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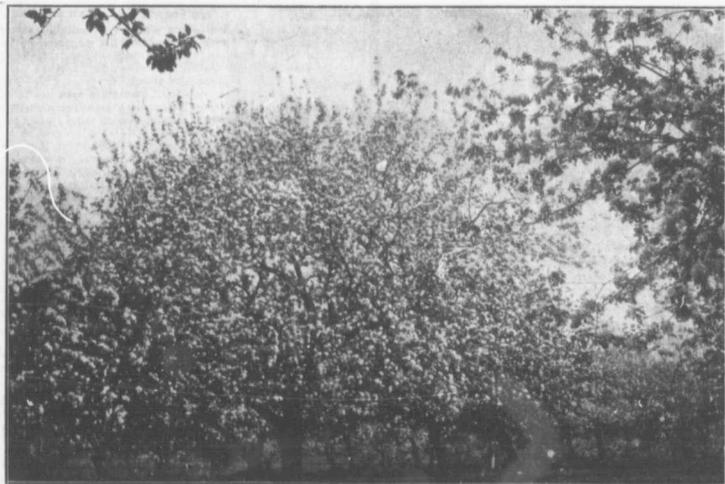
FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

MAY 30

1912.



A SCENE OF BEAUTY IN A PROVINCE DOWN BY THE SEA

Of the many beautiful valleys in the old province of Nova Scotia the one that will be most attractive to the fruit grower is the far famed Annapolis Valley. Its miles and miles of well-managed, productive orchards will be a source of never ending delight to him. Nova Scotia apples, so well and favorably known on the markets of the world, practically all come from this one district. But the feature that will attract thousands of tourists to the valley next month is not the profitableness of these orchards but the wonderful beauty of the apple bloom. From convenient points on the nearby mountains the whole valley can be seen—miles and miles of blossoms like those in our illustration. No wonder people will travel far to get a glimpse of them.

—Photo courtesy P. L. Morse, King's Co., N.S.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

SIMPLEX

Self-Balancing SEPARATOR

In Balance always
Makes Dairying
Profitable
Pays for the Farm
Lasts Longer
Easiest to Run
Xcels All Others



Showing Simplicity and Accessibility of gearing. Removing the body-Housing exposes the gearing and lower bearings of the Simplex.

It is a mighty serious business for you to get anything but the best when it comes to getting a Cream Separator.

The possibilities of dissatisfaction are practically all done away with when you instal a "SIMPLEX."

The ease of running, ease of cleaning, simplicity, self-balancing bowl, interchangeable spindle point, low-down supply can, the general pleasing appearance, and the Perfect Skimming of the "SIMPLEX" make it the favorite everywhere it goes.

Write to us for full particulars about the "SIMPLEX" and our special terms to you to use the "SIMPLEX" and represent us locally in your district.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.
Branches: PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.
WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

The Season of Plenty

When dairy farmers have most money and are buying heaviest.

Ever hear of the season of June Pasture? That season is now on. Now is the time of greatest milk flow; the time of fat and growing bank accounts.

The Time of Heaviest Purchasing

Now is your time to get in your selling story to our 15,000 progressive Dairy Farmers, to cause them to want and buy your goods. You can reach these people through Farm and Dairy. Forms now closing for next Special. We can't copy up to and before 10 o'clock Monday morning, June 3, for Farm Machinery Number, June 6th.

SELLING

To produce is easy, to sell is more difficult—to sell at a good, fair profit is work at which we farmers may well learn to be more efficient. This segment of Farm and Dairy is conducted by a Sales Expert. Ask Farm and Dairy questions about your selling problems; answers will be given in this column.

Shall the Farmer Advertise

By Edward Dreier

If the country town weekly or the city daily would devote a page or half page to the farmers' advertisements the trade with farmers would be stimulated. Bill Jones could say, "On Saturday I will not be in your town with a load of potatoes, eggs, butter, poultry and vegetables." Then he could say that everything would be of the best, and if people would write to him and tell him just what they wanted he would have it all ready for them and deliver it right to their door. Bill Jones could do the delivering and collect his money and get home by noon if he wanted to. He would save a lot of time and would not run any risks of having to take back home half of his load.

Not only that but Bill Jones would get in action with his customers. He would find out their wants and be able to supply them. Perhaps this year he didn't plant the things that he found a large demand for. Next year he could arrange his garden according to the demand for good things. He could figure out just what people wanted at all times and cater to the trade. This would give Bill Jones more money and the consumers better service.

THE BEST WANTED

And Bill Jones would find that his customers would demand the best of everything and so would have to keep right up to the minute with everything. He would have to use the best of seed to get the right kind of produce. He would have to have the best kind of poultry and he would have to have neat wagons or buggies and good horses to make his deliveries—for, you know, people like to buy from people who take great pride in what they have. And Bill Jones would be able to have all these good things if he advertised and worked up a good trade.

All this would mean that the value of Bill Jones' farm would increase from year to year, for people would expect greater things from him as he increased the efficiency of his farm and he would be obliged to make good.

WHERE COOPERATION IS NEEDED

Perhaps at first this advertising would not pay. It would mean that the farmers would have to get the co-operation of their local papers. They would have to go to the editor and say, "Here, we want to have a section of your paper devoted to the advertising of the farmers. We want to get in touch with you people here in town and know your wants so that we can serve you better. Supposing you devote a half page to our ads, and later on if we need more give us a page. And supposing you give us a boost every now and then and help us get in touch with the people." Then get farmers to advertise. Supposing that each one contracts for a small space—every space the same and use all the space that you need in the paper for the summer season—and for the winter too. The cost will not be very much.

During the summer we can set garden truck, butter and eggs, etc., and in the fall our potatoes, corn and a lot of children feed. Then in the winter people might want to buy

eggs, quarters and halves of mutton, veal, hogs and beavers.

LET US USE OUR OPPORTUNITIES

Why, there are a thousand chances to sell to-day where we are only waiting. Let's get busy and realize our opportunities. Let's be farmer merchants and build up our trade with the consumer. Our markets are full of our best assets. Let's meet and know our customers intimately as the stock-keeper knows his customers. We can make everyone who buys a friend of ours.

The other day I was asked, "Should a farmer advertise?" And I answered, "Sure he should."

Why shouldn't a farmer advertise? The farm is just as much a business institution as the Massey Harris Co. or the Jno. Deer Plov Co. or the Metal Shingle and Siding Co. They have things that every one needs. While the above named companies have things which only part of the people need, the farmer has the necessities of life. Why shouldn't he advertise? He has things as many factors do? Advertising is a business. It brings before people things which people need and want.

WE READ ADS.—SO DO OTHERS

When the farmer gets his paper or his magazine he looks over the advertising matter after he reads the political section. He looks to see what bargains his grocer or his hardware store man has to offer him. He reads the advertisement and then makes up his mind to buy such and such a thing when he goes in to town.

Now, it is the same way with a man or woman in the town or cities. They read the political and social sections and then turn to the advertising and see what bargains of what new things the stores have to offer. It is just as necessary for them to look up the grocery ads, as it is the dry goods ads, for they must do.

Write Farm and Dairy for suggestions. Perhaps through this department we can help you. I will sign it. I can. A postal or a letter will bring a prompt reply through this column.

Why Beef Aged Bulls?

F. Rogers, Toronto, Ont.

The other day in the stockyard was a fine Ayrshire bull on his way to market. The buyer who was shipping him said that this bull had sired the best heifers in the district that he came from. Now because the calf could use him no longer he was forced onto the market, and when his farm there was being left on some farms scrub and grade sires that should have been sold.

It is a shame to sacrifice such a sire. The shipping of that bull was a loss to every dairyman in the community. Sooner or later the calf from the inferior bulls left behind work their way into the dairy herd and they would have made more money for everybody concerned if they had been good ones.

What are farmers thinking about in listing sires of tried merit through their hand this way? An Ayrshire bull was worth say \$500. I will guarantee that he would have added \$50 value to every heifer he sired over and above what heifer would be worth sired by a scrub bull. His value was known, but yet he went to the market. I think he was worth more as a breeder than a young animal never proved to be kind that find a ready market. We can't farmers arrange to "cash" bulls if they can't avoid "breeding" and get full value from our good old bulls as the one I noticed at the stockyards; probably now made sausage.

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXXI.

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RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00
a Year

Vol. XXXI.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 30, 1912.

No. 22

A STORY OF SUCCESS WITH POULTRY AND RICH HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Being a Graphic Description by One of Our Editors of Some Things He Saw and Learned Recently While on a Visit to Dr. A. A. Farewell's Farm Near Oshawa.

BORN on a farm, educated from the farm, 22 years of medical practice, health broke down, then back to the farm—back to the old homestead again—in brief, this is the history of Dr. A. A. Farewell, who is now farming near Oshawa, Ont., and is doing things most worthy of note with poultry and Holstein cattle. Pictures reproduced herewith tell more than is possible with words of some things as they are at his farm due to the initiative and ideals of Dr. Farewell.

His poultry plant is a big one. He keeps but one breed of poultry and he makes it pay handsomely. His Holsteins are of the best breeding obtainable. His aim is to build up beyond all peradventure the best Holstein herd of cattle in Canada, which shall be noted for its rich blood, giving big records of butter, and milk, which will be over four per cent. in butter fat. He will not look at an animal that will not test over four per cent. and the expense of establishing the herd is to be no particular consideration.

A BIT OF PERSONAL HISTORY

As noted, Dr. Farewell was born a farmer. He was educated for the medical profession, and for 10 years he practised in Oshawa. He then removed to British Columbia, where he practised for 12 years, when on his health breaking down, he became an invalid, being forced to subsist for over a year on such food as babies take. As he began to regain health his thoughts turned to the old farm home, to which he forthwith repaired. In order that he might have something to claim the attention and give him something to do he started a poultry plant on a few acres of the old farm.

STUDIED WIDELY BEFORE EMBARKING

Before going into poultry extensively, Dr. Farewell travelled throughout the noted poultry districts of the United States in quest of practical ideas, which could be used in connection

with the plant he was to establish. He found it very difficult to get such information and advice as he required as most of the owners of the larger plants seemed to want to keep their knowledge to themselves. At last he came across a man whose ideas and plant appealed to him as being very common sense. After this man he has



Dr. Farewell Feeding Chicks to be Photographed by a Farm and Dairy Photographer

patterned somewhat with the result so well depicted in the illustration at the foot of this page.

TAKES OVER MANAGEMENT OF FARM

All went well with the poultry plant from the start, this being about seven years ago. As the Doctor regained his health, and being financially interested, along with his brother, who is a lawyer residing at Sault Ste. Marie, in the old homestead, which for years has been rented out to tenants, and becoming thoroughly dissatisfied with the treatment that the place was receiving, he decided to take over the management of the whole farm himself and hire the men necessary to work it. He decided after the first year of managing the old homestead to found a herd of unbeatable Holstein cattle; and, to date, he has made most gratifying progress in working out this high ideal. The current year will be the fourth season in which the Doctor has man-

aged the poultry plant and the whole farm, which involves 275 acres.

SECRETS OF PROFITABLE EGG PRODUCTION

To the Doctor's way of thinking there is only one breed of poultry that can come into consideration at all if it is to make a profit on a large plant such as his. He demands that his hens shall lay in winter; they must begin laying in winter—in fact, they must begin laying by the first of November, at which season the high price for eggs obtains. As he says: "It is not satisfactory to have hens commencing to lay after Christmas. Before Christmas on the eggs I shipped I got 50 cents a dozen. The day after Christmas they were down to 40 cents a dozen, and shortly after had gone down a good deal more."

The breed the Doctor favors is the Rhode Island Red, this being the breed that is most popular on the egg farms of the New England States.

A POULTRY HOUSE 360 FEET LONG

Space at our disposal forbids, at this writing, entering into detailed description of many things worth knowing about this poultry plant. As the illustrations show, the long continuous houses, each divided off into small pens, are in use. One house at the rear of the plant is 360 feet long. It is 24 feet wide and has a scratching shed, open to the weather, and continuous the length of the building, in front, which, of course, faces the south. Four other long buildings, as may be noted from the illustration, are all of a type having a scratching pen open to the weather, and being alongside a roosting and laying pen. Two other long houses, these being located at the front of the plant, are brooder houses for baby chicks. One of these, to be seen plainly in the foreground to the left of the illustration, is heated by hot water and also by hot air forced in by means of a fan from a heater situated near the boiler in the dairy below the building on which may be seen the windmill. The other brooder house, to the right of the plant, and of which only the end of the building can be seen



A Big Poultry Plant in Ontario Co., Ont., which has been made a Pronounced Success

Some interesting information about the common-sense poultry establishment of Doctor Farewell's is given in the descriptive article beginning on this page. The poultry house to be seen in the dim background of the illustration is 360 feet long. —All Photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

in the illustration, is not so elaborately heated, and it takes care of the chicks after they have reached an age of six weeks in the specially heated nursery or brooder house.

KEEPS POULTRY ON NEW LAND EACH YEAR

The main poultry houses have yards both at the front and to the rear. These yards are plowed and seeded alternate years to clover, thus providing all of the poultry with runs on new fresh ground each year, on which they remain but for one year.

Everything about this plant is figured down to the last detail. All of the hens kept on this plant have averaged 145 eggs each for the year. The eggs brought an average price of 32 cents a dozen for the whole year, being marketed privately in Toronto. It cost \$1.47 per hen to feed the flock for the year.

A REMARKABLE PRICE FOR OLD HENS

At the time of our visit not an old hen was to be seen on the plant. All of the yearling hens are sold off each year at the time of the Jewish feast at Easter; this year these hens realized 16 cents a pound live weight right at the farm.

A most unfortunate thing for this poultry plant is the fact that the electric railroad to be built through this district, is to run squarely through the middle of it, and on account of this, the Doctor this year is not running the plant full blast. In fact, he is not using his incubators or brooder houses at all on account of what is about to happen as the electric road goes through.

SUCCESSFUL GUARDING AGAINST SOUR CREAM

Situated in the building to be seen under the windmill is the dairy. All of the milk from the farm is brought to this dairy, where it is pasteurized in a clever, home-devised arrangement made by a local tinsmith. The milk runs out of this pasteurizer into the separator, and the cream and the skim milk are passed on to similar contrivances, which cool the milk and cream to 50 degrees at once, and the milk and cream flow on into their respective receptacles. Cement tanks are provided for keeping the cream cool, the cream being kept in cans in these tanks and the cans surrounded by ice and water at all seasons of the year, even in the winter time. Needless to say, the Doctor never has any trouble with sour cream, and his product is the most popular and much sought after by the private trade he supplies in Toronto.

In the building next to the dairy is his incubator cellar. All of his incubators are of 240 to 250 egg sizes, and all are of the Cyphers' model.

TWO SORTS OF POWER DO MANY THINGS

Above this cellar Dr. Farewell has a plant for grinding grain, a mill for pulverizing alfalfa hay, and a green bone cutter. Power is furnished by a 6 h.p. gasoline engine, or the windmill may be used for such work as it will do, including

pumping the water, the pump being located in this building.

The farm buildings are nearly a mile from the poultry plant. A private phone line from the Doctor's house back to the farm enables him at all times to keep in touch with things without it being necessary for him to be constantly at the farm buildings. Since the farm has been under



A Wonderful Cow—Possibly One of the Best Alive To-day

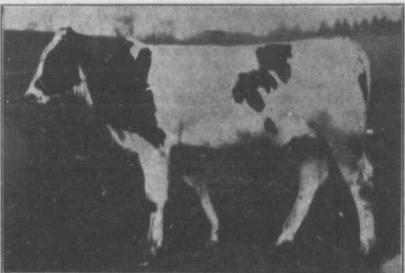
"Fairview Queen Korndyke, here shown, is one of Dr. Farewell's Holstein cows. She is a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. Pontiac Queen Korndyke, the dam of "Fairview," has a record of 31.01 lbs. butter; 57.49 lbs. milk in 7 days, having average fat content of 4.61 per cent. "Fairview" recently made a 7-day record, under conditions far from ideal, of 72 lbs. milk (108 lbs. milk in one day), with a yield of 23.55 lbs. butter in the 7 days. She is good for a 30-lb. record and is now making a good start to beat the world's record for yearly production.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

The Doctor's management for only a little over three years he has not yet gotten everything into the model shape it will shortly be in following the working out of his ideals.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS AT THE BARN

The stables, while quite modern, having watering basins, cement floors, and the latest swinging stanchions, are being improved still further by the installation of a system of ventilation and more window spaces. Two large cement silos,



A Bull of Many Attractions to "The Knowing"

"Sir Colantha Gladi Rag Apple Korndyke," Dr. Farewell's junior Holstein herd-leader, here shown, has in his pedigree such noted sires as Pontiac Korndyke, Hengerveld De Kol, Colantha Johanna Lad, and such dams as Pontiac Rag Apple, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol, Colantha 4th's Johanna and Pontiac Gladi. As an individual he is a study, approaching perfection. Note his back, length, depth and strength of heart, his even balance, his quarters, bone and nose (with his neck and head and well-developed appearance of masculinity).

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

outside of the barn, are not enough to furnish all of the feed the Doctor can profitably use, so he is about to erect a third large cement silo—it to be 14 feet in diameter and about 36 feet high. The two silos he now has are 12 by 37 feet.

The horse stable is entirely separate from the other barn, and is a new structure throughout. It is a most substantial building resting on a solid foundation of cement, the floor also being

concreted. Above the stables, which are fitted with stalls and box stalls, is room for 50 tons of hay. The Doctor is shortly going in for registered heavy horses. Clydesdales are to be his favorites.

COMMON SENSE BUILDINGS FOR SERVICE

A noteworthy point about all of the buildings is that they are not in any way elaborate. They are common sense throughout and have been erected with an eye to giving service and profitable returns on the money invested.

While these things as described are many of these quite out of the ordinary and most worthy of note, it is in Holstein cattle that the Doctor's main interest centres. He has but three strains represented in his herd, these being "Pontiac Korndyke," "King Segis," and "Hengerveld De Kol." One animal, it should be said, is of "Colantha Johanna" breeding. To our readers familiar with Holstein lore not much more need be said in this connection. To others it will be interesting to learn that the Doctor's Holsteins represent the richest breeding obtainable.

A GREAT HOLSTEIN COW—MILKS 108 LBS.

One of his cows, an illustration of which is given on this page, is "Fairview Queen Korndyke," she being a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke, and Pontiac Queen Korndyke. This grand cow has just finished a seven-day record having given 722 lbs. of milk in seven days, and 26.36 lbs. butter. Her highest day's milking was exactly 108 lbs., which is a truly remarkable record. Her 30-day record is 2,804 lbs. milk. Pontiac Queen Korndyke, the dam of "Fairview," has a record of 31.01 lbs. butter, 57.49 lbs. milk, testing 4.61 per cent. butter fat. All of the cattle of this breeding run up over four per cent. butter fat, and they must reach this standard before the Doctor will consider them as individuals worthy of his herd. The young bull calf from this great cow "Fairview" took the fancy of our editor, who purchased it for his old home farm, owned by H. R. Nixon & Sons, near St. George, Ont.

A STOCK BULL OF RICHEST BREEDING

The stock bull, the senior sire heading this herd is King Segis Walker, a son of the greatest daughter of King Segis. He is descended from dams with records of over 30 lbs. butter in a week, and his great-grand-dam being the famous cow "Prilly," which at the age of 13 years, made a record of 25.2 lbs. butter, 456.4 lbs. milk testing 4.42 per cent. butter fat (this record made at this age is considered the equal of a 30-lb. record for a cow in her prime.) This cow "Prilly" is said to be the greatest transmitting cow through her daughters of the breed. When all dams are considered this stock bull appears to be the highest pedigreed bull in Canada to-day (it is the sire of the calf, as noted, to go to St. George).

The junior sire in this herd is an animal worth travelling miles to see. His photo is reproduced in connection with this article. He is "Sir Colantha Gladi Rag Apple Korndyke." This bull has in his pedigree such noted sires as Pontiac Korndyke, Hengerveld De Kol, Colantha Johanna Lad, and such dams as Pontiac Rag Apple, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol, Colantha 4th's Johanna, and Pontiac Gladi. As an individual he approaches perfection as may be seen from his photo.

Further notes about Dr. Farewell's Holsteins will be given in a subsequent issue in our Holstein reading columns, and also through his advertisements.

THREE CROPS ONLY AND IN ROTATION

The Doctor's farm is of a nice loam soil, easily worked. He grows but three crops and grows

(Continued on Page 5.)

Henry Glend

For years the of Ontario have value, while thr except in the cities, there ha our farm value an executor is ab able to sell for The improvement they are unabl farm.

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Farm Values

Henry Glendinning, Manilla, Ont., Master Dominion Grange.

For years the values of farms in many sections of Ontario have been stationary or declining in value, while throughout the province as a whole, except in the immediate vicinity of our large cities, there has been practically no increase in our farm values for a number of years. I am an executor for a splendid farm in one of our best farming districts, which we have been unable to sell for anything like what it is worth. The improvements on it alone cost \$13,000, but they are unable to obtain \$12,000 for the whole farm.

Sometimes we read about the high prices paid for land in our cities, and we joke about it and say that we would like to have such land as that. If we knew a little more about it we would realize that it is no joking matter. The cost of that high-priced land comes mainly out of us. When a manufacturer pays possibly \$100,000 for an acre or so of city land he charges it up to investment account, and in order that he may not lose he charges a little more for each article that he manufactures before he sells it to the retailer. The retailer, who is also doing business on high-priced land, adds still another sum to the cost of the article. Thus when we buy articles manufactured in the city, although we do not realize it, we are really paying the manufacturer's and the retailer's rent or their investment in their land in the high prices we pay for the goods we buy from them. The high prices paid for city land come out of somebody, and they mostly come out of us. It doesn't cost any more to put up a building in the city than it does in the country, but it does cost vastly more to buy land there. Don't let us fool ourselves by thinking that somebody else pays for that high-priced land.

A Winter with the Silo

E. McCredie, Elgin Co., Ont.

My silo experience has been limited but convincing. I moved to my farm in March, 1910, after being in business in the city 15 years. There was no silo on the farm. I knew I should have one, but as the barn and stable did not suit me I had to wait until 1911 to build the silo; a concrete structure, 14 by 40 feet. I filled it in the fall. I started feeding from it on November 4, and have over five feet left at present. We started feeding eight two-year-old heifers and three cows for beef, and ten cows, some dry and some milking. The heifers were fit for sale by the latter part of January, but we held them until February 15 for a better market. These were fed no hay at all, very little clop, straw in abundance to pick over, and a few sugar beets. For the first month they had no chop, and I never saw cattle put on fat faster. The latter part of February I purchased some more cows and heifers coming in, filled my stables, 30 in all, and they have done exceedingly well on the ensilage and straw.

A WELL-INVESTED \$285

My silo cost \$285, and I believe it has about paid for itself this season. We also fed two yearling colts, a good feed each day, and they did well on it. There will be more silos built this season than in any previous year. Two of my nearest neighbors are going to build this season. In fact, the men who built my silo had contracted, two months ago, for all they can build in 1912. Many farmers, therefore, who would build this year will not be able to.

I cannot speak too strongly in favor of the silo. I would not think of farming without one. My cattle seem to like the ensilage better every

day. Some of the cows prefer it to bran. Farm and Dairy readers should see a six-months-old calf I raised on milk and ensilage! If we feed him the ensilage before we let him out of the box stall to take his milk, he will eat the ensilage first.

To Avoid a Fatal Disease

A. C. Calbeck, Cumberland Co., N.S.

Asotria has well been called in common parlance "Monday morning disease." This is a disease of horses that almost always proves fatal, and is far more apt to happen in the stables of the man who is known as a good feeder than to go the way of the man who is a slack feeder. I have seen many cases of this disease, and in al-



Evidences of Prosperity in Quebec

There are good farms in Quebec Province. In the main this year of the interprovincial Prize Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy, the best farms of Ontario and Quebec will meet in competition for first honors. It's up to the Ontario men to do their best if they would win honors for their province. The scene of our illustration is on the farm of Mr. Humphrey, a prize-winning farmer of the Eastern Townships in the Provincial Government contest.

most all cases the first symptoms were noticed Monday morning.

We can easily understand why this happens. The horse has been working hard all the week. Sunday the work stops suddenly. We wish to give our horses a good start for the next week's work, and continue the regular rations. The horse, unable to handle so much food, is sick Monday morning, and the chances are, dead on Tuesday.

This is killing by kindness. The practice that we ourselves follow is to feed reduced grain rations in the morning and noon feeds on Sunday, and then regular rations Sunday night. If one cannot persuade themselves to get up as early on Sunday morning as any other day in the week, we believe it advisable to feed the work horses two meals rather than cram the three in close together. The same rule applies to idle spells and wet days. We feed in proportion to what the horse has to do. This is true kindness, and the only means of avoiding a dangerous disease.

Some farmers feed their pigs so that the pigs can go through the same hole in the spring that fitted them in the fall.—D. Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.

In Oregon, where they have the Initiative and the Referendum, the farmers were able a few years ago to force the Government by means of the Initiative to enforce a tax on the gross earnings of the express, telephone and telegraph companies. We have not got the Initiative in Ontario, and therefore have not the power to follow their example.—W. C. Good, Brantford, Ontario.

Home-grown Feeds Most Economical

C. R. Bishop, Oxford Co., Ont.

We should bring up our calves in the way we would have them to go. With prices of feed as they now are, I do not think that we dairymen can afford to buy too much concentrates for our dairy cows. If we would make our dairy herd a paying proposition we must feed them largely on such feed stuffs as we can grow on our own farms. If we expect to develop cows that will be able to make economical use of such roughages as we can produce cheaply, as corn ensilage and clover or alfalfa hay, we must start with the calves and teach them to make good use of these bulky feeds.

I believe that we should start the calf off eating ensilage, roots, hay, etc., when it is just three or four weeks old. Many of us like to see our calves come along nicely, and there is a tendency to feed largely on milk and later to be liberal with the concentrated grain ration. I know that calves so fed develop rapidly and look nice and sleek; but will they make as profitable cows as those who have to derive a larger portion of their nutrient from the bulky feeds? I think not. I plan to feed my calves largely the feeds that they will have to use as cows. This develops the digestive tract and the ability to consume profitably large quantities of fodder.

But I am not advocating cutting out all of the grain for calves by any means. We should feed enough of concentrated feed to induce a strong, vigorous growth all the time.

A Story of Success with Poultry and Rich Holstein Cattle

(Concluded from page 4)

them in rotation as follows: Corn, barley seeded down to clover, plowed up after one year, and planted again to corn (in which we include the root crop.) A small acreage of alfalfa is grown, but with it, as yet, the Doctor has not been very successful owing to its tendency to kill out in the winter time.

The farm is nicely watered by a small creek favorably located. A perfect system of water supply is in the stables, water being brought a distance of 2,000 feet, through two-inch iron pipe, from a living spring. The water has a magnificent head, sufficient in fact to throw a stream from a hose and nozzle to a height of 60 feet and quite over the barn.

Conveniences and labor saving and fast working devices and machinery—all are popular with the Doctor, and are installed on the farm. The barns, even to the pig pens, are equipped with litter carriers, and in the cow stable a feed carrier also is used.

ATTRACTIVE PROFIT OUT OF APPLES

Forty acres of the farm are planted to apple trees. On one part, approximately 13 acres of orchard just coming into its prime, the Doctor has been realizing a net annual profit of \$1,200. He handles his orchards after approved methods, using a power sprayer; he does not neglect to fertilize, both with barnyard manure and commercial fertilizer.

In another few years when Doctor Farewell has had time to install many improvements he has in mind, and is now commencing; and given another year or two to get his herd up to the standard he has set for himself in point of numbers, the Doctor will have in every sense a model farm, and one of the best, if not the best, herds of Holstein cattle in Canada, and he will have a proposition that gives every promise of being able to pay its way handsomely.—C.C.N.

A great many silos are being erected this year and the acreage of corn is being increased.

Your Kitchen Walls and Ceilings



You know the trouble it is to keep the ordinary kitchen wall and ceilings clean. They get discolored with smoke, dirt and grease stains so quickly, and damp with steam. This makes the average kitchen very unsanitary and a regular breeding place for vermin.

You can always have a nice bright clean kitchen or room if you cover the walls and ceilings with METALLIC.

The cost is very low and when once on is good for a life time. Vermin-proof, fire-proof, and easily kept clean by simply wiping with a damp cloth. Just imagine the comfort this means to you.

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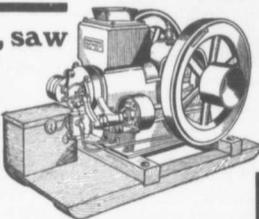
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and do many other labor-saving tasks with the Barrie Engine. Will pay for itself quickly by saving valuable time for you. Strong, rugged construction. So simple a lad can run it. Sure in action, economical in operation. Every farmer needs one. Write for booklet.

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Summer Pests injure the condition of your Cattle

Let Us Improve It!

Are your horses and cows tormented by flies? Are your cattle worried by lice? Do your sheep suffer from mange?

Cow Comfort

The most powerful insect destroyer and disinfectant, will rid all domestic animals of flies, mosquitoes and other vermin.

Far from injuring the skin, as do most preparations claiming to be "cure-all good."

Cow Comfort possesses remarkable antiseptic qualities and has a remarkable healing effect for all skin affections. Given internally, it constitutes the best preventative against cholera in swine or poultry and cures intestinal worms, sores in the mouth, etc.

Cow Comfort is a wonder-worker and a boon to all breeders. Sold in gallon cans at \$2.00 each, but as the contents of a can are to be diluted in four gallons of water, it makes the price really \$0.50 a gallon.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

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THE SAPHO MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

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MONTREAL

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FARM MANAGEMENT

The Value of Quack Grass

Quack grass is not generally conceded to have much value. Yet Mr. Andrew Anderson, of Russell, Lyon County, Minn., is at this time a strong advocate of its merits. In 1910 he had a field badly infested with quack grass and started in to eradicate it. He followed the method of thorough cultivation throughout the season, and was not only successful in getting rid of the quack grass, but succeeded in leaving his soil in such fine condition, both as to tilth and moisture content, that in 1911 he harvested from this old quack field a 60-bushel crop of oats; while his neighbors, on land handled in the ordinary way, were getting yields of from 20 bushels down to nothing.

Thorough cultivation did the trick. Like causes produce like effects. Mr. Anderson's experience in Minnesota can be duplicated in many farms in Canada. Quack grass in itself is a curse. We can make of it a blessing. And if we haven't quack grass why not plant corn and thoroughly cultivate?

Why Drain Land?

E. S. Hopkins, B.S.A., Peterboro, N. H., Ont.

By drainage we remove surplus water both from the surface and from below it.

Land that is saturated cannot grow crops. When, however, land contains two-thirds of its maximum quantity of water, we get maximum growth. That is where tile drains come in.

Some people fear that by removing surplus water in the drains through tile drains that there will be drought in summer. The reverse is the case. We have more water in summer as drained land has a greater capillary attraction and will hold more moisture.

Drained land is more porous. It admits the air more freely and thus makes plant food available.

To Cheapen Dairy Production

By J. F. Schlappi

What does it profit the dairyman when his feed bills equal the price of the finished product? All work and no play is sure to make any of us tired, and from a business standpoint how much more so is all work and no profit. Surely such a result will soon drive out of business the most persevering. No one takes interest in a losing game, business or otherwise.

The question of feed has long been my hobby, going back to my own experience while on the farm, where, in those days, it was strenuous enough to keep us busy as it is keeping many dairymen busier to-day, even though the prices of dairy products are much higher than 10 years ago.

GROW OUR OWN FEED

I long ago came to the conclusion that the dairyman cannot successfully remain in the business unless the greater part, if not all, of his feed is produced on his own farm.

At once the question confronts us: How can this be done and with what variety of crops can it be best accomplished?

My answer has been well and often proven, and yet too many who need this information remain skeptical. They have not as yet awakened to the fact that "alfalfa" answers the question of what to raise and that it can be successfully grown by them on their own farms by a little careful, intelligent study and experimenting.

Even the silo, the "King" of fodder preservers, the forerunner of alfalfa, has not appealed to them, but we look to the "Queen of Fodders"—alfalfa—and the silage, which combination is a perfectly blended ration for milk production, to bring light on the horizon of skepticism and indifference, and to lead us out of the conditions of high prices for feeds to the Mecca of enhanced dairying profits.—De Laval Monthly.

Sources of Scab Infection

Potatoes may become more or less scabby from other sources than the infected seed. If a scabby crop has been once grown on a piece of land, the soil becomes infected with the disease, and remains so for probably five or six years. However, if uninfected scabby seed-potatoes are planted on such soil, the crop will be more scabby than if the seed-potatoes had been dipped. Rotation of crops is of great value in preventing the soil from becoming seriously inoculated with the germs of this disease.

Another source of infection may be through manure. If scabby potatoes are fed to stock, the manure will contain the scab germs, and will infect the land. Such potatoes should be cooked before feeding, to destroy the scab germs; or the manure should be spread on land which will not be used for potatoes for a number of years.

Manure, especially fresh manure, lime and wood ashes are often said to be the direct cause of scab; but the assumption is not true. There can be no scab unless the scab-germs are present. If there are no scab germs on the seed-potatoes, nor in the land, nor in the manure, then the use of manure or the other substances mentioned cannot be the cause of scab. These substances are, however, favorable to scab; and, if the scab-germs are anywhere present, an increased amount of scab is likely to result from their use. B. J. Kohler, Potato Specialist, Minn. Univ. Farm.

In growing roots we sow them in ridges two feet apart and thin from eight to two inches apart. Ridge methods mean cheaper thinning and cultivating and just as large yields. I strongly advise farmers to grow their own root seed. Select typical roots in the fall which are not gnarled and store them in the root cellars during the winter. Plant them in the spring three feet apart and you will get a more uniform standard and seed of better quality than the imported seed.—Jno. Fixter, Macdonald College.

Valuable Book on Barn Building FREE

Write at once for this valuable book containing information that will save every farmer about \$1000.00 in unnecessary barn building. This book contains complete construction and cost of barns, including lighting, ventilation, stable floors, and all other details. Underneath the book is a coupon to be filled out and mailed to the publisher. The book will be sent to you free of charge. It is a valuable book for every farmer who is planning to build a barn. The book is written by a leading authority on barn building and is the most complete and up-to-date information necessary to any farmer who is planning to build a barn. The book is written in plain, simple language and is easy to read. It is a valuable book for every farmer who is planning to build a barn. The book is written by a leading authority on barn building and is the most complete and up-to-date information necessary to any farmer who is planning to build a barn. The book is written in plain, simple language and is easy to read. It is a valuable book for every farmer who is planning to build a barn.

REATTY BROS. CO., FENUS, ONTARIO

The Calf's

Nature has provided for the first milk that the calf gets the calf's started right, and permitted to have the calf with its udder up, until it is a day, then comes the time in the life of the calf upon which the calf's udder and hars is exercised a lot of stress, for if we are rough in our treatment they will distrust the chances are that those first lessons you will never do. It is an old error to catch more flies with vinegar; so



Mr. Samuel L. illustration here

coaxing than driving the calf to dry lead into the pasture in the milk and lead its head into the pasture on a regular basis on its own accord.

ESSENTIALS These are three times: The quantity of pasture and quality of the soil. These rules for their lives than a

Economical Milk

Make Money

Raise healthy calves at the lowest cost

CALF

"The Stockman's Guide"

(Made in Canada)

CALF is a nutritious meal made in Canada, duty to pay.

Feeding directions given.

Ask your dealer or order for \$2.75, 10 lbs. to any agent.

CANADIAN MILLING CO. TORONTO

"King" of food
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The Calf's First Milk

Nature has provided something in the first milk that is very essential in getting the calf's digestive machinery started right, and I think it would be permitted to have it. We usually save the calf with the cow a couple of days, until it is nicely straightened up, then comes the most important time in the life of the calf, when we take upon ourselves its feed and care, and here is where we want to exercise a lot of kindness and gentleness, for if we are impatient and rough in our treatment with them they will distrust and fear us, and the chances are they will never forget those first lessons and impressions. A cow will never do her best unless she has perfect confidence in us. It is an old saying that you can catch more flies with molasses than with vinegar; so you can do more by

this age their little stomachs are not strong, and a little care exercised at this time often means the difference between an unprofitable and a profitable animal.

The amount of feed at this time will depend largely on the calf and somewhat on the nature of the milk. This amount must be determined by the feeder, but this precaution is always advisable—better to begin carefully and work up to what they can handle, rather than to begin with a large amount and get them off their feet and then have to commence all over again.—F. H. Scribner, in Holstein Register.

Barb-wire Wounds

If every barb-wire cut was considered dangerous instead of being neglected until the animal is bleached for life, fewer bad results would be



Buildings Like This Are a Constant Satisfaction

Mr. Samuel N. Traver, Welland Co., Ont., is justly proud of his buildings. The illustration herewith shows the barns on Mr. Traver's farm. His fine residence is pictured on page 13 this week. These are the kind of buildings that make a farmer feel good every time he looks at them.

coaxing than driving. When teaching the calf to drink, don't push its head into the pail; let your fingers in the milk and let it suck, and coax its head into the pail, and usually the second or third time it will drink of its own accord.

ESSENTIALS OF CALF MILK

These are three essentials at this time: The quantity of milk; the temperature and quality. Calves are injured more by not observing carefully these rules for the first few weeks of their lives than any other way. At

the outcome of this frequent accident. In horses the breast and upper part of the forelimbs is the usual location for a serious wire cut. Sometimes the large muscles in the region of the shoulder to the knee are almost cut in two. The wounds become infected, the pus runs down between the layers of muscle and leaves as a sequel, a stiff-kneed animal with large scars. If the injuries are on the inside of the thighs, the same condition may result in the region of the stifle or hock.

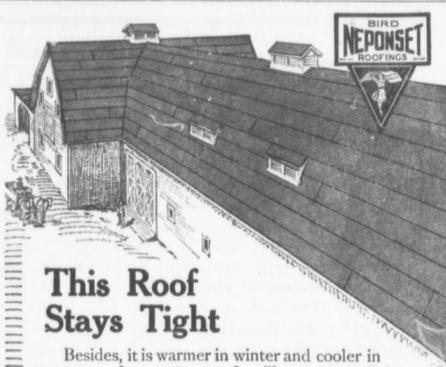
An "open joint" is more frequently the sequel of neglect than of actual injury. Chances of recovery in this condition are very poor.

PROMPT TREATMENT IMPORTANT

Prompt treatment of wire cuts is of great importance. If a competent veterinarian can be secured, oftentimes the price of a valuable animal can be saved for the cost of a visit.

If home treatment is the only kind available, the bleeding, if severe, should be stopped with astringent powder, as alum, or with a hot iron. The torn tissues should be rearranged as near like normal as possible, and treated as an open wound. Greasy liniments and ointments should be used with care, paying more attention to keeping the wounds clean. Tar is good in summer to keep away flies; an antiseptic, a three per cent solution of creolin is non-irritating and cleansing, but it is best to use very little water on any sore.

The course of healing is varied, due to movements of the part, which tears the remaining tissue. Sometimes the animal bites the itching wound, increasing the infection. Every injury must be treated differently, and each complication met with common sense and patience.—Dr. E. T. Baker, Veterinarian, Idaho Experiment Station.



This Roof Stays Tight

Besides, it is warmer in winter and cooler in summer. It cannot rust. It will not attract lightning. The name of this well known material is

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

Lasts Longer than Wooden Shingles or Metal Roofing

Costs less to buy and less to lay. It is used throughout Canada, Alaska, in the tropics—the Philippines, Cuba, Panama, Mexico, Porto Rico—in South America, South Africa, Australia—everywhere. It is bought by Governments, Railway Systems, big manufacturers. Farmers use it on their biggest and best barns. It is the extra value in roofing. It saves money by giving longest wear and cutting down repair bills. These claims are based on the proof of years. Send today for dealer's name and new

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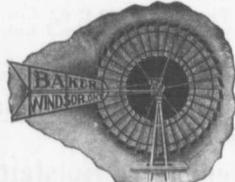
They are the kind of plans that appeal to every Canadian farmer.

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"BAKER" WIND ENGINE



Baker mills have no weak features to exploit. The man who buys this mill makes a good investment. He does not take a chance. The quality, efficiency and reliability of the "BAKER" are "known quantities" in keeping with our past record of over 30 years. We invite honest comparison in every way. The wheel is built on a hub revolved on a long stationary steel spindle. As a result less friction. It has a large number of small sails without rivets. The small sails develop the full power of the wind. The engine is so constructed that the gears cannot wear out mesh, and is provided with a ball-bearing turntable and self-regulating device. All working parts covered with a cast iron shield, thus protecting same from ice and sleet. We make a full line of steel towers, galvanized steel tanks, pumps, gasoline engines, etc. Write for catalogue.

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Economize

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Raise healthy, thrifty, vigorous calves at the lowest possible cost. You can do this by using

CALFINE

"The Stockman's Friend"
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CALFINE is a Pure, Wholesome, Nutritious meal for calves. It is made in Canada, and you have no duty to pay.

Feeding directions sent on application.

Ask your dealer for Calfine. If he does not handle it, send us a money order for \$2.75, and we will send 100 lbs. to any station in Ontario. We pay the freight.

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 TORONTO, CANADA

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What would all the land in Canada be worth without any population? Have you noticed how land grows in value as the number of people increases?

Read **The Public**

This vital connection between the presence of population and the value of land is one every intelligent farmer should understand. If you are interested in the land question **THE PUBLIC** will probably be invaluable to you.

Send \$1.50 for fifty-two numbers and a FREE copy of "The Land Question" by Henry George.

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Knowing that it pays the user to buy the highest grade apparatus and supplies which the market affords we aim to carry only lines built and guaranteed by the oldest and most experienced manufacturers, lines that are known to be absolutely reliable and "Standard."

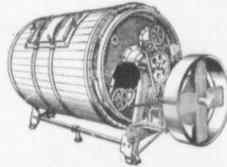
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Our big, new catalogues, just issued, describe these lines fully. Sent free upon request.

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Victor Combined Churn and Butter Worker

The standard combined churn and butter worker. Years of factory building experience back of it. Most complete butter recovery; uniform working; perfect mechanical construction; turns homogeneously; very durable. Don't buy any factory churn until you see a Victor.



20th Century Disc Heater and Pasteurizer

Finished in three styles: belt drive, turbine drive and belt drive with pump attachment. The very best construction and never fails to give satisfaction. Very durable and easily cleaned.

HORTICULTURE

The Best Winter Apple

What is the best variety of winter apple for Brant Co., Ont? What age or strain stock is best? When should grove vines be trimmed?—W. E.

The Baldwin is the most profitable winter apple commercially grown in Brant Co. It is probably the best winter apple to plant, if only one variety is desired.

The best age of nursery stock to buy will depend somewhat on the planter. In the majority of cases, two or three-year-old trees will give the best satisfaction.

Grape vines are trimmed in early spring before the buds have swollen to any extent.—Prof. J. W. Cross, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

The Battle of the Bugs

As the time approaches when our birds will return we are reminded of the fact that some boys, and some men also, appear to delight in killing snakes, and other song birds, but not only please us with their songs but are of practical utility in destroying insects.

The comparative merits of the lime-sulphur solution and of Bordeaux mixture have been pretty thoroughly tried out by entomologists, and the conclusion appears to have been reached that lime-sulphur is the best compound of the two, not only for winter spraying, but, in a weaker form, for summer use as well. Arsenate of lead mixes readily with lime-sulphur to form a compound fungicide and insecticide.

In pruning fruit trees, etc., in late fall, winter, or spring, the cuttings should be burned, for frequently the harbor eggs of injurious insects. For instance, the tiny black eggs of plan lice are frequently found on the ends of the buds on terminal twigs, and in the larger twigs, the scars denoting the presence of the eggs of the Buffalo Tree Hopper.

Preparation for the Orchard

By K. A. Kirkpatrick

Many prospective apple growers ask: "May I set the trees in right away, and work up the soil afterward?" While this is done in some instances, the young trees being at in the raw, uncultured land, and the preparation concluded afterward, it is the costliest kind of proceeding. If the site is new, the area should be broken up and a crop grown on it at least one year before the young trees are set. The first plowing should be deep; and, if a heavy, stiff clay underlies, it is essential to use a subsoil plow. Corn may be grown previous to setting the trees, but potatoes will usually leave the site in better condition.

There should be humus in abundance in the soil for the proposed orchard. If the site is "farmed out," a liberal application of barnyard manure should be worked into the ground the previous season, to provide this humus. Or it may be gotten by growing green crops, such as clover, peas or small grains, and turning them under when they have made a thrifty growth.

In the immediate preparation of the soil, deep plowing should be followed and the land allowed to be rough over winter. In the spring, a sough as it can be worked nicely, the area should be disked or worked up with a horse-cultivator. Follow this by drag-harrowing it thoroughly. The site is then ready for laying out as planned.

Renew your subscription now.

POULTRY

Green Flocks

Brooder chicks are healthy and grow sufficiently green for a few of those who seem to be fully aware of the fact that regular and uniform articles of nutrition teaches us the expediency of green food, and that it is there can be little wonder is moved which it has stood to a fresh patch of it will be seen that proceed to develop with activity, until their run quite but recent evidence that stuff, and the reason may to move the wire a day, and until such as they can be.

When grass is sown and purchased and with the same of the year, other forms should be and such things as shinnings of the vegetable, such as cabbage, etc., may be whole or chopped with the soft foods.

What to do

A white Leghorn rooster's eyes swollen round his eyes swollen round his head in warm weather but he did not improve. A Plymouth Rock hen of the same trouble, water coming from the eye. What is the trouble?—L. M. W., Ont.

From the symptoms believe that the trouble is ophthalmia may be effected in simply bathing the eye with a solution sulphide of copper water. The food should milk and vegetable. This disease is got filthy, damp or ill-humors. In many cases done away with adopting the open fan try house. The discharge is separated from the flock.

Feed Chick

Now that the day of the most important routine is getting the younger chickens streak of down the to move about in lot are ravenously hung they are left without the worse the matter poultry-keepers know it is to allow water for when a fresh set birds, young or old, and disease follows with food. Let the long fast, and when for them they grow that indigestion and set in.

Chickens, too, it is not, cannot eat sufficient them as long pass through the quickly, and hunger more than it does to. Whatever the system be, and there are the plan of giving

Anything to Sell EGGS & BUTTER

We want to hear from every reader of FARM AND DAIRY who has anything to buy, sell, or exchange. Have you a FARM FOR SALE? Have you LIVE STOCK for which you want buyers? Have you a CREAM SEPARATOR, BARCOCK TESTER, INCUBATOR, BOOKS, or ANYTHING that you would like to exchange for cash or for other articles of value equal to yours?

The small trader can connect with possible customers by placing a small advertisement in FARM AND DAIRY. Our rate is 50 CENTS AN INCH. Bargain counter space in our classified columns at 1 cent a word. Make out your advertisement and send it to-day to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Ship your New Laid Eggs and Fresh Dairy Butter to us.

PROMPT RETURNS
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The **DAVIES** Co. Ltd.
Wm. TORONTO



The Oxford District Holstein Breeders Club

Will hold their first

Auction Sale of Registered Holsteins

Wednesday, June 12th

In the Curling Rink, City of WOODSTOCK, Ont.

Commencing at 1 p. m. sharp

80 Head

Mostly R. of M. Cows or daughters of R. of M. Cows, most of them served by great sires. A few choice Males from ancestors backed by large records.

This is a strictly choice lot of Holsteins, and everything that enters the ring will go to the highest bidder. The Club is behind this sale and have very strict rules to ensure a square deal to all.

A public meeting will be held night before the sale.

Catalogue tells all about everything.

Write for yours, to **George Rice, Sec., Tilsonburg, Ont.**

M. L. HALEY, Pres.

COL. R. E. HAGER, Auct.

Algonquin, Ill., U. S. A.



ATURE

Apple

of winter apple and... of green apples... most prof... commercially it is probably... of dried... every stock to... that on the... of this... city, mass... will give

med in early... you swallow... W. Crow

the Bugs

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the Orchard

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tion now.

POULTRY YARD

Green Food Essential

Brooder chicks suffer considerably if a healthy and liberal amount of sufficient green food, and there are few of those who rear chickens who seem to be fully aware of the benefits which growing birds derive from a regular and unlimited supply of this necessary article of diet. Observation teaches us that chicks are exceedingly fond of green stuff in every form, and that it is good for them there can be little doubt. If the brooder is moved from ground upon which it has stood for a day or two to a fresh patch of short green grass, it will be seen that the chicks at once proceed to devour the tender shoots with avidity, until they have made their run quite bare. This is sufficient evidence that chicks relish green stuff, and the rearer should not be loath to move the brooder once or twice in a day, and thus allow them as much as they can consume.

When grass is scarce or has become parched and withered with the advance of the year, green foods in other forms should be freely supplied, and such things as the weedings and thinnings of the garden may be utilized to advantage. Spare green vegetables, such as lettuce, leeks, kale, etc., may also be fed either whole or chopped finely and mixed with the soft foods.

What to do for Roup

A white Leghorn rooster was found with his eyes swollen shut. We washed his head in warm water and sweet cream, and this did not improve so we killed him. A Plymouth Rock hen has now contracted the same trouble. Her eyes are weak, and she cannot see. What is the trouble and what shall we do?—L. M. W., Prince Edward Co., Ont.

From the symptoms described we believe that the trouble with your poultry is ophthalmia or roup. A cure may be effected in the beginning by simply bathing the eyes of the affected bird with a solution of five per cent sulphide of copper (Eusentone) in water. The food should be warm mash, milk and vegetables in plenty.

This disease is generally caused by filth, damp or ill-ventilated poultry house. In many cases the trouble is done away with permanently by adopting the open front style of poultry house. The diseased birds should be separated from the rest of the flock.

Feed Chickens Early

Now that the days are so long one of the most important items in one's routine is getting up early to feed the younger chickens. At the first streak of dawn the youngsters begin to move about to look for food. They are ravenously hungry, and the longer they are left without something to eat the worse the matter becomes. All poultry-keepers know how disastrous it is to allow water vessels to run dry, for when a fresh supply is given the birds, young or old, drink to excess, and disease follows. It is the same with food. Let the birds undergo a long fast, and when food is put before them they gorge themselves so that indigestion and other troubles set in.

Chickens, too, it must be remembered, cannot eat sufficient food to sustain them as long as the adults; it passes through their systems more quickly, and hunger to them means more than it does to the older stock. Whatever the system of feeding may be, and there are many good ones, the plan of giving dry-feed for the

last meal at night and something soft and easily assimilated the first thing in the morning cannot be improved upon. And, so long as it does not encourage idleness—that weakness to which poor humanity is subject—if a few grains of dry-feed are put in the brooder after closing-up time at night, so that the chickens can find something directly they awake, growth and health will be promoted.—Irish Homestead.

Original and Otherwise

If breeders would learn to cull closer, success would come much quicker.

Clover hay cut in short lengths, cooked and mixed with the morning mash, is good for your poultry. Clover is a tonic for fowls and promotes digestion and largely assists the elements for egg production.

Keep pure-bred poultry; they look better, sell better and are more easily kept.

Wheat bran is good for chicks, good for layers and makes a good bone and tissue builder.

Learn to read and what to feed, get acquainted with the needs of the hen, provide her a variety and you will not worry.

Fowls must have several kinds of food. Let the grain or food will be relished by fowls if made an exclusive diet.

Pure cold water is what poultry need. See that they have plenty of it.

A mixture of equal parts kerosene oil and lard, mixed and well rubbed into scaly legs and feet, after a few applications, will affect a cure.

Scatter air-slacked lime around the poultry quarters on a rainy day.

Poultry that is to be sold on the market should be fat when sold. Such is better flavored, sells better and is just what buyers want.

Isn't it a pity how much people will expect of their fowls, yet how little they do for them?

Corn for laying hens isn't so valuable as wheat.

By all means keep but one brood until you are well acquainted with its standard requirements. You, as a breeder, will appeal to people wanting eggs or stock quicker.

Grit, charcoal and charcoal are essential at all times.

The over-fat hen isn't dependable for fertile eggs nor is the half fed one.

Don't ask yourself, what would I do if I only had money enough to start a large farm, but ask the question, how must I manage what I have to make it better.

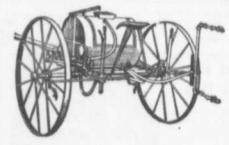
Population and Prosperity

It is sometimes argued that the growth of great cities is beneficial to the farmer, in that they afford a ready market, which he produces. But otherwise have, for his produce. But if the population, now concentrated in the cities, were spread out over the country, there would be just as many farms to feed; the produce of the farm would be equally in demand; and at the same time, the increase of the rural population would bring a great increment of value to the land. The great mercantile houses of the cities sell just as many goods, also, or more.

So the so-called "boosters" of the cities are making a mistake, so far as the general welfare of the State division, and gives the figures relative to show the gain over others to be \$2000 per year. Also get catalogue explaining conditions of the Standard in detail.

Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOLL, CAPPER FROM STOCK OF ABSORBINE

It removes them and leaves no blemishes. Cures any sort of swelling. Dress moistened with it removes the hair. Horse can be worked 24 hrs per bottle delivered. Stock 6 1/2 lbs. Price, 10c. Highest for manure. For Boils, Bruises, Chilblains, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Venous, Varicose, Ulcers, etc. Will tell more if you write. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, B.A.S., 123 Bayview Bldg., Montreal, Can.



O.K. CANADIAN FOUR ROW SPRAYER

is a real pleasure to have on the farm, because it does its work so well. Both Pump and Agitator work "like clock work". Sprays like Arsenal of Lead won't settle in the tank while the "O.K." is in motion. Barrel holds 45 gallons of spray mixture. You ought to have one.

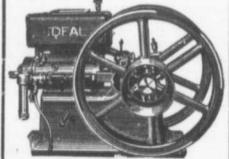
"O.K." Two Horse Potato Digger is used by thousands of prosperous farmers in every section of Canada and United States. Write for our book—"Money in Potatoes," and Catalogue. CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO., LIMITED, - GALT, ONT.

Edward Charles Ryott

AUCTIONEER & VALUATOR. Pedigree Stock Sales are my specialty. Many years' successful experience out from Woodstock, Ontario. Only quality one to get you satisfaction. Correspondence solicited.—178 Carlaw Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

GASOLINE ENGINES

1 to 50 H. P. Stationary Mounted and Traction



WINDMILLS

Grain Grinders, Rice Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc. GOULD, SHAPLEY & MOIR CO., LTD. Brantford Winnipeg Calgary



London Automatic Concrete Mixer does any kind of mixing automatically measures and mixes. If you use concrete write us for price of this machine. We have the largest line of concrete machinery of any firm in the world. Tell us your requirements. London Concrete Machinery Co., Dept. C, London, Ont.

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Famous Booker and Gurney Strains, 1810 per 15. David A. Ashworth, Maple Grove, Ontario.

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TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER OR PRINCIPALS, Black, Buff, Golden, Silver, White Wyandottes, Dark Brahmas, Elston, Minorca, Hamburgs, stock and eggs.—Harry Leah, Peterborough.

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

Gains More \$ \$ for You Because Skims Loser

The difference in using a separator that skims to 10 per cent. and the



Standard

cream separator which skims to 10 per cent. amounts to \$27 in one year with a herd of 20 cows. In other words, the Standard cream separator gains 27 more dollars for you than the other machine, because the Standard skims that much closer. The amount of this gain is not guessed at by us. We have the figures to show you, the correctness of which are certified by one of Canada's leading dairy experts. The Standard skims 10 per cent. and 10 per cent. looks small on paper, but it amounts to a big total of dollars at the end of a year. Very few makes of separators skim to 10 per cent. even under the most favorable conditions, whereas the Standard Cream Separator has averaged 10 per cent. tested under various conditions. In fact, adverse conditions have been found to affect the Standard very little. Its records at dairy schools and agricultural colleges show that it is indeed a remarkable separator. You may have to pay a little more for the Standard than for other machines, but the Standard soon makes up the difference by the extra dollars it gains for you by its closer skimming.

FREE BOOKLET

Write for it. It shows tests of the Standard under various conditions, and gives the figures relative to show the gain over others to be \$2000 per year. Also get catalogue explaining conditions of the Standard in detail.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

Head Office and Works : RENFREW, ONT. Sales Branches: Winnipeg, Man. and Sussex, N.B.

Milk and its Products

1. **Milk**, unless otherwise specified, is the fresh, clean and unaltered product, obtained by the complete, uninterrupted milking, under proper sanitary conditions, of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within two weeks before and one week after calving, and contains not less than three and one quarter (3.25) per cent. of milk fat, and not less than eight and one half (8.50) per cent. of milk solids, other than fat.

2. **Skim Milk** is milk from which a

part or all of the cream has been removed, and contains not less than eight and one half (8.50) per cent. of non-fat, milk solids.

3. **Pasteurized Milk** is milk that has been heated below boiling, but sufficiently to kill most of the active organisms present; and immediately cooled to 45° F., or lower, and kept at a temperature not higher than 45° F., until delivered to the consumer, at which time it shall not contain more than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre.

NOTE.—Pasteurization should be effected by heating in a closed vessel

for not less than 20 minutes at a temperature of 140° to 145° Fah.; or, for not less than 15 minutes at a temperature of from 145° to 160° Fah. When milk is heated above 150° certain ferments and other constituents of the milk are more or less altered, and the digestibility of the resultant milk is injuriously affected.

4. **Sterilized Milk** is milk that has been heated at the temperature of boiling water, or higher, for a length of time sufficient to kill all organisms present; and must be delivered to the consumer in a sterile condition. Sterilized milk shall not be sold, or offered for sale, except in hermetically closed containers, bearing the words "This milk should be used within twelve (12) hours after opening the container." and not less than 26 per cent. of milk

solids, and not less than 7.20 per cent. of milk fat.

7. **Condensed Milk** is milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated, and to which sugar has been added. It contains not less than 23 per cent. of milk solids, and not less than 7.7 per cent. of milk fat.

8. **Condensed Skim Milk** is skim milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated with or without the addition of sugar.

9. **Buttermilk** is the product that remains when butter is separated from ripened cream, by the usual churning processes; or a similar product, made by the appropriate treatment of skimmed milk.

10. **Goat's Milk, Ewe's Milk, and**

The Simplest Engine You Can Buy

No expert engine knowledge needed—so simple a child can operate them. Get one to run your machinery and pump water all over your place. Heat fire protection you could have.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

UPPER LAKES NAVIGATION

Steamers leave Port McNicoll Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m. for SAULT STE. MARIE, PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM.

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

Steamship Express

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

TICKETS AND FULL INFORMATION FROM ANY C.P.R. AGENT.

King's Birthday SINGLE FARE

Between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur and East. Good going May 31, June 1, 2, 3. Return Limit, June 5. (Minimum Rate of 5c.)

Home-seekers' Excursions

June 11, 23, and every Second Tuesday until Sept. 17 inclusive.

WINNIPEG and RETURN - \$34.00
EDMONTON and RETURN - \$47.00

Proportionate rates to other points. Return limit 60 days.

THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPING CARs. Ask nearest C.P.R. Agent for Home-seekers' Pamphlet.



First Annual Sale



under the auspices of the

District of Beauharnois Live Stock Breeders' Association

will be held in connection with the Spring Show, June 12, 13, 14 (14th Sale Day) at

Ormsdown, Que., June 14

100 Ayrshires 30 Holsteins

These are showyard winners and Record of Performance animals considered by the foremost breeders and importers in Canada. If you need something for your show herd or a foundation for a new one, here is your opportunity to secure them at their own price. TUBERCULIN TESTED. Also

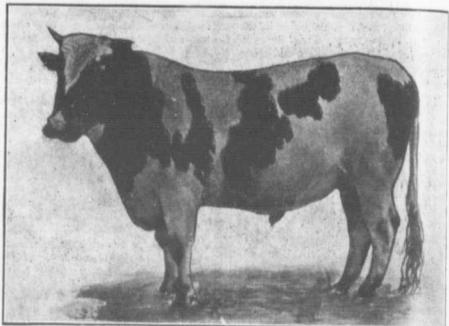
20 Registered Clydesdales



J. P. CAVERS, Chairman, Sales Committee
NEIL SANGSTER, President

L. G. BRYSON, Sec.-Treas., Ormsdown, Que.

Don't fail to write the Secretary-Treas. for a Catalog.



A Richly-Bred Bull with Great A.R.O. Backing

Sir Sadie Cornucopia Clothide, here shown, and owned by P. D. Ed. of Centre and Hill View Farms, Oxford Centre, Ont., is backed by a dam and sire's dam and grand-dam averaging 2608 lbs. butter in 7 days; his dam has record exceeding 10 lbs. eight months after calving. See Mr. Ed.'s advertisement this week for bull calf, from this bull, and 26.16 lb. heifer, he is offering.

5. **Certified Milk**. Milk sold as certified milk, shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) It shall be taken from cows semi-annually subjected to the tuberculin test and found without reaction.

(b) It shall contain not more than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre from June to September; and not more than 5,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre from October to May inclusive.

(c) It shall be free from blood, pus, or disease-producing organisms.

(d) It shall be free from disagreeable odor or taste.

(e) It shall have undergone no pasteurization or sterilization, and be free from chemical preservatives.

(f) It shall have been cooled to 45° F., within half an hour after milking, and kept at that temperature until delivered to the consumer. (g) It shall contain 12 to 13 per cent. of milk solids, of which, at least, 3.5 per cent. is fat.

(h) It shall be from a farm whose herd is inspected monthly by the veterinarian, and whose employees are examined monthly by a physician.

NOTE.—It is evident that the weight carried by the term "certified" will depend upon the character of the organization which assumes responsibility. Doubtless this will usually be a local medical association; but there is nothing to prevent any responsible body of properly qualified persons from undertaking the production of certified milk.

6. **Evaporated Milk**. Milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated, and contains

so forth are the fresh, clean, lacted secretions, free from colostrum, obtained by the complete milking of healthy animals other than cows, properly fed and kept, and conform in name to the species of animals from which they are obtained

Items of Interest

The Cobourg Horse Show will be held August 13 to 17 this year.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will run a Better Farming Special, similar to those recently through the eastern provinces of Canada, starting at Montreal. A start will be made on June 3, and completed on June 20.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

KING'S BIRTHDAY SINGLE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP

Between all Stations in Canada
Good going May 31, June 1, 2, 3
Return limit June 5, 1912.
(Minimum charge 5c.)

FAST MUSKOKA EXPRESS—Leave Toronto 12.15 a.m. daily, ex. Sundays, making direct connection at Muskoka Wharf for Muskoka Lake points.

Home-seekers' Excursions to Western Canada—Between all Stations in Canada June 1 and 21, July 9 and 22, and every second Tuesday thereafter until Sept. 17, via Barrie or Chicago, Winnipeg and return \$12.00. Edmonton and return \$42.00. Tickets good for 60 days. The train will leave Toronto 10.30 p.m. on above dates, arriving through Coaches and Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars.

NO CHANGE OF CARS
Tickets will also be on sale via Barrie and Northern Navigators Companies. Full particulars and tickets from Grand Trunk Agent.

Why Farm
Editor, Farm and Dairy
I have the so-called special dairy bred 14 grade of the poor cows, but season gave me 100 lbs of milk. I also admire milk is not kept in the Farm and Dairy. I am in making I also admire have taken in r



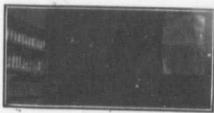
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Why Farm and Dairy comes First

Editor, Farm and Dairy,—I take other farm papers but like Farm and Dairy the best of all. It is right in line with the work that I am doing. I have gradually turned from the so-called dual purpose cow to a special dairy breed. I have now in my herd 14 grade and pure bred Holsteins that are giving good returns for the feed consumed. I have bought these cows at different times and by weighing the milk and then weeding out the poor cows, I am steadily raising the standard of my herd. My cows last season gave me from 6,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs. of milk. The large amount of skim milk consumed greatly reduced the cost of feeding hogs as skim milk is not only an excellent feed but keeps the pigs in excellent health. Farm and Dairy has been a great help to me in making this change.

I also admire the splendid stand you have taken in regard to the reciproc-

ity agreement and the farmers' cause in general. We farmers must wake up for this country will be controlled by



No Room for Boarders Here

Scale, a record sheet and composite sample bottles such as are seen in the illustration is all the apparatus needed to get rid of all unprofitable cows. Could anything be more simple, more effective? In proportion to returns the outlay is nothing.

the big monopolists. Just keep pegging away and you will have the best wishes of Alvan Stockton, Huron Co., Ont.

Arranging Farm Buildings

A garden plot should be near house.

Buildings should not be located on high hills because inaccessible from field or roads.

Buildings should not be placed in low valleys on account of lack of air drainage and danger of frosts.

Buildings should be located on the side of the farm nearest the school, church, and town.

Lots should be on the farther side of barn from house and screened from the house by trees.

All buildings should serve as wind-breaks.

Three Silos Tried

H. R. Forster, York Co., Ont.

I have had experience with three different kinds of silos. About 15 years ago father built a stave silo on

his farm in Huron Co., Ont. It is in use yet, and is giving very good satisfaction.

Seven years ago I started for myself on the farm we now occupy. There was a square silo built in one corner of the barn. It had been in use about 10 years. It gave very good satisfaction when it was new, but the last two years I used it there was a lot of spoiled ensilage in the corners.

Last year we built a cement silo, 12.2 by 36 feet, with a continuous door within five feet of the top. It has given the best of satisfaction. We feed ensilage to our milk cows, heifers and horses. Ensilage is one of the cheapest foods we can produce, and I would advise every farmer to invest in a silo if he keeps five or six milk cows.

The shop and machine shed should be convenient to house, barn and fields.

less than 7.20 per cent. Milk is milk from a large portion of water added, and to which 10 per cent. of milk is than 7.7 per cent. Skim Milk is skim milk a considerable percentage has been evaporated and the addition of water to the product that is separated from the cream, or a similar product, or a appropriate treatment. Zue's Milk, and

ing P. D. Eds. of Centre and sire's dam and record exceeding 12 this week for bull

fresh, clean, lactated complete milking of other than cows kept, and conforms species of animals obtained

Interest horse Show will be 17 this year. Pacific Railway will Special, aimed at they conducted through the milk Canada, starting and will be made on June 26.

INK RAILWAY SYSTEM BIRTHDAY FOR ROUND TRIP

ns to Western Canada 31, June 1, 2, 3 June 5, 1912 charge 25c. EXPRESS—Leave daily, ex. Sunday, destination at Muskoka Lake points.

E OF CARS on sale via Standard Company and tickets from

This Year Own These Haying Helpers



Decide that you'll no longer labor under a handicap at haying time. Secure the services of these

Frost & Wood Haying Helpers—Giant 8 Mower and Tiger Auto Dump Rake. For twenty years and more these efficient haying implements have saved time, money, labor and horseflesh for thousands of progressive Canadian Farmers. Think of the next score or more haying seasons.

Frost & Wood Giant 8 Mower Tiger Rake

The Frost & Wood Giant 8 Mower is not merely a "fair-weather" machine. It's right there with the power and cutting ability when other mowers are apt to fall down. Put it to work in a heavy or tangled crop and watch how easily it handles the job. You can start it anywhere in the field and the knives will begin cutting the instant the horses move forward. "Flying starts" are not necessary.

The Giant 8 has great driving power because of the simple and compact arrangement of the gears. Smooth-running and light draft are assured by a plentiful supply of large roller bearings. The cutter bar is protected against wear by steel plates. Large bearings—no pins—are used for the connection between cutter bar and main frame.

At every point, in its construction, is put the skill

and knowledge gained in over 70 years' experience in building farm machinery to meet Canadian conditions.

The Tiger Automatic Dump Rake is the best sulky rake made. It has given satisfaction for many hayings seasons. The teeth are shaped to do the most efficient work. They are made of a special grade of steel, that has proven by test, the best adapted to withstand heavy work and severe usage.

Strongly constructed throughout, is the Tiger Automatic Dump Rake. It is a rake that will pay you large dividends of satisfaction at haying time. When you require anything in the way of farm equipment remember our agents can supply your wants. We have catalogs describing and illustrating the different lines; they are cheerfully mailed free for asking. Let us send you one to-day.

For Sale in Eastern Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces by
The Frost & Wood Company, Limited, Smith's Falls

In Western Ontario and Western Canada by
Cockshutt Plow Company, Limited, Brantford, Winnipeg

"Branches and distributing warehouses in all the larger centres."

"Ask our local agent, or nearest Office for further particulars."

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, Dairyman's Associations, and of the Canadian Farmers, Agrarians and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

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

5. ADVERTISING RATES noted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue. **WE INVITE FARMERS** to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 13,000. The actual circulation of each issue is considerably in excess of the paper sent subscribers who are not slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 14,000 to 15,000. Free subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable and best advertisers. Should any advertiser 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 circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of our advertiser. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include in all letters to the editors the words, "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within a reasonable period of the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears. In order to take advantage of the guarantee, we do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

WHAT IS A MIDDLEMAN?

"Do away with the middleman!" How often we hear this phrase used by those who think that they are thereby offering us a panacea for all our economic ills. Many of us farmers are inclined to fall in with this belief. We believe that the middleman is growing rich at our, and the ultimate consumers, expense. We would do away with the middleman altogether if we could. This unreasonable attitude, for it is unreasonable, that many of us take towards the middleman, is due to our lack of appreciation of the place that the middleman fills in society.

To get an idea of what a middleman is, we must start with the simplest form of society. In ancient times each man was economically independent of his neighbors. He got his food directly from nature. His agricultural implements, rude and in-

efficient, he manufactured himself. The women of his household made cloth from wool of the backs of his own sheep. He was not dependent for the necessities of life on any outside source.

As civilization developed we have a division of labor. For instance, the farmer found that if one man in the community would devote himself entirely to making shoes he would soon become so expert that he could make better shoes and make them cheaper than where they were made in each household. In this way arose the manufacturer. He did some of the work that the farmer had originally done himself, and as both were thus enabled to specialize more wealth was produced than under the old conditions. The manufacturer therefore is a middleman. He is doing some of the work that was originally done by the farmer.

At first the farmers carried their produce directly to the homes of the small manufacturers. Soon, however, as manufacturing centers became larger, our ancestors found that if they allowed one man to market all of the produce of the farms of one section and to spend their time on their farms that they would otherwise spend in going to town with their butter, eggs, etc., that they would be better off. In this way arose the middleman in the sense in which we use the word to-day. And in that he saves the time of the farmer in marketing produce and the time of the manufacturer in distributing his goods over the whole country he is a producer of wealth. Those of us who unthinkingly advocate doing away with the middleman are really recommending that society be again reduced to its most primitive form.

True, there are certain middlemen who do get too much of the consumer's dollar; but this only occurs where the middleman has some special privilege. For instance, it has been suggested that our pork packers, due to the protective tariff, are enabled to charge the consumer more and then to pay the producer less than that rightfully his. Our railroads, also, are levying more than their share of the wealth that is produced. Here government regulation is necessary. But even did we make these changes, take such special privileges as the protective tariff away from middlemen, regulate freight and express rates so that our railroads and express companies were making only a fair profit on actual investment, we would still find that we farmers would not get our share of the consumer's dollar.

There is another party who here steps in and takes a large share of the wealth that we farmers and the working men in our cities produce. But we seldom ever think of him. He is the landlord. A large percentage of the earnings of all produce dealers in our cities goes out in the form of rent. The working man also must pay rents on the house he lives in and is thereby unable to buy as much or

pay as much for our farm produce as he otherwise would. All of the business that we do with the city is increasing the value of the land of the city, and hence increasing this tax on industry in the form of ground rents. The man who owns city land, the chances are, does not himself produce one cent of wealth. He may live in a palace, spend his summers in Europe, and his winters in Florida and look down on those of us who must work with our hands for a living.

When we blame the middleman for the low prices that we receive for farm produce, let us not forget the toll that we pay to his landlord. The middleman is a producer of wealth. His landlord is not. Which should we do away with—the producer of wealth or the non-producer?

INDIVIDUAL EFFICIENCY

Efficiency is the watchword of the manager of the big departmental store. Efficiency should be the watchword of us farmers in managing our dairy herds. In great departmental stores, where everything is sold from a spool of thread to a mowing machine, such accurate records are kept of sales and expenses in each little department, or large department as the case may be, that the manager is able to tell just where money is being made, and if it is being lost in any department, to ascertain why. In this way, these great firms are able to give cheaper service and better service to the public and yet derive greater profits to themselves than is possible in the smaller business where accounts are not kept so accurately.

The manager of the big store is not satisfied to know that his business as a whole is making a profit. We dairy farmers should not be satisfied because we know that the size of our milk or cream cheque shows a larger average production than that of our neighbors. We must get the business of dairying down to such a fine point that we know what every cow in our herd is doing. It is only then that we will get maximum results. The elimination of the unfit does not require the complicated system of book-keeping that the manager of the departmental store follows. It requires only a simple system of records that any of us can take without any trouble. Right now, when our cows are coming in fresh, is the best time to start these records.

THEIR VALUE DEMONSTRATED

"Get rid of the scrub bull. We will never have any great, permanent improvement in our dairy herds until we do." This has been the story of all classes of dairy educators for the last thirty years. Sound logic, the experience of hundreds of our most successful farmers and splendid individual instances have all been brought forward to prove that the pure-bred sire is the only sire worth while. One would think that the evidence for the pure sire was now of such mountainous proportions that a scrub bull would be a rare curiosity.

But he isn't. He is still in evidence in almost every dairy section in Canada. And we are still piling up evidence against him. And shall we continue to do so.

In the Dairy Number of Farm and Dairy was an illustration of a grade Holstein cow that produced over 19,000 pounds of milk in one year. This cow's dam had just ordinary ability as a producer. But her son was a pure-bred animal of a high milking strain. That's what made the difference. The value of the milk that this one cow produced in one year over what her dam could have produced would go a long way towards paying the cost price of a pure-bred sire.

And note the contrast. In a close section of Eastern Ontario last year the books of the factory showed that the average production of ten herds in the section was under 2,800 pounds of milk a cow in the six months of the factory season. There was not a pure-bred sire in that district.

How long, oh how long, will we permit ourselves to be blind to the ineptitude of the scrub sire? We have killed his unprofitable daughters, worked for them early and late, and the returns have been, to say the least, unsatisfactory. And the remedy is with in the reach of all of us, even the poorest, a pure-bred sire of good breeding owned on the community plan.

Did you ever see or hear of a man entering a horse in the 210 class sired by a Clydesdale stallion and a

Equity
Ridiculous
Not likely. But do you ever hear of a man entering the

for a living in the dairy business with cows sired by a beef bred bull? To find them everywhere. And to second man stands just as good a chance of success as the first. A man may make a living at dairying with his results will be as far behind the light of the specialized dairyman as the heavy horse will be distant from the light one at the finish.

False Economy

(Hoard's Dairyman)

Butter has felt abnormally high the present winter. If ever there was a time when it would pay a handsome profit to feed good cows liberally it is now. High as the price of feed is the price of butter is high enough to make the proportion between cost and profit a large one. Take this calculation which is an old one, and follow it.

A bushel of oats is worth in St. Fort Atkinson market to-day 51c. Corn is worth 60 to 65 cents a bushel and a good cow there are 100 pounds of butter in a bushel of oats three and a half pounds to a bushel of corn. Grind the corn and oats together and feed the mixture, there are seven pounds of butter in 100 pounds of the two. We gain a half pound of butter by combining the feeds.

The cost of this combined feed is \$1.30, grinding and all. The value of the butter at

wholesale price at \$2.50 two cents in return cents went over there are a relating to-day liberally under that feel is too h

Did you ever did man manufacture the past 14 years down save for

There is such that of Goolf, S. Co., Ltd., Bran

This company's business for ten years ago the plant for two we stock. Since the going steadily is

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They have sin original lines of the old "Goold" now manufacture

Engines, Grain ers, Tanks, Con Power Sprayers.

Their factory cated in the upto they attract the be

Not a foreigner the city is employe Shapley and Muir

A superior qual service and to et skilled mechanics their best,—such put out by this fi

During all the HAVE CONSIST VERTISED. You advertisements ing Canadian farm

Every week the appears in Farm frequently in our

dine Numbers the space, using from pages, as circums

Seventy-five pe business is farmer

The history of but the history of

—even as you ma have built a quali peating, reputation

THEY ADVERTI TIME IN FARM the farmers know they manufactured ers.

Want to get suc cessful line?—Co Dairy! "A Paper Farmer

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We gain a lot
combining the

combined feed
all.
the butter at

wholesale price of 37 cents a pound
\$2.50—two dollars and fifty-nine
cents in return for one dollar and
sixty cents worth of grains. And
yet there are a great lot of farmers
relating to-day to feed their cows
liberally under the mistaken notion
that feed is too high to pay a profit.

XXXI

Did you ever hear of a Cana-
dian manufacturing plant that for
the past 14 years has never closed
down save for legal holidays?

There is such a plant. It is
that of Goold, Shapley and Muir
Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

This company has now been do-
ing business for 20 years. Four-
teen years ago they stopped their
plant for two weeks while taking
stock. Since then they have kept
going steadily!

Their's is a remarkable record.
It did not merely happen. There
are reasons for their success.

It is evident that they must
have admirable organization. They
must have progressive manage-
ment. And indeed they have.

They took over the business of
the late E. L. Goold & Co., 20
years ago. Shortly afterwards they
started the Steel Windmill Indus-
try in Canada.

They have since dropped the
original lines of manufacture of
the old "Goold" Company. They
now manufacture Windmills, Gas
Engines, Grain Grinders, Tow-
ers, Tanks, Concrete Mixers and
Power Sprayers.

Their factory is favorably lo-
cated in the uptown district where
they attract the best class of labor.
Not a foreigner out of 2,200 in
the city is employed by the Goold,
Shapley and Muir Co.

A superior quality line, built for
service and to endure.—Built by
skilled mechanics who give of
their best.—such are the "goods"
put out by this firm.

During all these years THEY
HAVE CONSISTENTLY AD-
VERTISED. You will find their
advertisements in all of the lead-
ing Canadian farm papers. They
use Farm and Dairy.

Every week their advertisement
appears in Farm and Dairy, and
frequently in our Special Maga-
zine Numbers they enlarge their
space, using from one-half to full
pages, as circumstances warrant.

Seventy-five per cent. of their
business is farmer trade.
The history of their success is
but the history of other successes
—even as you may succeed! They
have built a quality line—the re-
peating, reputation-making kind;
THEY ADVERTISED ALL THE
TIME IN FARM PAPERS to let
the farmers know about the goods
they manufactured for these farm-
ers.

Want to get started in the suc-
cessful line?—Consult Farm and
Dairy!
"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

Putting Things Off

By Geo. W. Godfrey.

Have you the bad habit of putting
things off? If not, you are one of the
few who were born lucky. I believe
just putting things off causes more
worry and loss than any other thing
on the farm.

Last fall two of my neighbors lost
cattle by straw piles tipping over on
to them. Both of them knew that the
straw piles were in bad shape, but
kept putting off fixing them until too
late.

Another man had a bad fire which
he thought could have been prevented
if he had owned a fire extinguisher.
He knew the value of them, but had
not "got around" yet to get it. Like-
wise his insurance had run out.

There are so many little ways
where putting things off causes
trouble. The man who mends his
harness with strings and wire is only
putting the red mending off. Most
of our tools are lost because we leave
them lying around until it is harder
for us to put them where they be-
long. Usually, as a consequence,
we walk twice as far trying to find
them when they are hard to find.

This is one of my own bad habits.
That is why I know its results so well,
and that is why I am going to learn
the "do it now" method.—Successful
Farming.

Selecting a Stallion

C. W. Gurney, Brant Co., Ont.

What points should we farmers look
for in deciding whether or not a stallion
is desirable? Let us stand back
and take a good look at him. Has he
a masculine appearance? A stallion
with a mare's head will never be satisfac-
tory. We should not make the
mistake, however, of taking coarse-
ness for masculinity.

A point that I lay great stress on
in selecting a draft stallion is the
shoulder. It should be sloping, be-
cause the slant of the shoulder and of
the pastern are generally the same.
This conformation gives a springy
action whenever the foot hits the
ground. It also goes with a high,
strong action. A straight shoulder
and pastern gives a cramped action
and such an animal is apt to develop
sidebone.

INDICATIONS OF CONSTITUTION

A good alope of shoulder and a nar-
row breast never go together. We
need a wide chest and good capacity
for good lungs and circulatory sys-
tem. With the sloping shoulder also
goes an upright carriage of the neck
and head and we will be less troubled
with soreness and hard work. So
many things go with conformation of
the shoulder that we should look well
to it in selecting a stallion for ser-
vice on our farms.

We need a good strong back. A
little droop on the rump is not objec-
tionable as too much straightness of
the crop means too much straight-
ness in the legs. I have found that a
little droop and easy movement go
together.

In the feet, we should avoid ex-
tremes. I consider feet that are too
big, too flat and too much cupped all
objectionable, but of all of these I con-
sider the flat hoof the least faulty.
Horses' feet are getting particular
attention from breeders nowadays,
and it is well that it is so.

There are invariably a number of
horses on most farms that in slack
seasons of the year are not needed
for farm work. One or more of these
horses could just as well be broken
to drive single and be kept in con-
dition so that the work could be done
them.—Miss C. A. Adamson, Peter-
boro Co., Ont.

TRADE
in your old separator
on account of a new
DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATOR

38,796 Users did so Last Year
26,569 in the U. S. Alone

It has come to be an accepted fact that DE LAVAL cream separators are as much superior to other separators as they are to gravity setting systems, and that an up-to-date DE LAVAL machine will on an average save its cost every year over any other separator.

In addition to the actual saving in more and better cream and butter, in time of separation and cleaning, easier running, greater durability and less repairs, there's a sense of pride and satisfaction which none but the owner and user of a DE LAVAL machine can feel in his separator.

In consequence thousands of users of inferior and worn-out separators of various makes take advantage every year of the educational allowances which the DE LAVAL Company continues to make and trade in their old separators.

APPLIES TO OLD DE LAVAL USERS ALSO

This not only applies to the users of other makes of separators but likewise to the many thousands of DE LAVAL machines now to 15 to 25 years old. They are still good, of course, but there are so many improvements embodied in the modern DE LAVAL machines that these old DE LAVAL users can well afford to make an exchange and would soon save the cost of doing so.

SEE THE NEAREST DE LAVAL AGENT

He will tell you how much he can allow on your old machine, whether a DE LAVAL or some other make, toward the purchase of a new DE LAVAL. If you don't know a DE LAVAL agent write to the nearest DE LAVAL office, giving make, number and size of your present machine, and full information will be sent you.

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

OF USE EVERY DAY
Is this favorite
WESTERN STOCK KNIFE



This Busy Farmer's Friend

Known as the Western Stock Knife, is especially made and designed for the use of cattlemen and farmers. It is strongly and perfectly made. It is light to carry in your pocket. Has two extra fine steel blades and a special castrating blade, brass lining and bolster ends. Choice of buff or stag handles. This splendid knife, which you will find to be such a constant friend, and which will fill a long felt need, we will send you free and post paid in return for only one New Yearly Subscription to this your favourite farm paper; subscription to be new to us and taken at only \$1.00 a year. See a friend or neighbour first time you have the opportunity. Ask him to take Farm and Dairy for a year. Send us his subscription and we'll send you this useful knife. FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

It has been... through... er to give... the pure cultures cannot be... to the possible... 180 degrees Fahrenheit... degrees... operations... with the... found it... degrees... The... and that... the butter, as... was turned... (withstanding... the incuosity of such

Cheese Department

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

Keep Bacteria out of Milk

Do not feed dry hay or fodder at milking-time, and to prevent dust rising from the floor use the sprinkling as, for dust means bacteria.

Do not brush the cow before or at the time of milking, for the dead skin and hairs, carrying thousands of bacteria, will be loosened, ready to drop into the pail.

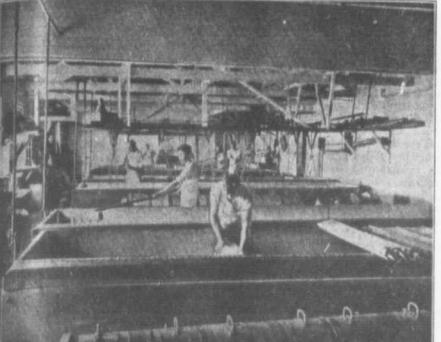
Do not regard milking as a dirty job, and wear old and filthy clothes; the handling of food for human beings should be always a cleanly task.

Do not wash pails and cans with cold water, but scald them with boiling water and steam, and by all means avoid rinsing with cold water just before milking, for a few drops of water usually contain several thousand Lacteria.

degree of tem- perature for pasteurizing or butter? I do not know that it should be avoided but I do not even know... and consider... on the safe side... have the butter will take to him... have been... Fahrenheit.

of Grading of Dairying, College.

butter must of the farmer's call also it is a long cutter maker each piece of butter low grade. Has... dified fact that... through to pro- m unless... for his trouble... cream grade... common plan... containing... first grade... each patron... grade, for a... testing 25 pe... at 10 pounds... cents will be... 20 cents a fu... an eight gal... gallon can... methods in reg... which give... In place this... in summer... This plan test... out delivery... cream. As a... cents premium... orks very satis... one cent ad... in the way... days in order... is to deliver... an arrangement... got in enough... immediate... counts, thus cut... ing expenses.



The Height of the Season in a New Zealand Factory

The factory here illustrated is in the Tararaki District of New Zealand, one of their great dairy sections. Notice the thoroughly modern equipment of this factory.

Do not wait to finish milking before going to cool off the milk, but set the can in a tub of cold water, so that each cow's milk will be cooled immediately after milking, because a high temperature causes bacteria to multiply very rapidly.

Methods of an Alberta Maker

A. E. Murphy, Red Deer, Alta. The methods which I follow in making my cheese may be of interest to Farm and Dairy readers. I am a cheese and butter maker for the Trimble Creamery Company, Red Deer, Alta. My cheese received first prize in Calgary and a championship awarding me a diploma and medal; first for colored cheese, and second for white in Brandon, and third in Winnipeg. The latter cheese was a week going down, and got heated in a common ear.

Every place I have made cheese, I have had to change my methods in handling according to the conditions encountered in each locality. As a rule the milk received here is in good shape, being clean and sweet. The nights are cool, which makes the proper care of milk quite easy. To do my part, every utensil used is scrupulously clean.

I set milk with an acidity of 18 or 22 by the rennet test. I have to set sweet here. The milk takes a half-hour before cutting, a half-hour to cook, and generally three-quarters of an hour before it is ready to dip with 1 1/2 on iron test or 20 by acidimeter. We start to pile curds from one test to four. Mill at 70 per cent acidity, or an inch on iron test. Salt when it feels nice and silky and mellow. Do not stir a curd too long after milking. I find that it kills the life in a curd. When you salt, give three applications. Use little in the first application, so as not to burn the surface of the curd quickly. The curd will then expel that sulphur white whey

SHE PAID

To Escape These Disks!

We have in our office, this very minute, the letter telling how the plucky woman here mentioned paid her hard-earned money to escape washing these disks.



Letters come to us telling how plucky women pay hard-earned money out of their own purses to escape washing discolored cream separators. Here is just one such instance: A lady and her husband decided to have a cream separator. He thought only of the purchase price and refused to pay more than the cost of a cheap, disc-filled machine. Like other women, this lady could not bear the thought of washing 40 or more disks twice a day. She wanted the wonderful

SHARPLES

Dairy Tubular Cream Separator

She knew that Dairy Tubular bowls contain only the little piece shown in the right-hand pan and are the only easy-to-wash separator bowls. She also knew that Tubulars have twice the skimming force and skim twice as clean as others—thus paying more every year in extra profits than could be saved through buying any cheap machine. So, to what her husband was willing to pay she added enough hard-earned money from her own slender purse to buy a Sharples Tubular. And now she is one of the happiest, most contented separator users you ever saw.

What greater praise could be given Tubulars than the fact that women so greatly prefer Tubulars that they will pay to escape washing other machines? Ask for Catalog No. 253

Do you want a free trial? Do you want to exchange your old separator in part payment for a Tubular? You can do either.

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

lines freely before the curd is ready for the press. No salt should adhere to the hand when you put your hand through the curd. Have the hoops clean, and put the curd evenly into the hoops and press for half an hour. Then bandage neatly. Have seams perfectly straight. Put the circles on evenly. All these small things are important. Turn the cheese in the hoops every morning to improve the appearance. Any flaws in bandaging can be rectified.

Curing is the main point in making good cheese. My cheese are set in the curing room at a temperature of 62 degrees. When two weeks old, they are put into a refrigerator room adjoining at a temperature of 54 degrees. Many a well-made cheese is spoiled in a poor curing room, and sometimes the poor maker has to shoulder the burden because of the want of proper facilities for proper curing.

Creamery vs. Cheese Factory

M. F. Jackson, Lambton Co., Ont. I have figured out, for purposes of comparison with these factory returns, the prices of milk for the cream delivered at our creamery. This statement is figured on a 3.6 per cent fat basis, and the skim milk fed on the farm at 25 cents a cwt. This price for skim milk is not too high when we consider the high cost of other feeding stuffs.

In April we paid at the rate of \$1.0776 a cwt.; May, \$1.47c; June, 96.31c; July, \$1.003; August, \$1.001; September, \$1.115; October, \$1.1584; November, \$1.2503; and December, \$1.3384. This looks to me as if our creamery patrons even in the banner cheese year of 1911 were doing just as well as cheese factory patrons.

"If Wishes were Horses Then Beggars might Ride"



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

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

During the past few years hundreds of our people have won fabulous premiums and cash commissions through showing FARM AND DAIRY to their friends and neighbours and getting them to subscribe to this paper.

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

We will pay you \$26 cash if you will get us new subscribers to Farm and Dairy each at \$1 a year.

We will pay you \$18 cash if you get us 25 new subscribers each at only \$1 a year.

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

We will give you a very liberal cash commission on each new subscriber you get should you not be able to get the \$1. Therefore you cannot lose.

Now is your slack time. Here is your opportunity, start in right away to get new subscribers for FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO ONT.

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

CREAM

paid for Cream... ORGE... FORTNIGHT... COLLECT... ENTIAL.

CO., Ltd., Toronto

ROLLING MACHINES

plan, for driving... wells to any... on wheels... horse power... able. Any... should be... S. ITHACA, N.Y.

Cheese Makers!

Just Remember This—

Windsor Cheese Salt will make money for you, by making better cheese for you.

Windsor Cheese Salt improves both the flavor and the keeping quality.

Windsor Cheese Salt enables you to salt the curd just right, because it dissolves slowly and evenly—stays in the curd—and because it is pure and clean and good.

Windsor Cheese Salt is cheap, because, being ALL SALT, it costs further.

Make your cheese bring you better prices by using

75C

WINDSOR CHEESE SALT

INTERNATIONAL Gall Cure
Cures Horses While They Work or Rest
PRICE \$2.50 AT ALL DEALERS



IF we would be great we must first reform our thought life. Great deeds are then mere matters of detail.

The Second Chance

(Copyrighted)

NELLIE L. McCLUNG

Author of "Sowing Seeds in Danny"

(Continued from last week)

Pearl, the oldest daughter of John Watson, a C. P. E. section man in Milford, Mass., receives a sum of money and starts in to educate herself and the rest of the family. She proves a clever schooler, but seeing that her small brothers are getting into bad habits in town, suggests moving the family on to a farm. Her parents are next introduced to a city school. Tom Broadman, a bully, is thrashed by Bud Perkins for striking Libby Ann Cavers. The Watsons again take up their education at the country school. At the Pioneers' Picnic, Bill Cavers, father of Libby Ann, gets drunk and is found dead. Sandy Braden, the hotel keeper, deeply affected, closes up his saloon in consequence. Mr. Perkins plugs his grain with frozen wheat and Bud gets the blame. He leaves home. Mr. Perkins' daughter, Martha, is in love with a young Englishman on a neighboring farm, Arthur Wemyss. Arthur is engaged to an English girl, who is shortly to come on and join him in his new home. On the boat she falls in with another young man and they are married. The schoolmaster starts to educate Martha. Libby Anne develops consumption. Martha offers to take care of

—and they brought Libby Anne two beautiful decey kimonos, and two hooked mats for the tent, and a crock of fresh butter; and as for the doctor's kindness, and Martha's, and Mr. and Mrs. Perkins's, and Arthur's

—and they brought Libby Anne two beautiful decey kimonos, and two hooked mats for the tent, and a crock of fresh butter; and as for the doctor's kindness, and Martha's, and Mr. and Mrs. Perkins's, and Arthur's

"Oh, they're all right," Martha exclaimed in alarm. "They do not need any cheering. Pearlie Watson is in the tent just now."

Martha's cheeks were still smarting with the "cheering" that Mrs. Burrell had just given her, and she trembled for Libby Anne and Mrs. Cavers.

Mrs. Burrell went into the tent resolved to be the very soul of cheerfulness, a real sunshine-dispenser.

Mrs. Cavers was genuinely glad to see her, for she had found out how kind Mrs. Burrell really was at heart.

"Oh, what a comfortable and cosy place for a sick little girl," she began gaily, "and a nice little friend like Pearlie Watson to tell her stories. Wouldn't I like to be sick and get such a nice rest."

Libby Anne smiled. "You can come and stay with me," she said hospitably.

Mrs. Burrell put it back on the bed. "Everything in it is for Libby Anne," she said, "and Libby Anne must take them out herself. Pearl will help her."

Then came the joyous task of unpacking the basket. There were candy dogs and cats, wrapped in tissue paper; there were pretty boxes of home-made candy; there were gaily dressed black dolls, and a beautiful big white doll; there was a stuffed cat with a squeak in it, a picture book, and, at the bottom, in a dainty box, a five dollar bill.

"Oh, Mrs. Burrell!" was all that Mrs. Cavers could say.

Mrs. Burrell dismissed the subject by saying, "Dear me, everybody is kind to Libby Anne, I'm sure—it's just a pleasure."

Then Mrs. Cavers told her of the wonderful kindness the neighbours had shown her. That very day two women had come from across the river—she had never heard of them before



One Might Well be Proud of a Home Such as This

People in cities, because of high rents, live in flats—a dozen or more families to a house. Such a home as that of Mr. Samuel N. Traver, Welland Co., Ont., here illustrated is something that only his rich aspirer to in our large cities. Do we farmers half appreciate our blessings?

and the Watson family's—only electricity itself would show what it had meant to her, and how it had comforted her.

Tears overflowed Mrs. Cavers' gentle eyes and her voice quivered. "They love to do it, Mrs. Cavers," Mr. Burrell answered, her own eyes dim, "and Mr. Braden, too. He's only too glad to show his repentance of the evil he brought into your life—he's really a reformed man. You'd be surprised to see the change in him. He told Mr. Burrows he'd gladly part with every cent he had to see somebody"—pointing to the bed—"well and going; he's so glad to help you in any way he can; and I overheard him tell Mr. Burrell something—they were in the study and Mr. Burrell closed the door tight, so I couldn't hear very well, but I gathered from words here and there that he intended to do something real handsome for

somebody"—again pointing with an air of great mystery to the little face on the bed.

Mrs. Cavers was staring at her with wide open eyes, her face paler even than Libby Anne's.

"What do you mean?" she asked in a choked voice.

Mrs. Burrell blundered on gaily. "It's nothing more than he should do—he took your husband's money. If it had not been for his bar you would have been comfortably well off by this time, and I am sure he has so much money he will never miss for the cold black loneliness of it the price of this." She pointed to the tent and its furnishings.

"Do you mean to say—that Sandy Braden—bought this tent—for my little girl?" Mrs. Cavers asked, speaking very slowly.

"Yes, of course," replied the other woman, alarmed at the turn the conversation had taken, "but, dear me, he should make some restitution."

"Restitution?" the other woman repeated, in a voice that cut like thin ice. "Restitution! Does anyone speak to me of restitution? Can anything bring back my poor Will from the grave? Can anything give him back his chance in this world and the next? Can anything make me forget the cold black loneliness of it all? I don't want Sandy Braden's money. Let it perish with him! Can I take the price of my husband's soul?"

Mrs. Cavers and Mrs. Burrell had gone to the farther end of the tent as they spoke, and Pearl, seeing the drift of the conversation, had absorbed Libby Anne's attention with a fascinating story about her new doll. Yet not one word of the conversation did Pearl miss.

Mrs. Burrell was surprised beyond

she says, and it would give her time to think.

The next time the doctor came, Mrs. Cavers insisted on paying him for the tent and everything that was in it. There was a finality in her manner that made argument useless.

The doctor was distressed and earnestly tried to dissuade her.

"Let me pay for it, Mrs. Cavers," she said. "Surely you are willing that I should help to pay for it." "Aren't you doing enough, doctor," she said, "you are giving your time, your skill, for nothing. Oh, doctor, let Libby Anne say what she likes by refusing to take this money."

Then the doctor took the money, wondering with a heavy heart how he could tell Sandy Braden.

CHAPTER XXXII.

ANOTHER NEIGHBOUR.

How fair a lot to fill

Is left for each man blowing.

The early days of March were bright and warm and full of the promise of spring. Mouse ears came on the willows that bordered the river and a bunch of them was proudly carried to Libby Anne by Jimmy Maguire, who declared that he had seen a meadowlark. One evening, too, she lay in her tent, Libby Anne had heard the honking of wild geese passing north, instead of the laughing that came through the canvas netting day cheered her wonderfully. Libby Anne always believed that mud was come home in the spring—he would surely be able to see the mud in the tumbling flood go down the Saginaw. Nobody could stay away from him in the spring, when the boys are cocking in the sunny yard, and water trickling down the furrows, and every day may be the day the boys' crocus comes. Bud would surely come then and she would get all better, and her mother would go to Grandma's, and so Libby Anne beguiled her days and nights with pleasing fancies as she waited for spring.

Although the snow had left the fields in black patches and the sun was bright and warm, the atmosphere delayed their coming and the ice remained solid and tight in the Saginaw, instead of the dancing and surging, there were led-gay clouds and a whistling wind came down the valley, piercing cold, carrying with it sharp little hurrying snowflakes.

Up to this time Libby Anne had made good progress, but with the change in the weather came a change in her. Almost without warning she developed pleurisy.

The doctor's face was white with pain when he told her mother the meaning of the flushed cheeks and laboured breathing. She had been doing so well, too, and seemed a fair way to win against the condition, but now, wretchedly tossing on her pillow, with a deadly catch in her breathing, what chance had such frail little spar of weathering an angry billow?

When the doctor went back to his office he saw Sandy Braden pale and called him in. He told him of the new danger that threatened Libby Anne.

"What can we do, Clay?" he asked when the doctor had finished. "There anyone that can give her better chance than you? How about that Scotch doctor, MacTavish's? He's pretty good, as far as we get but I think he ever leaves the city," Clay replied. "He's the best I know if we could only get him—oh, perhaps we will not need him. I'll watch the case as it goes, and I'll have a chance of an operation being necessary we can wire him."

(Continued next week)

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ould give her the doctor called on paying for everything, that was a finality in her argument and she distressed and made her head ache. Mrs. Canning is surely you are well enough, doctor giving your talking. Oh, doctor, this is humiliating for me. I took the money every heart has been taken.

XXXII

NEIGHBOUR. To fill my man, I'll have Robert Browning.

March was full of the use cars came and ordered the new was proudly called. Jimmy was had a evening, too. Libby Anne had of wild cease go. March was the car was underfully. Libby and that had would get all the would would go so Libby and nights was she waited for snow had let the and the am, the anemore and the left in the South. The dusting left-grad cloth came down a carrying with snowflakes.

Libby Anne was with a came a change not warning of

The Upward Look

Are We Listening?

And after the wind an earthquake, the Lord was not in the earthquake; and after the earthquake a, but the Lord was not in the fire; after the fire a still small voice. Kings, 19, 11, 12.

These are exacting times in which we live. There seems so much for us to do that sometimes we are tempted to wonder how we ever will be able to do it all. Our modern newspapers bring the happenings of the world to our doors. We watch with interest the miracle that is taking place, as though before our eyes, the transformation of China after centuries of slumber, we are con-

scious that all over this continent, and in the Old Land as well, there is a clearly defined and growing unrest among the working masses against existing conditions, which seem to foredoom hundreds of thousands to pinching poverty while others live in wealth and comfort, which they have done nothing on their own behalf to create. We hear the cries of the leaders of our Churches for aid in carrying the Gospel of Christ not only to the heathen, who are more open to receive this message now than ever before in the world's history, but to our home mission fields, on which the spirit of materialism appears at times to threaten to sweep all before it. In these and countless other ways the programs of the world to an extent never known before. It is a time when the world is crying for the doing of big things.

In our homes, also, the pressure of the world immediately around us is increasingly severe. New standards of living are being created, new doctrines of living are being taught. What satisfied our forefathers no longer satisfies us today. To refuse to be influenced by the world changes around us involves the risk that we will grow out of touch with our neighbors and even with our friends. The pace of life is increasing fast, and also its temptations are more dangerous.

What, then, are we to do amidst all this hurry and confusion and bustle, with its call to service? We are to continue to listen for the still small voice of God. Amidst all the clangor of the world's progress it ever remains our guide. The eager quest for the pleasure of the day, it may be only for the fulfilment of its duties, must never be allowed to lead us to forget that God still speaks to us, as He did to Elijah of old in the minor consciousness of our souls, and that only as we walk quietly and humbly and reverently before Him will we be able to hear His message for us. While living in the world, just as Christ did, we must continue as He did, to keep our heart's door widely open for God's spirit to enter and dwell therein. Then amidst all the thronging duties that beset the trials that burden us, and the sins that tempt us, we will still be able to walk and talk with God and to cry out in joy with the palmist of old, "The Lord is my strength and my shield; my heart trusteth in Him, and I am helped; therefore my heart greatly rejoiceth, and with my song I will praise Him" (Psalm 28, 7).

God never gives us more duties or greater tasks than we can perform. The moment we feel that He has done so it is a sign that we have been misled by the wind or the earthquake or the fire, and that our ears have lost the ability to distinguish the still small voice that calls us to go aside with God to renew our strength that we may mount up with wings as eagles, fly and not be weary, walk and not faint (Isaiah 40, 13).—H.N.

Home-Pickled Pork.—Be particular to get fresh pork, preferably side, weighing from ten to twelve pounds. Put in the bottom of a barrel or stone jar a layer of the pork, flesh side up. Over this put a layer of salt three-fourths of an inch deep. Then alternate layers of pork and salt, using plenty for the top layer. Be sure to use plenty of salt. Fill the vessel with water and place weight on the meat to keep it submerged. A five-gallon jar is large enough to hold twenty or twenty-five pounds of pork. This will be ready to use in a few weeks, and will keep in the brine indefinitely. It is much better for seasoning vegetables than bacon and is easy and simple to achieve.

OUR HOME CLUB

Observations by "The Son"

I called at a neighbor's place the other day and the good wife, as best she could, was sweeping, gathering up what she might, for the dust she attempted to get from her sweeping. Her child was on the floor. It was a beautiful child, as the mother threw from time to time to cover her ground the child, much to its mother's annoyance, kept playing in the pile of dirt, scattering it about as only a child can.

The mother was noticeably concerned, apparently from the viewpoint of the nuisance the child was creating. Had she known aught of germs and of how they lurked in that dust, she would not have rested while her child was in such danger.

The child had in one hand a piece of bread, which it was eating. So it to be wondered, though I, that sickness and death overtake our children? The wonder is that so many live and come to maturity.

Dust is a most fertile source of much infection. The germs it harbors and conveys, could we but see them with the naked eye, would drive us to frenzy. Yet the children at their tenderest age live on the floor. The carpets as ordinarily cared for are full of dust. Our attempts to clean them with the broom are at best only half measures, and much of the dirt and dust dislodged is thrown into the atmosphere, to be breathed by the delicate child lungs.

Spittle tramped in from outside; decayed matter, and all manner of filth, even to excreta, such as only boots can carry—this is the composition of much dust which hovereth above us to enter and contend.

We screen our houses against the pestiferous fly. But had we not much more better concern ourselves about the dust?

There is a way to combat dust and keep in check this great danger to child life and for all mankind. It is by use of a vacuum cleaner.

These machines have come to be household necessities. They are great labor savers. They have an important bearing upon the family health and most certainly upon longevity. They get all the dust, get it without lifting any of it into the general atmosphere of the room, and get all the dust without the bother of lifting carpets or rugs.

Best of all, the vacuum cleaners are now most reasonable in price. They are being installed by the progressive and intelligent house-sweepers who value their well-being and the health of their children. The machines are looked upon as most essential in the general household economy to be used at periods of every week or 10 days to keep the carpets free of dust; walk so that it is safe for all times to have the children on the floor and do away with all possibility from infection through germ-laden dust.—"The Son."

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

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Delay in making your will is an injustice to those whom you wish to take care of. The course are full of will cases where the legal technicality or the absence of a will, the people who inherit property are almost the last ones that should be expected to share in it. It is very uncertain.

If you wish to assure those who are loved and dearest to you of receiving their share in every respect, and that cannot be broken by anyone, no matter how hard he may try.

Write for a free copy of the "How to Make a Will" Form, which includes a specimen of a lawyer's will. Fill it out according to simple directions and you may be perfectly sure that it will stand every legal test and cannot be broken under any circumstances.

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the same lustre and brightness as when first applied—no cracking—blistering or fading—that the King of Paints you want. RAMSAY'S PAINTS stand the severest tests of weather and time because they are mixed right—honest finished oil—transparent coloring pigment intimately combined—the result of 20 years of practical painting.

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Correct Speaking
 By Hilda Richmond

The wise mothers of the present, even in the humblest homes in the country and city, are training their boys and girls for whatever the future may hold and giving them dovers more precious than silver and gold by looking well to their manners, deportment and habits of speech. The children with good manners and refined speech will fit in well in the highest positions the world has to offer.

Sometimes busy mothers reading of things they should do for their children turn aside with the remark, "Yes, if I had time." But to teach boys and girls to speak correctly does no spare time. It only means that the parents be careful of their own speech and remind the little folks to do the same. Correct language is more expressive than incorrect, and what is more it never makes the speaker ashamed.

Also it does not take a college education to enable the ordinary person to use good English, for the simplest words are in the best taste and everyone knows how to use simple words. It is no longer considered the thing to say "I presume for 'I think,'" nor is it good form to drag in a lot of long words to be profound. The really profound people always express themselves in simple language.

There are many trivial mistakes that well educated people make every day of their lives that do no harm, so that one does not need to be a student of rhetoric in order to express one's thoughts clearly and well.

-Ex.

The Foot-path to Peace

"To be glad of life, because it gives you the chance to go, and to work and to play and to look up at the stars; to be satisfied with your possessions, but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in this world except falsehood and meanness; and to fear nothing except cowardice; to be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners; to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends, and every day of Christ; and to spend as much time as you can, with body and with spirit, in God's out of doors—these are little guide-posts on the foot-path to peace."—Henry Van Dyke.

If the collar bands of the skirt waists are left unstarched by the laundress the necks of shirts will not break so early as they ordinarily do.

SPECIAL PATTERN SERVICE

We realize the great interest that all of our readers take in the new spring styles, and have therefore made arrangements whereby we will be able to give many more patterns in Farm and Dairy than usual during the next few weeks. These will illustrate many of the attractive styles that should you wish patterns other than you see in the Farm and Dairy from week to week write us and we'll do our best to get them for you. When ordering patterns kindly be sure to give name and address, size and number of pattern desired. Address Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

WORK APRON, 7264
 WITH SEPARATE SLEEVE

The work apron that can be adjusted by means of a single button and buttonhole is one that busy women are sure to welcome. This one is made in that way. It is also both pretty and practical. It is genuinely protective and gets it showing becoming lines.

For the medium size will be required 4.34 yards of material 27 inches wide for the apron and sleeves, 4.34 yards 36 inches wide for both apron and sleeves.

This pattern is cut in three sizes, small 38 or 40, medium 38 or 40, large 42 or 44 bust.

GIRL'S PLAID DRESS, 7399
 645 EMBROIDERY DESIGN.

Plaid dresses are always in great favor for little girls. This one combines single plaits with box plaits and is unusually attractive.

For the 3 year size will be needed 4.14 yards of material 27, 3.34 yards 36, 2.24 yards 44 inches wide.

This pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8 and 10 years of age.

INFANT'S TUCKED DRESS, ONE SIZE, 7844
 663 EMBROIDERY PATTERN

Dresses that are made in peasant style, with sleeves and body portions in one are really ideal for the tiny infants. The armhole seams are entirely eliminated and the dress is perfectly comfortable and easy to wear while it also is extremely simple to make.

To make the dress will be needed 1.78 yards of material 36 or 44 inches wide with 2 yards of banding.

This pattern is cut in one size only.

FOUR-PIECE SKIRT, 7483

Such a unique skirt as this one is graceful and becoming and can be utilized in many ways. In one view the skirt is made short. In the back view the skirt is cut in the pretty round length.

For the medium size will be required 9.34 yards of material 27, 5.13 yards 36, 5.13 yards 44 inches wide with 6.12 yards of banding, the width of the walking skirt, at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards.

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

TUCKED BLOUSE FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7393
 410 EMBROIDERY DESIGN

Just such pretty blouses as these are needed in generous numbers throughout the spring and summer and this one has the great advantage of being very easy to make. The sleeves are separate and attached to the armholes, but the seams are concealed by the trimming.

For the 16 year size the waist will require 2 1/2 yards of material 27, 1.78 yards 36 or 44 inches wide for 6 1/2 yards of banding and 3 yards of edging.

This pattern in sizes for misses of 16 and 18 years of age.

COSTUME FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7423

Every variation of the belted or Russian idea is smart this season. The skirt is made in two pieces and there is an inverted plait on each side that extends to the depth of one-flooding. The little blouse coats is quite separate and closed at the front.

For the 16 year size will be required 4.12 yards of material 27, 4 yards 36, 3.34 yards 44 inches wide with 2 1/2 yards of embroidery 12 inches wide and 3.4 yards of tucking, 9 yards of banding; 5.4 yard 18 inches wide for yoke when high neck is used.

This pattern is cut in sizes 16 and 18 years of age.

MORNING JACKET WITH PEPLUM, 7444
 WITH ROUND OR SQUARE COLLAR

Peplums are just as much used upon morning jackets as they are upon blouses. The sleeves that are cut in kimono style can be finished at the elbow or at the wrists with deep cuffs, and the neck can be edged with banding or finished with a collar. The peplum is circular with inverted plaits at the back that are pretty and effective.

For the medium size will be required 3.12 yards of material 27, 3 yards 36, 2.12 yards 44 inches wide with 5.8 yard 27 for the banding, 5.8 yard for the piping.

This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.

Sunshine shows things in their right colors. So cheerfulness brings out the true colors of life.

How much shall we give? If we put ourselves in the place of the receiver it will help us to decide.

An invaluable recipe for curing scalds and burns is common salt applied loosely in a cloth covering the affected part to exclude the air.

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farm stock ailments is told in FLEMING'S VET. PRACTICAL ADVISER. We will send you this page book illustrated, free of charge, if you request. It tells how to cure

HEAVES

Generally considered a lung or windpipe trouble, Heaves is really caused by cysts in the lungs, which, through the breathing, the breathing disappears when the stomach is full and the whole system food up.

Fleming's Tonic

Heave Remedy

Marked perfect for 10 or 20 cures. One year's use of Fleming's Remedy does not do what the doctor's prescription does.

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QUEBEC AYRSHIREN AND HOLSTEINS
AT AUCTION
(Continued from last week)

From "Edgewood" we went to "Stonehouse" (Hector Gordon's), where eight more of those consigned are housed. Six of them are imported animals; first to catch the eye is Stockerton Primrose, 3,224, a grand flash colored cow with great substance and quality. This is a cow that will need to be reckoned with in the show-rings of the future. Next is the Monklad Snowdrop, 2,567, pure white and a great milker. She is followed by Barcheska Lily, 3,435, a three-year-old, and a worthy descendant of a great family of milkers. She is exceptionally wide and deep. Another worthy three-year-old is Palmerton Heath, 2,852 (Imp.), a flash colored buifer of rare sweetness. She was first as a dry two-year-old at Ottawa in 1911. In Stonehouse, Fancy, 3,184, has a two-year-old of great size and substance, and with great promise of udder and teats. Lily of Beth is another two-year-old of great promise as a dairy cow. The last female in Mr. Gordon's lot is Kirkland Nellie Bly, 3,536, a very promising yearling. Mr. Gordon is also consigning a very promising two-year-old bull in "Whitell" Pretorius, 3,573, a remarkable young bull that was first in a big class at Ottawa last fall.

From Cherybank

From Stonehouse we next went to "Cherybank" (D. A. McFarlane) the home of the famous Netherhall Milkman (Imp.) with 2,775. It is worthy of note that nearly all the females in Mr. McFarlane's consignment are in calf to this great bull, while all the younger animals are aired by him. First in the lot is the Faultless Beauty, 54,86, a magnificent young cow, something great style and substance. She is of the same type, but lower set, is wide and very dairy like. Cherybank Jean, 26,610, is a half sister to Eva, and of the same type, but with strong Record of Performance lack on her dam's side. Cherybank Queen, 26,218, the first daughter of Milkman, is worthy of her sire, and has a long list of winnings to her credit. In Dalpaddock Lady Taylor (Imp.), 3,519, we have a very fine yearling, and that will be a good calf for fall show. Included in Mr. McFarlane's consignment are three young bulls by Milkman that will not be lost sight of by discriminating buyers.

From "Cherybank" we proceeded to "Sunshine," where we found Mr. Logan's lot in fine condition. First to catch the eye in his consignment was Morton Main, 3,508, a grand stylish imported cow, bred for the fall show. She has been a winner in the past, and looks like holding her own yet. Another cow that quickly attracted our attention was Hall, 26,790, a magnificent dairy cow, and with lots of quality she handles splendidly; there can be no mistake as to her producing ability. While Floss and May of Manewood are another pair of cows to gladden the heart of the dairyman, with their prominent milkings and big square udders and big well-placed teats. "Aunt of sire" (two male and two female) of the noted Netherhall blood, time round of Mr. Logan's lot, and those young ones will be eagerly sought after, for to me they are a superior "get" to those who won this prize at the same sale at Chicago last year. Two of them are from the same dam, and will make a strong "produce of cow." They are a great asset.

A short drive in the same direction brings us to "Point Round Farm," the home of Mr. Bryson, who is consigning a few very choice ones. A fine young cow, Ethel of Point Round, attracted our eyes immensely, both for her splendid type and evidence of dairy ability. In Jola of Point Round, 2,987, we have another choice one; in fact, we have seen nothing in Canadian bred two-year-olds this season to excel her. Two promising bull calves with strong "A.R." backing completes this lot.

Next in our rotation comes "Stockwood Farm," the home of D. M. Watt, who is consigning a very promising two-year-old. A short walk brings us to "Hilvick," where we found H. Howden's lot in excellent condition; he is also consigning a very attractive pair of flash cows and good type. Another pair of good dairy cows are also in the home of Dunan McEwen. Another consignment which we visited on a later date was that of J. P. Covers, where we noted a specially fine dairy cow and a number of very choice young heifers. They had a breezy look and showed good care, and are the kind to make good ones out of. We understand that three very choice cows are being consigned by S. A. Cleland of Hemmingford, but these we did not have an opportunity of seeing.

Springbrook Ayrshires

From the Huntington drive the first Ayrshire consignment are by Mrs. M. A. McFarlane and her "Springburs," formerly known as "Brookbrook." This consignment includes a number of fine animals, and the head of the list is a long-haired imported cow of great massive imported bull. She took some beating this season, but she is a cow to be reckoned with, coming from one of the greatest breeding families in the world. She is a cow of the Beauties, one of the greatest families America as milkers, among which the name is well known. She is a cow of the brain Favours, and has won a number of year-old record of 9,242 pounds and 540 pounds butter. Her power as a cow is simply extraordinary, and she has been consigned with h.m. and a cow that has proven size and a show bull should be seen seeing him. Her four heifer daughters are also included in the consignment showing that they are all fit for work. In the consignment of Lenesswood, Hiram, 3,582, the cow that will be the best carries more of the breeding of both bull Brownie 9th the world's record, and she has shown her power as a cow in country, and only one cow in the country to produce another outstanding cow.

The four daughters of Good that referred to above are two springing heifers and two spring yearlings.

Another consignment in the district is D. A. McFarlane of Kelso, who is consigning a very fine young cow of choice stock and good breeding, the promising two-year-old heifer of choice finishing an extra dairy like. He also consigns a choice young bull.

Some of the Holsteins

We also noted on one trip a very choice Holsteins that are also being consigned by "Lenton Hill Farm," a promising bull calf, and a very fine young cow showing plenty of quality and evidence of production.

Mr. John Melrose of Hovick is consigning a pair of good representatives of the Black and White in Monte 6, 2,912, and Monte 7, 2,912, both of 11,238. The latter is a specially promising young cow, milking better than pounds day on a six-year-old milking.

Huntington County is consigning two choice lots; the four cows are "Cherokee," the 3rd one of J. J. Tamm, being an extra valuable consignment, the choice was Baroness Mercedes 2nd, a beautiful young cow; we have never been more favorably impressed by any animal than this, as breeding quality are apparent in every line, and in any way detracting from her productive ability; her breeding of the choicest, being closely related to the great cows that made the wonderful records at Ottawa last fall. Her half sister, Princess Enn, 6,731, is also a grand cow, but with hardly the finish as that of Baroness.

Two very useful cows are also shown in Mount of Riverton, 7,360, and Daisy, 6,100, 11,532, both showing plenty of constitution, as are the products of consignment of D. H. Brown of Hovick. I regret not having been able to see any of the other consignment of valuable cattle. I also regret very much that I have not seen the consignment of Mr. J. P. Covers, and the possibility of seeing any of the consignment of looking over his herd before these records were made, and will say the pick pair ones from it would be a possibility, as they are not to be had at "Pleasant View Farm." I feel his will be one of the most valuable consignments in the sale.

World's Record

80-AYRSHIRES-80

At Auction

Tuesday, June 18th, 1912

We are obliged, on account of ill-health, to dispose of our world record Ayrshire herd.

Our herd comprises more world's record producers than any previous sale ever held in America.

Mature Cows with records as high as 556.7 lbs. of butter fat a year.

Three cows-olds with records as high as 521.9 lbs. of butter fat a year.

Two-year-olds with records as high as 480.3 lbs. of butter fat a year.

Seize this opportunity of getting deep milking, high testing Ayrshire females. We have a few bulls and bull calves from deep milking stock which will be in the sale.

Watch Farm and Dairy June 6 for full page advertisement and illustrations of our cattle

Plan to come to our great sale, June 18th. Catalogues ready May 24. Write for yours to-night.

A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.

Four Miles From Hamilton

... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines nor for less than six months, or 25 insertions during twelve months.

FOR TAMWORTH SWINE—Write John W. Todd, Cornish, Ont. R.F. No. 1.

YORKSHIRE PIGS—all ages, either choicest young boars fit for service.—H. C. Bonfield, Woodstock, Ontario.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS—Canadian Champion herd. Four herd leaders. Bows, three months and under.—Hastings Bros., Cromhill, Ont.

CLYDESDALES, Imp. Stallions and Fillies. Fresh Importations always on hand. Every mare guaranteed in foal. J. & S. Temple, Winton, Ont., and Laverne, Min., U.S.A.

HOLSTEINS—Young stock for sale. Bred by Imperial Pauline Dekol, whose 15 record dams average \$2.20 lbs. butter in 7 days.—H. W. Walker, Utica, Ont.

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTH'S—All ages, also R.G.W. Lehighers. Young stock for sale at any time.—J. McKenzie, Willowdale, Ontario.

CLYDESDALES—Home of Aene. (Imp.) Holsteins—Home of King Fawn Regis Clothide, nearest 7 dams 27 lbs. butter per week, and Broken Wheel Ponies.—E. M. Holtby, G.P.R. P.O. Manchester, Ont. Myrtle, G.P.R.

... (Continued from previous page) ...

... (Continued from previous page) ...

The Event of the Season in National Cattle Circles

Decoration Day, Russell's Annual Sale May 30 (1912)

100 HEAD —Special Features— **100 HEAD**

Every head a female, either officially tested or daughter of an officially tested cow. All absolutely guaranteed without a blemish, and every one a breeder. This is your opportunity to improve your herd or lay a sure foundation for future dairy prosperity.

"From Ohio's Most Reliable Holstein Breeder" WRITE FOR CATALOG **T. H. RUSSELL, Geneva, Ohio, U.S.A.**

MISCELL

LARGE ENGLISH
These Pigs ready to mate and imported with certificate of health and pedigree. See BULLOCK.

MERTON
FAMWO
We are offering registered choice registered pure-bred cows ready for service. Also delivery guaranteed. W. GEORGE.

HOLST
Bull Calves
cows
\$3000 Bu. Arti
BURY BROS.

LAKEVIEW
Bull Calves, stred
Bull, Mont, and o
St. Birn Geneva,
E. F. OS
MONTTE - - -

MES CHENAU
VAUDRIER,
HOLSTEINS—Widm
the sale. Old B
L. L. L. HARWOOD
P.

LAKEVIEW DAIRY
Present offering, B
Record of P
Also a few fem
J. BELL, BRITANNI
Ottawa Bell Phone

FRESH RIDGE
Bred headed by the
Prize, whose
age 17 1/2 lbs butter
six sixteens whose
own own Junior 26
months and under
mercedes with records
in 7 days. Also mat
ready to drive
Sains and females fo
higher in 7 days
E. LISPIET, Prop.
in Co. on Pt. Burwell

Marvella Holste
Present offering,
months old an
our great bull,
Sir Abbeker,
EDMUND LAIDLAY
ON COUNTY, ATLMER

ONDAL FARM
Yorkshire and Nor
A. C. HARDY -
SERVICE B
KING PONTIAC ARTIS
King of the Pontiac
Artis of the Pontiac
the butter in 365 day
BINGE HENGEVELD
People of the Wood
Princess Hengevel
higher in 7 days
of Hengevelde Dairy
Imperial English York
police stock, and all
Address all correspond
LORENE LOGAN, Manage

MISCELLANEOUS

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
Large pigs ready to wean from imported and imported grand sire...

TAMWORTHS

are offering registered Tamworths of choice breeding and type...

HOLSTEINS

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS
Bull Calves from high record cows by the...

\$3000 Bull King Pontiac
Artis Canada

BLUEVEIL HOLSTEINS

Bull Calves, sired by Dutchland Ool...

E. F. OSLER

LES CHENAUX FARMS

VAUDRUI, QUE.
Holsteins—Winners in the ring and the pen...

WILSON DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Best offering, Bull Calves from Record of Performance...

FOREST RIDGE HOLSTEINS

Grand headed by the grandly bred King...

Wurville Holstein Herd

Present offering—Bull Calves, five months old and younger...

WINDALE FARM HOLSTEINS

Yorkshire and Horned Dorsets
A. C. HARDY - Proprietor

SERVICE BULLS:

PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA—Sire, King of the Pontiacs...

PRINCESS HENGERVELD FIEJER

Sire, Prince of the modern day Woodmen...

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, May 27th.—If the volume of orders being received by our...

WHEAT
The wheat market is strong on foreign demand. United States markets are...

CORNER GRAINS
On the local exchange trade in coarse grains has been a little brisker. There is...

MILL STUFFS
Quotations are as follows: Manitoba bran, \$25.25 to \$25.75...

HONEY
Wholesale quotations remain unchanged. Strained honey is 10c to 12c in 60-lb. tins...

HIDES AND WOOL
Prices are steady at the rate that has ruled for three weeks. Wholesalers are...

HAY AND STRAW
The hay market continues strong, with little supplies. Quotations are as follows...

EGGS AND POULTRY
Eggs are steady at the price that has ruled for three weeks. Wholesalers are...

POTATOES AND BEANS
Potatoes for any purpose are hard to get. There has been some enquiry for Old Country potatoes...

DAIRY PRODUCE
If anything is to be done in the butter market at present, it is to be done by...

HORSES
Quotations are as follows: Choice heavy draft, \$300 to \$350; fair quality, \$275 to \$300...

LIVE STOCK
Dealers regard the situation on the cattle markets as being somewhat easier, but they are not sure...

Choice milkers good at \$40 to \$50 each; choice, \$55 to \$60; springers, \$40 to \$50...

Choice milkers good at \$40 to \$50 each; choice, \$55 to \$60; springers, \$40 to \$50...

THE FENCE MAN
Dyer wants a sample of his fence in every section. It's a big deal for me, a good fence for you...

SPRING BROOK HOLSTEINS

For Sale: 1 Yearling Bull, also 1 yearling cow, 1 yearling heifer, 1 yearling calf...

ELMDALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS

For Sale: 1 Yearling Bull, also 1 yearling cow, 1 yearling heifer, 1 yearling calf...

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offered Bull Calves from 2 to 10 months old, sired by KING ISABELLE WALKER...

Lynden High-Testing Holsteins

I am offering the 3-year-old bull, Long Komplete of Kol. His sire has 21 dams in his pedigree...

WILLOW BANK HOLSTEINS

A Daughter of Pontiac Herms (5442) and out of Imported Dam. Born April 15th, 1909...

N.B. Having sold all my yearling bulls...

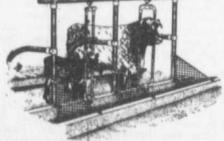
E. B. MALLORY

GLENDALE HOLSTEINS

Entire crop of pure-bred Holstein Bull Calves and a limited number of Heifers...

Who Wants a Show Bull Fit for Service?

From a cow that made 25.60 lbs. butter in 7 days at 10 years old, and also the dam of 3 A. B. O. daughters...



The Superior the only station that you can adjust to from your smallest calf to your largest...

Stable Your Cattle

By so doing you will give them the greatest advantage in producing the maximum of milk...

AGENTS WANTED
The Superior Barn Equipment Co.
FERGUS, CANADA

Vertical text on the far left edge of the page, partially cut off.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association...

The auction sale of Messrs. Thos. Laycock and Son's herd of Holstein-Friesian cows...

AN ADDITION TO THE HOLSTEIN FIGHTING FORCE

A few weeks ago a Canadian Holstein-Friesian breeder heard with satisfaction the news that Mr. W. A. Clemons...

Mr. Clemons' experience in the past seven years will be invaluable to him in the work that he is now taking up...

OFFICIAL DISTRICT HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' CLUB SALE

(Continued from last week) Sheldahl Bewunde, 5355, owned by T. Dunkin, Norwich, Ont., born April...

So it will be seen Mr. Dunkin contributes a nice bunch to this sale.

A. E. BUTE'S CONSENT

Mr. Aulet's father was breeding Holsteins 30 years ago, and A. E. may be said to be brought up on Holstein milk...

ONTARIO

GHENVILLE CO., ONT. MAYNARD, May 21.—We are having very wet weather. Seeding is almost done...

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

CHAPMAN, May 21.—Spring seeding is about completed, with the exception of those holds which have been unable to work on account of wet weather...

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

ERIE VIEW, May 21.—Farmers are anxious for steady, warm, fine growing weather. The majority of farmers have manured...

High Testing Holsteins

I am making a specialty of HIGH-TESTING HOLSTEINS. Several in my herd have averages above 4 per cent butter fat. The cow here shown is one of my high testers and is a world leader.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

KING'S CO., P. E. I. LOWER MONTAGUE, May 15.—We are having very fine weather. Grass is growing well in the old mead. New hay is poor...

ONTARIO

GHENVILLE CO., ONT. MAYNARD, May 21.—We are having very wet weather. Seeding is almost done...

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

CHAPMAN, May 21.—Spring seeding is about completed, with the exception of those holds which have been unable to work on account of wet weather...

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

ERIE VIEW, May 21.—Farmers are anxious for steady, warm, fine growing weather. The majority of farmers have manured...

Burman's Horse Clipper

Saves Time and Money



Wherever you find well kept horses, you will find a Burman's Horse Clipper. It is a work horse...

Combs packed ready for use. Clipping blades and shaft hook for holding clipping head supplied.

Ask your nearest dealer or write direct.

B. & S. H. Thompson & Co. Ltd.

MONTREAL



Lump Rock Salt, \$10 for ton lots, 10 c lb. Toronto

Toronto Bath Works, 128 Adelaide St. E. G. J. CLIFF, MANAGER Toronto, Ont.

190 Acres 4 miles from thriving town of Peterboro, Ont. Best of markets, Chgo. Con. 24 Smith, and 100 Comfortable stone houses. Farm is well watered with living springs. A first class position. Always open with it for 3 years, will not leave it on account of ill-health. Price on application. Write J. G. Armstrong, Owner, Peterboro, Ont. R. R. No. 4, or apply on premises.

High Testing Holsteins

I am making a specialty of HIGH-TESTING HOLSTEINS. Several in my herd have averages above 4 per cent butter fat. The cow here shown is one of my high testers and is a world leader.



Calamity Starlight Butter Girl (Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy)

This cow as a 3-year-old in a Public Test at the Guelph Winter Fair, 1910. She produced 11 LBS. BUTTER IN 3 DAYS. 4 POUNDS OF BUTTER A DAY. AVERAGE TEST: 5.5 PER CENT BUTTER FAT.

Calamity Starlight Butter Girl

(Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy)

This cow as a 3-year-old in a Public Test at the Guelph Winter Fair, 1910. She produced 11 LBS. BUTTER IN 3 DAYS. 4 POUNDS OF BUTTER A DAY.

AVERAGE TEST: 5.5 PER CENT BUTTER FAT.

She was Sweepstakes over all breeds at Guelph Winter Fair, 1910. Some young stock out of this cow with good records I am offering for sale. This stock is bred by PRINCE RENEVALD OF THE POSTFACCS, a bull whose family is famous for its high testing and good milk.

This cattle I am offering especially are priced reasonable and will make money for you. Write for particulars of what Holsteins you want, or come and see my stock. I have over 100 Holsteins for you to choose from.

The Manor Farm is only a short ride out from North Toronto, on Electric Cars. You may come to come at any time. THE MANOR FARM Gordon S. Gooderham, Bedford Park, Ontario

More Acres Covered and Each Acre More Productive

A Massey-Harris Manure Spreader makes a given amount of manure cover more ground, and applies it so that all of it is available as plant food—Each acre will yield more than if given a heavier coating by hand.

The Spiral Beater ensures even spreading.

Teeth are arranged spirally, thus working the manure evenly over the entire width of the machine. Beater has positive drive and runs in SELF-ALIGNING BEARINGS.

Safety Board keeps the Manure away from the Beater until it is in motion—prevents uneven spreading of first of load.

Follow Board is concave so as to bring last load to Beater. Apron runs on three sets of rollers—works easily and does not stick or bind.

Strong, well-braced frame. Heavy wheels, wide tires.

Both hind wheels are drivers, and well lugged.

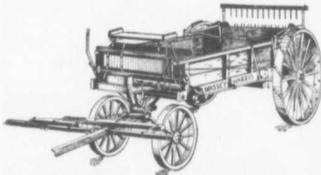
All gears are strong and enclosed. Adjustable rake.

Box is "material tight." Prevents Waste of manure.

Foot Pedal for stopping feed when turning. An exclusive Massey-Harris feature.

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LABOR SAVING Machines appeal mightily to Farm and Dairy people—the dairy farmers—since manual labor is most expensive to buy. It'll pay you to meet our people with your advertisement at the time their interest will be high in our great **Farm Machinery Number, June 6th**

A Man Can Make \$100 00

He can often make more—in fact, one can hardly estimate the great value to him of ideas about better farming he can get from reading the right books.

Here are a few it will pay you to have:

"Clovers and How to Grow Them," by Thos. Shaw	\$1.00
"The Book of Alfalfa," by F. D. Coburn	\$2.00
"How to Cooperate," by Herbert Myrick	\$1.00
"Farm Dairying," by Laura Rose	\$1.25
"Questions and Answers on Butter-Making," by Dr. Puhlow50
"Silos, Ensilage and Silage," by Manly Miller25
"PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE," BY HENRY GEORGE	4 Cents

All Books sent postage paid. Write for our complete catalogue, giving Brief Descriptive List of Rural Books, and select from it other books you want. Farm and Dairy maintains a Book Department for the convenience of subscribers, and sells all agricultural books at lowest prices.

Book Dept., FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

You are going to buy

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

EMPIRE

Cream Separators

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

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

The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Limited

Makers of CONE and DISC Separators

WINNIPEG, TORONTO, MONTREAL, SUSSEX.

Agents everywhere in Canada—Look for the Empire Sign.



Holsteins— 80-At Auction-80

Will be sold at Great Dispersion Sale of pure bred Holstein herd at Hill Cliff Stock Farm, Lot 1, Con. 1, Dereham, 4 miles east of Salford on C. P. R., and 4 miles east of Burgessville, on G. T. R., etc.

Monday, June 10th, 1912

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock

These cattle are bred from the best of sires, such as Prince Albert De Kol, full brother of Lord Roberts De Kol the sire of great producers; and Queen De'Kol' 2nd Teake whose name indicates his splendid breeding.

The present herd header is Dutchland Sir Hengerveld Maplecroft, who is for sale. His sire has over 100 A. R. O. daughters and 30 proven sons. This bull was bred by Fred P. Fields, Brocton, Mass.

In this sale there are females ranging from 40 lbs. of milk a day for two-year-olds to 70 lbs. for aged cows. Among the cows is one 75 ~~same~~ blood as Helbon De Kol, 31.54 lbs. butter in 7 days. She is for sale and several of her daughters from above great sires.

These cattle have been bred for persistency in heavy milk flow, and for symmetry of form.

Sale will be held rain or shine. All trains will be met, at all stations on day of sale. Lunch served to those from a distance.

Catalogues now ready. Write for yours to

W. A. TACKELL, Proprietor

Holbrook P. O., Ontario

This herd will positively be sold to the highest bidder
NO RESERVE WHATSOEVER

AUCTIONEERS:

Col. R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill. Wm. Pullin, Woodstock, Ont.
CLERK: W. H. Jones, Zenda