoba's prime wheat. Which gets whiter and whiter as you knead it.
And your bread is most appetizing, *unusually* attractive in appearance.
Looks good.
And is good.
Bake this purest unbleached flour.**

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached  Not Blended

MADE BY THE MOORE MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

Here's a Home Dye

That
ANYONE
Can Use.

HOME DYING has
always been more or
less of a difficult under-
taking—Not so when
you use

DIYOLA

ONE OF ALL KINDS OF DYES

Send for Sample
Card and Story
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The JOHNSON-
BIRCHALL CO., Limited,
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JUST THINK OF IT!

With **DIYOLA** you can color either Wool,
Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with
the **SAME DYE**. No chance of using the
WRONG DYE for the Goods you have to color.

CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS

carefully selected, arriving every
Monday. Apply Now, The Guild,
71 Drummond St., Montreal, or
14 Grenville St., Toronto.

"Dis New Century is my second release from slavery"—Aunt Salina.

☞ The New Century frees women in town and country
from all the slavery of wash day.

☞ There is more than 25 years' experience behind this washer.

☞ It is efficient, simple and durable.

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"Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy" is a book full
of secrets and hints on washing clothes, lace, mill,
muslins, linens, prints, dogskins etc. without injuring
the fabric or loosening the dyes. FREE for a postal.



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grade of sugar like

St. Lawrence Sugar

It is brilliantly white and sparkling—looks dainty and
tempting on the table—and goes further because it is
absolutely pure sugar of the finest quality. Make
the test yourself. Compare
"ST. LAWRENCE GRANULATED"
with any other.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited

MONTREAL

33

City Conveniences on the Farm

"A Bachelor," Lincoln Co., Ont.
When we first moved on to our farm,
there was no water system in the house
and no satisfactory method of disposing
of sewage. The water had to be
carried in and all the slops carried
out quite a distance. If thrown near
the door, obnoxious odors were creat-
ed. Such a practice also makes a
splendid breeding ground for house
flies which are such a pest during
the summer. We decided to have
a water system and a bathroom es-
tablished immediately.

The house being built, there was
no room especially designed for a
bathroom. There happened to be,
however, a small room next to the
kitchen which was used as a pantry.
A bathroom, we thought, was more
necessary on the farm than a pantry
as a pantry could be built in the cel-
lar if needed.

A PLUMBER CONSULTED

We then got the opinion of a plumber.
He thought that he could make
the pantry into a very good bath-
room, its close proximity to the kit-
chen making it ideal for heating the
water. When we heard all he had
to say about the bathroom (and he
had quite a lot) we asked him for an
estimate on the cost. He thought
that \$200 would cover all expenses,

so the following week we started to
work.

We first started on our water sup-
ply. The well is about 50 yards from
the house. A drain was dug about
three and one half feet deep and a
pipe run from the well to the pump
in the kitchen. This gave us our
drinking water. We have a cement
cistern under the house which we also
connected with the pump. It is a
force pump and so arranged that
it can pump water from the well
from the cistern. There is a shift-
valve in the kitchen at the foot of
the pump that enables us to obtain
what ever kind of water we require.

ELEVATING THE WATER

A tank is located upstairs into
which a part of the roof water is
drained. When it rains, instead of
having all the water run into our
cement cistern, we are saved a cer-
tain amount of pumping by running
the water from the roof into the tank.
This tank holds about 100 gallons.
When the tank runs dry, we resort
to our force pump and fill it again.
The water is heated by means of a
water front in the fire box of the stove,
the cold water coming from the boiler
in one pipe and the hot passing out
another back into the boiler which is
in the bathroom. In the kitchen we
have a sink for washing dishes and
so forth. In the bathroom is the
usual equipment.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE

We dispose of our sewage in the
following way. We chose a low spot
situated sufficiently far from our well
that there would be no danger of
contamination of the water. Here a
cess pool was dug and walled up with
stone. No mortar was used so that
sewage could soak away. We found
it necessary to put in an overflow as
our soil is not sufficiently porous to
take all the water when necessary.
One is having a bath as we have quite
a number in the house during the
summer. We ran our overflow into
one of the tile drains on the farm.
This method works satisfactorily and
is paying for the trouble as we have
some plum trees situated beside this
drain. The plums are usually one-
third bigger than they were in pre-
vious years.

The cost was not much over the
estimate being \$210.65. I am sure
that the bathroom has nearly paid
for itself already in the comforts that
have been derived from it.

Some More Uses of Salt

Common salt cleans the palate and
furred tongue, and a gargle of salt
and water is often efficacious. A
pinch of salt on the tongue, followed
10 minutes later by a drink of cold
water often cures a sick headache. It
hardens gums, makes teeth white and
sweetens the breath.

Cut flowers may be kept fresh by
adding salt to the water.
Weak ankles should be rubbed with
a solution of salt water and alcohol.
Bad colds, hay fever and kindred
affections may be much reduced by
using fine dry salt like snuff.
Dyspepsia, heartburn, and indigestion
are relieved by a cup of hot wa-
ter in which a small spoonful of salt
has been melted.
Salt and water will sometimes re-
live an unconscious person when hurt
if brandy or other remedies are not
at hand. Hemorrhage from tooth
pulling is stopped by filling the
mouth with salt and water.

Weak and tired eyes are refreshed
by bathing with warm water and salt.
Salt rubbed into the scalp or oc-
casionally added to the water in wash-
ing prevents the hair falling out.
Feathers uncured by damp weather
are quickly dried by shaking over a
fire in which salt has been thrown.
Salt should always be eaten with
nuts.

OUR HOME CLUB

MOTHER'S ADVICE

Often have I decided to write a
short note for our Home Club ex-
pressing appreciation of the many
words of wisdom which have been
issued from week to week in our
Farm and Dairy by the faithful Fe-

Aunt Faithie, a few weeks ago
wrote on higher education for our
boys and girls. I have read her arti-
cles with interest and with warm
sentiments exactly, but here the next
thing we learn is our Educational De-
partment purposes changing the cur-
riculum of our rural schools so as to
compel our boys to remain on the
farm. There is enough distinction
between our country and town leg
now in their sports, clubs, etc., with-
out making their education difficult.
Our boys require the same early train-
ing the urban boys get, so as to pre-
pare them to take their places in the
Collegiate Institutes, etc. Depriving
them of the common education is no
good for keeping them on the farm, and
more than giving a doctor's son an
education along medicinal lines will
compel him to follow his father's foot-
steps.

If the boy has it in him to be a
farmer all the higher education will
not knock it out of him, but will
help him make a greater success of
his chosen work. Leave our school
system alone and give our boys all
the education they can carry. I agree
with you Aunt Faithie.—"Mother."

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

There is a great deal of loose talk
being made now-days about "The
Rights of Children," meaning their
right to do about as they please at
all times. This doctrine is not only
and the practice that comes from it
doing immense harm. In many house-
holds the children declare their in-
dependence of paternal authority as
soon as they are out of their
cradle, and by the time they begin
to wear frocks the parents practically
give up to them and ever afterwards
the children rule. This may seem
like exaggeration, but who has not
seen its counterpart in his own com-
munity? The truth is, the times are
lax. The children are allowed to
much to have their own way. The
old idea of Bible obedience is fast
fading out and in its stead we have
a sort of sickly sentimentality that
inoculates the doctrine that parents
and teachers must rule by love which
being translated means "that they
must not rule at all." With all my
heart I believe a parent should rule
by kindness so far as possible. So
should a teacher, but neither should
give way to their children's whims be-
cause he happens to have a will of
his own. If parents would do their
whole duty by their children they
would have little trouble with them
in after years. When shall I begin
to teach my child obedience? That
you first put it in the cradle! That
is the key to the whole position. Au-
thority begun at that time will be
maintained without difficulty. As the
children grow older, they will render
a cheerful loving obedience because
they have come to learn that father
and mother know best. Does any
one doubt that if this sort of obedi-
ence was taught in our homes we
should soon see a decided change in
the better in our public schools?
—Aunt Sue.

Wipe off the top of the stove with
a cloth saturated with vinegar and
polishing, to remove all the grease.
Use equal parts of linseed and olive
oil for the sides. Put this in a
bottle, shake well and use a little of
a cloth then wipe off with a dry
cloth.

Patterns 10
number and
give size for
new for wash
day attire.
Pattern De-
partments

CUT

Pattern 10

This pattern is
of 5 months, 1,

FANCY

The fancy wa-
ffer is a very
chick the sleeve
with the main
attractive.

The quantity
the medium size
wide, 15 yards
the side and post
13 inches wide 8
yards 15 inches
under sleeves and
for the trimmings.

This pattern is
and 2 inch bus-

SIX GO

The six sized
of the seam to
to the coat suit,
to wear with
The quantity
the medium size
27 inches wide,
44 when materia
yards 27, 4 yards
wide when mater
nor nap. For t
be needed 7/8 yd.

This pattern is
33, 30 and 32 in

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and size. If for children, give age; for adults, give bust measure for waists, and waist measure for skirts. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

CHILD'S DRESS, 204

Little children are always prettiest when dressed in simple frocks. This one can be altered and worn with a long waist and French effect, or it can be left plain as shown in the back view.

The quantity of material required for a child of two years of age is 36 or 2 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, with 3/4 inches wide, with 3/4 inches of insertion and 3 yards of edging.

This pattern is cut in sizes for children of 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years of age.

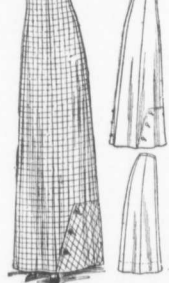


PANELED WAIST, 666

The fancy waist that gives a pointed effect is a very new one. This model includes the sleeves pattern and is singularly attractive.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide for the side and pointed portions, 1 1/2 yards 18 inches wide for the centre portion, 5 yards 18 inches wide for the yoke and under sleeves and 3/4 yard 20 inches wide for the trimming bands.

This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.



SIX GORED SKIRT, 6989

The six gored skirt is a pronounced rav-orte of the season. This one is adapted to the coat suit, to the entire gown and to wear with the odd waist.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards 36 or 44 yards 27, 4 yards 36 or 44 yards 44 inches wide when material has neither figure nor nap. For the trimming bands will be needed 1/2 yard of any width.

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

Sewing Room Hints

TO HAVE BASTING

Many a basting can be dispensed with if you keep on hand a box of wire fasteners such as are used for keeping papers together.

FOR CROCHETED LACE

When using thread to crochet or knit wind the thread loosely on to another spool and put in boiling water. This shrinks the thread which will not afterwards shrink and give the lace that stiff, compact look that it would otherwise have.

HOOKS AND EYES

Sew the eyes on the left front of waist, the desired distance apart, with the loops out far enough to make hooking easy, then baste the right front carefully over the left, lapping as much as may be desired, turn waist wrong side out, put a hook in every eye, and sew them in position.

A NEW WAY TO DARN

When the table linen is beginning to show wear take the presser-foot of your sewing machine, then take small embroidery hoops, place the worn part of tablecloth or napkins into the hoop, and holding it under the needle stitch back and forth both ways until it is all woven over. When washed it will be almost like new.

FOR KITCHEN APRONS

When making kitchen aprons a good plan is to put on an extra thickness of the same material, just across the front below the waist, as the greatest wear is in that spot, and when the outside becomes thin there is your patch all ready and faded to the same shade as the apron. This plan could also be carried out to good advantage when making sleeves for house dresses by using an extra thickness on the under-arm.

TO HEMSTITCH BY MACHINE

Take three thicknesses of new paper and a needle large enough to penetrate without breaking and you can obtain a perfect hemstitch from any sewing machine. Use paper according to how fine or coarse you wish your stitch and after taking materials from machine open gently and you will find you have a nice stitch without using any attachment whatever on the machine. You can practise on small pieces of material which is no use.

PUTTING IN SLEEVES

An easy way to put sleeves in without trying on the waist is to fit the armhole over the knee as a shoulder, adjusting it until it fits. Then take the sleeve by the two seams and pin it in so that it hangs in the natural position up as far as the gathers on each side.

Take off, turn shoulder to the inside, and after placing the top of the sleeve at the shoulder arrange the gathers evenly.

FOR SCALLOPED EDGES

Before luthenholing the edge of centrepieces, towels or collars, when the scallop is not too small, in place of running the edge try sewing it on the machine. It will be stronger and less likely to fray. For putting cut off a length of darning cotton and hold it so that you buttonhole over it. Take few or many threads of the cotton according to width of the buttonhole edge and the thickness of padding desired. If the edge is not too rounding instead of cutting the linen close to an inch, then turn under the linen and catch it to the buttonholing. No matter how many times the piece is laundered it can never fray. Where you can not do this work a chain stitch along the lower edge of the scallop, cut close to the chain stitch, then buttonhole over it and you have an edge which can never fray.

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, Ont.

FRUIT CAKE

One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, three-quarters of a pound of butter, two pounds raisins, two pounds currants, one pound mixed peel, one-quarter pound almonds, two ounces mace, ten eggs, rose water and brandy.

TEA CAKES

One egg, one cup sugar, one cup sweet milk, piece of butter size of an egg, one teaspoon cream tartar, one-half teaspoon soda, one pint of flour. Eaten warm.

PLAIN FRUIT PUDDING

One cup of suet, three cups flour, one cup currants, one cup of molasses, one cup of milk, one teaspoon of soda, one of salt, one of ginger, half teaspoon cloves, and one of cinnamon. Steam or boil three or four hours.

GRAHAM BREAKFAST CAKES

Two cups of Graham flour, one cup of wheat flour, two eggs well beaten; mix with sweet milk, to make a very thin batter; bake in gem irons; have the irons hot, then set them on the upper grate in the oven; will bake in fifteen minutes.

PUDDING SAUCE

One cup of milk, one teaspoonful butter, one egg, one-half cup pulverized sugar, one glass wine, nutmeg, one teaspoonful corn starch; beat sugar and butter together well; beat the egg well, and mix. Boil the milk and corn starch, and mix all together before bringing to table.

Have you forgotten to renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy?

GIRLS' WHITE LAWN DRESS OR BLUE Dotted Muslin Dress; two to eight. Post-paid. Standard Garment Co., Lon. Can. Ont.

FEEDING BRAINS

Why Studious Children Always Crave oatmeal

Nature gives oats more organic phosphorus than to any other grain she grows. And phosphorus is the brain's main constituent. Brains can't grow, brains can't work without it.

Oats also contain more lecithin—the nerve food—than any other grain. They form our greatest energy food.

That's why growing children love oatmeal. Some instinct with them calls for these elements, and woe to the child who doesn't get all it wants.

The right oats for food are the rich, plump grains. In the choicest oats there are ten pounds to the bushel. In making Quaker Oats these choice grains are selected by 62 separate siftings.

Quaker Oats—just the cream of the oats—costs but one-half cent per dish. One dish is worth two dishes of common oatmeal. Don't you think it would pay to serve your children such oats?

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Large areas of rich agricultural lands, convenient to rail ways, are now available for settlement in Northern Ontario.

The soil is rich and productive and covered with valuable timber.

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Write me for plan of most practical satisfactory and inexpensive Sanitation and Watering System in the world. Address:
L. L. CRANDALL PICTON, ONT.

AN INTERPROVINCIAL PRIZE DAIRY FARMERS' CONTEST

Another dairy farms competition, similar to the one held so successfully during 1909 and 1910, will be held this year (1911) throughout Ontario and in the Beauharnois District, Quebec. The contest will be continued during 1912, and possibly during 1913, to decide the best dairy farms and farmers in the two provinces. The competition will be conducted by FARM AND DAIRY, of Peterboro, Ont., the only farm and dairy paper published in Canada, assisted by a committee of prominent farmers and dairymen.

FIFTY HANDSOME PRIZES

During 1911 Ontario will be divided into four districts, which with the Beauharnois District, Que., will make five districts in all. A special competition will be held in each district. Ten handsome prizes will be offered in each of these divisions or 50 in all. Next year (1912) it is proposed to hold a final or semi-final competition between the leading prize winning farms in each of these five districts to decide the best dairy farms in all the districts. A special prize will be offered for the best dairy farm in Ontario and another prize for the farm either in Quebec or Ontario that scores the most points in an inter-provincial contest.

In this year's contest (1911) the first five prize winning farms in the provincial contest held in Ontario during 1910, as well as the four farms that won the first prizes in their districts in 1909, will not be allowed to take part.

THE DISTRICTS

The five districts in which contests will be held this year (1911) will be approximately as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1.—The Beauharnois District, Que., comprising the counties of Beauharnois, Chateaugay and Huntingdon.

DISTRICT NO. 2.—That portion of Eastern Ontario lying East of a line running North from Kingston.

DISTRICT NO. 3.—The counties in Eastern Ontario between Kingston and Yonge St., Toronto.

DISTRICT NO. 4.—Western Ontario, North of a line running from Hamilton to Goderich.

DISTRICT NO. 5.—Western Ontario, South of a line running from Hamilton to Goderich.

For further particulars, entry forms, etc., write the Secretary of the Committee,
H. B. COWAN, FARM & DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondents Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

KING'S COUNTY, P.E.I.
CARDIGN BRIDGE, April 28.—We are having a very backward spring. The snow is nearly all gone, but the weather keeps cold. Feed is plentiful, and live stock generally are in good condition. There will not be much work done on the land up to the middle of May, unless weather comes in warmer. A very early start with the plow and harrowed out sufficiently. Others are clearing the seed grain. Great care is taken by our farmers in getting the best seed and treating it as carefully as our modern separators will do it, as proved by the fine showing of seed grain at our county fair this past winter. Potatoes are scarce at 50c a bush; fat cattle and steers scarce at 4c to 5c live weight. Horses are in good demand at \$100 to \$250.—H. P.

QUEBEC

COMPTON CO., QUEBEC

COMPTON CENTRE, May 1.—We are having fine weather. Sowing still continues and farmers have made from one to one and one-half lbs. a tree so far, and it is doing well. Many are sowing hay, and it looks as though stock would not go out until the middle of May. Cows are now down, being only 3c a lb.—H. G. C.

ONTARIO

CARLETON CO., ONT.

BRITANNIA BAY, May 2.—A very dry spell has kept the grass back but a shorter ground brightened things up. The year got very dry. Seeding has commenced, the ground working very nicely. New meadows look extra well. This spring

has been a record for maple syrup. The sap is still running. Maple syrup sells for \$1.25 a gal. Veal has taken a drop.—J. A. D.

LEEDS CO., ONT.

FRANKVILLE, May 1.—The contractors that are building the new C. P. R. line through this section have got to work in this spring and summer. Feed has been plentiful, and the stock is coming through the winter in excellent condition. The market for fat stock has a downward tendency. Hogs are selling at 86c a wt.; beef cattle, 85.25 to 86 for good.—W. M. GANANQUE, May 3.—We are having a very early spell with snow and rain. Most farmers have considerable grain saved. There appears to be more milk going into the factories this year than last. There are prospects of a good hay crop, especially new seeding. Hay is selling at \$7 to 8c; oats, 35c; potatoes, 31c a bag; eggs, 16c; butter, 25c.—C. H. C.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

CHAPMAN, May 3.—Spring seeding is well advanced. Soil is in good condition. Clover in most cases stood the winter well, but meadows are starting somewhat slowly. Cheese factories have started again, with the milk supply below that of last year. Some farmers are shipping their cream to Toronto. Hogs have dropped to 6c a lb.—H. S. T.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.

CASTLETON, May 1.—We are having a very late spring, but the farmers are getting along very well with the spring work. Cattle have wintered very well and feed is plentiful. Fall grain has wintered well. Cows are selling for good figures, especially Ho/steins. There was not much syrup made.—H. P. M.

PORT HOPE, May 3.—There is a revival of interest in orcharding this spring. More pruning and spraying is being done than ever before. Our District Represent-

entative, Mr. R. S. Duncan, has established four demonstration orchards, one for 25c a gal. Veal has taken a drop. Bowmanville another one owned by Mr. Nathaniel Nichols at Welcome, one on Mr. W. G. Noble's farm at Port Hope, and on Mr. W. W. McConnel's place at Colborne.—J. M. C.

SIMCOE CO., ONT.

ELMVALE, May 3.—The cold, bleak winds of the past few weeks have clouded the fate of the winter wheat. The winter wheat is not favorable, but had the spring been better, it is probable that it would not be more than 30 per cent. of an average crop. Little grain is in yet. Live stock are in good condition. Hay is selling at 89c to 91c. Apparently there is a considerable quantity held by farmers.—C. S. B.

WELLAND CO., ONT.

STONE QUARRY, May 1.—The second crop of seeding association in Bertie township was organized at the Point A creamery, with a membership exceeding 25. Live stock in general have wintered well. A few cases of fatality in early foals is reported. There is a sufficient supply of fodder for local requirements. Bury cattle are scarce in the market before. Fall wheat and new meadows wintered well. The wheat, though in seed, is being cut, it is getting as compared with last year. Meadows made vigorous growth during the last few days, and a heavy hay crop is looked for.—E. E.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

GOLDSPIE, May 3.—We have had a week of seedling alfalfa. The weather is cold, with quite a hard frost last night. We have gotten along well with our seedling alfalfa. It will be finished this week. Land is in good condition. This cold spell will stop the growth, but it will come stronger and will stand most dry weather. Stock are being separated the milk at home and draw the cream to the factory. They can feed the milk with their own and hogs, and it pays better than drawing the whole milk.—A. M. M.

HURON CO., ONT.

GODERICH, May 3.—Ideal seeding was prevailed during the last week of April and a good crop of alfalfa seedling has already been done. As there was one heavy spring rain this year the heavy work has no tendency to bake and early works up into an excellent seed bed. The acreage seeded to alfalfa this year has increased. Local seed dealers reporting nearly as large a sale of the seed as of Red Clover. Some cattle are already on grass but most farmers have sufficient alfalfa to get their grass up to a better start. Live stock are in a good thrifty condition.—D. G. S.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B.C.
CHILLIWACK, April 27.—The new hay crop in the meadows gives promise of an abundant crop. The cattle are looking well. The cherry trees are in blossom, but not the apple trees. Seeding is being done, but owing about one week before it will be all in.—E. C. Duggan in price. Duck eggs are 85c.—J. C. O.

SIMILKAMEEN DIST., B.C.
ALLA GROVE, April 27.—The large number of fruit trees are being set this spring, and a good crop of alfalfa seedling two crops off it, and then having good fall pasture. The spring is a little later than usual, but the cherry trees are coming out in good way. Seed potatoes are 85c a wt.; seed oats, 32.5c a wt.; and wheat, 35.25 to 35. Fresh milk cows are 10 to 120.—J. C. O.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1911

The prize list of the Canadian National Exhibition, August 25th to September 1st, shows that the prizes have increased in nearly every department, till the grand total reaches \$60,000. As prizes are given for manufacturers, the whole of this amount goes to live stock, dairy products, horticulture, woman's work and other exhibits. The increase in the amount given to live stock is particularly noticeable. Not only are three extra added to the horses alone, while special prizes of \$500 each for the best animal in the Holstein and Shorthorn classes show that the owners have been favored. The poultry also gets an additional \$1,000. The prize list can be had by writing Manager J. O. Orr, City Hall, Toronto.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Trade in wholesale and retail lines is becoming more active each week as the spring opens up. Wholesale business has not opened this year as it formerly did. There has been however, a steady growth of business that continues through the whole season and insures a steady and strong development of trade.

In country produce this past week the most notable feature has been the decline in price of creamery butter. At the same time, eggs, hides and coarse grains are on a firmer footing. There has been some doing in these lines, however, as farmers generally consider themselves more profitably engaged in getting in their crops than in hauling produce to market.

WHEAT

These dealers who predicted a couple of weeks ago that wheat had reached the bottom seem to have been right as prices are now 10 cents higher at Chicago than were some weeks ago. There has been strengthening in the wheat market all over the world.

It is interesting to note that wheat prices in America this past week are credited to heavier buying for European demand and reports from throughout the Western States. On the local market No. 1 Northern is quoted at \$1.01; No. 2, 96c; No. 3, 95c. The market is also stronger. Increased prices have left millers reluctant to buy but exporters are bidding 55c in car load lots. Deliveries, however, are small as farmers will not leave the land and are inclined to hold on to their wheat anyway, stronger wheat markets making them confident of higher prices later on. No. 2 Winter wheat is quoted at 86c to 87c outside and on the Farmers' Market 84c to 85c, and goose wheat 78c.

COARSE GRAINS

The market for coarse grains this past week has been decidedly stronger. Oats have been in particular demand, corn is on the up grade, but business is not large. Quotations are as follows: Canada Western No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 38c; Ontario No. 2, 35c to 70c outside and 35c to 40c on track; Toronto, 50c; peas, 70c to 80c; rye, 70c to 72c; barley, 57c to 79c for malting, 55c to 75c for feed and bushwheat, 52c; the Farmers' Market wheat oats are 41c; barley, 65c to 70c; buckwheat, 54c; rye, 71c. At Montreal the market is firm with oats in demand. Not much trade is met with in the latter, are not equal to the seller's idea of the value of their goods. Quotations: Oats, Canada Western No. 2, 47c to 41c; No. 3, 39c; No. 2, local white, 38c to 39c; No. 3, 38c; corn, 60c to 61c; peas, 81c to 81.5c; malting barley, 75c to 77c; feed barley, 55c to 57c; buckwheat, 55c.

MILL FEEDS AND MEALS

Mill feeds seem to be more plentiful and prices are easier. Business is getting pretty well over dealers do not care to have too much on hand. Manitoba bran, 82c; shorts, 82.50. On the Montreal market also mill stuffs are easier although the supply is not large. Ontario bran, 82c to 82.5; shorts, 82c to 82.5; Manitoba bran, 82c to 82.5; shorts, 82c to 82.4.

HAY AND STRAW

Supplies of hay and straw on the local market have been more liberal this week than last but quotations remain unchanged. With farmers as busy as they are at present there is no danger of the market being flooded. Wholesale quotations are: No. 1 timothy, 81c to 81.5; No. 2, 89c to 91c; straw, 85c to 86.50 on track here. No. 1 timothy on the Farmers' Market here is 81c to 83c; inferior, 81c to 81.5; straw hauled, 81c to 81.5; loose, 88c to 91c. The competition of American and Canadian buyers in Montreal has raised quotations for the best grades by hay 81 in the last week but lower grades being more plentiful prices are steady. Quotations are as follow: No. 1 hay, 81c to 81.5; No. 2, 81c to 81.5; No. 2, ordinary, 89.50 to 91c; No. 3, 88.50 to 89.50.

SEEDS

Wholesale seed merchants are selling to the trade at the following prices: A1. sike No. 1, 81.1c a bush; No. 2, 89.60; No. 3, 88.75; red clover, No. 1, 82.50; No. 2, 89.30; No. 3, 88.40; timothy, No. 1, 87.20; No. 2, 86.75; alfalfa, No. 1, 81.75; No. 2, 81.25.

WOOL

Quotations are unchanged. Washed fleece 15c to 20c; unwashed 13c to 14c; rejects, 15c.

HIDES

Hides are on the up grade now-days and considerable advancement has been scored during the past week. Quotations are: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 15c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; calf skins, 10c. Country stock is quoted as follows: Hides, cured, 9c to 10c; green, 8c to 9c; sheep skins, 81c to 81.25; lambs and pelts, 24c up; spring lambs, 15c to 16c; horse hides, 85c; horse hair, 25c; calf skins, 15c to 16c.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Quotations are as follow: Dry onions per basket, 50c to 60c; cauliflower to 75c; celery, doz. 60c to 81c; cauliflower each 20c to 40c; apples 83c to 85.50 a bin.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market has been somewhat firm of this past week and retail prices at least have advanced slightly. The sea-

son of highest production is passing and egg prices may be expected to improve. New laid eggs in wholesale lots are quoted at 15c to 18c and on the Farmers' Market at 20c to 25c. On the Montreal market also eggs are firmer, buyers paying 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c for o.f.s. shipping points. No. 1 Quotations on dressed poultry are as follows: Chickens, 15c to 18c; fowl, 13c to 14c. On the Farmers' Market chickens are 19c to 20c and fowl 15c to 16c.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Quotations on creamery butter have declined one to two cents during the past week. First-class creamery butter is now quoted at 23c to 24c as compared with 24c to 25c last week. Creamery solids are also a few one cent. Other grades red-

main unchanged. The receipts of butter in the principal markets of Eastern Canada are larger than for some years. Home production due to the turning of cheese

AUCTION SALE OF FIFTEEN IMPORTED GLYDESDALE FILLIES

AT ORMSBY GRANGE, STICK FARM, ORMSBY TOWN, on the second day of the great sale of the 31st May. They are by Baron's Best and Derwent of the Lothians Sir Geoffrey & Silver Cup. This is a rare opportunity to buy the best at lowest prices.

D. McEachran

LARGE CLEARING AUCTION SALE Holstein Friesian Cattle, Clyde Horses, Other Farm Stock and Implements 48-REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE-48 (64 FEMALES, 4 BULLS) 6 Grade Cows, 5 Clyde Mares, from 1 to 5 years old, and a number of other horses. Also Holstein-Friesian Herd Books TUESDAY, MAY 23rd 1911 The property of W. F. ELLIOT, at the farm, 2 miles north of York Station G.T.R. Main Line; a miles south of Wexford flag Station, C.P.R. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock. If necessary provision will be made for holding sale under cover. NO RESERVE WRITE FOR CATALOGUE COL. B. V. KELLY, Syracuse, N.Y., AUCTIONEER W. F. ELLIOT, Box 8, COLEMAN ONT.

IS YOUR BARN RIGHT INSIDE? For the sake of appearances and for the good of the farm, it is important to have it nicely painted on the outside. But, for the sake of profits and the health of the stock, it is far more important that your barn be... EQUIPPED RIGHT INSIDE To have it just right for the complete CLEANLINESS, COMFORT, and CONTENTMENT of the cows means that you must use... BT SANITARY BARN EQUIPMENT BT Stalls are the only ones giving the cow absolute freedom of movement and positive protection, the only ones equipped with the ALIGNING STANCHIONS, which line up cows of all lengths in the gutter, behind; AUTOMATIC SELF-CLEANING MANGERS, providing a separate compartment for each cow so that she may feed according to her individual needs; SURE STOP SWINGING POST, which prevents the cow from putting her head in the wrong place in entering the stall. Every farmer who wants increased profits should wish this coupon for our New Catalogue. It is Free.

BEATTY BROS. 1602 FERGUS, ONT. Gentlemen, Please send me free, as per offer, your catalogue and information on Stable Construction. If you want a hay track or litter carrier, we will send you, as well. How many cows have you? Do you contemplate remodeling? If so, when? Will you want a litter carrier? NAME POST OFFICE PROVINCE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM VICTORIA DAY SINGLE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP (With Minimum Charge of 25 Cents) Between all stations in Canada, also to Vancouver, Seattle and Buffalo, N.Y., Detroit and Port Huron, Mich. Tickets good going May 23rd and 24th. Return limit May 31st, 1911.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS Any person who is the sole head of a family or who may wish to acquire or homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta... DUTIES, B.C. The new hay promise of as to be looking re in bleeding. about one week previous to the 1st of June. A. Fresh mild

can, has established an orchard, one on St. Stanley, one on the farm of Melcombe, one on at Fort Hope, Ontario's place at ONT. 1-The second in a Bortie row, the Point Al ship exceeding in a winter fatality among there is a sum. local require very careful funds getting More land than the previous new meadows at, though is better as compared Meadows having the last hay crop is ONT. I have had a week of rain last night well with our wheat. In our heated good condition, the growth, but will stand now to be looking dis- at home and factory. They to cultivate and than drawing ONT. seedling we. last week of the seed. As there was year the heavy bake and road. seed bed.alfa this year valers reporting in are already on have sufficient stock and a good G.S. DISEA, B.C. The new hay promise of as to be looking re in bleeding. about one week previous to the 1st of June. A. Fresh mild EXHIBITION. Canadian National to September increased in till the grand of the whole of stock, dairy woman's work. increase in is particularly special prizes animal in the show that the regional \$1,000 ad by writing ill, Toronto.

factories into creameries and to the large amount of feeds on hand and the consequent good condition of the stock is very large. The export demand, which would tend to increase prices in normal years, is discouragingly slack as the make of butter for the world over is large. The export of cream to the United States which strengthened the market in Canada last year has practically ceased and more butter therefore is thrown on the home market. Quotations are as follow:

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRE BULLS

Young bulls all age up to one year, three fit for immediate service, all from R.O.P. stock. Write for prices. **JAMES BEGG, ST. THOMAS, ONT., R.R. No. 1**

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Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred, YORKSHIRES of the best bacon type, WHITE ORPINGTONS, WYANDOTTES, DOTTES and BARRED ROCKS. **Hon. L. J. FORGET, J. A. BIREAU, Proprietor, 214 St. Anne's, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.**

Ayrshires

World's Champion herd for milk and production. Some young bulls and bull calves, all from R.O.P. cows for sale. A grandson of Primrose of Tangierville in the lot. Address **WOODSISSE BROS., Tangierville Farm ROTHSAY, ONTARIO**

THE SPRINGBANK HERD OF AYRSHIRES

Contains more World's Champion milk and butter producers than any other herd in America. A few choice bull calves from record breaking dams for sale at reasonable prices. Address **A. S. TURNER & SON, Rymerville's Corners, Ont., 3 miles south of Hamilton.**

CHOICE AYRSHIRES

FOUR SALE—One Bull, 3 months. Several choice 2½ year old cows, 5½ years old and heifers, good teats and udders, big producers. Record of Performance as a specialty. Also choice large pure white Wyandotte fowls at \$2.00 each. Martin's strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or come and see. **WILLIAM THORN, LYNCHCOB, ONT., Trout Run Stock Farm, Long Distance Phone in House.**

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

I AM LEAVING FOR SCOTLAND after last March to make a large importation. Any orders entrusted will be carefully attended to. Agents there are over 40 head of heifers and cows bred to freshen in September.—**R. H. NISSE, HOWICK, QUE.**

HIGH CLASS STOCK FOR SALE

Ayrshire cattle, all age. Yorkshire Pigs, all ages. 3½ year old, 10 months. Clydeedale station, 2 years. Standard bred fillies, 4 and 5 years. Apply to **HON. W. OWENS, ROBERT SINTON, PROPRIETOR, MANAGER, Riverside Farm, Montebello, Que.**

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 less insertions during twelve months.

SUNSHINE HOLSTEINS—Young stock, all ages.—**J. M. Monte & Son, Stantand, Quebec.**

CLYDEDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE—Large stock for sale. Write for prices reasonable.—**Smith & Richardson, breeders and importers, Columbus, Ont.**

EDGEWOOD HOLSTEINS and TAMWORTH'S—Young stock for sale. Write for prices reasonable.—**George H. McEneaney, Thornhill, Ont.**

HOLSTEINS and TAMWORTH'S—All ages, also S.C.W. Leghorns. Young stock for sale at any time.—**J. McKenzie, Willowdale, Ontario.**

DR. LEE'S COMPOUND ABSORBENT SPAVIN BLISTER—Cures. Scientifically correct. Write The Absorbent Spavin Blister Co., Toronto, Ont.

Creamery prints, 25c to 35c; solids, 25c to 25c; separator print, 22c; to 30c; fat print, 18c to 20c; and inferior grades. **Farmers' Milk**—Choice dairy butter on the market. **Large cheese sell at 14c and 15c at 14½c; new cheese, large, 12½c; twins, 13½c.**

HORSE MARKET

Quotations are unchanged for horses. Trade is slow. **Quotations are as follows:** Good heavy drafters, \$350 to \$450; medium weight, \$190 to \$220 and good agricultural horses bring \$150 to \$200 and fair quality ones, \$100 to \$120. Express horses are quoted \$170 to \$240; drivers, \$150 to \$250; and saddlers, \$160 to \$265.

LIVE STOCK.

Conditions on the cattle market a week ago today were similar to those that prevailed the week previous and prices were no higher. The offerings, however, were cleared out a little more quickly. The top prices for cows, with the exception of the Union Stock, 2½, only two lots realized this price, \$9.50 to \$9.95 being the best. The price for choice exporters, \$8.50. On the Tuesday market an extra choice load of steers realized \$6.10 but a few choice lots, mostly at \$5.50. No changes in the general trend of prices are to be noted at the closing market of the week. The market recently was disposed of at the ruling figures but should not be admitted that anything like a run on the market is against local feeders. The feeders' only safety is against local prices which now prevail is to continue to the point of light delivery.

A feature of the market last week was the active buying by local butchers to fill orders in the west. Last fall the westerners sold most of their cattle and consequently prices at Winnipeg and other Western points this spring are as high as or higher than they were in the period of high prices last year. The western demand has served to strengthen prices for choice cattle. Quotations are as follow: Export cattle, best \$5.70 to \$6; medium, \$5.60 to \$5.70; bulls, \$5 to \$5.15; butcher cows, choice, \$4.75 to \$5.25; lower grades, \$4 to \$4.50; feeders, short, \$3.50 to \$4.50; feeding steers, \$3.50 to \$5.50; stockers, choice, \$4.75 to \$5; light, \$4.25 to \$4.50; canners, \$2.25 to \$2.75. **Manitoba**—The milk cows are light of demand. Fine milk cows go at \$80 to \$85 and prices run from these figures down to \$25 for poorer grades. **Springers** are quoted at \$25 to \$60. Prices for sheep and lambs have not changed materially, ewes being quoted at \$4.75 to \$5.25; buck and culls, \$3.50 to \$4.75; spring lambs, each \$3 to \$6.50 and yearling lambs, cwt., \$5.75 to \$6.50.

Truckers have announced a further reduction in both Ontario and in country production in both provinces. Choice steers sold at \$6.50; good, \$6 to \$6.25; fair, \$5 to \$5.75; and common stock, \$4.25 to \$4.75. Choice steers are quoted at \$5.75 to \$6.50 and for poorer grades prices run down to \$3.50. Trade in sheep and lambs is active. Choice ewes are quoted at \$5.50 offered sold at \$4 to \$6 each, spring lambs \$5 to \$6. Calves are quoted at \$2 to \$6 each.

CHEESE MARKETS

Belleville, May 4.—There were offered 11½ cwt. white and 50 colored, which sold at 11½c and 11½c. **Brookville, May 4.**—1,683 colored and 485 white, 1,540 4½c white and 1,773 colored sold at 11½c. **Winchester, May 4.**—539 cheese were traded in colored and 2,600 white. Nearly all sold on board at 11½c. **Pictouville, May 4.**—Factors boarded 635 all sold at 11½c. **Four hundred boxes of white and 400 boxes of colored cheese at \$1.15 per cwt. sold at 11½c. Canton, N. Y., May 6.**—Five hundred tubs of butter sold at 21c; 1,100 boxes of cheese at 21½c. **Waterbury, N. Y., May 6.**—Cheese sales, 3,000 boxes at 19½c. **London, Ont., May 6.**—Five factors of 485 boxes of colored cheese at the opening market of the season here. **St. Hyacinthe, Que., May 6.**—Three hundred packages of butter were boarded here today and sold at 21½c.

GOSSIP

SUNNYBROOK AYRSHIRES—Good cows have been made recently by E. D. Hilliker, Burgessville, Ont. Sun. **Princess, 3,494.** Five yrs. old, gave, Feb. 16th, 156 lbs. of milk her official test being 4.6 per cent. butterfat. **Alma, 3,495.** 10 of March and April she gave 2,979 lbs. of butter fat equal to 122 lbs. of butter. **Harley Queen**, which she did not fall off in flesh. **Harley Queen, Feb. 26th,** in March and April she gave 2,517 lbs. of milk, her best day being 51 lbs. **Roos, 3,496.** 10 of March and April she gave 2,660 lbs. of milk which tested 4.6 per cent. butter fat which would equal a little more than three lbs. of butter a day. **Sunnybrook,** aged 23 months gave in three months 4,200 lbs. of milk that tested 4.2 per cent. butterfat.

A Farmers' Club has recently selected a stock bull from this herd for the use of its members at Bruce Mines. Also a yearling heifer was purchased from the same herd by its members.

HOUSEKEEPERS' EXCURSIONS

To Westerns (via Chicago) in Grand Trunk including certain points. **May 16, 30; Pacific Railway, May 16, 30; Winnipeg, P. E., 22; September 5, 19; and return \$41. Tickets good for sixty days.** Proportionate rates to principal points in Manitoba, Ontario and Alberta. **Housekeepers' excursion tickets will also be on sale on certain dates via Sarnia to London, Toronto and the Niagara Company. Secure tickets and illustrated literature from a Grand Trunk Agent, or address: J. B. Huff, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.**

STANDARDS FOR REGISTRATION OF JERSEYS IN RECORD OF PERFORMANCE

BULLS—Admitted after having four daughters in the Record of Performance, each from a different dam. **COWS**—Admitted after fulfilling the following requirements of production and breeding as supervised by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture. All cows admitted must equal or exceed both the records specified below.

Two year old class	Milk	Butter fat
Three year old class 5,500	257
Four year old class 7,500	397

Male class—All cows will be determined by Babcock test. **Yearlings**—If the test to be commenced the day the animal is two years old or previous to that day, she must produce within 365 consecutive days from that date, 5,500 lbs. of milk, and each day the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her year's test, the amount of milk she will receive during the year will be determined by adding 3.75 lbs. for each such day to the 5,500 lbs. This ratio is applicable in the two year old class. **Five year old class**—When the required amount is reached, 5,500 lbs. of milk, which will be the minimum amount of milk required of all cows five years old or over. **Year's Butter Fat Record**—If test be commenced when the animal is two years old or previous to that day, she must produce within 365 consecutive days from that date, 218 lbs. of butter fat. For each year of butter fat she produces over two years old the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her year's test the amount of butter fat she will be determined by adding 11 (eleven one-hundredths) of 10 for each such day to 218 lbs. required

when in the two year old class, when the required amount will have reached 100 lbs. of butter fat required of all cows five years old and over. **Every cow accepted for registration of performance must drop a calf within six months after the commencement of lactation. In the four year old class and the mature class no cow will be accepted for registration of performance unless the beginning of her previous lactation period was within six months before the commencement of the test.**

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Swollen Tissues, Cures Sprains, Bruises, Swollen Glands, Swollen Lymphatics, Swollen Veins, Pains, Does not Blister, restores the hair by the use of... **Dr. Robert Jones, Sr., Toronto, Ont., writes April 1911: "I had a valuable horse with a bursal enlargement on the knee which it cured him completely. W. YOUNG, P.L.F., 123 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYNNE LAM, Montreal, Canadian Agent."**

THE COMFORTS OF A CITY HOME

THE CANADIAN AIRMOTOR—Will raise water to any height and store it as you wish. You can use water in any part of your home; in the kitchen, in the bath, for the laundry, for the garden. The cost of installation is very low. Get our catalogue and list of agents. **The Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company, Ltd., WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY**

MISCELLANEOUS

TAMWORTH and BERSHIRE SWINE—Boars and Sows for Sale. **J. W. Todd, Corinth, Ont. Maple Leaf Stock Farm.**

HOLSTEINS and TAMWORTH'S—FOR SALE—Seven bulls from 6 months to 15 months 65 pigs either sex, all age write for price. **Phone in residence on section via Colborne.**

BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully, Ont.

TAMWORTH'S and SHORT HORNS FOR SALE—Several choice young Sows and a Boar, dam by Colville's Choice, Canada's first-born, 190-235 and '96 recorded, bred to young stock for a few hundred dollars. A few very choice yearling bred to young stock and contain a large class family. Excellent milking strain. Write for price.

A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newmarket, Ont.

Cattle and Sheep Labels—Do not mark the calves before turning them out! See the new form of metal stamp labels and contain all the information of F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

PIGS FOR SALE—A few choice Chester White Pigs for sale, both sexes, sired by Ohio Bill 600, bred to young stock. Great bone, grease furnished. Also Barred and White pigs which are ready for sale. Write for prices. **A. L. GOODHUE, FRELINGSBURG, QUE.**

CLEARING SALE—Thirty-five head of registered Jersey Specially selected milkers and high test cows, mostly of the best sires ranging from one to fifteen months. Great bone, gains to quick finish. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars. **JOHN RIDEAU FARM, CUMMING'S BRIDGE, ONTARIO.**

CHOICE PURE BRED CHESTER WHITES—Two sows of 10 months in pig, one of 8 months. Also young pigs either sex. **JOHN COLLARD, NORWICH, ONTARIO**

HOLSTEIN

Farm and Dairy of the Canada Association, are fully represented in the Association of Interest in publication.

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A thing of every breeder of cow fully represents of this trust and is mounted in that foundation of the best constantly of good producing handsome cow premium in the Elmville farm cows. **Monro at**

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WALLACE H. CRUMB—In accordance with the terms of his will.

HOLSTEIN

A Girl

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WOODC

RIFTON; ULSTER

HOMESTE

Offers Homestead Dam Belle Deventer one year 15 months. **Edmund L. R.R. No. 1**

RIVER

Offers Bull Calf Sire Angus B pedigree average 13.10.

Elmdal

Are bred with a vision as well as a sense of the pleasure and satisfaction. **MONRO & THOMAS**

WOODLAND

Choice bull calf 3 years old. **Performance—80 lbs. milk, 22 lbs. butter. Record of Performance—10,000 from aged record with record.**

HOLSTEIN

Netherlands King is a nice animal, well bred, perfect udder. **Dame's record 10,000 lbs. in 10 months. H. D. CONNOR**

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cows five

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The standard of stanchions and one of the most successful of a century.

WALLACE B. GRUMB, Box 10, Forest Hill, Ont., E.N.A.

HOLSTEINS WOODCREST HOLSTEINS

A few choice Bull Calves for sale: six to ten months old. Sons of Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad...

WOODCREST FARM RIFTON, ULSTER CO., - NEW YORK

HOMESTEAD HERD

Offers Homestead Colantha Sir Dewdrop, Dam Belle Dewdrop 6th, 11.75 lbs. milk in one month...

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS R.R. No. 1 Aylmer West, Ont.

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull Colt born February 14th, 1910. Sir Aggie Belle Segis, six dams in pedigree average 25.50 lbs. in seven days.

ELMDALE HOLSTEINS

Are bred with a view to correct conformation as well as heavy production.

WOODLAND HOLSTEINS

Choice bull calves by a son of Netherland Aggie De Kol champion Record of Performance cow for 1899, milk 21.56 lbs. butter .08%

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE

Netherland King De Kol No. 6631. He is a nice animal, 4 years old, beautifully marked. Perfectly correct right every way.

area. It is most beautifully situated right along the new Welland Canal and only a half mile from the thriving town of Thorold...

His first crop of calves that are now arriving are a fine bunch. Among the outstanding females in the herd is Pontiac-Lula, 4-year-old, born at Homestead on Feb. 25, 1905, with 115 daughters in the A.H.C., four of them over 30 lbs. butter on 23 over 25 lbs. and 10 over 20 lbs.

MAPLE HILL FARM

While in the vicinity of St. George, Ont. recently, a number of Farms and Dairy called at Maple Hill Farm, the

EVERGREEN MARCH-CHAMPION SEVEN AND THIRTY-DAY HOLSTEIN

Facts in regard to this great cow are given in the article adjoining. Note the wonderful depth, constitution and the general conformation of this record-breaking cow.

home of Mr. Geo. W. Clemens, the well known breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle and Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association. The stock was in splendid shape, thanks to corn ensilage and alfalfa hay, both of which are considered to be indispensable on Mr. Clemens' farm.

The senior service bull at Maple Hill Farm, Prince Posh Pieterje G-son of the famous Bovine has established himself as a world's record holder.

OFFICIAL TESTS OF HOLSTEINS

GERALDINE FUR MARCH 29th, 1910. Geraldine Fur (4489) at 9y. 3m. 25d. 21.94 lbs. fat, equivalent to 27.43 lbs. butter. 59.00 lbs. milk. Owned by Richard Dowler, Ottawa, Ont.

Mollie Bawn Mechilde (3989), at 8y. 11m. 4d. 17.46 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.60 lbs. butter; 56.1 lbs. milk. Owned by B. Mallory, Belleville, Ont.

Bessie Spinik Abheker (5942), at 5y. 6m. 19d. 16.25 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.32 lbs. butter; 46.25 lbs. milk. Owned by T. W. McQueen, Tillamook, Ont.

Patcy's Saver (9737), at 9y. 1m. 4d. 14.32 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.79 lbs. butter; 43.70 lbs. milk. Owned by M. & W. Schell, Woodstock, Ont.

Cornelia 2nd (6455), at 5y. 10m. 16d. 14.23 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.79 lbs. butter; 47.00 lbs. milk. Owned by Fred Abbott, Harrisville, Ont.

Angus Vic De Kol (14953), at 8y. 11m. 15d. 14.21 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.76 lbs. butter; 42.5 lbs. milk. Owned by J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Bertha Black (5237), at 13y. 10m. 18d. 14.16 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.70 lbs. butter; 42.7 lbs. milk. Owned by Otto Schilling, Schererville, Ont.

Centre View Maid Jewel (6509), at 5y. 10m. 17d. 14.07 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.79 lbs. butter; 49.2 lbs. milk. Owned by P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont.

Ines Mercedes (4271), at 8y. 7m. 5d. 15.99 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.49 lbs. butter; 40.25 lbs. milk. For thirty-day record, 56.48 lbs. fat, equivalent to 70.50 lbs. butter; 173.30 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont.

Lady Fairmount De Kol (6444), at 5y. 11m. 20d. 13.90 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.25 lbs. butter; 33.04 lbs. milk. Owned by Fred Abbott, Harrisville, Ont.

May Echo (3797), at 5y. 3m. 14d. 13.40 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.73 lbs. butter; 35.5 lbs. milk. Owned by F. M. Fray, Bradford, Ont. Test made 8 months after calving.

Echo Tina De Kol (6155), at 5y. 11m. 13.17 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.46 lbs. butter; 42.5 lbs. milk. Owned by E. B. Mallory, Belleville, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

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

Lyndale Holsteins

We are now offering two young bulls fit for service, one from a 20 lb. Junior 3 year old and bred by a son of a 20 lb. cow. Both bulls are good individuals light in color.

BROWN BROS., - - LYN, ONT.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Young bull born June 12th, 1910, offered. He is bred by Count Hengervald Fayne De Kol, whose sire Pieterje Hengervald De Kol was 3rd A.R.O. cow, 23 customers and whose dam is dam of Grace Fayne 2nd, Homestead, 35.50 lbs. butter in 7 days.

F. P. OSLER, - - BRONTE Telephone.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD - HAS FOR SALE -

Sons of Pontiac Kornydre, sire of the world's record cow Pontiac Gladys De Kol 2nd, 37.20 lbs. butter in 7 days. He is the sire of seven daughters whose 7 day records average 31.13 lbs. each, unexcelled by the daughters of any other sire of the breed living or bred to a son of the youngest bull of the breed to sire a 30 lb. daughter.

We also offer sons of Rag Apple Kornydre, whose dam Pontiac Rag Apple, is a full sister to Pontiac Gladys De Kol 2nd, 37.20 (world's record) giving this young sire's dam and her full sister 7 day records that average for the two 34.41 lbs. each.

We have in service, and can offer you sons of Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi, a son of the highest record daughter of Hengervald De Kol, 1st A.R.O. cow, 23 customers, four cow 30 lbs. each. This young sire is son of Pontiac Gladys Colantha Lad, whose 7 day record is 32.25 lbs., making his dam and sire's dam average 31.13 lbs. each, which is higher than that of any other sire of the breed. Let me send you breeding and price quote paper on anything you want in fine Holsteins; young sires our Specialty.

H. MILLAR, HELLERTON St. Lawrence Co., N.Y. Near Prescott, Ont.

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Six fine pure bred bull calves from two to 10 weeks old. Every one from an officially tested dam. Color markings to suit every taste. Those that wish Hengervald blood secure one of our lanka Silvas or Beets Pos. Prices moderate.

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More high record cows in our herd than in any other in Canada. We have at present five breeders and cows averaging over 27 lbs. butter in 7 days.

1 Bull Calves from a 27 lb. dam. 1 Bull Calves from a 25 lb. Junior and four year old.

1 Bull Calves from a 30 lb. three year old. These are all bred by Sir Adolphus Grays by (471) our herd Bull. The sire of our World's Record Bull, two year old, for nearly two years, our Canadian record three year old for 7 days, and our Canadian Ontario's Belle (7065), at 4y. 3m. 24d. see the Herd. Trains met at Hamilton if advised.

Phone 8071, Hamilton. R.F.D. No. 2 D. C. FLATT & SON, - HAMILTON, ONT. Lynden Holsteins An offering bulls and bull calves for sale at all ages from dams milking as high as 37 lbs. in 7 days. All are good individuals. The butter each in 7 days for full age cows are listed over a page of our catalogue. Write for particulars. Prices reasonable. SAMUEL LEMON, LYNDEN, ONTARIO

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this book. It is full of nothing but actual facts. It tells the facts about the organization of numerous rural telephone companies and the success they have achieved, the facts you need to know to organize such a company in your own community. The facts about mutual-company organizations and about stock-company organizations, the facts about practical construction work and how you and your own neigh-

bers can do this construction, the facts about the equipment necessary, the facts about government regulations on the matter—in short, it tells you every fact you need to know from the moment you dream of the possibilities of a telephone system in your community, until the line is actually erected and you are able to talk over it. This is the most complete book of its kind ever published anywhere; it is the one single volume in existence that gives the farmer every detail of information he requires to organize a telephone company and construct a rural telephone line from start to finish.

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