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FARM AND DAIRY

Dairy and Cold Storage
Directly
Commissioner

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

MARCH 24, 1910.



PLAN TO PUT THE ORCHARD INTO PROPER SHAPE THIS SPRING

In the cherry and plum orchard illustrated, owned by Wm. W. Whitton, Northumberland Co., Ont., pumpkins are grown, and are used as a fall feed for dairy cows. Inter-cropping the young orchard is advisable, providing that a crop is grown that can be hoed and cultivated. The illustration shows a strip of grass along the tree rows. This is not good practice but cannot do much harm there as the roots extend beyond. To save all the moisture for the trees, no grass or grain should be in the orchard.

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The Business Farmer

A. Heeler Cutten, Colchester Co., N.S.

Few things attract the eye of a traveller quicker or make a more lasting impression than a well cultivated farm. As one passes the convenient and pleasantly located farm house, the well cared for outbuildings, the up-to-date model barn, well painted, the nicely plowed fields with furrows straight, even and true; the root fields so well cultivated that weeds have met with extermination, he admires them. He also takes stock of the well fed, well cared for flocks and herds in the pastures, the good, neat, substantial fences, or, as in many districts now, no fences at all, but grain or hay growing to the wheel track, and naturally says, "This is good farming; this is improving the land; this is making the world better."

THE OTHER PLACE.

As the traveller passes along he comes to another residence. The house shows signs of neglect; it has never been painted—if it has it is past the memory of any who know it; the barns have loose boards; the roof is leaky; if there is a window in the stable it has an old salt bag stuck in it for want of glass; the gates are off the hinges, or hanging by one; the fences are lined with briars, thistles and weeds of all kinds; the potatoes are choked with weeds and the potato bugs are in their glory undisturbed; the highway in front is lined with apple-tree branches, old boots and barrels, empty tin cans and long-nosed hogs. The traveller does not call this farming. He does not call it anything. He does not know what to call it. He merely wanders who lives—pardon—stays there, and drives on. And mistake not, the traveller seldom passes through a farming district without comment. He criticises freely, he condemns the latter picture, and is just as ready to bestow praise on the former.

In a city every merchant, tradesman or professional man hangs out a sign to tell who he is, or the nature of his business. In the country it is different. There are no flaring sign-boards over the farm gateway to announce that farming is carried on there. It is not necessary. The farm and everything thereon proclaims to the world the nature of the business conducted there. But there are a lot of so-called farmers who need a sign-board. Webster's definition of "farming" is, "to cultivate" and of "cultivate" is, "to improve."

A GIANTIC ANNUAL WASTE.

Are we "cultivating," and "improving" as we should? "Careful study and observation extending over the entire state forces the inevitable conclusion that as much nutriment in the form of fodder is wasted every year as actually finds its way into the digestive systems of the farm animals of the state." Such is the report of an experimental farm director of one of the Western states made some few years ago.

Let us pause for a moment and consider the significance of this statement, if true. It is easy for the unthinking farmer to dispose of the statement by saying it is not true, especially so as regards Nova Scotia. But if we were to count in dollars and cents the mismanagement in dairy, beef, sheep or in mixed farming, and the unproductive acres, it would amaze us what an array of figures would be footed up against us.

There seems to be enough advice about from good and reliable sources, but we are slow about accepting new methods that take us out of the old ruts that have proved good in their day, but are entirely inadequate to the needs of the modern business man—did that cause a job? The farmer is not generally known as a business man, and no doubt to some the term

seems far-fetched. We say a farmer is a business man when he accepts and adopts new, approved plans and methods that will pay, along with good business methods that have already been in vogue for many years on the farm. He buys as cheap as he can and sells to as good advantage possible. His word is as good as a bond, and his advice and influence is respected in the whole community. Such a man is a good business man (farmer). The farmer to blame for this distinction between men engaged in mercantile pursuits and those engaged in tilling the soil. The difference is only imaginary and the only way to remedy the imagination is by not only not "looking backward," but up and onward, in earning the title and wearing it with a professional pride.

UNCONSCIOUS DISTINCTION.

We listened a few weeks ago to an eloquent sermon by an able and devout divine. In one part of his discourse he remarked: "Whether the man be a business man, a farmer, or, etc., etc." It was said unconsciously and unintentionally and in all probability passed unnoticed by the entire congregation, and I believe that one-quarter of the short course students attending the agricultural college at the time were worshipping there that evening.

Many farmers spend more money every year for cigars, tobacco and whiskey than they do for books, farm papers and periodicals. Then who is to blame if the farmer is not generally known as a good business man? A judicious investment in this latter line will bring in far greater returns than one lay at first respect. No man can make a success at anything nowadays unless he invests in printers' ink, and the amount of work accomplished in his toil will be far greater for the moments spent in papers and looks devoted to farm work.

PAY THE LAND ITS DUE.

There are lots of farmers who do not pay the land for the crop it gives them year after year. They take all they can, but never put back a cent's worth in the way of fertilizer. Then they wonder why the land doesn't grow as good crops as formerly. The great wonder is that the land does as well that has labored so long for not even board and clothes. You may steal \$10 from the land in the spring, but it will cost you \$20 by the fall, and the sooner we are honest and pay what we owe in this line, as in any other, the better.

Those who are lukewarm in their own interests will find it far more congenial if they would take off their coats occasionally and help sustain the institute work, the farmers' clubs, the exhibitions or any other means by which the farmer may gain knowledge without the slow, tedious, sometimes expensive "academic" experience. Every business farmer should be progressive and alive to the demand of the times; by so doing he can bring up to the standard of the farmer, and be able to wear with distinction and pride the title of "a good business man."

Another short course was held in Waterloo Co., on March 7th, 8th and 9th, at Elmira. The program of this course was practically the same as at Galt and included Seed Judging, Classes under Prof. G. E. Day; Swine Judging under Prof. G. E. Day; Horse Judging, under Dr. H. G. Reed. The evening meetings were addressed by Prof. Harcourt, Prof. Zavis and Prof. Day and the meetings were all well attended, the average being 130, with about 450 at the public meeting in the evening of the 9th. At this meeting the speakers were Prof. J. B. Reed, A. M. A. Putnam, Dr. H. G. Reed and Mr. Geo. Klinek, Reeve of Elmira.—F.C.H.

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

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FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 24, 1910.

No. 12

METHODS THAT BROUGHT SUCCESS ON AN ONTARIO FARM

The Practical Experience of a Prize Winning Farmer—Farm Practice, Crops, Cultivation, Live Stock—
Mr. T. Baker's Farm in Durham County, Ont.

MORE thorough cultivation, more clover, more drainage; these three things offer a solution to that problem about which many Ontario farmers are vitally concerned, that of how to increase the yields from a given area.



These factors have become axioms with Mr. T. Baker, whose farm won second prize in the Special Good Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy last year for Durham Co., Ont. Thorough application of these factors has maintained Mr. Baker's farm in a high state of productiveness and has kept it free from weeds to such an extent that Mr. Baker enjoys a market for practically all the grain he produces as seed, farmers coming for miles to obtain seed from his farm.

The township of Darlington, in which Mr. Baker resides, is not a dairy section. Although the township is a large one, it has within its bounds but one cheese factory and until it installed a butter plant some years ago, it was perennially on the verge of failure. Mixed farming with beef cattle and Clydesdale horses as the main stock, is common to that district. Mr. Baker is no exception in this matter save that his stock ranks with the best and his farm practice is much superior to the common run. His farm will stand comparison with the best farms of its class in the province. Farming as practised by Mr. Baker is much diversified. All crops and farm operations are so planned that everything is kept going steadily and slack seasons are unknown.

LESS GRAIN, MORE ROOTS AND CLOVER

Commenting upon crops to an editor of Farm and Dairy, who visited at his place recently, Mr. Baker said: "There is too much land devoted to grain crops. Our farmers often could grow as much grain if they sowed it on fewer acres and devoted a greater area to clover, roots and similar crops. They would then be less crowded at harvest time and there would be fewer weeds. Look at it from a sensible view point. Is it not a most foolish thing to do to sow grain if one knows that he is going to get rubbish, perchance sow thistle? Had he better not take a year and clean the field? Greater returns would be gotten from two crops after such attention had been given than from three crops taken along with the weeds and in the former case, the land would be in much better condition."

FOUR YEAR ROTATION

In so far as it is practical, Mr. Baker follows a four year rotation. The clover sod is followed by a grain crop after which the land is manured and devoted to roots and rape; then comes another grain crop seeded down. "This rotation suits me best," said Mr. Baker. "With it we always seed down on land that has recently been manured and is therefore in a high state of fertility. In con-

sequence, we invariably secure an excellent stand of clover. I consider clover to be one of the prime products grown on the farm. I grow more of it than of any other crop. I always preach clover and never fail to put what I preach about clover into practice. It is a great mistake not to sow clover, no matter what its price. We cannot afford to be without it. Good clover seed is the farmer's best investment. I quit growing timothy 35 years ago. An English fellow who lived near and who discussed my methods with a neighbor some years ago, said: 'that man Baker will soon run his farm out by growing clover and other crops and not seeding to timothy, in consequence, not giving the land rest.' That fellow was far from the mark as results show.

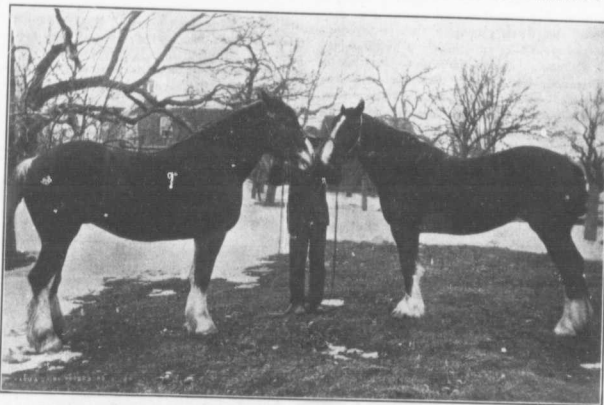
"It cannot be said that I have any main crop. About 18 acres are devoted to fall wheat, 20 to

the first of July, it is sown in rows with the grain drill, the seed being distributed from the grass seed attachment. Ten or 15 acres of rape a year such as we have helps to clean the land and it furnishes the best preparation for barley. Our rape land always gives us good straw and a fine sample of barley and is the best place on which to seed down. Rape is the best and cheapest feed I know of."

Since Mr. Baker sells most of his grain for seed, he must buy grain to replace it. This he purchases in the fall when it is cheap. He authorizes his miller to buy and chop it and then hauls it home ready for the stock. He considers mixed grain the cheapest that can be bought and the most valuable for stock.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

Referring to the question of drainage, Mr. Baker said, "There is possibly no one thing in which many farms stand more in need of than underdrainage. There is no locality but that has need of it. I install more drains whenever I can



Brood Mares, (Clydesdales) Types of Which the Country Needs Many More

An especially good type of a Clydesdale mare is that to the left of the illustration. Note her general build, her short, strong back, level croup, powerful muscling, quality, and character of feet and legs. The other mare is also a good one—the picture does not do her justice. Both are owned by Mr. T. Baker & Son.

barley, 16 to mixed grain and 22 to oats. We used to grow a lot of peas but until the last year or two we have had to abandon them on account of the weevil. It is not possible to stick to any hard and fast rule. We are liable to get sow thistle from a neighbor in spite of everything that can be done and in such a case, it is necessary to abandon rotation and to put that field into rape."

RAPE A VALUABLE CROP

"I always have a field of rape each year. It provides pasture in the fall and permits us to reserve red clover for seed. (Probably the easiest money we get hold of comes from our red clover seed; some years we have over 100 bushels, other years, 75, 60 or 40 bushels). I have grown rape for over 30 years. The land for this crop is manured lightly and is worked as for turnips. About

get them in. I have tile on hand ready to install whenever the opportunity offers. The results of underdrainage are not the same for any specified year. The benefits derived vary with the season, but in ordinary cases, land in need of drains will pay for the cost of draining with two crops and provide good interest on the money as well. Often one crop will pay the entire cost. Underdrainage is one of those things for which a farmer can afford to borrow money and pay interest at 10 per cent, if he need be and he will then make money on the investment."

Not only does Mr. Baker excel in his cultivation of the land, he has choice stock as well. Registered cattle, sheep and horses, some of each, grace his stables. Shorthorns are the favorites. Speaking of them, Mr. Baker said: "I believe they are the

most useful breed of cattle in existence. Dairy cattle are all right for those so situated to take advantage of the best markets for dairy products. We are not so situated, and furthermore, I object to the work of milking as it is difficult in this district to get men to milk. I went into Short-horns 25 years ago believing that they would pay the best of any and with as little work as any breed of cattle. My experience proves that I was right in my belief.

MISTAKES IN CATTLE BREEDING

"Years ago, when good stockers could be bought, I used to feed steers. Most of the stockers of to-day are no good. People have made the mistake of their lives in using Holstein, Jersey and other dairy bulls on their good Durham stock and have spoiled them for anything. These dairy breeds are all right in their place but they should never be crossed. The Shorthorn on the other hand can be crossed and will leave his impress. What cattle we now feed are of our own raising. We aim to fit these for the best market having them ready at Easter and at Christmas times when the best prices prevail. We also raise some baby beef. One youngster which we exhibited at the Oshawa Fair weighed 1,010 pounds at one year old. He was fattened on rape in the fall and did not cost much for feed.

"If one would feed cattle to advantage," continued Mr. Baker, "he must have the right kind of stock with which to start. Did one offer me a Holstein steer and \$10 as a premium for feeding him I would not take the steer. There is no use of pouring feed into cattle that cannot make the best use of it and command the best price when marketable. It is the same with farrow cattle. They will require the same feed to fatten as the best steer and when you have them ready for market you must take two cents a pound less for them. We must, therefore, have the foundation—something to work with—a good toot—and as for registered cattle, the pride of having them and looking at them is worth considerable."

A very choice lot of Shropshire sheep are a part of Mr. Baker's stock. Discussing the sheep question, Mr. Baker said, "There is not a quarter enough of them kept. Sheep and clover seed give us our easiest money. Sheep will live anywhere, in inexpensive buildings, and only at lambing time do they need attention. There is only one flock of sheep where there should be 40. I keep about 20 pure bred breeding ewes and in addition deal to some extent in pure bred lambs.

PROFITS IN SHEEP AND BEEF

"Some may ask wherein the profit comes in sheep and beef cattle. The sheep cost little for feed and sell readily. On those we buy, we often make from \$3 to \$4 a head. It is often possible to buy pure bred sheep in late fall for five cents; in January these can be sold for seven cents or more. As to steers, we have bought them and after three months of feeding made \$39 a head more than they cost us. This of course was an exception, but we can raise cattle up to two years old easily that are worth \$60 to \$65 a head. We sold a steer a year ago last Christmas for beef that came to \$71. We sold one last Christmas only 12 months old that brought \$49 and that without any special forcing, the steer receiving only ordinary care.

"As for horses, we keep Clydesdales, knowing them to be the best bred for the farmer who engages in horse breeding. There is not one man in 40 or 50 that has got the ability or experience or time to educate drivers or saddlers. Furthermore, they have not the roads or rigs necessary for such training and in consequence should they raise light horses, the stock must be sold to someone else to develop. Nor is this all. Lots of them are misfits. Only old ones realize high prices. They blench readily and are restless in the pasture. Clydesdales on the other hand are easily

educated. Advantage can be taken of their services at an early age and with proper care and proper feed from colthood, the Clydesdale can earn his living after he becomes two years of age. Any farmer can work him and get the best price that he is capable of realizing on the market."

PROSPECTS FOR FARMING

Some facts in regard to Mr. Baker's personal history are of interest. He had not much choice as to whether he should or should not farm. When 13 years of age, his father died. Two weeks after,



A Colt with a Promising Future

Note the general make-up of this youngster. No trouble about getting a good price for colts of this kind, and best of all they require no more feed than is essential to bring inferior colts to a proper maturity. The dam of this fellow may be seen to the left of the illustration on page 3.

the house burned down. Mr. Baker was going to school at the time and of necessity he stepped right into farming shoes. That was 42 years ago this winter. When asked for his views concerning the farm, Mr. Baker replied: "I would not trade my position to-day for that of any lawyer or professional man I know of. The farm has been all right in the past and there is going to be more money in farming in the next 10 years than ever before. Now is the time to stay with it. It would be folly to give it up. We have been handicapped by many going to the West, but land values here are bound to increase and the money one might



Hauling Manure Direct to the Fields in Winter

It has become the common practice in the best farming sections to haul and spread the manure directly on the field in winter, even on deep snow. Mr. T. Baker, Durham Co., Ont., on whose farm the photo was taken, is one of the many advocates of the practice.

invest in good land in Ontario to-day would prove to be a safe and sure investment. I would have you note that matters have reached a climax in the United States. Production is decreasing, prices are soaring. There is bound to be good big prices for all products of the farm for years to come. Now of a surety is our time and we deserve everything we get.

"But even with such prospects, a farmer to do his best must have good land. I would not live on poor land. If a man would buck wood for a living, he would be unwise to have a poor saw.

The same applies to land. Why not have a good soil? Poor buildings can be endured for a while. Good soil will produce them. There are lots of fellows who should have a bonus for living on their lands. They should move elsewhere.

"Starting as I did, before I was 16 years of age, I was of necessity compelled to think. To this I attribute much of my success. And after all if you once start a man to think, that is half the battle, unless he be a fool."—C.F.C.N.

Breed Horses Along Definite Lines

W. D. Monkman, Simcoe Co., Ont.

In some localities, one breed of heavy horse is favored more than another. I have bred both Clydesdales and Shires and find both good horses for the farmer to raise. Some breeders get much in favor of their particular breed that it would not matter how deficient in good qualities it might be, these men would still stay with their favorite kind.

But be that as it may, the proper thing to do is to follow up some straight line of breeding and with each cross endeavor to improve the stock, no matter if it costs a couple of dollars more to secure the services of a sire that is a straight mover, of good size, strong constitution, good temper and one that is attractive. There is always a fair price offered for a good horse and the best is none too good to raise.

May a Farmer Sell Low Grade Seed to His Neighbor?

T. G. Baynor, B.S.A., Seed Branch, Ottawa

Every farmer should understand that it is just as unlawful for him to sell for seeding purposes in Canada any seeds of red clover, alsike, timothy or alfalfa if any of the 26 noxious weeds seeds now blacklisted by the Seed Control Act are present in the seed in a greater proportion than five per thousand of the good seeds. The weed seeds a farmer should recognize in his small seeds are ribgrass or buckhorn, ragweed, wild mustard, bladder campion, catchfly or sticky cuckle, false flax, curled dock, Canada thistle, oxeye daisy, and chicory, of the noxious kinds and, foxtail, trefail, lamb's quarters and lady's thumb of the less noxious weeds and which are not blacklisted by the Act.

The only thing a farmer need not do different from the dealers in small seeds, is that he need not put a label on his seed showing the presence of ragweed or wild mustard.

Last year two farmers were fined for selling low grade seed to their neighbors for seeding purposes and this should prove a warning to others as it is unfair competition to dealers who are handling clean seed. Inspectors are instructed to deal with farmers who are reported as selling low grade seed to their neighbors for seeding purposes.

If farmers wish to retail seed they should send down representative samples of their seed to the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont., where the work is done free of charge and not even a postage stamp is required to send it.

Dairy Records.—At a Vermont Dairymen's Convention a few days ago, we found a case where a cow in one herd gave a profit of \$90.75. Another cow in the same herd produced a loss of \$15.60. The question is how many cows of the latter class would have to be kept to yield as much profit as the first cow? (Laughter). I heard of one man who was afraid to keep track of the milk produced by his cows for fear that they were all poor and then he wouldn't have anything to feed his constalks and other feeds to. We must look these questions in the face, find where we stand, and act accordingly.—N. P. Hull, Michigan, in an address at the recent convention of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association.

How to Grow Good Oats

John McDiarmid, Bruce Co., Ont.

The most essential point in raising good oats or any grain is to sow good seed. I have been in the habit of sowing only the large grain for some years. I clean my seed twice and screen out all small grain. Another important factor is to keep the land clean and free from noxious weeds. It is necessary, if one would have the best results to sow a variety of oats that has proved to be a good yielder; and that has good stiff straw of medium length. For seed purposes one should let them get ripe before cutting; ripe oats will germinate better.

Pure seed alone will not solve the problem of better crops unless due attention be given to the cultivation of the soil and the maintenance of soil fertility. It requires the judicious use of selected seed along with thorough cultivation of the soil. By suitable rotation of crops and the use of farm yard manure the farmer can materially improve the yield and quality of his crops.

I try to follow as near as possible to a four year rotation. The first year after sod I grow corn or peas; second year wheat or oats; third year, oats seeded to clover and a little timothy. I always do all my plowing in the fall. As soon as the land is dry enough in the spring I give a thorough cultivation with a spring-tooth cultivator, then one harrowing, then for oats, sow with the seed drill at the rate of about seven pecks to the acre. I put the seed down not less than two inches deep. Then I give another thorough harrowing for it is essential to have a fine smooth seed bed.

Making Prime Products from the Maple

Fred W. Schwartz, Pontiac Co., Que.

It should be borne in mind that it costs just as much to make a dark syrup as syrup clear in color. We have too much dark syrup on the market. Should this be when we consider that sap is as clear as the best spring water, and should be kept as near to the heart of nature as possible?

A great many people still cling to the old-fashioned style of making syrup. They seem to think that although the Indian was the first to make maple products in this way yet it would not have the right taste, except it be boiled and lurid on the side of the pot and kept boiling all day, the thin with the thick, with all the ashes and cinders that will fall into it. The Indian may have been the first man to discover this method, but remember he was trying to make this stuff of a color like his own complexion. The white man needs to make something better.

STRAINERS

Sap, after coming from the trees should be made into syrup, as rapidly as possible. It should be strained as it is gathered. This can be done by having a tank with double removable strainers. It should again be strained as it enters the storage tank, using a cheese cloth strainer and lastly it should be strained as it comes hot from the evaporator. Every time that syrup is drawn off it should be placed by itself to cool. After it is cooled put it in a settling can where it can be filled, when thoroughly cold, into packages for market. The package should be sealed air tight. A thermometer should be used to make standard syrup.

The outfit should be cleaned each morning. The bottoms of the pans need to be swept between corrugations. The operator cannot do better than to be clean about his work and each day try to make maple syrup better than the last.

It is sold by large dealers who adulterate, that the bulk of the syrup made in Quebec is too dark, and strong flavored to be nice without the addition of 10 per cent. white sugar. So it is up to every sugar maker to make light amber colored

goods, with delicate maple flavor, that will not need adulteration.

TAPPING THE TREES

In this county we seldom tap before the 25th of March. I have sometimes got a short run in February but too early tapping is not advisable, as a week of cold weather will dry up the bore. In tapping trees use a 7-16 inch bit. Have it sharp and without rust. Dull, rusty bits injure the trees. After trees are tapped 10 or 12 days they should be reamed with a 1/2 inch reamer, the chips being removed each time from bore. Two inches is deep enough to bore small trees, two and one-

The wooden buckets had to be dispensed with on account of drying up and many other troubles connected with them. Furthermore, they injured the flavor and also colored the syrup. Iron spouts came into use about that time. They were a great improvement and only required a half-inch hole and the tree would run sap longer. At this time I was tapping about 1,200 trees and using tin buckets. The old boiling pans had to be replaced by an evaporator, 4 x 12 feet, and a heater.

I was sure I had the right thing then. But like other outfits, mine had its faults and with so much sap at good runs, the syrup would be quite dark in consequence of so much boiling over and over for hours. The iron spouts filled up, after a few years with rust, and nitro from the trees and it became almost impossible to get the nicest sap until they were pretty well soaked out by the first runs. All these imperfections caused dark syrup.

About 18 years ago I put in a more modern evaporator, size 5 x 14 feet, and then ran 2,000 buckets. I used this evaporator (The Grimm), 16 years without any cost for repairs. Then the back end began to rust out and I found I could use a larger one, so traded with the firm for one 5 x 18 feet. I also then put in the Grimm tin spouts. These are easily washed by soaking in water for a few days and then rinsing with



Spring Days in a Peterboro County, Ont., Sugar Camp

The maple sugar bush is a part of the farm worth preserving. Properly handled, it is more than a rent paying institution. Mr. Wm. Payne, who took the photo reproduced above, is a firm believer in the value of the sugar bush. He gives his bush the care that is its due.

half inches for larger ones. Use a spout that will hold on the outside bark and don't drive spout too hard to cause inner bark to crack, for this injures trees and causes sap to escape; always tap on the sunny side of the tree.

Buckets for a large bush should be in size part 10 and part 12 quarts; for small bushes, eight and 10 quart sizes will be all right. The six quart size I have found to be no good, as they are always running over.

THE INDUSTRY

Sugar-making is a good industry. It is the best on the farm while it lasts. The maple product is the first crop nature gives us. The sugar maple is one of the best trees on the soil in which it grows. By tapping it you can make syrup, sugar, vinegar and wine. The tree can be used for lumber, some of it, bird's-eye maple for instance, cannot be excelled by any other wood that grows. Last, but not least, the "Maple Leaf," is the emblem of the grand Dominion of which we are all so proud.

Fifty Years of Sugar Making

S. E. Ames, Huntingdon Co., Que.

Permit me to give the maple sugar and syrup maker a few points which I have learned from having made syrup and sugar where I now live for 51 years this coming sugar season. I commenced when a boy by helping my father tap 500 second growth maples, which he had trimmed up about 15 years before. Many of those trees are now from two to three feet in diameter and with immense spreading tops.

At that time he used 500 cedar buckets made by a cooper. We used an inch bit for tapping. The spouts were made of cedar shaped to fit the bore tightly. They had a hole through the centre of them which was burnt out with a heated iron, one-quarter of an inch in diameter. After a few years I came into possession and have run the bush ever since.

FAIR PRICES FOR A GOOD PRODUCT

I average about 500 gallons of syrup a year and have never had any trouble to sell at good, fair prices. I find that in order to secure and retain the best market one must be as careful about keeping the evaporator, buckets, spouts and draw tubs as clean as if we were handling milk. Otherwise the best sap will make an inferior article.

I use a Grimm sugar-off pan and arch, size 2 x 4 ft., and one foot deep, in connection with the evaporation. It is a great help in hurrying off the syrup when there is a big run. I haul the sap on a wagon with low platform, close to the ground, under the axles. I have one or two men in the bush until the gathering is finished.

I have a record for 40 years of when we get the first good runs, consequently I ought to be able to tell in advance when the sugar season begins. I never look for steady sugar weather before the 10th of April, although, owing to hard times in consequence of drought we ought to have a month taken off.

Well drained land may be put under hood crops thus facilitating the clearing the land of weeds. Well drained land may be worked earlier in the spring so that seeding may be done earlier and better crops of heavy grain assured, than on undrained soil, as grain ripens more evenly on land uniformly well drained. Crops, like animals, require an abundance of food for proper growth, hence a soil well supplied with plant food is necessary. The fertility of the soil can be maintained or increased by good drainage, short rotations, the growing of clover and hood crops to clean the land.—C. Nickolson, Wellington Co., Ont.

Farm and Dairy is the best farm paper I have ever taken and I am highly pleased with it.—J. W. Booth, Northumberland Co., Ont.

Are You Preparing any Copy for our Dairy Number Which will be out on APRIL 7

?

If you haven't, get busy because it is going to be a good one. If you have anything to sell get it in for this issue.

LAST FORM CLOSES APRIL 2

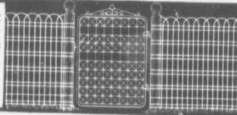
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With the same attention devoted to your maple bush as you give your other lines you can make more money in two or three weeks making Maple Syrup than can be made in the same length of time at ordinary farming. This crop does not require a great outlay and will bring the best returns. The Champion Evaporator does the business. Made in 22 sizes.



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Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash

Potash promotes maturity and insures high class quality of all Farm, Orchard and Garden Crops.

Write us for particulars and Free Copies of our Bulletins including: "Fertilizers; their Nature and Use," "Fertilizing Orchard and Garden," "The Potato Crop in Canada," "The Farmer's Companion," etc., etc.

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

How to Secure First-Class Seed Oats

Henry Stubbs, Peterboro Co., Ont.

To secure best results from good seed, it is required that the best of ground, prepared in the best way be ready to receive the seed. One cannot receive the best results unless his land is well supplied with manure and nitrogen and the other main elements, potash and phosphoric acid, necessary for plant growth. Worn out land will not give the best of seed for the next year's seed, no matter how good the seed you sow. We shall take for granted that there is on the average farm, one or two fields in a richer state than the rest of the farm; this is where to sow choice grain for the next years seed.

Then what about the working of that field? Anyone travelling through the country in seed time, and watching the work given in preparing the seed bed, will see that on about 75 per cent. of the farms, all the fields receive is a stroke of the cultivator; then it is seeded and harrowed. To complete the job the stones are tressed out of sight by a roller. This puts the seed in the land in good shape—at least some are of this opinion.

Perhaps I am speaking too hard at our own door, but the practice as I have stated is the rule, not the exception. We have heard and read time and again about the different ways of working the land to increase crops, but very few follow those ways. This is another question however to the one on fanning mill selection, that I am to write about, but it is of very great importance for if one does not strive to grow good seed, the fanning mill will have a hard job to grade it.

To the person who tries his best to have the seed bed in the best of shape, then I say by all means, "sow the best. How care you get the best? There are several ways, but the one easiest for the farmer, is through the best use of the fanning mill. Instead of just blowing out the dust, chaff and straw by passing the grain once through the mill, repeat it three or more times. Then notice the difference.

If it is seed oats you are cleaning, after passing the grain through several times, take the wheat screen and place it where the riddle was, next the hopper. It will be about one and a half feet too long, but tack on a single on each side to prevent oats from going over the side. Then before you turn them through shut off all the wind, place a box at end of screen to receive the big oats as they run over it, while the small ones drop through. Do not allow too much feed, nor give the screen very small slope. If you clean your oats in this way you will be surprised at the excellency of the sample that you will have for seed.

Questions and Answers about Corn

The following questions concerning corn were asked and answered by Mr. J. H. Grisdale, of the C.E.F., Ottawa, at the recent convention of Dairymen at Belleville.

Q.—How much corn do you plant per acre?

A.—If you sow in rows you will need to use about half a bushel; if you sow in the drill about 42 inches apart. You can get along with ten or twelve pounds.

Q.—You would not get many ears sowing half a bushel to the acre.

A.—You have to practice thinning; put your rows 22 inches apart and cut out 8 to 10 inches in the row. I recommend sowing a fairly good seedling for the reason that there is always more or less corn that does not come up, and if there is a miss anywhere it looks bad and you lose that much land. I am a strong advocate of a good heavy seedling and you can

very much more easily eliminate some of these plants than you can replace them. It is a little more expensive, but on the average of 10 years we find we can grow a crop including rent and manure at \$6.00 an acre for the manure and rent, for about \$18 and in 10 years the corn has averaged us somewhere around sixteen and a half tons per acre and you can grow corn for a little better than \$1 a ton, on an average, including rent, labor and every minute spent as well as cost of manure and land, you are doing pretty well and I say the average farmer can do it better than we can, because we have to pay high wages.

Q.—What is the cost of filling the silo?

A.—That is included. I have 72 years figures of which we keep an exact account every year. We don't give you the good years and keep out the cost in the silo, calculate that it never costs over \$1.50 a ton and it very often comes down to \$1.10 and \$1.25 in the silo, and if you put in 200 tons you will probably get out 160 or 150. You see quite a lot of people do not know where it goes, but it goes.

Q.—Do you try to get the corn in the silo as soon as it is cut?

A.—There is no harm in allowing it to lay out a day or two. We have a pretty strong gang of men and we can take our men from each department, and we cut for a couple of days before we start, and then we pitch in, and by the time we have cut a week we catch up. We run our harvester with two teams and start early in the morning and work late.

Q.—How many pounds does it take to feed a cow?

A.—We have cows that weigh 600 pounds and cows that weigh 1,800 pounds. We do not feed the same to each. Take the average cow, there will take about 50 pounds of the mixture a day. We feed it twice a day, in the morning and at night. We do not give them anything at noon.

Q.—Do you mix any cut straw with the ration?

A.—Yes, 50 pounds of ensilage, 25 pounds of roots and five pounds of cut straw, and we feed the corn on top of that. If the cow is milking 50 pounds a day we may give her 10 or 12 pounds of meal; if she is only milking 10 pounds a day she does not get much meal.

Q.—Do you not feed the dry cows any meal?

A.—About five pounds a day.

Pure Bred Horses.—A typographical error occurred in the last line of the article, "The Breeding of Pure Bred Horses," by Mr. Alex. F. McQueen, which appeared in Farm and Dairy, March 10. The last line of the article, page 5, states that the dams cost \$375 a piece, whereas it should read \$375 a piece.

SEED CORN

Twenty-one leading varieties of seed corn. All guaranteed to grow. Buy directly from the grower. Nearly fifty years' experience. Send for catalogues.

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RUTHVEN, ESSEX CO., ONT.

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SEED CORN that will Grow. Our own growth. Planted early and guaranteed.

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SEED CORN THAT WILL GROW

All Leading Varieties
Mr. Farmer do not put off buying your seed corn until planting time and get it at a cheap elevator because it is cheaper. Hardly 5 per cent. of Feed Corn will grow that year. Buy your Seed Corn on the cob and get what you say for for the seed.

J. A. FLETCHER, Valetta, Kent Co., Ont.

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HORTICULTURE

Pruning Fruit Trees

G. Wilds, Wentworth Co., Ont.

One of the principal objects of pruning is to increase the bearing of fruit trees. In pruning to form standards the first thing to be determined on after the plant has been received from the nursery and planted is whether the stem is to be tall or short; and the next, if the head is to be trained in any particular form, as a cone, globe, pyramid, etc., or left to assume its natural shape.

If a cone or pyramid be determined on, a leading upright shoot must be carefully preserved and the side shoots kept at regular distances from each other, being equally extended, as far as practicable, on both sides of the main stem, and keeping always in view the ultimate figure.

If a globe is to be produced, no shoot must be permitted to take the lead, but a number encouraged to radiate upwards from the graft; and these should be kept as regular as possible, both in regard to distance from each other and to their extremities from the centre of the globe.

If the tree is to be left to its natural shape, which in our opinion is by far the best mode, it will be in the apple, pear, cherry and most other fruit trees, assume something of the conical shape, at least for some years; but whatever shape it has a tendency to assume, that shape must not be counteracted by the pruner, whose operations must be chiefly negative, or directed to thinning out weak and crowded shoots and preserving its balance. I recommend that the points of the external branches should be everywhere rendered thin and pervious to light, so that the internal parts of the tree may not be wholly shaded by the external parts. The sun should penetrate deeply into the tree on every side, but not anywhere through it. When the pruner judiciously executes his work every part of the tree, internal as well as external, will be productive of fruit; and the internal part, in unfavorable seasons, will rather receive protection than injury from the external.

A tree that is pruned will not only produce much more fruit, but will also be able to support a much heavier load of it, without danger of being broken; for any given weight will depress the branch not simply in proportion to its quantity, but in the compound proportion of its quantity and of its horizontal distance from the point of suspension, by a mode of action similar to that of the weight on the beam of the steelyard, and hence 10 pounds weight at the extremity of a branch 15 feet long will depress it more than 150 pounds would if suspended within one foot distance of the trunk. Every tree will, therefore, support a larger weight of fruit without danger of being broken in proportion as the parts of such weight are made to approach nearer to the centre. I recommend that the shape or figure of standards should be conical, and this form is decidedly the most preferable.

PRUNING TO FORM DWARFS.

The plants being received from the nursery furnished with shoots of one year's growth should be cut down to three or four buds, which buds will

throw out other shoots the following year, to form the bush or dwarf. If these buds throw out, during the second year, more than can grow the third year without crossing or intermixing shoots must be cut off, but if they are to form a head regularly balanced, or in other words, projecting equally beyond the stem on all sides, then one or more of the shoots of the third year must be left to fill the vacancies in the bush. In this way must the tree be treated year after year, cutting away all cross placed at branches, and crowded shoots, till at last it has formed a head of bush, globule, oblong or any other shape, according to its nature, observing in every form to keep all the shoots so far distant from each other as not to exclude the sun's rays, air or rain from the blossoms and fruit. Cover wounds with shellac.

How to Plant a Tree

The Oklahoma Experiment Station has in press a bulletin on "Tree Culture," by Professor Morris, of the horticultural department. While the bulletin treats the large features, such as the best trees to plant for shade or post and pole production, perhaps the most timely and useful advice is that relating to planting which is as follows:

"The trees should be set a little deeper in the soil than they stood in the nursery row, or where previously grown. The soil must be worked in underneath the large roots and tamped about them. The top of the tree should be leaned slightly to the southwest. This enables the tree to resist the hard south winds and before the end of the first season the tree will be standing in an erect position. It is a good plan to shake the tree several times while tamping the dirt around the roots and to pour water about the tree in order to bring the soil in contact with every bit of root surface. After the water has been poured on, another inch or two of dry soil and good surface should be thrown about the tree to prevent baking."

Propagating Trees, Buses and Vines

"It is time," remarked Professor Crow at the short course at Guelph, "that fruit growers recognize that plants have as much individuality as animals. It pays to propagate fruit trees and bushes from the best learning individuals you can find." Always watch for the best of everything and secure cuttings from it to graft or bud on desirable stock.

Apples are propagated both by grafts and buds. Seedlings can be grown or may be wintered there in the nurseries. In the winter these may be root-grafted and in the spring planted in the nursery row about 12 to 16 inches apart, or the seedlings may be planted thus and budded the following July or August.

Peaches and cherries are always budded and are treated as for budding apples. Peaches are planted at one year old and sweet cherries should be. Apples will also be better thus planted if they are well grown.

Currants and gooseberries may be propagated by cuttings. Take well matured young wood and have the cuttings from five to six buds long. These should be taken in the fall and buried in the earth or in sand in a cellar, hanging about two or three inches of earth over the surface. Place the cuttings upside down and stand them straight up. The upper two or three inches of earth are warmer in the spring than lower down, and so the base of the cuttings becomes calloused. When growth starts plant either in the permanent position in the field or in a nursery row. Plow out a furrow about three to four inches deep. Plant

"Peerless" The fence that stands up against every strain



Our heavy all No. 9 PEERLESS Fence, made from hard steel, English Wire, has double the strength ever required in a wire fence. The galvanizing, by the "acid test," stands twice as much as that of ordinary fence wire. This means many years longer life—greater value. Do you want the best?

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because it needs no repairs and lasts a lifetime. It is rust that destroys wire fences. English Wire Manufacturers know how to prevent this. To this English wire add the PEERLESS method of construction and the PEERLESS lock and you have a fence with a rival! We are manufacturers of high grade farm, poultry, ornamental fencing and gates. Write for book.

THE BIRNBECK WIRE FENCE CO., LTD. Dept. D, Hamilton, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.

about one-half foot apart if in the nursery row, covering with the foot, and leave two or three buds above the surface.

Gooseberries grow best by mounding. Cut back the old bushes severely in fall. The next year they will send up a vigorous growth of shoots. About July mound the earth up and the tips exposed. By fall the American varieties will be rooted and may be transplanted then or in the spring.

Grape cuttings are made by taking the prunings and cutting into pieces of two or three buds long. Plant in the nursery row and be careful not to get the cuttings upside down. When buying from the nursery order one-year-old. No. 1's, which sometimes are often held over a year and sold as

two-year-old No. 1, but these are not so vigorous.—D.S.

Plan this year to grow bigger and better fruit.

Send articles on fruit growing for publication in these columns.

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

LAND PLASTER

Car Lots or Any Quantity.

WRITE FOR PRICES

TORONTO SLALT WORKS

G. J. CLIFF, Manager.

COME TO THE Cement Convention and Exhibition

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ADMISSION FREE REDUCED RAILWAY RATES

See the newest and best concrete-making machinery, the many uses of concrete, the modern building material, from house construction to a hitching post. This exhibit is as much for the layman as for cement makers or dealers. It will open your eyes to the possibility of cement, and the trip will pay you well.

If you handle anything used in building, you can get profit out of space at this exhibition. Write me for prices and full particulars.

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Ask your local ticket agent for a reduced rate certificate.

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Lighter Draft, Better Results

The Aspinwall No. 3 Potato Planter is not a two-man machine. It only requires one man, saving you the extra man's wages. It is lighter draft, too. And will plant one-third faster. No other potato planter can compare with it in accuracy. The Aspinwall No. 3 drops over 99 per cent. good. And does it without slightest injury to the seed. We've put seed through the planter over fifty times and it produced as good results as seed planted by hand. No change of pickers required for different sizes of seed or different distances of Aspinwall No. 3.

Get our catalog M explaining detailed construction of Aspinwall No. 3, which is made by largest makers of potato machinery in the world. THE ASPINWALL MANUFACTURING CO. 2 Jackson, Mich. and Guelph, Ont.

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METALLIC ROOFING CO
TORONTO, CANADA

POULTRY YARD

Prejudice Against Machines

Prof. F. C. Elford, Macdonald College
For several years there seems to have been a growing prejudice against the use of artificial incubation. This may have been because it has been caused by the artificial method of hatching but gives its origin to other causes, this prejudice will doubtless vanish.

There are many farms where an incubator should not be placed; farms where even the hens have to shift for themselves; where there is neither the time nor the inclination to give the incubator proper attention. Such people should not buy a machine. In fact, I am not so sure that a farmer that raises only a few chicks each year would be benefited by one. Those, however, who realize that the poultry department of their farm pays when properly handled and want to make the poultry a money crop, may do well to consider what the incubator catalogue has to say.

Poultry on the Farm

Wilbur Bennett, Peterboro Co., Ont.

The greatest success can be made of poultry in connection with the average farm. Poultry can be made more profitable than it generally is. In order that Farm and Dairy readers may inform themselves on how to secure some of these possible extra profits, is the purpose of this article.

The average farmer makes the poultry specialist is not dependent upon poultry for his living. It is therefore not so easy to put the farmer out of the business. He does not need to keep so many hens. From 50 to 100 are sufficient for the average farm and if properly cared for, they will give more profit than three times that amount that are indifferently looked after. For this number of birds, there is no need of resorting to artificial means of incubation. Through being able to avoid artificial incubation, the farmer has the greatest advantage over the specialist, who requires flocks in great numbers and therefore must hatch by artificial means

which if continued injudiciously lowers the vitality of the stock and brings about the failure of the specialist's business.

BREED FROM HEN-HATCHED CHICKS

Those farmers who use the incubator will do well to follow the advice "Never breed from a fowl that has been hatched by machine." It may not seem to make any difference for the time being, if one starts with good vigorous stocks; but in the end, failure is inevitable, therefore make broilers, roasters or laying stock of your machine hatched chicks, but never use any of them for breeding stock. The secret to hatch is more a matter of choice than anything else, that is, if one procures the best possible strain of their favorite. I would advise one of the medium breeds for an all purpose fowl, mottled, eggs, etc.

The feed for the farmer's fowl must largely depend on that which is available. On most farms, there is generally a lot of food that would be wasted if not for the fowl. Wheat is by all means the best of grains; corn is good for a change. Fowls also require green food. This can be supplied in the form of clover and roots. Green house is preferable. Grit is required. Green house is preferable.

More Orders Than Birds

My advertisement of pure bred poultry for sale on the poultry page of Farm and Dairy has brought me most gratifying results. Recently when I received a few birds for sale I offered several times as many orders as I had birds and found it necessary to return the money to several of the parties who wrote me ordering some of the birds. I find that Farm and Dairy reaches a class of people who are interested in poultry. — Harry Lush, Peterboro, Ont.

shell and plenty of water should be before them at all times. When grain should be fed in a litter; ground feed should be fed in a dry mash.

HOUSING AND PROFITS

Hens do not require an expensive house. The house should be dry, free from draughts and provided with windows of glass or cotton on the south side, these to let in plenty of sunlight and fresh air. A straw lull proves very interesting in keeping the house free from moisture.

The profits to be derived from a business depends much upon the quality of the article produced and the market demand. Strictly new-laid eggs, those that are never over at least a week old, shipped to a reliable dealer in Montreal or Toronto, in case lots should average at least 25 cents a dozen the house should be dry, free from draughts and provided with windows of glass or cotton on the south side, these to let in plenty of sunlight and fresh air. A straw lull proves very interesting in keeping the house free from moisture. The profits to be derived from a business depends much upon the quality of the article produced and the market demand. Strictly new-laid eggs, those that are never over at least a week old, shipped to a reliable dealer in Montreal or Toronto, in case lots should average at least 25 cents a dozen the house should be dry, free from draughts and provided with windows of glass or cotton on the south side, these to let in plenty of sunlight and fresh air. A straw lull proves very interesting in keeping the house free from moisture. The profits to be derived from a business depends much upon the quality of the article produced and the market demand. Strictly new-laid eggs, those that are never over at least a week old, shipped to a reliable dealer in Montreal or Toronto, in case lots should average at least 25 cents a dozen the house should be dry, free from draughts and provided with windows of glass or cotton on the south side, these to let in plenty of sunlight and fresh air. A straw lull proves very interesting in keeping the house free from moisture.

Why Early Chickens Pay Best
Flavelles Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

The hen on your farm pays. You have no doubt about it. You don't give her much attention, do you? Well, don't it strike you that a thing that pays when receiving little or no attention, must be a gold mine when properly looked after? If you have

never thought of this matter, do so now.

Suppose you hatch a batch of chickens on March 15th, and keep them warm for a month and a half. They have not cost you more than a cent each for feed and are good lumps of chicks. Now, these chicks are large enough to eat any kind of feed and the grass is the greenest and fowl and the most plentiful just at this time of the year; in fact twice as fast as summer hatched chicks. When the harvest arrives they are full grown, and if given the run of the fields, will fatten with no other attention. They are ready to sell and have cost you the nearest to nothing of anything on the farm. Chickens raised in this way bring from 60 cents to \$1.00 a pair, without any more trouble than putting them in a box and taking them alive to your dealer.

Now you know that it is the exception to have a pullet which is hatched after May 10th lay before the next spring. Did you ever ask yourself why? This is the reason—they do not attain their full growth before the cold weather comes, and then the food you give them goes to keep them warm. They have not had time to attain the laying habit, and if this is not attained before the cold weather sets in, it will not be before the following spring. It costs a lot to feed a hen that does not lay. You might just as well feed one that does. The pullets raised early will start to lay in October at latest, and if kept warm and clean, will lay all winter, and it is then that eggs are the highest price.

Poultry Pointers

Green food, such as apples, cabbage, or steamed cut clover should be fed daily.

It is a pretty good plan with present prices of fresh eggs to make an effort to get them.

If you find soft shelled eggs, it indicates the hens are too fat, feed less and keep them busy.

If you have not made that purchase of an incubator or brooder you should not neglect to get your order in at

once, so you may have it when you desire to start hatching.

Constitutional diseases can be transmitted and a close lookout should be given this matter.

In mating for breeding, be careful to have the male excel in points that are deficient in the females.

ALFALFA
OR LUCERNE CLOVER SEED

Are you going to seed down a field with this valuable forage plant? YOUR SUCCESS greatly depends on the seed you select. Our "Gold" Brand, we honestly think is the best that can be got. It is a large, bright, PURE and CLEAN seed.

BUY NOW. Present price, \$1.00 per bush, f. o. b. Toronto. Bags, 50c each. A seeding of 20 lbs. per acre gives the best results.

SEND FOR SAMPLE

Present prices for our best Red Clover, Alsike and Timothy: Per bush. "Sun" Brand Red Clover..... \$10.50 "Ocean" Brand Alsike Clover..... 9.00 "Diamond" Brand Timothy..... 3.50

PURE, CLEAN, THE BEST

We offer No. 1 Government Standard Red, Alsike and Alfalfa Clovers, also all above prices.

If you need 200 lbs. or more of Clover and Timothy, we will pay the freight to any Railway station in Ontario, east of Sudbury.

SEED OATS
SCOTCH GROWN REGENERATED BANNER

START in right now as a seed grain grower; use every care in preparing the soil. Procure some of our Regenerated Banner, Scotch grown Oats, and you will find that not only will you increase your yield by 10 to 30 per cent, as our last year's customers did, but also will your neighbors come to you and pay you high prices for seed. We offer this year's seed, while the stock lasts, single bush, \$1.50; in five bush lots, at \$1.25 per bush; bags free. Send for sample.

Send for Catalogue.

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Seed Merchants since 1856

40 YEARS PROOF
THE SPANIN CURE

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Now you can avoid all this bother and expense by buying Amate, which needs no painting or coating of any kind.

We will send you a sample free. Write for it to-day and settle the question for yourself. It will only cost you a postal card and will save you many dollars in the end.

Amate comes in convenient rolls ready to be laid on the roof. Anyone can do the job. Liquid cement to seal the laps and large headed nails are supplied free in center of each roll.

We wish you knew as much of Amate as we do; you'd buy it every time. It's the kind of ready roofing that makes satisfied customers.

Send to-day for a free sample to nearest office. That tells the story.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver

The Brandon Winter Fair

The Brandon (Manitoba) Winter Fair has long been recognized as one of the best of its kind but it has been left to the year 1910 to establish a record for all round excellence which would be hard to surpass elsewhere in the Dominion. The exhibit of home-raised and imported stock, horses and cattle especially, both in quantity and quality, was little short of marvelous. The fair building, the first of its nature in the west, despite many recent additions, was taxed to its utmost to accommodate the large number of entries.

There was a great show of horses. Clydesdales naturally predominated though there was a large number of Percheron, Shire and draft horses shown. The horse awards were placed by Prof. H. G. Richards of North Dakota Agricultural College, and Mr. G. T. McCloy of Jamez, Wis. The Clydesdale Grand Championship was won by Revoluta Heir, a two-year-old owned by W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask. The Selegram Challenge Cup for aged stallion went to British Irony owned by J. H. Perdne, Souris, Man. Among the other principal prize winners were: T. J. Has ar, Delora ne, Man.; Jno. Ramsey, Lander, Man.; J. H. Schorr, Hartner, Man.; J. Hodgson, Roland, Man.; J. M. Webster, Cartwright, Man.; J. M. Hunter, Lander, Man.; W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask.; D. J. Gray, Brandon, Man.; J. B. Togaie, Brandon, Man.; J. Elder, Brandon; W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont.; G. Grey, Crandal, Man.; Vanstone & Rogers, Wawanawa, Man.; Willwood Syndicate, Willwood, Man.; A. D. Graham, Ponroy, Man.; John Graham, Carberry.

Percherons put up a strong exhibit. Honors were divided between representatives of the stables of Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, Man.; J. H. Togaie and McCallum & Son, Forest, Man. The Shire classes were somewhat light. A number of high-class heavy draft and agricultural horses and teams were shown. Lighter breeds were well represented by exhibits of high quality.

Cattle exhibits were strong and were judged by Prof. Kinsby. The Van Horne herds of Selkirk captured most of the awards in pure bred Short-horns, the animals being shown in the pink of condition. Representatives of the herds of W. H. English, Harding, Man., and M. Brown of Carberry, did distinct credit to their owners. J. D. McGregor, Brandon, showed a well fitted herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle. He captured most of the prizes in classes of that breed.

The sheep and swine classes were all well filled. Messrs. Campbell and Kinsby placed the awards. The chief exhibitors of sheep were: Todd of Hillview, Man.; J. D. McGregor; A. J. McKay of Macdonald, Man.; and Skinner of Indian Head. Swine were represented by individuals shown from the herds of A. B. Polter, Langbank, Sask.; Skinner; McDonald, Napinka; and Thos. Jasper, Harding, Man.

Poultry exhibits numbered over 2,000. All were of a very high order and made a special feature of the

show. A large number of high quality entries made up the seed fair. Special classes were provided for registered seed and for hand selected grain Loh in the wheat and in bulk. The Brandon Winter Fair is occupying an ever widening place in the live stock and agricultural interests of Manitoba and in the West. Types of breeds throughout the West will be regulated by those upheld at this fair.—H.N.T.

How to Care for Harness

It often happens that a farmer is obliged to use the same harness on different horses. If he makes the change in a hurry 10 chances to one he does not readjust the harness to the second horse. If a harness is taken from a large horse and then used on a small horse without readjustment there is not only danger of injuring the horse by the harness is sure to suffer as well.

Another thing that is very injurious to the harness is to pile the heavy work on top of the bridle after it has been hung on the hook. The safest thing is to have a separate box for the bridle, for this is the part of the harness that should be cared for best. A stranger always notices this first, and a bridle that is fastened together with pieces of wire advertises the driver as a shiftless fellow.

A good way to care for harness is to build a horse room where the leather can be kept free from moisture. A good way to build this is to line it with building paper. There should be plenty of room. It is impossible to have a harness close the legs should be as far away from the manure as possible, for the gases and dampness arising from manure do not know of a bridle that is anything 10 better.

OIL HARNESS TWICE A YEAR

Every harness should be well oiled at least twice a year, so that it will be in shape to give the service that is expected of it. The oil works its way to the surface, and when the harness is exposed to a rain this oil is washed away. If the oil is not removed from time to time the leather will soon dry out and crack. I don't believe in washing a harness. Washing does little good unless there is soap used in the water, and most soap has lye in it, which is injurious to the leather. The oil soaks into the harness much more easily than it is dry than if it is damp. Of course the harness must be cleaned, but this can easily be done without moistening it.—G. H., Middlesex Co., Ont.

Field Crop Competition, 1910

The Standing Field Crop Competitions have gone beyond the stage of experiment. Since their inauguration three years ago they have fully justified the expenditure of time and money, and no Agricultural Society which has once taken part in these competitions has failed to continue the good work. The Manitoba Government has, therefore, again made a grant for this purpose, and the competitions will

be conducted under the following regulations:—

1. *Nature of Competition.* Competitions will be limited to one crop, to be selected by the Society, which should be the one of most importance to the farmers of the district. Fields entered for competition must consist of not less than five or more than 20 acres, but for beans or potatoes the minimum plot must be not less than one acre.

Selection must be made from the following crops, viz., Spring or Fall Wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, peas, alfalfa, clover, red clover, potatoes, beans, or any other staple crop produced in Ontario.

2. *Competitors.* Competition will be limited to members of an agricultural Society and the fields entered must be not more than 15 miles from its headquarters. Competitors will be allowed to make entry in only one Society, and the competition can be made by each competitor.

3. *Society's Entry.* Societies desiring to enter this competition must notify the Superintendent not later than the first day of May, and must make not less than 10 entries.

4. *Individual Entries.* All the individual entries must be forwarded by the Secretaries of the Societies to J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on or before May 25th, 1910.

5. Societies may, if thought advisable, charge an entry fee of not more

He Wants Another One

About two years ago I received from Farm and Dairy as a premium "The Farmers' Record Book," prepared by W. G. Hay of the Experimental Farm at Lockport, Ontario. I have used the Book all that was claimed for it and would like to secure another one. It has been extremely useful to me.—Wm. Bates, Richmond Co., Que.

than \$1.00, but this is optional with the Directors of the Society.

An amount of not less than \$50 must be offered in prize by each Society, to be divided as follows: \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8 and \$5. Of this amount the Ontario Department of Agriculture will contribute \$30. The balance is to be supplied by the Society; and this \$20 can be counted as expenditure for agricultural purposes in the yearly financial statement, thus increasing the regular Legislative grant to such Societies.

Judges. The Ontario Department of Agriculture will furnish expert judges free of charge.

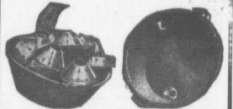
Grain Exhibit and Winter Fairs. Prizes will be offered for the best crops to be sown in bush sacks of grain at both Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs, the competition for which will be confined to prize-winners in the Standing Field Crop Competitions. Full particulars will be furnished later to the prize winners.

Sheep Exhibit. In addition to the above arrangements have been made with the Directors of the Canadian National Exhibition, to be held in Toronto, August 27th to September 12, to donate \$240 in prizes for the sheep exhibit of grain from the fields in the Standing Field Crop Competitions. Those eligible to enter are the first, second and third prize winners. For this sheep exhibit the Province has been divided into three districts, and prizes amounting to \$200 will be awarded to competitors in each of the divisions. In addition to the above the Directors of the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, offer prizes for two bushels of white oats, together with sheaf of same, to be taken from a field which has won a prize in the Field Crop Competitions during 1910. Those wishing to enter for the Ottawa

Put the Joke

on Him If any one tells you that the disks are no essay in separator, put the joke on him. Ask him why traction engines and auto mobiles need no disks. He'll say, "Because they have got power enough without horses."

Then tell him that Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators need no disks because they produce skimming force enough without that Dairy Tubular have no "fillings" yet produce twice the skimming force, skim faster, skim several times cleaner and last longer than common machines.



Full pan shows disks from common separators. Other pan shows the only piece used inside Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators.

Tubular sales easily exceed most. If not all, either combined. Tubulars probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells. The manufacture of Tubulars: ne of Canada's leading indu es. he Wo 's Bada.

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30 Years
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

Competition must communicate with E. McMahon, Secretary Ottawa, who will forward Prize List. Further information may be had from the Superintendent, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

How to Clarify Maple Syrup

Mrs. W. Sager, Wentworth Co., Ont. Sap in the first place should be strained twice before it is boiled; as it goes into the tank and as it passes to the evaporator. While it boils, take the scum off with a skimmer. If you would have a clear syrup of the high quality, the syrup should be drawn from the evaporator two or three times a day.

After the syrup is taken off and while still hot, put it through a felt strainer into tin cans holding 20 to 25 gallons and allow it to stand all night. The following morning pour it carefully into pails. If the evaporator is used, settings do not appear until near the end of the season.

We clarify it by passing it a boiler filled over half full. While the syrup is cold in the boiler, we add three-quarters of a cup of cold milk. This brings out the scum and the top and bottom of the syrup starting to rise is skimmed off. The syrup is then strained through plain white flannel and is ready for use.

Annual Meeting.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Publishing Company, Limited, will be held in Toronto, at the Walker House, on Wednesday, March 30, at 1:30 p.m.

Pure bred fowls, any standard variety, given away in return for new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. See advt. on another page.

Upon well drained land, the clover plant is the best soil-er we can have. It grows up long and roots down into the sub-soil where its little fibres gather the mineral matters, the phosphoric acid and potash, storing these up in the structure of the plant where they are held and supplied to future crops.—Thos. McMillan, Huron Co., Ont.

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We have a splendid money-making proposition for good agents.

The Dominion Telephone Mfg Co., Ltd., Dept. D, Waterford, Ont., Canada.

Our Legal Adviser

WORKMAN'S LIEN ON BUILDING—

If I let a contractor for the building of a barn can one of his employees seize on my building for his wages if I have paid the contractor in full.—Subscriber E. P.

Under the Mechanic's and Wage Earner's Lien Act every workman who performs any work or services in connection with the construction of a building is entitled to a lien thereon for the value of his services, subject, however, to the following restrictions. (1) The owner of the building is not liable to pay liens to a greater amount than 20 per cent. of the total cost of the building (where the contract is under \$15,000), provided he has made his payments to the contractor in good faith.

(2) The person claiming a lien must register his lien against the property within 30 days after the completion of the particular work performed by him, and should where he has been employed by a contractor give notice in writing to the owner of his claim of lien.

(3) In addition to registration of his lien, he should take court proceedings to enforce the same within 90 days after the completion of the services rendered.

We would also point out that the Act protects the owner of the property by authorizing him to retain the 20 per cent. for a period of 30 days after the completion of the whole work, and unless he expressly contracts with the contractor to the contrary the contractor is not in a position to force him to pay this 20 per cent. until the 30 days have expired.

TROUBLE OVER DITCH.—I have 12 acres of garden ground. There are 15 acres next to me owned by another man who rents it to a neighbor of mine, a farmer. There is a ditch running through it. Now, this ditch has not been cleaned out for years and is grown up with weeds and rubbish, and the least rain or thaw causes it to overflow and make a water-course across my field, doing considerable damage. I have written owner, who takes no notice. The man renting it has taken no steps to prevent water coming on my land. What steps can I take? About 8 rods of ditch runs through my land. This part is thoroughly cleaned out.—A Constant Reader, Cookeville, Ont.

We presume that either by agreement or by prescription your neighbor has the right to drain the water upon his lands through your lands by means of the ditch. He has, however, no right to collect the water in the ditch and then to permit it to flow through your land in any other way than by the regular channel. If he does not confine the water to the ditch, he is liable to you for damages. You would also have a right to put down an embankment on your land in construction upon your land to prevent the water flowing on your land other than the ditch.

Our Veterinary Adviser

FREE MARTIN.—Cow produced twins, a bull and a heifer. I am told that the heifer will not breed. If this is so, what can I give her to cause her to show oestrus?—D. McD., Hastings.

When twins are of each sex the female is called a Free Martin and in many cases will not breed. She is supposed to be an animal in which the genital organs are not fully developed. While this rule often operates, there are many exceptions. I have followed the career of free martins as much as possible and have known many of them to breed while many do not. In cases where they do not naturally show oestrus nothing can be

done to fet-h on the terms. In some cases they show oestrus regularly and at the same time do not conceive.

FATALITY IN PIGS.—Sow farrowed on January 15th. I fed sow on oat chop and shorts in the form of a drink, with some skimmed milk. When three weeks old the pigs took diarrhea, and began to die one by one. I have weaned them, and am feeding them skimmed milk, but they are still purging and dying.—M. S. Vase, Ont.

The pigs are dying from diarrhoea which probably was caused by feeding the sow no laxative food and now that they are weaned is kept up with the skimmed milk. Feed whole milk to which add 1-5 of its bulk of lime water. Also give a little chopped oats with the hulls sifted out. Keep comfortable and allow plenty of exercise.

BLACK QUARTER.—(1) What is the cause of black quarter in young cattle? (2) What are the symptoms? (3) What is the cure? (4) Is it contagious? (5) What can be done to prevent it?—J. D. Hastings Co., Ont.

1. The disease is caused by a micro organism or germ that sometimes exists on grass or hay or other fodder grown on low lying ground.

2. The usual symptoms are lameness in one or more legs, followed by swelling of the muscles of the affected limb. The hand passed over the swelling causes a slight crackling sound like passing the hand over paper. This is due to gas that is formed by the virus of the disease. The symptoms usually become rapidly worse and death takes place in a few hours

or in rare cases in two to three days. 3. There is no cure as yet discovered.

4. Not in the ordinary sense, but it is probable the blood of a diseased animal, if injected into a healthy one would cause the disease.

5. Prevention in keeping young cattle off infected pasture or from infected hay. Immunity can be given with reasonable certainty by inoculation with anti black leg serum, which with instructions and the necessary instruments can be procured from manufacturing chemists or from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

FISTULA IN TEAT.—There is a hole in the side of one of my cow's teats. Can it be plugged, and if so, how?—E. W. H., Norfolk Co., Ont.

It will be better to not attempt treatment until the cow goes dry. Then scarify the edges of the opening all around until they bleed, put in a stick of carbolic catgut or silk and dress three times daily until healed with carbolic acid, one part, sweet oil, 25 parts. She will then be all right after next calving. If you are anxious to heat at once get a self-retaining teat syphon from a dealer in veterinary instruments, insert it into the teat, treat as above and leave the syphon until the wound has sealed. Of course in this case the milk from that quarter will escape through the syphon as it forms.

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An interesting story, relating the facts that a farmer found out about a Trade Mark.

This is a plain, truthful story about a farmer who lost dollars—hundreds of them—by saving cents.

He knew how to farm—how to get every quarter out of his cattle and the soil.

But—there was one thing this farmer did not know. He did not know as much about Bird Neponset Products as he should.

He did not know that the Trade Mark you see in this announcement was a guarantee of lasting quality—a guarantee just as good as gold.

So he roofed his barn with a roofing very similar in appearance to Paroid Roofing. It cost just as much to apply that roofing as it would have cost to apply Paroid, and, when applied, it looked good. It even looked fairly good at the end of the first season's work. But during the second winter Jack Frost bit into it, April Showers soaked it. The hot summer sun blistered it. Fall's driving rains sweetened it. A two years' test reduced this barn's roofing into a mushy, leaky business that called for a new roof.

Then this farmer investigated the roofing question. He discovered that Bird Neponset Products

had cost the test of time—that Paroid Roofing is no uncertainty. He found out that the "Little Girl" and the name "Neponset" was the century-old firm's guarantee of Quality and Durability.

It's easy to figure out how he lost considerable money on his barn alone. He also lost money on his poultry shed. And he was mighty lucky that he didn't lose more on both. But, he was a philosopher as well as a farmer. He ripped off the "Just as good" roofing and covered his buildings with Paroid. Let him finish the story: "A man who pays attention to his business on the farm can make money. But when it comes to erecting or repairing buildings it's the easiest thing in the world to waste hundreds of dollars. The important thing about farm buildings IS the right roofing. The wrong roofing is never worth its first cost—never worth laying.

Because I was fooled once I investigated the roofing question, now I know. Take my advice, when building or repairing, look for the "Little Girl" Trade Mark—before buying roofing. That Trade Mark is on every roll of



PAROID ROOFING

—an absolute guarantee of value based on the time test—the only test there is—for a roofing. F. W. Bird & Son are the originators of the complete Roofing Kit—there's cement, nails, rust-proof caps and complete directions for laying in each roll of Paroid.

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FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of *Farm and Dairy* to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unscrupulous, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the advertiser's warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefits of this Protective Policy, is to include in all your letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your ad. in *Farm and Dairy*." Complaints should be sent us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

TWO "BIG" MEN NEEDED

The resignation of Dr. J. W. Robertson from the principalship of Macdonald College has created a situation that requires to be handled with the utmost good management or that institution will suffer a setback from which it will take years to recover. A great mistake was made when Macdonald College was placed indirectly under the management of McGill University. While there are many ways in which the two colleges should co-operate, it is necessary for the success of Macdonald College that it should be managed by a man with a free hand.

There are many men who will be clamoring for an opportunity to fill the position left vacant by Dr. Robertson's resignation. There are few of them who are competent to undertake the task. The Principal of Macdonald College should above everything else, be a man who commands and holds the respect of the farmers of the country. He must be a man who is close to the farmers in sympathy and in training. No mat-

ter how well qualified the new principal may be in other respects, he will fail if he lacks these essentials. The Principal of Macdonald College also should be a man who can go throughout the country, as does President Creelman of the Guelph College, attending and speaking at farmers' meetings and arousing their interest in the problems of the day and indirectly in his institution.

What the resignation of Dr. Robertson may mean to Macdonald College is shown by what it has meant to the Dominion Department of Agriculture. When Dr. Robertson was Commissioner, the Department was stronger than it has ever been since. Dr. Robertson was constantly inaugurating new movements for the uplift of agriculture. While not all of these have been successful, they have invariably been aimed in the right direction and all have been productive of good.

Since Dr. Robertson's resignation no large movement for the advancement of agriculture has been initiated by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, a man utterly unacquainted with agricultural matters, has largely assumed the direction of the affairs of the Department. While he is good as an executive officer, the Deputy Minister, through his lack of acquaintance with agricultural conditions, is not qualified to perform the duties that devolve upon him.

The poultry division, which was doing good work under Dr. Robertson, has been abandoned since his resignation. The Fruit Division has been placed under the Dairy Division with the result that both in the Fruit and Dairy Divisions little but routine work has been attempted. The Live Stock branch has been affiliated with the work of the Veterinary Director General, with the result that although Dr. Rutherford is "one of the ablest Government officials we have in Canada, he is unable to perform several men's work and consequently is unable to do as well with either department as he otherwise might.

While Dr. Robertson had nothing to do with the work of the Dominion Experimental Farm, and, therefore, its efficiency has not been impaired by his resignation, still there is need for improvement at the farm. Too much time is wasted there in looking after petty work, such, for instance, as the distribution of free seeds, while the greater problems of the day, with which members of the farm staff are anxious and competent to grapple, are being left untouched.

Hon. Sydney Fisher is the most capable Minister of Agriculture Canada has ever had. The great multiplicity of his duties, however, compels him to relegate much of his work to his assistants. This makes it of vast importance that he shall have a Deputy Minister for the Agricultural Department of his work who shall be competent to handle it.

When the University of Toronto found it necessary to secure a new president, it wisely appointed a com-

mission to visit points in Canada and the United States and select such a man as was required. The selection of Dr. Falconer justified the appointment of the commission.

In looking for a principal for Macdonald College and for a Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Department of Agriculture, Sir Wm. MacDonald and Hon. Sydney Fisher might well follow such an example. Two men such as are needed for these positions will be very difficult to find. The search for them should be made not only in Canada, but in the United States as well. Some of our Canadian boys who are now in foreign lands, such, for instance, as Prof. Andrew M. Soule, President of the Georgia Agricultural College, as well as others who might be mentioned, have made names for themselves abroad and might prove to be just such men as are needed. If necessary, months of time should be taken to secure such men as are needed. It is imperative that they shall be found.

THE PRESENT LAW EFFECTIVE?

Although Mr. Stock's bill to regulate the automobile was given favorable support in the legislature, it met death at the hands of the Municipal Committee. The bill contained several clauses which would have improved existing conditions. However, for the time being we must be content with the law as it stands.

In the meantime, influence should be brought to bear upon local magistrates, when necessary, to have them impose the penalty of imprisonment rather than the fine in the case of convicted motorists. A fine means nothing to the wealthy autoist. If compelled to spend a week in prison, reckless chauffeurs would gain some appreciation of the rights of others. Since the present bill has been declared to be effective, it is certainly up to the Attorney General and his Department to see that it is enforced and that the auto nuisance is regulated so that equal rights may be extended to all on our public highways.

PROCURE SEED CORN EARLY

The foundation of the corn crop is strong seed. Now that corn has become an all important crop with the dairy farmer, the seed is of prime consideration. It is well to buy seed corn early and it should never be planted without having first been tested.

A larger percentage than usual of last year's corn crop is unfit for seed. It is, therefore, more important than ever that seed be purchased early. Each year countless farmers fail to realize a full corn crop owing to their indifference about seed. We should never trust to the looks of shelled seed or even to the appearance of the ear. Actual germination tests are simple to conduct and should never be overlooked where seed corn is concerned. Test your seed corn now. If you have still to get it, don't delay; to do so may mean the failure of your 1910 corn crop.

DEMONSTRATION FARMS

In North Dakota and Minnesota, demonstration farms have proved to be a most popular means of carrying expert instruction to farmers on their farms. The work was started in 1906 with six demonstration farms in different sections of the state of North Dakota, sufficient funds to establish and conduct them having been placed at the disposal of the State Experiment Station by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways—J. J. Hill when it is willed to be personal. The State Legislature, the following year, provided funds to start six more. Now there are 20 demonstration farms in North Dakota. The State of Minnesota has now taken up the work and this year will have 19 demonstration farms in operation on which during the entire forthcoming season the farmers will be instructed in the latest and most modern methods in cropping the tracts set aside.

It is a matter of common knowledge that individual farmers here and there in various sections of the country have in a short period of years doubled the quantity of crops from their land and this has not been done by increasing the area under cultivation. Nor has it been done at the expense of fertility. The quality and quantity of the crop has been increased and at the same time the land has become more fertile for further production. How was it done? Merely through the use of selected seed and properly prepared soil, a suitable rotation of crops and protection against insects, weeds and disease.

These private farms are not always accessible to those who would go and learn. These farms and the methods practiced thereon are not public property, and those who might benefit from visits to them would feel more or less hesitancy in availing themselves of such opportunity. With demonstration farms more or less under Departmental control, it would be quite different. Anyone would be free to go and take advantage of the practical object lessons that would be available, hence the value of demonstration farms.

It is unfortunate that Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, weakly gave way to the petition of the agricultural societies of the province by granting them an additional \$8,000 to their already large grant. All told the agricultural societies of Ontario receive about \$100,000 a year. Some \$70,000 of this money is turned over to the societies in a lump sum. Poorer returns are obtained for this outlay than for any other expenditures made by the Department. Instead of turning the \$8,000 over to the societies to do with as they liked, Hon. Mr. Duff should have specified the lines of work for which this money should be devoted, as was done with the money for the field crop competitions, which have been productive of much good. We have got fully twice as many agricultural societies in Ontario as we need. What is now required are fewer but better exhibi-

FARMS

Minnesota, proved to be of carrying farmers on their parted in 1906 farms in difate of North to establish been placed State Experi-ther Pacific lways—J. J. be personal. the following to start six to demonst. Dakota. The ow taken up will have 19 operation on forthcoming be instructed modern meth-eds set aside. mon know-ers here the period of ty of crops as not been area under en done at The quality has been in-me the land for further one? Mere-lected seed ill, a suit-tection public n not always ould go and the methods not public ight bene-ould feel n availing unity. With or less ill, it would be age of the t would be of demon-

tions. Why, then, did the Minister of Agriculture, increase the grant to the societies without specifying how the money should be expended.

Controlling Spread of Weeds

Editor, Farm and Dairy:—During the summer and fall, writers have expressed themselves through the columns of your valuable paper, Farm and Dairy, as to the best methods of eradicating noxious weeds from the farm. Many good practical methods were given for destroying those robbers of the soil. But I think that now is the time for the farmers to begin to control the weeds for the coming year and for succeeding years.

Many farmers will be buying their grass and clover seed during March. Every farmer should exercise the greatest of care in buying his seeds for this is how many of our worst weeds have been scattered over the country. It is true we have government regulations as to the purity of grass and clover seed and farmers buying the reclaimed government branded seed will be pretty safe. But there are many farmers who purchase lower grades because they are cheaper. This is false economy and often is dearly paid for in the end.

Again, many farmers grow their own seed and sell any surplus to their neighbors. Absolutely clean fields only should be devoted to seed purposes for owing to the large number of seeds produced by many of our weeds which are common in all communities, it does not take many to give quite a percentage in the sample.

Such weed seeds as ox-eyed Daisy, Popper grass, worn seed, mustard seed and flea hane are rather hard to distinguish in timely seed, while only those accustomed to the shapes of clover seeds can distinguish between sweet clover, yellow trefoil and red clover. Both yellow trefoil and sweet clover are weeds which are not relished by the stock and they spread rapidly, choking out remunerative crops.

Many farmers are too careless in buying their seeds, the cost being too important a factor. The penny before the eye prevents them from seeing the dollar ahead. If more care was exercised in the purchase of seeds less trouble and expense would be required in the eradication of weeds.—J.B.W., Wellington Co., Ont.

Good Roads Instead of Canals

In a short address, at the recent Good Roads convention, Mr. L. A. Hamilton of Lunenburg, pointed out that the reason for the agricultural population in France being the most progressive is that every farmer has a good road at his door so he can easily transport his produce to the market. One great reason why young men in such large numbers leave the farms of Ontario is that the public roads are so poor. He believed that Canada could do no better for self protection than by the construction of good military roads throughout the country and stated that had the \$1,400,000 granted by the Federal government for the construction of the Newmarket canal, the utility of which was in grave doubt, been spent on building good roads, more good would have been accomplished. And if the \$6,000,000 spent so far on the Trent Valley canal had been expended in constructing a decent highway between Hamilton and Toronto instead of what he called, "The most disgraceful bit of road in the Province," it would provide a far better disbursement of our progressiveness for our cousins who come in large numbers over the road to visit us. He ventured the assertion that more traffic passed over that road in one year than along the Trent canal since it was begun.

Holstein Breeders' Outing

The members of the Quebec Branch of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association had a most enjoyable outing on Thursday, two weeks ago when they visited Les Chenaux, the splendid dairy farm of Dr. L. de Lot Harwood, at Vaudreuil, Quebec. Dr. Harwood excelled himself as a host and gave the members an outing that will long be remembered. He engaged a special train which met the breeders and distinguished guests in Montreal and ran them out to the farm, a distance of some 22 miles, and later returned them to the city. From the time they left Montreal until they returned to the city the members of the party were the guests of Dr. Harwood. A large sign on the train told the public the nature of the outing.

At Vaudreuil some eight or 10 teams met the train upon its arrival and drove the guests to and from the farm, a distance from the station of about two miles. Upon arrival at the farm at noon, the 100 or more excursionists spent an hour most enjoyably looking over the splendid herd of Holsteins owned by Dr. Harwood, including some 35 head of pure-bred animals. Among the most noted animals in the herd was the cow that won the sweepstakes at the Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions last fall and another, purchased in New York State, that recently in an official seven day test produced an average of 92 lbs. of milk a day. Dr. Harwood's herd was a revelation to a number of the sight-seers, surpassing anything of the kind they had ever seen. The stable is a commodious, well-arranged one, being well lighted and well ventilated. Water is kept in front of every cow, and the animals are groomed and kept in the best possible condition. Some excellent young cattle were noticed.

After the inspection of the herd the large party was entertained to an elaborate dinner in Dr. Harwood's comfortable and commodious summer residence, where a meal was served that would have done credit to a high-class city hotel. After dinner the annual meeting of the Quebec branch of the Holstein-Friesian Association was held at which hearty votes of thanks were tendered to Dr. Harwood for his hospitality.

Dr. Harwood's farm is a regular experimental farm for the whole section of the country. It affords object lessons for the neighborhood that are producing great good. Many of the farmers around Vaudreuil do not appreciate yet the benefits of proper manuring of the soil, good cultivation, and the importance of keeping nothing but the best stock. Only recently Dr. Harwood purchased from one of his neighbors 32 loads of manure for a few dollars, the farmer who sold the manure declaring that he did not care to apply it on his land because it helped to produce weeds. Dr. Harwood ships his milk to Montreal, and is doing much to solve the question of the production of pure, wholesome milk.

One of the chief benefits likely to arise from the outing will occur through the presence in the party of a number of prominent men, including Dr. Lachapelle of Montreal, who has charge of over 100 children in one of the public institutions in Montreal where the pure milk question is an important one. Dr. Lachapelle was so impressed by what he saw at Dr. Harwood's that he announced his intention to give Holstein milk a thorough trial in the Institution of which he has charge. The Montreal papers had representatives present. Among the prominent men present were G. E. Robert, M.P., of Marieville; G. Borer, M.P., of Regard; and H. Pilon, M.P.P. of Vaudreuil. The outing proved a splendid advertisement for Quebec of the merits of Holstein cattle.



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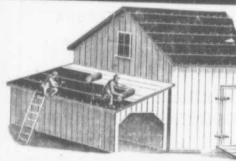
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Creamery Department

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

The 17.6 C. C. Pipette is Unfair

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I have watched with a great deal of interest the discussion in the columns of Farm and Dairy in regard to the sampling of cream by the pipette vs. the gravimetric method. I would especially like to mention the table published in Farm and Dairy of March 10th, showing the difference in different samples of cream tested by both methods. I would like to ask your correspondent who sent in the list, why, in making the tests mentioned they did not use the 18 c.c. pipette instead of the 17.6? Had this been done there would not have been so much difference in the test of the same sample by the two methods and especially would this have been true of the richer cream as the other .4 c.c. of the richer cream would have contained more butter fat than the .4 c.c. of the thinner cream.

The 18 c.c. pipette has always been

advocated as the proper one to use in sampling cream and why should the New York authorities have departed from this rule in making the comparison and used the 17.6 c.c. pipette? My experience has been that the best results could be obtained by using a 9 c.c. pipette; and then filling the pipette with water, which rinsed the cream out and put it in the test bottles. The water prevents the acid from combining the fat as sometimes happens where water is not used and it gives a clearer and better reading. Then of course the reading must be multiplied by two, or better still, use the Mitchell bottle which is graduated for the 9 c.c. pipette.

While at the Dairy School I made different tests in this way and weighed the same samples and I am convinced that where the proper care is taken in sampling the cream and when done in the way I have mentioned that for practical work the pipette is all right. R. S. Southworth, Northumberland Co., Ont.

How to Control Moisture*

Moisture has been talked over, worked over, worked in and worked out, also paid out in fines for violating the 16 per cent. limit. What I wish we could do is to arrive at some system with which we could get 15 to 15½ per cent, with no danger of exceeding the limit or hurting the texture of our butter. While we know the incorporation of moisture in our butter to be dangerous and should be left entirely alone, the temptation is too great, we cannot help trifling with it. It is like the women—we know that they are dangerous and to be left alone, yet we cannot help sticking around them until we finally get hooked up with one of them for life, and we will get hooked up for some time by the Government if we are not careful how much we trifle

*An extract from an address by James F. McGill, at the recent convention in Milwaukee.

with the incorporation of moisture in our butter. Unless we are careful and sure it is best to leave moisture alone and work for quality and a better raw material for there is a great field for work and experiment. Quality first, then after we have obtained a perfect mark or near it, we can consider these other things.

As we are forced to do most strong can by securing 15 to 15½-2 per cent moisture pay more than we can, it is up to us to find my hand at getting near the legal standard of moisture, 15½ per cent. I worked and experimented and tried out different systems and suggestions from time to time and had lots of trouble at times, too. My first experience in getting moisture was an accident, and the amount of butter turned out from the same amount of cream I usually had was so much larger that I began studying and experimenting, sometimes with good results and sometimes with bad. At that time we had the systems for incorporating moisture. I knew not how much moisture my butter contained. Later I secured a Gray's Moisture test and since then I have used most of the rest.

There are a number of ways of incorporating moisture, but I want to tell you, brother buttermakers, that you do not want to try them without you have a good moisture test, and test each churning so that you know where you are at all the time. It is not good policy to trifle with the Creamery Department. One buttermaker told me he had a hard time keeping under the 16 per cent moisture limit without using any methods of trying for moisture. I can say I never had any trouble that way. I heard of one way of getting a large over run, both moisture and curd; that is, to draw off one-half the buttermilk after butter breaks, add warm water and churn until butter gathers in large lumps, then put rolls in motion and work as many times as you wish.

Another way to secure moisture is to churn exhaustively or so butter comes in about one hour to one hour and a quarter in firm, hard granules, then add warm water and work the butter in the water until you have the desired amount of moisture content. The butter having gathered in a firm hard body first will return to the same after standing. I churn at a temperature so as to get an exhaustive churning then add one and one-half tubs of fine, crushed ice and churn five minutes longer. Then you have butter in firm hard granules and have incorporated all the water necessary. We use as a test from these monies of butter will show them to contain 17 to 18½-2 per cent and even 14½ per cent. After standing overnight. So if you do not work it out again and have a quick dissolving flaky salt and wet it a little so it will not take water from your butter, you will have plenty of moisture without trying any moisture systems, and you will not have an excessive amount of curd or salt.

My advice to you brother buttermakers is to be sure you are right and within the limit, and unless you are sure, leave moisture entirely alone.

All evidence points to the fact that cooling, without aeration, is the proper thing to do with milk for these making.—Geo. H. Barr, Chief Dairy Inspector, Ottawa, Ont.

Altogether 11 creameries are now in operation in Saskatchewan and five of these are under private and company control. One of the private creameries will be under government supervision in 1910 and a new company is being formed for that purpose.—W. A. Wilson, Supt. of Dairying.

THE WAY TO GET FULL VALUE From Every Pail of Milk With Least Labor

YOU are not making all the money you could make out of the cows you keep unless you use an I H C Cream Harvester. You know how much butter fat you lose if you skim the old-fashioned way—from 20 per cent to 40 per cent—not to mention the only one with the 190 spirit of progress. It is equally poor business to use a cheap, out-of-date or makeshift separator. Such machines are hard to clean, hard to turn, last but a short time, never give satisfaction, are never worth the price.

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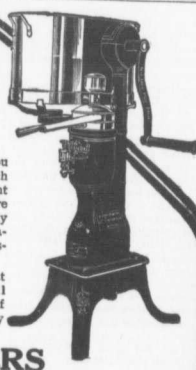
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Cheese Department

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 Department.

To Continue Whey Butter Manufacture

From the manufacture of whey butter at the Warsaw factory during the past season a sum of \$700 was realized. At the annual meeting held recently the patrons seemed pleased to have had the butter so handy and fresh for summer needs. The demand for it among the patrons last year was so keen that it was scarce in the later months.

The whey was not all separated, as the capacity of the tanks for holding it on some Mondays was scarcely sufficient. The skimmed whey gave satisfaction. Some who used it could see no difference in the results of feeding it from previous seasons. It was therefore decided to continue to manufacture on much the same basis as during 1909. The butter was of satisfactory quality to unprejudiced minds. Its manufacture did not become the means of causing a higher yield, as the whey as skimmer was, if anything, below normal, nor should it increase in an honest handling.

The causes of high yields are to be found in poorly cared for milk, which causes the process of manufacture to be hurried, which cannot be done without serious waste in the retention of the casein and fat. It seems unfortunate that these occasions of greatest loss usually occur on Mondays, when the whey is so abundant and all the work inclined to push, or the fat waste could be recovered greatly by separating the whey. The waste casein, however, must still go to make eight-cent pork, instead of eleven-cent cheese. Much of the milk delivered at our factory is now kept almost perfectly, but we still get a can or two for each vat in hand, which gives the injurious hurry and loss to all.

Mr. E. Hawthorne was again elected salesman and treasurer for the patrons. Mr. Chas. Alder did splendid work in the manufacture of both butter and cheese and the entire season's work was quite gratifying to all concerned.

The dairy industry furnishes a very helpful source of income, as there is a good deal of land in this locality, not so good for crops, but which can be grazed cheaply. The good land can be of course be used for growing corn, roots and hay to tide over the poor grazing periods. We have altogether too few silos, but the few we have are appreciated by their owners. Our dairy industry would be benefited by more silos.—Stewart R. Payne, Secretary for Warsaw factory.

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Eastern Dairy School Examinations

The final examinations of the long course of the Eastern Dairy School were concluded on Wednesday, March 9th. The total registration during this course was 49, and of these 25 took the final examinations, both written and in cheesemaking, operating of cream separators, butter-making, milk-testing, boilers and engines, as well as written examination in bacteriology and dairy chemistry.

The following 18 students were successful in passing in all subjects. The total number of marks obtainable was 900. First-class honors, 75 per cent. and over—
 F. M. Glass, Kingston, Ont.,.....729
 G. A. Renwick, Westwood, Ont., 691
 M. O. Trickey, Williamsburg, Ont., 682
 Second-class honors, 60 per cent. and up to 75 per cent.—
 F. H. McDonald, Easton's Corners, Ont.,.....657
 Wm. Bourke, Cavan, Ont.,.....652
 B. A. Redlick, Wooler, Ont.,.....628
 Jas. Hennessy, Delta, Ont.,.....621
 J. McAllister, Pendleton, Ont.,.....617
 A. H. Constable, Fleetwood, Ont., 69
 R. A. Dougherty, Odessa, Ont.,.....577
 John Hall, Redmerville, Ont.,.....576
 H. E. Fawcett, Wolfe Island, Ont., 367
 O. L. Davis, Greenbush, Ont.,.....550
 Third-class honors, 40 per cent. and up to 60 per cent.—
 H. Steinberg, Orland, Ont.,.....528
 H. Appleby, Morwood, Ont.,.....488
 Jas. McFadden, Ayer Cliff, Que., 472
 Wm. Davis, Wolfe Island, Ont.,.....457
 German Seelye, Wallbridge, Ont.,.....451

W.O.D.A. Directors Meet

The Directors of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association at a Board Meeting held in London, March 4th, decided to again conduct a Dairy Herd Competition, possibly along slightly different lines to that of last year. The details of working out any changes were left to the executive committee.

It was decided to accept the invitation of the city of Stratford to hold the next Annual Convention and Winter Dairy Exhibition in that city; the dates and working out of the prize list to be left with the executive committee.

Septic Tanks at Cheese Factories

Frank Hens, Chief Dairy Instructor, London.

A difficulty met with, particularly in the early part of the season, was that at some factories a great deal of whey was left over from day to day. This surplus whey became sour and acted as a starter in the fresh whey making it difficult for the factory men to do good work, as they had no way of disposing of this surplus whey. We would strongly urge that the patrons co-operate with the maker in emptying the tank each morning during the early part of the season, so that only fresh whey will be in the tank from day to day. Also that later in the season when the whey is short only each patron's share of the season. The most satisfactory method is to have a man measure out the whey. A number of factories have adopted this system.

Another difficulty came about through the common practice of allowing the wash water to go into the tank. This not only had a tendency in some cases to contaminate the whey after it was pasteurized, but also diluted the whey and made an accumulation difficult to dispose of until the latter part of the season, when the whey began to get short. Some of the factories, seeking a difficulty, began to put in septic tanks or other means of disposing of this wash water. Some factories were already in a position to handle the wash water.

Factories which have put in septic tanks large enough to handle the wash

water are having good results, and I would strongly urge factories intending to put in septic tanks to be sure they are large enough. It is better to have them too large than too small. Small septic tanks soon fill up with sediment and have to be frequently cleaned, while the large tank works better and needs cleaning only at the end of the season. A tank for an average factory should be 12 to 15 feet long, six feet wide and five feet deep. It should have three compartments.—Part of review on instruction in cheesemaking for 1909.

If all the cheese factories in Ontario would pay by test, it would mean a better quality of milk, a just division of the proceeds, a better quality of cheese, adulteration would be discouraged and cow testing, which is one of the best movements in dairying to-day, would receive a great impetus.—J. F. Singleton, Kingston, Ont.

WANTED—Cheese makers the coming season to send subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont. Good cash commission for each subscription taken. Write Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont., for sample copies for your patrons. Samples sent free on application.

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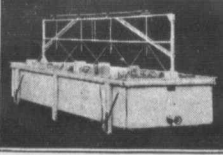
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—Emerson.

The Ways of Providence

By Agnes Booth

(Continued from last week)

LUELLA quickly made the exchange; the unfamiliar "big bill" and an equal sum in notes of smaller denomination were carefully rolled together for their precious bond and the sixty-seven dollars which Jabez Whitman would consider solely his, put in a separate package.

The task was hardly accomplished when Jabez drove up the sandy roadway and Mrs. Whitman thrust one of the rolls into the bosom of her dress, holding the other in her hand.

"Well, pa, they've gone," she remarked nervously as her husband approached.

"And good riddance to the last of them!" muttered Luella from her grassy couch.

"I s'pose they all paid up, fair and square, Mandy?"

Mr. Whitman's mode of speech was slow and heavy, like his manner of walking. His question was hardly an interrogative, it was more suggestive of a demand.

"Yes, of course, they're all nice people this year," Mrs. Whitman spoke hurriedly, her manner implying, as it always did in addressing her husband, an apology for speaking at all.

"You hadn't oughter 'low your mind to dwell on that fifteen dollars we lost last summer, Mandy," said Mr. Whitman severely. "You had oughter remember that the ways of Providence are inscrutable and be resigned to whatever the Lord sends. It's all for His good purpose, you know."

Luella caught an errant butterfly and confided to its fluttering wings her disbelief as to the Divine source of a loss through fraud and cheating, while Mrs. Whitman, with a shaking hand, passed the roll of bills to her husband. He accepted them in his accustomed manner without comment.

"It's all right this time, sixty-seven dollars. Mr. Parker said he'd be glad to come and stay with us again next year."

Mr. Whitman, with the tightly rolled package in his thick fingers, stumped heavily off to the barn, grogling back over her shoulder:

"It's 'most twelve o'clock, Mandy, and I s'pose I'll want sumthin' to eat, even if the boarders is gone. They're not the only folks as gets hungry."

Mrs. Whitman started hastily toward the house. Luella sprang from the ground.

"Don't you hurry so, ma, you've worked on the dead run all summer; it won't hurt pa to wait a few minutes. He can just as well as not, I'm sure."

Mrs. Whitman smiled dispiritedly. "Well Luella, the sooner it's ready the quicker it's over with, that's all, and I might just as well get it now as any time."

When Jabez came in at Luella's call his face looked even more forbidding than usual.

He helped himself liberally and ate in silence. Presently he wiped his mouth on his shirt-sleeve and pushed

might have wrung mercy from a less stony heart.

"I am surprised, Mandy," he answered gratingly. "I am surprised that a woman who is a member of the church and who had oughter to bring her girl up to a Christian life—"

He paused to allow his unfinished reproof to sink in, adding suddenly: "Mandy, this roll of bills, 'counts up it up before her ane, 'counts up it a hundred dollars!"

Luella uttered a startled cry. Mrs. Whitman's hand instinctively sought the bosom of her dress. She had conceived the wrong roll—the movement was not lost on Jabez.

"And, Mis' Whitman," he added harshly, "you can hand out that other roll you've got hid in there!"

"Don't you do it, ma!" screamed Luella shrilly. "Pa Whitman, you're the meanest man that ever lived!"

She covered her face with her hands and sobbed aloud as Mrs. Whitman, white to the lips and shaking from head to foot, drew forth the other roll and handed it across the table to her husband.

He unrolled it carefully, counted it deliberately, spread out the other roll with methodical care, placed the newly acquired bills on top, pressing the package down and smoothing it from one end to the other, his thick thumb.

"A hundred and sixty-seven dollars! A hundred and sixty-seven dollars!" he repeated with satisfied solemnity.

"With goin' to Keene to bank that!" Luella dried her eyes indignantly.

"Pa Whitman, that hundred dollars is ours—ma's and mine! We've been over two years saving it. We've worked awful hard. Ma has knit

mother hopelessly, "you mustn't talk back to your pa!"

"Oh, let her go on, Mis' Whitman," Mr. Whitman advised grimly. "I look for just such sass as that from a young woman brought up as she is."

Mrs. Whitman reached out a remorse-struck hand to the unyielding Luella.

"Now Miss Luellie," continued Jabez, turning reluctantly to the excited girl, "you can begin savin' for over again, an' see how long it takes you. This money's goin' inter the bank."

Luella made a strong effort for self-control.

"The money is ours, pa," she asserted stoutly. "I don't see how you can think it right to take it away from us. It's—it's stealing!"

"Her father's face grew darker as he glanced into Luella's unflinching eyes.

"The money's goin' inter the bank," he repeated doggedly, "but remember this—if you really need sumthin', I'll take some of it out for you."

Luella compressed her lips tightly and made no reply. She began clearing away the dishes without again looking at her father, and after an awkward minute or two he moved heavily out to the barn.

Mrs. Whitman broke into weak, hysterical sobbing.

"Dea's cry, ma, dear," urged Luella, "it isn't your fault."

"Luella," her mother whispered in a frightened tone, "did you hear what he said—about the way I'm bringing you up?"

"You needn't mind that, ma; you're not bringing me up to steal, anyway. That's one thing sure!"

"But, Luella, the—the 'honor thy father, you know, Luella," she began crying tiredly.

"Don't worry about it any more, ma. I honor you, and I'm willing to honor anybody that's worth honoring. You go upstairs and lie down and get a little rest. I'll finish up here."

Luella went with the weary woman to the foot of the stairs.

"Undress, ma, dear, you'll get more rest that way, and I'll call you before he gets back."

She could not bring herself to use anything more personal than the pronoun—she felt that she could never say "pa" again.

She went about her work quietly, but a volcano of wrath raged within her girlish heart.

"I suppose," she said aloud as she scoured the carving-knife, "that poor ma is up there praying, instead of sleeping—praying to be resigned to whatever the Lord sends."

It was Mr. Whitman's favorite testimony in "experience meetings" that he was resigned to whatever the Lord sent, for "the ways of Providence are inscrutable and past findin' out."

Luella vigorously rubbed the towels between her strong young hands.

"If the Lord sends somebody to take away the money that ma and I have honestly earned, then I think the Lord is in pretty poor business!"

He ate his supper in silence, and as soon as the evening chores were finished he went to bed.

The next day he manifested the same disinclination to talk, and drove away as soon as he had had his noon-day meal, returning late and making no explanation of his absence.

How to Make a Lawn
A lawn is expected to look attractive from all points of view and at all times of the year. For that reason the

Easter is coming. The world is made new for you, for me, and for the blade of grass that raises its head above the ground.

Out of the barren earth springs new life and the promise of a summer that is to come.

May Easter mean the same to us, and in place of the worries of Life's Winter, may there come joy and happiness to our weakened spirits.

his chair noisily back from the table.

"I'm goin' to Keene," he announced abruptly.

Mrs. Whitman started apprehensively. A trip to Keene was usually planned days in advance, for it was considered quite a journey.

"To the bank," Jabez added harshly.

Mrs. Whitman put down the cup of tea she was drinking—her hand trembled violently.

"It 'pears, Mis' Whitman," said her husband sternly, "that some of your boarders paid extra!"

Luella cast an agonized look at her mother. Mrs. Whitman paled and faltered—Luella must have made a mistake in counting out the forty-five dollars to put in with the board money! Yes, that was it!

"Yes," she assented, with parched lips and unwilling tongue, "Mr. Parker paid five dollars over. I—I thought you'd be surprised."

It was a brave attempt, notwithstanding the weakness of its execution, and her plainly evident fright

sweaters and baby socks, and I've done all kinds of fancy work for other people when I'd like to have had it for ourselves. We've picked berries and cut Christmas greens and sold 'em, and—done washing! And it's ours!"

"M—m! 'Ours, is it? Well, Miss Luellie, what did 'we' intend doin' with this triflin' little sum of money?"

Luella was too excited to heed the usually hated and dreaded sarcasm 'em, and—

"When we got enough to buy Annie Maynard's piano," she answered steadily. "Her father is an upright."

"M—m! An' you needed a few pennies more, I s'pose?"

"Yes, fifty dollars more. And if Whitman, holdin' her head erect or paid five dollars over. I—I thought you'd be surprised."

"Sit down, Luella," begged her

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land must be prepared and the seed so selected as to give the best results at all seasons.

For a good lawn you must get the very richest soil. It is impossible to get soil too rich. If the land is naturally fertile the proper soil can be made by deep plowing without subsoiling. If the land is poor as most land is, the first step is heavily manuring or dressing with commercial fertilizer. On light soils manure is much to be preferred to commercial fertilizer, as it not only helps to retain the moisture but is much more enduring.

The land must first be cleared of all roots of trees and weeds as far as possible. The heavy dressing of fertilizer should then be spread on and plowed under. The ground should then be gone over with a harrow, graded, raked, and then the seed sown. Immediately after the seeds are sown the ground must again be harrowed and raked so as just to cover the seed. As a finishing touch it is well to go over it with a good heavy roller, to make the surface compact and insure contact of the seed with the soil.

Where the land is not dry or holds water in pools after a heavy rain, to think of making a lawn without altering this condition. Drain tiles should be laid three feet apart, smaller tiles leading into larger main drains, and the whole surface of the lawn to the lowest portion of the grounds or the natural outlet. Uniformity in the finished surface before the seed is sown is one of the essentials to a perfect lawn.

GRADING

To insure this, grading is necessary. Where there is no engineer or landscape architect about the best way to do this grading is to drive stakes in the ground and sight from one to another by a carpenter's level. The earth can then be moved from the places that are too high and put in the hollows that are too pronounced. This grading is usually done after the land has received its first plowing and harrowing. Do the grading first, then the plowing, following the plowing with a subsoiler in the same furrow if the subsoil is hardpan.

The next step, is the harrowing, then the clearing of the roots and stones, next the seeding, followed by light harrowing to cover the seed about half an inch; next a second seeding, sowing the seed at right angles to the first, then a second light harrowing, and last a heavy rolling.

Besides, having the surface of your lawn perfectly smooth you want to have the grass of a uniform color and thickness. In cases where the ground is enriched by bringing the top soil from other places it should be put over the entire surface as a top dressing rather than filling in in patches.

(To be concluded next week)

A Boy's Reading

By E. M. Chapinan

The average boy will read; and the boy who reads, he hates to read will very likely develop the taste with a little wise encouragement. The average boy's parents, however, are too often satisfied when their son shows some fondness for reading in general, and fancy this to be a thing so good in itself that it can be permitted to take its own way without interference. It is true that children's tastes should be considered, and that in training them we should dictate as little as possible; but a boy's choice in matters of literature needs the same generous guidance that wise parents will exert over his choice of food—a guidance which, while remembering his tastes, will at the same time aim to preserve health and foster growth.

A BOY'S TASTES

What are these tastes of the average boy? Almost always a love of adventure, an appreciation of nonsense, a considerable curiosity about life, and an appetite for sentiment which is as real as it is carefully concealed. Each of these tastes or tendencies is wholesome and represents opportunity; and each may also degenerate into a means of mischief.

The love of adventure is an expression of boyhood's abounding vitality; there is always hope for the boy who looks forward to being a pirate and carrying the *Jolly Roger* through the seven seas—provided that at the same time his mind is making acquaintance with other aspects of life which may finally prove almost as desirable as piracy. A child's nonsense is his

these, other books should be suggested and perhaps required. Parents of average intelligence and resourceful naves can easily cope with the dime novel and the cheap detective story. These are to be placed under the ban, not because they are positively vicious; they usually are not—but because they are ignorant, untrue to life, and generally ridiculous.

The average boy whose father will take pains to read a great book of adventure like *Robinson Crusoe* with his son will have little difficulty in convincing him of the superiority of literature to trash. In my own boyhood the highly wrought but otherwise harmless stories of Mayne Reid were much in vogue. A wise mother saw fit, not to forbid them, but to limit their numbers pretty rigidly and to sandwich between them books like Washington Irving's "Astoria," "Life of Columbus," and "Conquest of Granada"—all of them works of historical adventure. It was not long before the hairbreadth escapes and artificial devices of Mayne Reid grew a little ridiculous in the eyes of his devotee; and when a playmate and I began to quarrel from him in the crises of our small affairs, "I shall yet be saved!" the work was practically accomplished.

A short time ago a friend of mine was disturbed to find among her boy's treasures a number of trashy paper-covered novels. The boy said that they were the gift of a friend. He had tried to read them in expectation of a feast, but had found them so absurd that he gave over the attempt. His father had been in the habit of reading with him almost from babyhood, and the boy had unconsciously learned the difference between a sound and a sham story.

(To be concluded next week)

THE COOK'S CORNER

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding cooking, recipes, etc., gladly answered. Send requests to the Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

PLAIN COOKIES.

One cupful of sugar, ½ cupful of butter, 1 egg, ¼ cupful of milk, 2 cupfuls of flour. Flavor as desired. One-fourth of the dough may be flavored with lemon or vanilla, ½ with ½ cupful of cocoanut, one-fourth with one ounce of melted chocolate, and ½ with mixed spices. For the spices use one teaspoonful each of ground nutmeg and mace, one-half of cloves and allspice and three of cinnamon.

ALMOND BISCUITS.

One-fourth cupful of sugar, one-fourth cupful of butter, yolks of two eggs and white of one, two tablespoonfuls of cream or milk, one and one-fourth cupfuls of flour. Roll thin cut into rounds, brush the tops with the egg-white and sprinkle with one ounce of almonds blanched and chopped fine.

SHORT BREAD

One-fourth pound of sugar, three-fourths pound of butter, one teaspoonful of salt and one pound of flour. Roll about an eighth of an inch thick, cut oblong and crimp the edges with a knife. Sprinkle with sugared caraway seeds of different colors.

CALVES' FOOT SOUP.

Boil 2 pairs calves' feet and 1 shank of ham (rind removed), in 3 quarts of water for 2 hours. Then add 2 sprigs parsley, the same of thyme, a little kitchen herb, 1 blade of mace, and pepper and salt to taste. Boil 2 hours longer, then set away to cool. When cold, carefully remove all fat from the top and return to the kettle.

OX-TAIL SOUP.

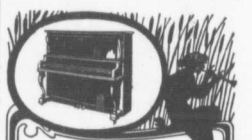
Cut one or more ox tails into pieces, making the separation at the joints,

and place in a saucepan with 1 table-spoon drippings or some salt pork, and 1 chopped onion. Stir over fire until it becomes a delicate brown, then put into a soup pot with 2 quarts cold water. When it boils add 1 stick celery, 1 root parsley, 2 cloves, 3 peppercorns, and scant ½ tablespoon salt. Let simmer 4 hours, then strain. Let cool and remove grease, after which return soup to the kettle, let come to a boil, and serve hot.

Celery for Seasoning

When celery seed is two years old it will not germinate, therefore the seedsman is glad to sell it by the pound for a low price. These seeds may be used whole, or they may be ground or pounded in a mortar, and when this home-made product is used, one is at least sure of having an unadulterated celery salt.

By adding a little fine salt to the ground seeds and putting them in a wide-mouthed bottle this mixture may be used in an ordinary salt shake. Celery as a seasoning is especially good in all chicken cookery, and often chicken salad which is rather tasteless needs only celery salt or chopped dried celery tops added to the seasoning.



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Health and Happiness in Farm Life

The illustration shows two of several ponies raised by Mr. T. Baker, Durham Co., Ont. The Misses Baker thoroughly enjoy riding and driving. The exercise of riding might well be developed to a much greater extent on other farms. See article on page 13, entitled "A Durham Cow Prizes Home."

mind's play and safety-valve, which may be developed into a sense of humor that will help to keep him sane, or degenerate into a mere habit of foolish and cruel practical joking. His curiosity may prove a key where to unlock stores of wisdom, or a means of purveying base and evasive things to his mind; while his sentiment may sink to a sentimentality which shall sap his manhood, or be refined into honor and devotion.

DEVELOPING BOY'S TASTES

The development of these tastes may be largely influenced by his reading; and the quality of his reading will be to a considerable extent in the hands of his parents. They will find him craving certain things. If the things be in themselves harmless, they should be supplied in moderation, but with constant effort to make them the best of their kind and to diversify them with other things for which he may have less taste but more need. For instance, a boy's love of adventure may lead him to a steady hand books of that sort as a diet. He should be supplied with a moderate amount of the best and most interesting adventure stories obtainable, and between the reading of

Madam!



"READER" Churn is made of good white oak—thoroughly seasoned—strong as iron—and sweet and clean.

You know that a churn made of glass or crockery will chip, crack and peel—and they will get broken, no matter how careful you try to be. "READER" Churn is absolutely sanitary—easy running—and can be used either sitting or standing. Your dealer does not handle it written us for full information. CUMMER-DOWNSVILLE, Hamilton, Ont. Mention Farm and Dairy when writing.

The Upward Look

Easier Thoughts

He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him also freely give us all things? Romans 8, 32.

At this Easter season our minds should be full of thoughts of God's great love to us. And Him more and more and our love should show itself in greater love to our fellow men and women and especially to the members of our own households.

The tremendous spread of Christianity, during the centuries that have elapsed since Christ lived and died and arose again for us has so vastly improved conditions on earth that who live in this enlightened age and land can have but a faint conception of the terrible state of sin into which the people had fallen at the period when Christ was on earth. The emperors and rulers were so debauched that carnivals of the most awful crimes created but little attention. During the great public festivals, which sometimes lasted for weeks, thousands of people were destroyed by wild beasts, or in unequal combats of various kinds for the mere pleasure of the populace. It was a common occurrence for mothers to kill their infants. True filial love was but seldom found. Men were expected to kill those who injured

them. The weak were trampled upon by the strong. The sick were treated as outcasts, hospitals of any kind being unknown. The mad thirst for pleasure and wealth and power held the people in its sway.

In these conditions Christ entered. His teachings were directly contrary to the accepted traditions of the day. He exalted and that those who were exalted would be humbled. He denounced impurity and demanded purity and revenge was condemned and forgiveness of one's enemies was required. The selfish were held up to scorn while the unselfish were praised and promised rich rewards of a spiritual nature. The people were commanded to love God with all their hearts and minds and souls and their neighbors as themselves.

Christ saw that the people were given over to selfishness and, therefore, He did not emphasize the giving of earthly blessings as a reward for loving Him. It is well that He did not, for a die-hard was that they should love Him and be willing, if necessary, to die for Him. But He also gave them to understand that once they did seek and serve Him aright and for the proper motive then the earthly blessing would follow. He said: "But seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you."

His message of love, have been ringing down the ages. Today we have a better conception of what Christ's death and resurrection means than did the people who lived in those ancient times. Today we know that we can go to Him for strength to discern our daily sins, for wisdom to overcome them, for guidance in the affairs of our daily life, for peace in time of trouble and with confidences that no good thing will be withheld if we but walk uprightly. For, if God gave us His own Son, how much more will He through Him freely give us all things! Let us therefore during this Easter season especially, love God, trust Him, follow Him and thank Him for all that He has done for us.—L.H.N.

A Durham Co. Prize Home

A comfortable little farm home, in Durham County, Ont., is that of Mr. T. Baker, an illustration of which we publish in this issue. Mr. Baker's home was built over 40 years ago, and has been kept in first-class repair and up-to-date in many ways.

The ceiling on the first floor is nine feet high. There is a kitchen, dining room, living room and parlor on first floor, with a large pantry and one bedroom. The latter room is found to be a great convenience. On the second floor, are to be found two double bedrooms, three single bedrooms, bath room, and six good roomy closets. The upper story is reached by three stairways. There is a solid partition between the men's rooms and the other rooms of the house.

The house is built of brick, and is a solid brick house. The kitchen, pantry, lower bedroom and sitting room, and two of the stairways open on to the large commodious veranda. Entrance to the cellar is to be had from the dining room.

The cellar is commodious, well lighted and is divided into three rooms for different purposes. The cellar floor is from the exterior, through a wide door. There is also a veranda on the south side of the house, not shown in the illustration.

All the rooms are well lighted. There is a very convenient summer kitchen

and coal and wood shed attached, opening into the proper kitchen. Hard water is conveyed to the summer kitchen. The cistern is on the south side of the house and can be reached from the veranda or platform outside the summer kitchen. It is only five feet from the house.

A fine lawn surrounds the house, which in the photo is not shown, the picture having been taken in the winter season. ♦♦♦♦

Friendship

Mrs. M. C. Ellenboro, Roseneath, Ontario.

Friendship is indispensable. It is a necessity of our human nature. Occasionally you will find a hermit with such an abnormal twist in his make-up that he can do without it; but such exceptions are exceedingly rare. Every wholesome and rightly constituted human being needs the touch of sympathy. We are so made that we must have some one to whom we can tell our troubles and with whom we can share our joy; some one to whom we can commit our secrets, and open our hearts; someone to whom we can go in the dark against cloudy day for counsel and sunshine; some one of kind and congenial spirit to tell us of our faults in an accent of love, and to commend without flattery whatever in us is praise worthy; some one we can trust absolutely; some one we can rely like a tottering fence or bowing wall when we lean upon her. Here, I think, are a few characteristics of a fine friend.

1st. She is always accessible. You will never find "No admission," written upon her door. For you, at least, her home is always open. She does not keep you shivering in the ante room or shivering in the hall, but welcomes you at once to her fireside if she is cold and ceremonious about receiving you, it is evidence enough that she is not your friend. Friendship means always the most steady and warm, and unrestrained intimacy.

2nd. The true friend is sympathetic. When she comes into your presence she immediately catches your key. Your sorrow makes her sad; your joy gives a keener note to her rejoicing. By the quick instinct of her noble heart she puts herself in your place and feels what you feel.

3rd. A true friend always construes you favorably. Her judgments are never

and when the road is rough; the woman who is not too selfish to give you a lift, when you are down, or to hold you up when your feet are slipping, or to hasten to your help when your feet are struggling in the breakers—is not your friend for all that. Whatever she may say to the contrary. For his friend David, Johnathan sacrificed his throne, sacrificed the goodwill of his royal father, sacrificed the comforts and luxuries of the royal palace, became a fugitive in the forests of Ziph, exposed himself to hardships and danger, and even death itself. It is of the very essence of true friendship that it is selfish and self centered.

5th. But perhaps the most conspicuous element of all is constancy. No matter how the wind may blow, no reverses of fortune can shake her off. Some people are like the birds that swoop about our doors in the bright summer weather, and during the fall, appears and the snow begins to fall, they leave us for a warmer climate. For my part, I like the friend that stays with me in the winter, when the trees are bare, when the cold is sharp and piercing, and when the north wind of adversity cuts like a knife. As long as there is wheat in the barn the mice will be plentiful enough, but once the bins are emptied, and behold, the mice are missing. A good deal of this world's friendship is like that. It stays with us so long as there is something to be gained, but turns its back in the hour of misfortune. It dances attendance upon us when the sky is bright, but flies away when the clouds gather.

It is but another name for falsehood and hypocrisy. A true friend finds it worse than tightens when things go against me. It will cling to me when I am down, whose part will know no coldness when circumstances compel me to wear the shabby coat, who will share with me my reverses, and be a partner of my woes. No other friend is worthy of my name. (To be concluded next week)

Teach Political Morality

Why can not political morality be taught in the public schools?

If it is the children in the kindergartens and in the public schools were taught how disreputable it is to stuff a ballot-box or to lay polluted hands on the sacred franchise, would they not remember it in later years?

If these small girls and boys at an early age were shown that tampering with the free vote of the adult is ten times meaner and lower than petty larceny, and if they were taught to regard those guilty of such an act as unworthy the respect of decent people, would we not have more political honesty in the next generation?

The schoolroom is the proper place to teach political morality, for in the boys and girls of today lies the political hope and honesty of tomorrow.

For Husbands Only

There are a thousand ways which any well-disposed woman might point out to you that would enable you to see eyes which in the little signal of her happiness. Do not belittle her opinions.

You do not have to accept them as your own unless you like, but you can at least encourage her to use her intelligence, and before long you may be profiting by it. It is easier to countenance than to rebuke. You may imbue your helpmeet with the idea that she is just as much worth for, as those "married and done for," as she was before her cheerfully put it, Never let her believe for a moment that she is done for. Teach her that there are ten reasons now where there was one before for her even existing.

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the better your health will be.

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Our "Champion" is easily the champion of all washing machines.

All cogs and machinery covered. Lever and High Speed Balance Wheel operating together simply cut the work of washing to the lowest possible point.

Don't think of buying a washing machine until you have seen the "Champion". If your dealer can't show it, write us for booklet. 76

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - ST. MARY'S, ONT.



Comfortable farm home of Thomas Baker, Durham Co., Ont. This home is over 40 years old.

er harsh. Instead of looking at your faults and failings and shortcomings, she looks at your good qualities and places the emphasis upon them. She even when you are unduly wrong, finds excuses and mitigating circumstances. She is compassionate and forgiving, overlooking with mercy.

4th. A true friend will make sacrifices on your behalf. She will put herself out to help you up the hill, and forego her own comfort to promote yours. The woman who is not willing to aid you in time of trouble,

OUR HOME CLUB

THE SON'S IDEALS

"Dot's" letter in the Home Club February 24 is but more evidence of the stubborn manner in which he takes sides to a question and that much rests with one's particular point of view. No good purpose would be gained by replying to "Dot" in a controversial manner on the points in which we differ, and since space is at a premium in this department, the "Son" hereby allows himself to be drawn out, as requested, on that question of how to manage the work on the farm so that the work hours may be short, the play hours long and the bank books great.

Where farming is not the success that one could wish, it is not from lack of opportunity. Rather it is through failure to grasp opportunities as they present themselves. There is a wide difference in production between the average and the possible; a wide difference between the average farm and the best farm in any given community. Why should this be? Is this difference not due wholly to how men are constituted, to the way they face and solve the problems of daily life, to their ideals, and to the efforts they put forth to measure up to such ideals. It may be argued that Mr. So and So, who owns the best farm and who perchance is the best farmer in a particular district had his farm given to him; that the poorer farmers are now working for theirs. Even so; but from whence came farm No. 1 in the first place? Did it, and all that pertains to it, if its history be traced far enough, not come as a result of the exercise of the qualities of which we write.

The great and crying need of agriculture is that we farmers shall have faith in farming, that we shall believe farming to be the best of callings, that it can be made profitable and that it offers life and health second to no other business.

The possibilities of the Ontario farm are unbounded. Improved stock, good seed, suitable crops, proper cultivation, these things mixed with a well trained and a well informed mind, and with an optimism, which gives an unbounded faith in the future of our business, will make of any farm that which we might be pleased to call our ideal. Ideals are necessary. In so far as we set ourselves worthy ideals, and in so far as we strive to measure up to them, will depend our success and the happiness of the life we live.—"The Son."

THE WIFE SHOULD KEEP THE BOOKS A set of books, carefully kept, is the only proper solution to this family financial problem, no matter how large or how slender the income. Our values may be different, but proportion must be observed in all expenditures.

Careless and wasteful financial methods are no more respectable in families than in banks. Carelessness is one form of dishonesty, and for all such deviations from right we suffer. The sooner we housekeepers realize this, the sooner we shall have economical and proficient management.

So let us each have our day-book in which we jot down our table, incidental and personal expenses; and our ledger to which we transfer them under their proper heads and in which we balance up all accounts.

A meeting, say once a month, of the finance committee of the household, constituted of husband and wife, or of whatever combination of persons may be running the finances of a home, should be regularly held, and all questions pertaining to such matters should be met and settled then and there. What do the other members of the Club say to this plan?—"The Daughter."

SPECIAL SPRING FASHIONS

Realizing the great interest that our readers take in the new spring styles, we have arranged to give special attention to the pattern department of Farm and Dairy for the next two or three weeks. Look over the illustrations in the fashion department and send your orders early. If you do not see the style illustrated, that you would like, a number of pattern desired. Address, Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

HOUSE GOWN 6181.



The one-piece house gown in the most active women are sure to require. The waist and skirt being joined by means of a belt, there is no possibility of annoying separation and the gown can quite easily be slipped on and off. This one is made in shirt waist style and closed at the left of the front.

Material required for medium size is 7/8 yds. 34, 7/8 yds. 32 or 6 yds. 44 in. wide. The pattern is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

MISSES' LONG COAT 6689.



The coat made with platings at the sides makes a favorite feature of the season and is graceful and attractive. This one is simple and girlish and can be made from any reasonable material.

Material required for 16 yr. size is 7/8 yds. 27, 4/5 yds. 44 or 4 yds. 42 in. wide for full length; 6/8 yds. 27, 4 yds. 44 or 3 1/2 yds. 42 in. wide for 3/4 length. The pattern is cut for girls of 14 and 16 yrs. and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

PRINCESS SLIP 6688.



The princess slip is almost a necessity for the up-to-date dress, for whether a princess gown is worn or the separate waist and skirt it is essential to dispense with all bulk at the waist line. It can be made with low or Dutch neck on square or round outline or 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide high neck and made with or without sleeves.

Material required for medium size is 8/8 yds. 34 or 27, 7/8 yds. 32 or 3 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide for the plain slip; 2 1/2 yds. 24, 2 yds. 27, 3/4 yds. 32 or 1 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide for the flounce with 4/5 yds. of embroidery, 1 1/2 yds. of insertion, 3 1/2 yds. of narrow edging to make as illustrated. The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

ROUND YORE WAIST 6686.



A pretty waist like this is available at all seasons but especially so just now when bordered materials and flouncings are to be met at every turn. The bretelles are made with straight edges and are especially adapted to such materials, but they can be trimmed in any way that may suit the fancy.

Material required for medium size is 2 1/2 yds. 21, 2 1/2 yds. 27, 4 yds. 44 in. wide with 2 yds. of embroidery for the bretelles, 1 1/2 yds. 18 in. wide for the yoke, 1 1/2 yds. of banding to make as illustrated. The pattern is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

GIRL'S COSTUME 6687.



Young girls are wearing many dresses. Even with loose blouses over plaited skirts. This one is quite novel and attractive. Also it is so easy to make that busy mothers will find it a boon.

Material required for medium size is 6/8 yds. 24, 5 yds. 27, 4 1/2 yds. 32 or 3 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide. The pattern is cut for 8, 10, 12 and 14 yrs. and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

CHILD'S DRESS WITH BLOOMERS 6685.



Such dresses as this, cut with waist and skirt portions in one are much liked for the little girls and are in demand at this season when washable materials are being made up.

Material required for medium size (4 yrs.) is 4 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 3 yds. 32 or 3 yds. 44 in. wide with 3/8 yds. 27 for trimming. The pattern is cut for children of 2, 4 and 6 yrs. and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

MISSES' TUCKED OVER BLOUSE 6684.



No garment is prettier than the over blouse. Just now it is extensively worn. This one can be utilized for any entire gown. The sleeves are cut in one with it and consequently there is almost no labor in the making.

Material required for 16 yr. is 3 yds. 21, 3 yds. 27 or 3 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide with 1/2 yd. of silk 27 in. wide for trimming. The pattern is cut for 14 and 16 yrs. and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

MISSES' PRINCESS PETTICOAT 6589



Such undergarments as this are needed by every girl. There is no bulk over the hips or at the waist line and the flounce provides prettiness and flare at the lower portion. Material required for medium size is 3 1/2 yds. 36, 3 yds. 44 in. wide with 1 1/2 yds. of insertion, 5/8 yds. of embroidery 4 1/2 yds. wide, 3 yds. of edging and 2 1/2 yds. of heading, for 14 yr. size. The pattern is cut for girls of 12, 14 and 16 yrs., and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

MISSES' PLAITED SKIRT 6683.



The straight plait skirt is always becoming to young girls. It is especially adapted to bordered materials and to flouncing and is much in demand. Such a skirt as this one whether be finished with a plain hem or be trimmed with banding in any way.

Material required for 16 yr. is 5 yds. 28 or 27, 4 1/2 yds. 32 or 3 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide; or 3 1/2 yds. of flouncing 37 in. wide; or 3 1/2 yds. of flouncing 37 in. wide. The pattern is cut for girls of 14 and 16 yrs., and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

CORSET COVER WITH PEPLUM 6689.



Corset covers that are embroidered at the hand are the daintiest of all. This one shows a simple yet effective design and can be made from nainsook or lawn. It is simple, finished with a box plait at the front and with a peplum at the lower edge that means comfortable fit without fuss.

Material required for the medium size is 1 1/2 yds. 36 or 1 yd. 44 in. wide. The pattern is cut for a 34, 35, 36, 40 and 42 inch bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

COMBINATION UNDER GARMENT 6218.



Snug fitting underwear is absolutely essential to present styles and such a statement as this reduces bulk and means perfect comfort. It can be made from nainsook or batiste or the heavier longcloth, and it can be trimmed with embroidery or with frills of the same.

Material required for medium size is 2 1/2 yds. 36 or 44 in. wide with 2 1/2 yds. of embroidery 5/8 in. wide, 4 yds. of heading and 3/8 yds. of edging to make as illustrated. The pattern is cut for a 34, 36 or 44, 2 1/2 yds. of insertion and 3/8 yds. of heading to make with circular frills as shown at the back's view. The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

COMBINATION CORSET COVER AND KNICKERBOCKERS 6225.



Close fitting gowns have brought the demand for close fitting underwear. This combination garment of various sorts will be extensively worn. This one combines a closely fitted corset cover with knickerbockers that mean absolute freedom from bulk and is eminently satisfactory from the standpoint of comfort.

Material required for medium size is 3 yds. 36 or 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, 1 yd. of wide heading, 3/8 yds. of edging, 3 yds. of narrow heading. The pattern is cut for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

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

GOSSIP

GLEN BUELL HOLSTEINS TO BE SOLD

At Glen Buell, on April 7th, the entire herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle, at "Maple Glen Stock Farm," will be disposed of without reserve, as the owner is going to Alberta. This sale will afford a chance of a life time, as in it will be found animals of both sexes of excellent breeding, viz., Inka Sylvia De Kol with a record of

over 95 lbs. of butter in 7 days, made from a 2% udder, which we believe is the largest record ever made under similar circumstances. Her dam was Inka Sylvia, that in 1897 held the world's record for a 3-year-old with over 29 lbs. milk in one day and 21.95 lbs. butter in 7 days. She was also a champion test winner at Toronto and Ottawa fairs, and a member of our gold medal herd. Her dam was the great Toronto cow all breeds in 1895 and 1897. She was also the dam of 25.57 lbs. tested milk. Four generations of the Sylvia family tested vit., a 2-year-old, 3-year-old, and daughters of Inka Sylvia De Kol, two of her sold, one by present stock bull, other by Sir Alta Posch Beets, a grandson of Alta Posch and Paul Beets De Kol, surely a grand combination of breeding. Another high record cow is Rooney Bell 2nd, with a 25.73 lbs. test, in 7 days,

and 108 lbs. 30 days' test, and over 95 lbs. milk in one day. These are the two largest record cows ever placed in public sale in Canada, and ought to be sought after by many good breeders or beginners for a foundation stock, as they are always the cheapest. Another fancy bred cow is Clinton Harzog De Kol 3rd, with a 17 lb. 2-year old record, but has also a 22 lb. record. This is the only heifer in Canada having so high a record dam. Her heifer calf by Gaiselbe Walter Segis will also be sold. Two cows, sisters of Francy 3rd, 29.16 lb. test, ought to be good blood to obtain and test. There are nine heifers coming one year old, dam, one from dams, one from a 25 lb. dam, one from 22 1/2 lb. dam, another by 25 lb. sire, and another by a son of a 30 lb. cow. Young service bulls of extra breeding are also included, namely one from a 22 lb. dam, and two others sired by a son of a 30 lb. cow, ought to be good herd headers, each a day test. His offspring are very desirable, several selling for good money, as high as \$400 being offered for his get in private sale. Take it altogether, this cow has ever had to obtain records the highest bred cattle with large records at their own prices, as no cows with such records have ever before in Canada gone under the hammer.

WINDMILLS

Towers fitted every five feet apart and double braced
Grain Grinders
Pumps
Tanks
Gas and Gasoline Engines
Concrete Mixers
Write for Catalogue
GOULD, SHAPLEY & HUIR CO., LIMITED
BRANTFORD, CANADA
BRANCH OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN.

BE PREPARED FOR THE HARVEST WITH THE RIGHT MACHINE

YOU cannot afford to run any risk of delay at harvest time. When the grain is ripe for cutting. Every minute counts work will pile up your profits. Every minute of delay due to a slow, inefficient harrow or broken-down machine will rob you of a part of your just reward. Let the squarely

It is going to permit you to get all the profits from your acres. If it is not—now is the time to choose the machine that will. Because you are going to be busier every day from now on.

You want you to take proper time to make your selection because we know if you do conditions encountered on Canadian farms.

It has strength, a wide range of adjustment for all conditions of grain and ground and the draft is as light as it is possible to secure in a perfect working binder. Superior has never been produced. It has been in use for more than a generation, and its Deering line comprises—

Harvesting Machines, Binder-Towers, Mowers, Tedders, Hay Rakes and Side Delivery Rakes, Hay Loaders, Disk, Shoe and Hoe Drills, Cultivators, Seeders, Smoothing, Spring Tooth and Disk Harrows, Land Rollers, Scufflers, Deering engines also handle Sproaders.

Call on the local agent for catalogue and particulars on any Deering machine or implement, or write the International Harvester Company of America at the nearest branch house named below:

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated) CHICAGO U.S.A.



AUCTION SALE

30 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE 30
At Maple Stock Farm, Beaton, Ont.
Wednesday, March 30th, 1910

Eighteen females and 12 bulls. Maple Herd represents several of the greatest families of the breed: De Kol, Johanna, Bonheur, etc. Nearly all the bulls rising one year old are in the advanced register making good records. Mercena Fawcitt is at the head of the herd. His dam, Fawcitt 7th, Grand Champion at Toronto and London, 1906. His sire, dam, of butter in seven days, 112 lbs. in thirty days. A number of these cows are in calf by this great bull. All heifers freshening soon enough before the sale will be of this great bull. This sale will be ready by March 21st, 1910. Maple Stock Farm is situated arrangements with the M. C. B. to stop train from the East due at Villa Nova at 10 a.m., and train from the West at 10.55 a.m. Both at 4.45 p.m., connecting with the G.T.R. at Hagersville. Train for the West leave at 4.45, connecting with T. H. and B. Ry. at Waterford. Sale commences at 1 p.m., sharp. Terms, 6 months credit on approved notes; 3 per cent. for cash.

AUCTIONEERS: W. Alma, Brantford and J. Wieg, Cayuga.

WM. SLAGHT, BEALTON ONT
SALE HELD UNDER COVER.

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

Remember the date and place, April 7th. Glen Buell Outfit, that the B. A. W. train will leave Brockville at 9.30 a.m., letting intending passengers off at the farm. The train from Westport will also stop at the farm in making each train stops on returning. Lunch will be served—G.

HOLSTEIN SALE AT BEALTON

The auction sale of pure bred Holstein cattle on the "Maple Stock Farm," Beaton, Ont., March 30, 1910, includes 30 head, 18 females and 12 bulls. These cattle are all in the pink of condition. Careful breeding and good feeding has made these cows a choice lot. They possess good sized square udders and milk from 50 to 80 lbs. a day. There is found in this herd such cows as Aulinda Crown De Kol, No. 6515, R. of M. cow, 100 lbs. a day, and one of 15,000 lbs. for one season. At city prices this is worth over \$200, to say nothing about her calf, which is worth from \$75 to \$100. Let Fawcitt, No. 2694, another cow in the herd, made 19 lbs. of butter in seven days. Many others in the herd are as good. Most of the mature cows are in the B. of M. Some very promising young heifers will make good records. A number of the cows are in calf by the famous Fawcitt—a great sire. The young bulls are of the right kind, the kind that will please any person; nearly everyone are good enough for a show ring. Eight of the show ring, sired by Sir Oliver Schulling, will be ready for service. He was a grand good sire. He was ready for the show ring at any time, and comes from a strain of heavy milkers. His stock is all true to color, good shape and good size. I sent one of his cows—Doctor Schulling—to Toronto exhibition, and won first prize for a senior bull calf, 1899. Most of the calves we are offering are generally as good. Nearly all of these young bulls are from B. of M. dams—doubtful if a better lot has been offered. Now is your chance to get a good bull to head your herd. The Holstein cow is the dairyman's friend. Why? Because she nets him a good profit, after her living is paid. The Holstein cow has had to work her way up, but she is today at the head of all breeds for milk and butter. She is a hearty, strong constitution cow, the one who ranks so high. Everything offered in the sale will be positively sold. Send for a catalogue and get the breeding of the cattle. Trains may be met at 10 a.m. at Villa Nova station—William Slight, Beaton, Ont.

FREE SAMPLE OF AMATITE.

Many Farm and Dairy readers may not know that the makers of Amatite Roofing distribute free samples for the information of prospective purchasers. Some of our readers have probably doubted that at 10 a.m. a sample could be made which would not be convincing, and the sample of Amatite is not painted, and the sample of a practical mineral surface has been invented. Just drop a postal card to the nearest office of The Paterson Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

"Farm and Dairy" has been a real friend to me during past years—a friend that has benefited me more probably than any other.—John W. Toews, Alberta.



The Canadian Airmotor
Is the only Free POWER

BUILT TO STAND—
Storms, Wear, Tear and Time
Will work summer and winter
all the year around
NEVER KICKS OR QUILTS
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.
TORONTO

NORTHERN ONTARIO

The Forest and Mineral Wealth of Northern Ontario has attracted many people from all parts of the civilized world. One-ninth of the world's reported output of Silver in 1908 was taken from Ontario mines.

New discoveries of undoubted richness are being constantly reported from sections far distant from the famed Cobalt. Yet a more certain reward is insured to the Settler who acquires for himself

160 ACRES OF THE RICH AGRICULTURAL LANDS
now open for settlement and made accessible through the construction of Railways and Colonization Roads.

THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL IS UNSURPASSED

The Timber is in demand at a rising price. Mining, Railway and Colonization Road construction, Lumbering, etc., afford work in abundance to those who have not the means to remain on their farms continually. These means also provide a market for farm products at prices unequalled anywhere. Cochrane, the Transcontinental Railway, now under construction, is in the same latitude as the southern part of Manitoba, and 800 miles nearer the seaboard.

That the experimental stage is past and is clearly demonstrated, the country is rapidly filling up with Settlers from many of the other Provinces, the United States and Europe.

For information as to Terms of Sale, Homestead Regulations and for Special Colonization Rates to Settlers and for Settlers' Effects, write to

D. SUTHERLAND
The Director of Colonization
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO
HON. J. S. DUFF
Minister of Agriculture

Mention Farm and Dairy when writing.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, March 21st. — There is a certain amount of disquietude in regard to the wheat tariff... United States and Canada, but the United States stands to lose more than Canada...

Ontario bran, \$3; Ontario shorts, \$24 a ton. In Montreal, Manitoba bran and shorts are selling for \$22 a ton and \$23 a ton respectively...

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs, instead of declining to the extent that one might naturally expect at this season, are keeping up in price...

WHEAT

Rumors of heavy damage by frost to the crop in Southern Russia, also in Illinois and Kansas, seem to be well authenticated...

COARSE GRAINS

Deliveries of grain are still somewhat hindered by bad roads, and the market is quiet. C. W. oats, No. 2, are quoted at \$2; No. 3, 4c...

POTATOES AND BEANS

Potatoes still continue to be very plentiful on the market, and they are quoted at 40c to 45c a bag in car lots...

HAY AND STRAW

Owing to the well-nigh prohibitive duty of 25 per cent. the trade with the United States is likely to be seriously checked...

MILL FEEDS

Prices rule steady as follows: Manitoba bran, \$2; Manitoba shorts, \$23 a ton...

Hogs—f.a.b. \$9.40; fed and watered, \$9.75. In Montreal packers are paying \$10.50 for live hogs weighed off the cars...

MONTRÉAL HOG MARKET.

Montreal, Saturday, March 19th. — We have to record another advance in prices of live hogs on this market, as high as \$10.50 a cwt. weighed off cars...

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, March 19. — The market for cheese is quiet and steady with very little doing owing to the scarcity of supplies...

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Prices are stiffening in the butter market from no considerable cause, as apparently supplies are plentiful...

HIDES

Local quotations for hides are as follows: No. 1, steers and cows, 1 1/2c a lb; No. 2, 1 1/2c a lb; calf skins, 15c to 15c a lb...

SEED PRICES

Seed prices remain unchanged from last week's quotations: h. s. No. 1, best long, quoted at 86 to 86 1/2c; No. 2, 85 1/2c to 85 1/2c...

HORSE MARKETS

The local market has been somewhat quiet during the week, but the demand from the Northwest is still active, although not as good as for several preceding weeks...

LIVE STOCK

Trade in live stock has been very active during the week, and receipts of cattle have been heavy. Prices are not declining, however, and hogs are still advancing in price...

Local prices for cattle are as follows: Export cattle, choice, \$6 to \$6 1/2; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.75; bulls, \$4 to \$5 a cwt. Butchers' cattle—Choice, \$5.50 to \$6; medium, \$5 to \$5.50; ordinary, \$4.50 to \$5.



Positions for Young Men

The TRADERS BANK OF CANADA is open to receive applications from fifty well-educated youths of good morals and manners between the ages of sixteen and twenty years.

Address applications to THE SUPERINTENDENT, THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA, TORONTO, ONT. 124

MORE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS ACCEPTED IN THE RECORD OF PERFORMANCE

May Echo Pistorjez (4066), four year old class, 11720.5 lbs. milk and 348.25 lbs. fat in 335 days; average per cent. of fat, 3.06. Owned by E. Mallory, Belleville, Ont.

GOSSIP

CEMENT SHOW AND EXHIBITION The cement show and convention to be held at London, Ontario, March 29th to April 1st, will be of great interest and profit to all who can spare the time to attend.

Renew your subscription now.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

GARTON'S REGENERATED ABUNDANCE seed oats. Had particularly good crop in 1909 from imported seed—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont. Phone.

WANTED TO BUY—One young pure bred Duroc-Jersey boar pig. Also wanted from some first class breeder in vicinity of Cowansville, Que. one pure bred Chester White boar, one Poland China boar and one Tamworth boar.

POWDER PAINT WITHOUT OIL SAVES 75% OF YOUR PAINT MONEY Send for Catalogue and Price List THE POWDER PAINT CO., TORONTO

Build Concrete Silos Any size, with the London Adjustable Silo Curve. Wood Silos soon rot and fall down. Concrete Silos have a very short life, as the acid... LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO., LTD., 19 Warrimua St., London, Ontario.

HOLSTEINS

BULLS! BULLS! BULLS! At less than half their value for the next 30 days. Write

GORDON H. MANHARD MANHARD, Ont., Leeds Co.

RIEVERVIEW HERD

FOR SALE. 5 Bull Calves, sired by Sir Asgrie Beets... 4 year old... 2 year old... 23 lb. 4 year old.

P. J. SALLEY Lachine Rapids, Que.

NORTH STAR HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Bulls ready for service, out of high testing A.R.O. dams, sired by Count Hengervald De Kol...

J. W. STEWART, Lyn, Ont.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

One bull ready for service and a few ready shortly... SARA JEWEL HENGERVOLD RD.

E. F. OBLER, Bronte, Ont.

GLENSIDE HOLSTEINS

ONE BULL CALF, three months old, from a dam that gave 12,720 lbs. last year, testing 35. fat.

R. W. MALONEY, Frankford, Ont.

LYNDALE

Offers for sale... SARA JEWEL HENGERVOLD RD., A. O. 3039 lbs. butter in 7 days...

BROWN BROS, LYN, ONT.

THE SUMMER HILL HEAD OF HOLSTEINS

Is making some wonderful Records. This year it has produced the champion Canadian bred butter cow for 7 days record...

D. C. FLATT S. ON, Millgrove, Ont. Farm Phone, No. 2471 Hamilton.

HOLSTEINS WINNERS IN THE RING

Gold Medal Herd at Ottawa Fair and WINNERS AT THE PAUL See Our A.R.O. Records

"LES CHENAUD FARMS" Vaudreuil, Que.

Dr. Harwood, Prop. D. Foran, Mgr.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—Cornelia's Posch, five months price bill at Toronto and London Fair; also five of his sons...

THOS. HARTLEY, Downswitz, Ont

HILL-CREST HOLSTEINS

Bull calves fit to high test herd for sale. Sired by "Pontiac Hermes" and grand young...

G. A. BRETHERN, Norwood, Ont.

FOR SALE

Holstein bull, Queen's Tasso De Kol (reg.) 4 years old, producing milk...

S. ARMSTRONG, Jermyn, Ont.

HOMESTEAD HERD OF HOLSTEINS

Present offering—bull calves from high record cows and Dutchland Colantha Sir Abbecher...

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS

Weymouth, Ont. Box 254. E-3-16-11

SUNNYDALE

Offers of service... Hengervald De Kol, the champion bull of the breed...

A. D. FOSBER, Bloomfield, Ont. E-5-3-10

LYNDEN HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Koradyk Teake No. 529. FOR SALE—1 yearling bull, dam...

E-4-1-10 SAMUEL EASON

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL CALF

(Queen Netherlands) Favorit the 2nd Born Feb. 1st, 1910. Nice marked; sire's four nears...

EDGER DENNIS, Newmarket, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES Are large producers of milk, testing high in butter fat...

W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que.

FOR SALE—AYRSHIRE BULLS

From one month to two years old; all bred from large, good-milking stock...

AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES

BARGAIN SALE FOR THIRTY DAYS. All right good ones, from one week to one month old...

JAS. BEGG, Box 82, St. Thomas, Ont.

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred stock of all ages for sale. Stock shown with great success...

ROBERT HUNTER & SONS

Maxville, Ont. E-7-1-10

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding type and have been selected for production...

J. W. LOGAN, Rome and see (Phone in houses). E-4-19-11

13121.25 lbs. milk and 673.125 lbs. fat in 359 days; average per cent. of fat, 5.37. Owned by Samuel Lemon, Lynden, Ont.

GRADE HOLSTEIN SELLS FOR \$162.00 The auction sale of grade Holstein cattle owned by Mr. E. Laidlaw...

ABSORBINE Cures Strained Pelly Ankle, Lymphangitis, Cell Erysipelas, Sprains, Wires, Cuts, Bruises...

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder cure disinfects inflammation of lungs, bowels and joints...

DR. BELL, Va., Kingston, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

A few choice bull and heifer calves for sale. Also a fine yearling bull, all from good milking dams...

ALEX. DOIG, Lachute, Que.

STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM

Is the home of most of the coveted honors at the leading eastern Exhibitions, including first prize old and young herd...

HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, QUE.

"La Bois de la Roches" Stock Farm

Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred...

RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM

Ayrshire, Clydesdale, and Yorkshire. In need of good stock, write for prices which are always reasonable.

W. F. KAY, Phillipsburg, Que.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

Having disposed of my 1509 importation, intend leaving about March 1st, for another lot...

MISCELLANEOUS

TAMWORTH AND BERSHIRE SWINE—Boars and sows for sale J. W. Todd, Corinth, Ont. Maple Leaf Stock Farm.

CHESTER PIGS

I am offering for sale Ohio Improved Chester White pigs under one week old.

J. H. M. PARKER Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Que. Importer E-4-13-10

months old brought \$53, and six calves average \$38 each. The pure-bred yearling bulls sold from \$82 to \$125 each...

- Camille 2nd, 1 year old... 75.00
Camille 2nd, 1 year old... 90.00
Bonnie Belle, 10 years old... 30.00
Victoria, 10 years old... 68.00
Camie 2nd, 1 year old... 43.00
Molly Haven, 2nd, 1 year old... 11.00
Bessie, 5 months old... 29.00
Pauline, 5 months old... 24.00

A BOOK WORTH READING TWICE.

Books sent as an advertisement are often handsome... The new "Horticultural" 48 pages, magazine size, and is complete...

AYRSHIRES AS MILKERS

CAMLAICHER, John Ferguson, breeder of Ayrshires, informs us that his advertisement in Farm and Dairy has exceeded his expectations...

As long as they have plenty to eat. A few cold head winds do not affect them much. Ayrshire cows with half a ton of hay hold their flow with any...

OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Contribution invited.

NOVA SCOTIA

KINGS CO., N. S.

WATERVILLE.—Mr. H. Drummond of Ottawa has been addressing meetings in the county on the subject of cows. Many questions were asked and answered. Mr. Drummond impressed his audience with the fact that Nova Scotians bought too much feed and did not raise sufficient corn and turnips. The latter do remarkably well here. A meeting in the cause of raising better fruit was held at Berwick under the auspices of the Berwick Fruit Co., Ltd. Mr. B. H. Lee addressed a meeting on "Mistaken Ideas in Orchardling." Miss Eunice Watts gave a paper on "Beneficial Insects." Throughout the valley more interest is being taken in silos and ensilage crops.—E. W.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

KINGS CO., P. E. I.

CARDIGAN.—We are having a very mild, unsettled winter, and stock seems to be coming through in good shape. Farmers are busy hauling home oyster mud from the railway sidings, where it is shipped by the carload from the north side of the island. The Kings Co. seed fair, held in Georgetown on the 7th inst., was a decided success and was largely attended. Good farm horses are in great demand and bring fancy prices. Fat cattle are also in demand, bringing from \$30 to \$50 each. Pork, 11c a lb.; butter, 22c to 25c a lb.; eggs, 25c a doz.; potatoes, 25c to 28c a bush.; oats, 42c bush.—H. W. P.

QUEBEC

MISSISSQUOI CO., QUE.

FRELIGHTSBURG.—February was a cold wintry month, but March has been as far quite spring-like. The first week of March was good sugar weather, and a few farmers tapped their maples, but the majority

ing out manure, pruning fruit trees and getting out the summer's wood, and attending oyster supper, card parties and dances, and generally having a good time. They are losing a slow and very little sweat over the heavy Timothy hay, which sells for \$13 to \$15; straw, \$7; oats, 40c; barley, 60c; corn, 65c; peas, 90c; bran, 83c; middlings, 85c; eggs, 25c; butter, 25c to 27c a lb.; cheese, 15c; potatoes, 50c a bag.—J.K.

PETERBORO CO., ONT.

LASSWADE.—Eggs and butter are quite high in price, owing to the scarcity of the supply. Eggs are going at 25c a doz. and butter is standing at 25c a lb. First class hay is selling at about \$17 a ton, and baled hay is selling at \$20 a ton. Wages for men are, from \$23 to \$24 a month. Straw is selling at about \$5 a load.—C.E.D.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.

WICKLOW.—Winter wheat and clover seem but little hurt by the winter. Little or no harm has been done to young trees by mice. Farmers generally seem to have plenty of fodder as there are few enquiries for hay. Stock seems to be wintering unaccountably well. The recent "Fruit Growers' Meeting held at Cobourg proved a success. The speakers strongly urged the benefit of spraying thoroughly, and at the proper time, also the necessity of growing better fruit, rather than most fruit.—E. R. H.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

FLEETWOOD.—Hogs are keeping very high in price—\$9.15 a cwt.; cattle, 55c; hay, \$12 and \$16; eggs, 25c; butter, 22c; potatoes, nil. Beef will be very scarce, as there are very few stall fed cattle owing to the farmers not having any surplus stock. Mr. George Staples and Mr. H. H. Hanna held two very successful auction sales this week, everything selling very high.—A. G.

HILBERTON CO., ONT.

IRONDALE.—Cattle are coming through all right. Feed is getting scarce. Hay is also scarce. The ice is poor. There was a young team drowned last week. They went through the ice with a load of wood.—L. P. H.

VICTORIA CO., ONT.

BURY'S GREEN.—Horse flesh has been soaring extremely high. Farmers have purchased several carloads of good heavy horses for the West and it appears that mistake is being made by many farmers in selling off so many of their good brood mares. Stock at auction sales are selling high, especially brood sows, which have reached over \$50. Clover has fared well thus far, but the test comes now and later, as the ground is bare in many places. Very little fall wheat is sown here.—G. B.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

FERGUS.—The beginning of this week, turnips went as high as 15c. There were a number of large sales here recently. Horses at one sale sold as high as \$465 for one, or \$865 for a team. Some of these are being shipped to the West. Price paid for butter is 20c; eggs, 25c; hogs, 85c; hay, \$12; cattle, \$5.50 to 85c; potatoes, 84c to 50c.—W. B.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

Three Days of Stock and Seed Judging. ELMHIA—Seldom has the introduction of a new institution been so gladly welcomed and so much appreciated by old and young as the Farmers' Club of West. Montrose that we were able to procure this class. We as a club guaranteed 100 students. The farmers are beginning to realize that the Agricultural Department means well and that they cannot afford to slight the many good measures presented to them by the Farmers' Club. By such able and obliging instructors as we had the opportunity of procuring. The evening meetings were well attended, as well as the morning afternoon classes. The number of attendants increased with each day, as the excellence of the work became known. The meetings of this nature would be welcomed with open arms by young as well as old progressive farmers. Never was a meeting of a nature pertaining to farming so well represented as this—boys of 15 to old men of possibly 75 all took a keen interest in the different classes.—E. S.

HURON CO., ONT.

PORTER'S HILL.—The wheat looks fine and healthy after the very heavy covering of snow has gone. The markets are

LIVE HOGS

We are buyers each week of Live Hogs at market prices. For delivery at our Packing House in Peterborough, we will pay equal to Toronto market prices. If you cannot deliver to our Packing House, kindly write us and we will instruct our buyer at your nearest railroad station, to call on you.

THIS WEEK'S PRICES FOR HOGS DELIVERED AT FACTORY

\$9.60 a Cwt.
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will scoring higher—hogs, \$9.15; cattle, \$5.75; wheat, \$1.05, and other class shape. Auction sales are still in order, all stock and implements selling at top prices.—R. E. S.

Dispersion Sale
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30-HEAD HOLSTEIN FRESIAN CATTLE--30

The entire Maple Glen Herd at Glen Buell, Ont.
APRIL 7th, 1910, commencing 1.00 p.m.

The great stock bull "Oakland Sir Malda," with 2 records over 20 lbs. in his pedigree, 2 cows with records over 25 lbs. test each 72 lbs., another daughter of a 32 lbs. cow, 2 other half-sisters to Francy 3rd 32c, 7 young service bulls, some with 30 lb. breeding, 9 high bred heifers coming 1 yr. old. In fact, some of highest record cows ever offered in public sale in Canada. No reserve, as I am going to Alberta. Catalogue ready March 24th. Terms cash or bankable paper 5 months at 6 per cent. interest. The Brockville & Westport train leaving Brockville 9.30 a. m. stops at farm.

G. A. GILROY, Glen Buell, Ont.
Col. G. V. KELLEY, Syracuse, N.Y., Auctioneer.

Reaches the Right Men

That small Holstein ad of mine in Farm and Dairy brought many inquiries from the right kind of people, the men that buy.—G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.


waited until the middle of the second week before they made preparations for sugaring, which is nearly two weeks earlier this year than usual. Telephones are becoming quite popular among the farmers. One company gives its patrons over 500 connections for the sum of \$10 a year, and gives a first class service. Several local municipal councils have this year adopted the cash tax system of road making, and we are hoping the new way will be better than the statute labor system. Hay is in great demand and prices keep on rising; baled hay sells at from \$16 to \$18 a ton; shorts, \$25 a ton. Live hogs are extremely valuable property, the local price being \$9 a cwt. Hens are beginning to lay more freely and egg prices are lower at 25c a doz. Butter retails at 28c to 30c a lb.—C.A.W.

ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

SIDNEY CROSSING.—At a sale recently held in the front of Sidney, cows sold from \$40 to \$125. We understand that one pure bred Holstein was sold at this latter price. Feed generally is plentiful and stock are looking well. A great many horses have distemper. Farmers are draw-

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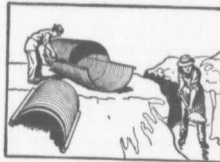
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Pedlar Culvert is made, in every standard size from 8 to 72 inches diameter, of Special Billet Iron of the best quality, in extra heavy gauge. This Billet Iron is curved into semi-cylinders—curved while cold, so the sizes never vary a fraction. These half-cylinders are then corrugated by a pressure of sixty tons to the square inch. After being corrugated, the whole surface and each edge is heavily galvanized and made positively rust-proof.



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