

Issued Each Week— Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXX.

NUMBER 15

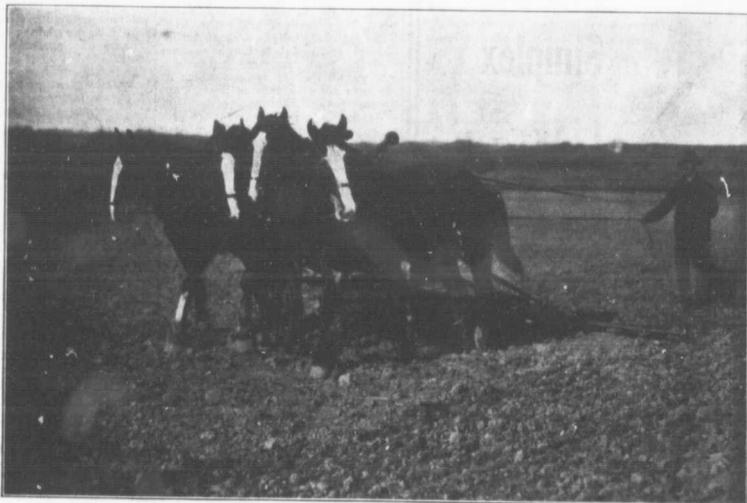
# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

APRIL 13,

1911.



### LABOR SAVING OUTFITS LIKE THIS ARE NOW QUITE COMMON IN ONTARIO

Wide, fast working implements have now become a necessity with farmers in the older settled Province, as in the west, and experiment with the four-horse team by some aggressive one in a neighborhood is soon followed by it becoming the general practice of many others to use similar outfits. And they pay, indirectly too, as for instance take the harrow, or "drags," which is one of the most useful implements for making a fine seed-bed and giving cultivation to smooth the surface and conserve soil moisture; its more timely and efficient use becomes a consequence when it is widened, so that it makes a four-horse load. Our illustration was taken on Mr. Wm. Richardson's farm, Bruce Co., Ont.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



Issued  
Each Week

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00  
a Year

Vol. XXX.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 13, 1911.

No. 14

### THINGS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT WHAT TO DO WITH YOUR ALFALFA\*

Geo. Marsh, Peterboro Co., Ont.

#### How You May Renovate a Patchy Field of Alfalfa. The Cause and the Remedy of Patchiness. Spring Work with This Great Crop.

UNTIL you have a good big acreage of alfalfa you should never plow up an alfalfa field, no matter how poor it looks or how much grass is in it; or, at least, not until you have all the alfalfa you need and are commencing to grow it in a rotation. Very often after paying high prices for seed the first thing a farmer thinks of is to plow it up because there is a little grass in it or because there are a few bare or sickly-looking spots. A little grass does not hurt the hay, and the poor spots can be



George Marsh

easily remedied by proper care, such as I shall here describe.

#### CAUSE OF POOR STANDS

Nine times out of 10 the cause of poor stands of alfalfa is lack of perfect inoculation. Occasionally failure is due to wet land, careless cultivation and sowing, unfavorable weather, too much clipping, too close pasturing, or too many weeds and grass. But usually when any of these causes are blamed the real trouble is lack of inoculation.

Alfalfa will grow on any soil that is dry enough for corn, oats, or red clover. It will grow on poor soil, good soil, flat rock with a couple of inches of soil, building sand or gravel, or brick clay. I have seen a small plot on fair ground stand the pasturing of 500 sheep and come up fresh and green in the spring. I have seen scattering stands of alfalfa stay in a hay field, infested with couch or twitch grass, and it grew there luxuriantly, and appeared to become stronger each year.

#### INOCULATION MOST IMPORTANT

I have also seen dozens of fields where the alfalfa was dying out on the very richest and cleanest soil simply for lack of the necessary inoculation. The typical patchy appearance of alfalfa fields, when grown for the first time in a district, is due entirely to this cause.

Where the foregoing is the real cause of poor

success with alfalfa, and it can be very easily proven by taking a shovel and examining the alfalfa roots for nodules, what is the use of plowing up what alfalfa you have and trying a fresh piece of land, which is not better adapted to alfalfa than the land whereon it is? I would counsel you never to plow up what alfalfa you have, but keep working with it until you get a good stand.

Examine your alfalfa the first thing in the spring; if there are lots of little nodules or lumps on the roots, similar to those on red clover plants, but larger, and more easily pulled off, nothing need be done, although a stroke with a spring tooth harrow or cultivator will help greatly ly



"Yes, Boys, We Can't Afford Not to Grow Alfalfa"

Some Pennsylvania State farmers are here shown as they were visiting a neighbor's old alfalfa field to learn of the wonders of this plant. The field as shown is a five year old alfalfa sod on the farm of L. D. May, Greenville Centre, Pa. Last year on this field, Mr. May grew the biggest crop of corn ever grown in his county; it was pronounced to be the record crop of corn last year within 25 miles.

—Photo by Mr. Marsh.

cultivating the alfalfa and tearing out the grass.

#### DOCTORING THE PATCHY FIELD

If the alfalfa is all living, but some patches are better than others and nodules are to be found only on a few of the plants, and these say within eight or ten feet of each other, all that is necessary is thorough cultivating, say two or three strokes of a spring tooth cultivator. I have seen such cultivation turn the color of the yellow spots to a dark green inside of a week, and start them off growing as well as the good patches. The reason for this change is that the cultivator carries the inoculated soil from the inoculated plants and scatters it all over the field, thus inoculating all the plants.

#### RE-SEED THE BARE PLACES

If the inoculated patches are farther apart than eight or 10 feet or a part of the alfalfa is dead, then soil from the inoculated places should be taken and sown over the whole field at the

rate of a couple of bags to the acre. The bare spots should be re-sown with alfalfa seed and the whole field thoroughly cultivated a number of times. Unless the field has been seeded some years and the grass has come in and formed a tough sod, a cultivator will cut it up all right. In any case a little grass does not do the alfalfa any harm. Many farmers think that they get heavier yields of hay by having some grass mixed with the alfalfa.

#### RENOVATE THE OLD FIELD

The chief point I wish to impress upon all Farm and Dairy readers is, do not plow up one piece of alfalfa to start another field, as it is very much easier to renovate a poor piece than to start a new field. As soon as alfalfa has been grown for three or four years on a farm there will likely be no need for further inoculation, as all live stock, birds, etc., help to distribute the bacteria, and the farm will be found to be thoroughly inoculated.

#### WHO HAS MET WITH FAILURE?

I have been looking for some months, and am still looking, for the man who sowed 20 lbs. of good alfalfa seed, with either the nitro-culture from Guelph, or soil from an old field, and has made a failure of growing alfalfa. I cannot find such a man. If there are any such who read this article in Farm and Dairy, I should like to hear from him, with full particulars. We have talked with dozens of farmers in the vicinity of Peterboro, and where the right conditions were fulfilled they all report excellent results.

One man near Peterboro who sowed alfalfa on a poor field, where he never get a crop before, when asked why he did not sow more replied that he wished to buy the farm, and if he put in more alfalfa the owner would double the price he now asked for the farm. This should be a good tip to a man who owns land he wishes to sell.

#### INCREASES THE PRICE OF LAND

The growing of alfalfa should double the price of land because the production of such land would thereby be doubled.

Again, I state that the question every Farm and Dairy subscriber should ask himself is not "Can I grow alfalfa?" but rather "Can I afford not to grow alfalfa?" I am thoroughly convinced that you should grow alfalfa and that it will pay you handsomely. Simply sow 20 lbs. of the best alfalfa seed you can get, provide inoculation for it, and sow it in any of the ways I have described in preceding articles of this series, and you will be sure of satisfactory results.

No implement that we can buy will till the soil to such a depth as the alfalfa root. These roots open the subsoil, aerate and drain it. Why waste horse flesh plowing deeply to aerate and stir the soil when the various clovers will do it all for you and do it better!—Anson Grob, Waterloo Co., Ont.

\*This article is the fourth of a series prepared especially for Farm and Dairy readers by Mr. Marsh and which are now creating such a widespread interest amongst our readers in regard to alfalfa. Subsequent articles in this series will be equally valuable and practical. Have you told one or more of your neighbors about these articles? If you would do so he would appreciate your kindness and in all probability would like to subscribe to Farm and Dairy. A limited number of back numbers in which these articles appear are yet available to new subscribers who may request them.

### Meal Ration for Record Making

Not many breeders of high producing pure bred cows care to make public, over their own names, the ration of the various grains they use when making records with their cattle. This is because of a secret formula they may have, but they realize that the average dairy farmer might get into trouble did he, while inexperienced, attempt to feed heavy meal rations without observing the necessary precautions in the way of getting the cows accustomed to the heavy ration.

Notwithstanding any untoward results, which a novice, who, lacking in discretion might get from the information we are about to publish herewith, the editors of Farm and Dairy believe that there are a great number of dairy farmers who would like to have this information in regard to feeding record making cows. To that end a number of articles on this question by well known feeders of noted record making cows have been secured and will be published in Farm and Dairy shortly. Herewith we publish information secured recently first-hand by one of our editors from a breeder of note who did not care to shoulder the responsibility of having it featured in connection with his name.

There are many farmers who have yet to learn that notwithstanding breed, if they are to get results in milk production they must get it largely through feed after they have the breed. There are various means that can with advantage be employed for making feeding a palatable and most acceptable to the cow. In milk production, however, the milk-making ingredients must be in the feed, else disappointment will most surely follow.

Here is the ration referred to in the foregoing: Cotton seed meal, 75 lbs.; pea meal, 100 lbs.; gluten meal (guaranteed 31 per cent. protein) 50 lbs.; oil cake, 150 lbs.; oat chop, 150 lbs.; wheat bran, 300 lbs.; common salt, 7 quarts.

The following are the prices per ton at which the various ingredients in this ration were obtained: Cotton seed meal, \$34; oil cake, (delivered) \$38.80; gluten meal, \$30; oat chop, \$20; bran, \$23; pea meal, \$1.50 a cwt.

In mixing this ration the cotton seed meal, oil cake, gluten meal and pea meal were mixed together thoroughly, then the oat chop bran and salt were mixed, the two separate piles afterwards being mixed thoroughly together.

#### A HEAVY RATION FED AT A PROFIT

Some of the cows that were being tested were being fed as high as 20 lbs. of this mixture per day. Our breeder friend informed us that some of his cows he believed would take 30 lbs. a day if it were given them. He found this mixture exceedingly profitable for milk production when he was feeding up to 12 lbs. of it a day.

No cast-iron rules can be laid down as to how to feed meal rations to record breaking cows, and herein is where a feeder is afforded ample scope for his talents. A cow might be down in flesh; in that case one would be advised to feed more pea meal. One must gauge the mixture to suit the need of what he is aiming at.

#### HOW TO FEED IT

When feeding a heavy meal ration to cows while record making one is advised to start with a liberal ration and to increase it one half pound a day; stop increasing the feed only when the cow stops responding in her milk flow. One is of course weighing at both ends,—the feed and the milk; an observant man can make no mistake. It is well to mix up a lot of material, as in this article indicated, since the cows relish such a mixture and will eat more of it than were it composed of but one, two or more components.

Supposing we were about to start feeding this mixture we are advised to start on say five and a half or six lbs. of the mixture a day. We would

feed of course three times while record making and would give two pounds at a feed. We would gradually increase this one half pound a day,—it is useless to slash large quantities into the cattle since they will not eat it. But come up easy with the increase and the cows take it with relish and appear to like it fine.

### Fall Foals Advocated\*

Prof. M. Cumming, Agri. College, Truro, N.S.

Business principles applied to dairying have led to a large development of winter dairying in Canada. At this season of the year farmers are able to give more attention to their stock and to realize proportionately better results. We believe that more could be accomplished along that line in horse breeding. The average farmer is often deterred from raising colts because it interferes so much with his summer's work. Of course he may carry an extra horse or two, but this involves extra labor and expense. The raising of fall colts would often help to solve this problem. On our own farm at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College we keep a few brood mares and we usually plan to have some colts dropped in the spring and others in the fall. Our fall foaling mares are always available for the rush of spring and summer work and they pay for themselves in winter by the foals they raise.

A fall foal will not be as large the following December as will the four or five months older spring colt, but there will not be as much difference as you might think for. We have on our farm a light weight draft mare that was foaled in the spring 7 years ago. She weighed as a yearling, in the latter part of the fall, 1,500 lbs. A year ago last September she had a foal that is now 16 months of age, and he weighed, at the latter part of the fall 1,160 pounds, i.e., within a very few pounds of the weight of his dam at the same time. So far as breeding is concerned, the advantage in weight should have been in favor of the dam.

#### WINTER CARE OF FOAL

This fall raised colt was well cared for during the winter, i.e., his dam received good clover hay and sufficient oats and bran to keep her in good condition. She was fed besides a few roots every day. The colt gradually learned to eat his share of these foods. The mare was kept with her colt in a box stall, the door of which opened into a large yard. There was scarcely a day in the winter, no matter how cold, but when the pair did not run out and enjoy fresh air and exercise. The colt was weaned early in the spring, and his dam was in good shape to do the hard spring work. The colt was in the very best condition to make use of summer pastures, and the result is that he is just as good and almost as big as his spring foaled mate.

We have mentioned this instance to encourage farmers who otherwise might not raise horses, to now and then try to raise a fall foal. Of course, the great majority of foals will continue to be spring and early summer ones. This seems to be the natural season, and a larger percentage of foals can be had at this time than in the fall. Nevertheless, the advantages of the fall foal, especially from the standpoint of arrangement of work on the farm, are many, and we think there should be a larger percentage of these fall foals raised.

"We enjoy Farm and Dairy and think it a fine up-to-date farm paper. We have received many useful hints from it. Especially did I enjoy the Household Number."—Mrs. David E. Summers, Dundas Co., Ont.

\* Extract from an address at the last Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show.

### Tapping the Air for Nitrogen

Of the three principal elements, phosphoric acid, potash and nitrates, required by plants, the nitrates are the most expensive to buy, and ordinarily are the most deficient in much-cropped soils. For our supply of commercial nitrates we are dependent upon nitrate of soda from the salt-petre deposits in Chili, and so great is the demand for this material that the most available portions have already been used up; so rapidly increasing cost of production will soon place what little remains beyond the reach of the agricultural world. Even now it costs somewhere around 22 cents a pound. We need not depend upon this source of nitrogen supply. Nature has wisely provided infinite quantities of nitrogen in the air, which may be taken advantage of. To discuss this matter is the purpose of this article.

#### MANUFACTURING NITRATES

There has been much comment in the scientific world about a new electrical process by which atmospheric nitrogen is changed into nitrate of lime. The process is exceedingly interesting, and of great value, but to depend on such a source to supply the enormous quantity of nitrates needed for agricultural purposes is entirely out of the question, and the cost would be prohibitive for such purposes. Homeopathic doses of nitrogen will not raise big crops; they require it in liberal supplies, and while it is interesting to know of the artificial manufacturing phenomena, it is doubly interesting for us farmers to consider the wise provision that nature has made for the emergency, calling for a greater supply of nitrogen in our soils, namely, the fixation of nitrogen by bacteria through the medium of legume crops. In this method has the solution of the problem of providing an adequate supply of nitrogen for farm crops.

Commercial fertilizers have never as yet been in general use by our farmers, but in the States and in some of the older cultivated parts of Canada, considerable outlay has been made annually for many years in purchasing the expensive nitrogen fertilizers. The more enlightened ones will ere long marvel at the folly of their fathers in expending large sums of money for material that could be abundantly supplied almost for the asking.

#### ALFALFA MUST BE INOCULATED

The discovery of the value of treating the seeds of legume crops with nitrogen fixing bacteria as a means of enriching the soil in nitrates is not new, but like many discoveries its general practice has been greatly retarded by crude methods, and because we have not fully realized the enormous possibilities of this means of acquiring available nitrogen. We are now tolerably familiar with the nitro-culture as sent out by our agricultural colleges for the purpose of inoculating alfalfa. The necessity of inoculation for alfalfa has been established beyond all doubt. The alfalfa crop will not succeed without the peculiar form of bacteria that fixes the nitrogen for it, and this bacteria must be supplied; it must either be in the ground already, or be placed there in the form of nitro-culture, or by inoculated soil from an old alfalfa field. Failure to secure first class stands of alfalfa invariably are the result of not having inoculated the crop with the nitrogen fixing bacteria so necessary for its successful growth.

Bacteria cannot fix nitrogen in the soil without some base with which it can be combined. Lime is by far the cheapest material that nature has provided for this purpose. Lime also has strong chemical action and neutralizes an acid condition of the soil. Land that is acid, or sour, is fatal to the growth of nitrogen fixing bacteria; hence the corrective influence of lime is most valuable. It is because of these facts that lime

gives such a where any of The day h profit from alfalfa m other legume should the p each offer th

Source

E. D. Ed

One of t

of ensilage

or strain su

it is to be g

of corn grow

has been to

nutated seed

the Lulk of

tion was in

then state

crops were

very unastis

There are t

not likely to

tario and Qu



A S

Greater Or

placed thro

who are look

yet unsettled

particular. T

one mile sou

later varieti

will do well

strains, whic

states, are s

rather than

not usually s

and, 2,

Then there

seed that has

similar as p

crop is so be

of nature tha

to their envir

be found in t

under differ

strains will p

with deep ke

maturing; w

smaller in t

the mature ear

or less fixed

teristics suited

through using

The questi

Care should b

gives such marked results when applied to land where any clovers or legumes are to be grown.

The day has long since arrived when all should profit from these nitrogen fixing bacteria. On alfalfa we must have them. On red clovers and other legumes where these do not thrive as they should the peculiar forms of bacteria adapted to each offer the solution to their successful growth.

### Sources of Seed Corn Supply

E. D. Eddy, B.S.A., Seed Branch, Ottawa

One of the first essentials for the production of ensilage corn is the selection of a variety or strain suited to the conditions under which it is to be grown. One of the greatest problems of corn growers in Eastern Ontario and Quebec has been to secure an adequate supply of acclimated seed. Until a few years ago at least, the bulk of the seed corn for ensilage production was imported from the western and southern states. In some instances fairly good crops were produced, but often results were very unsatisfactory.

There are two principal reasons why this corn is not likely to give satisfaction in Eastern Ontario and Quebec. In the first place, larger and

too late. Experience has shown that among the varieties best adapted to Eastern Ontario and Quebec are Longfellow, Angel of Midnight, Compton's Early, White Cap Yellow Dent and Selected Leaming. Leaming has constituted the main crop at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for 10 or 12 years, and during that time, with possibly one exception, has given almost satisfactory results, the quality of corn being almost invariably such as to make first-class silage. The Flint varieties produce a somewhat better quality of ensilage and will ripen earlier, but of course the yield is not so heavy as with the Dents. As a rule, the Dent varieties mentioned can be depended on to be sufficiently early in this district and to give satisfactory results. However, there is sometimes considerable difference between different strains of the same variety, depending on the selection, and every effort should be made to secure an early strain.

Where then can the corn growers of Eastern Ontario and Quebec get acclimated seed of desirable varieties and strains? The best source is southwestern Ontario. Within the last few years the corn growing industry has received a great impetus in the Lake Erie district, and

### The Seed Trade in 1911

T. G. Baynor, Seed Division, Ottawa

The trade in farm seeds, especially in clovers and timothy, is now well advanced and some conclusions can be formed as to the conditions of the trade as compared with last year. The red clover crop was a very large one in the province of Ontario last season, and it was very fortunate that the demand was so good in the United States, or it would have been a drug on the home market, especially those lots that were foul with weed seeds. Uncle Sam, while partial to good seed, took everything at a price and seemed glad to get it. Just now, however, even his appetite seems to be satisfied.

So many farmers grew some seed last year that the retail dealers didn't stock up very heavily in districts where seed was grown. There is evidence, too, that the farmers did a good deal of trading in seeds among themselves. It is to be regretted that many of them, with or without knowledge sold neighbors rather questionable seed, sometimes even at good prices.

A case of this kind was reported to the department, and on investigation it was learned that a farmer who lived in a seed producing district, had 40 bushels to sell. The local buyer offered this farmer a price that he thought was too small. He turned the seed over to a son-in-law who lived in a locality where most of the farmers buy seed. He was selling it readily at \$8.00 a bush in competition with first class seed at \$9.30 a bushel. On examining the farmer's seed, not only was there apparently much more buckhorn and ragweed than was lawful to sell for seeding purposes, but I should judge that fully 15 per cent. of the seed was foxtail. To make matters worse the seed was not well graded, and there was a lot of inferior, dead and shrunken looking wheat in it.

Which was the cheaper seed to the purchaser? If my estimate of 15 per cent. weed seeds was correct, the pure clover seed of that lot would cost \$9.41 a bushel. It was argued that the one-half or more per cent. of ragweed and buckhorn did not matter to the farmers of the locality as they all had more or less of these weeds in their farms, and a few more wouldn't matter much. It is to be hoped that not many farmers reason that way, especially those who are producing clover seed for the market. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the seed merchants are putting on the market in all their grades a purer lot of seed than last year.

### POORLY COLORED SEED

There is one respect in which the seed this year doesn't measure up to last year and that is in color. Owing to the season of growth being uneven or from early frost, most of the seed has a large percentage of brown discolored seeds, only 55 per cent. of which will grow.

A noticeable feature of the trade this year is the unheard of price of timothy seed. Of course the increased price will not mean that it will cost so very much more per acre to sow six pounds of timothy seed at \$8.00 per bushel. The price per bushel or per pound, as compared with former years is what opens the purchaser's eyes. If the price induces farmers to sow less timothy and more clover it will be a good thing for the country. Timothy impoverishes the soil, while clover enriches it.

Many purchasers of seed will think that the price paid to the producer is not commensurate with the price asked by the retailers of seed, and that

(Concluded on page 11)



A Scene on a Greater Ontario Farm, where are to be Found Some Decidedly Attractive Buildings

Greater Ontario as a farming country has advantages unparalleled by other new countries. Were these advantages placed through a persistent and comprehensive advertising campaign before our own people and people of other countries yet unsettled farming lands of Greater Ontario, it is up to the Ontario Government to shoulder their responsibility in this particular. The illustration herewith published by courtesy of Cobalt Nurget, shows a scene on Mr. L. Hawkeworth's farm, one mile south of Liskard.

later varieties are grown in the corn states than will do well here. The large Dent varieties or strains, which are favorites in the southern states, are selected for heavy yielding capacity rather than quality or early maturity and are not usually suited to our conditions.

### ADVANTAGES OF ACCLIMATIZED SEED

Then there is a decided advantage in getting seed that has been produced under conditions as similar as possible to those under which the crop is to be grown. It is a well recognized law of nature that plants tend to adapt themselves to their environment, and a great variation may be found in the same variety of corn when grown under different conditions. Southern grown strains will produce large stalks, heavy foliage, with deepkerneled ears that will be late in maturing; while northern grown corn will be smaller in the ear, finer in the stalk, and will mature earlier. These variations become more or less fixed after a few years, so that the characteristics suited to local conditions are reproduced through using acclimated seed.

The question of variety is very important. Care should be exercised to get corn that is not

there are a large number of farmers making a specialty of growing seed corn. The Ontario Corn Growers' Association has members scattered over Essex, Kent, Elgin, and Lambton, and they are producing practically all of the common Dent and Flint varieties. The Dents most commonly grown are Leaming, White Cap Yellow Dent, and Bailey.

I have reliable information that the seed corn produced in the Lake Erie district last season is of exceptionally good quality, the best they have had for years, so I have no hesitation in recommending farmers to look to the Lake Erie counties for their seed supply. You can secure good seed there with \$1.25 for Dents and \$1.50 for Flints about the ruling price, except in a large wholesale way, which will be much more likely to give satisfaction than anything you can import.

In making this statement I realize that there were some complaints last year regarding the quality of seed corn secured from southwestern Ontario, but it is safe to say that there would have been as much dissatisfaction, if not more, with corn purchased in the states.

## FARM MANAGEMENT

### Seeding Alfalfa

Can alfalfa be grown on clay land with a four to six inch loam? How should the land be prepared for it? When should the seeding commence and how should it be done?—P. McE. Essex Co., Ont.

Alfalfa can be grown successfully on clay land with four to six inches of loam on the surface provided the soil is free from dead water to a depth of three feet. The land should be clean and rich. Alfalfa will succeed best following a crop of roots or corn that was manured well and kept clean.

Sow 20 pounds of good alfalfa seed with a nurse crop of three pecks of barley to the acre. This should be sown after the ground is dry and warm. Harvest the barley for the grain crop and keep all stock of the young alfalfa so as to have a heavy covering of stalks and leaves on the ground to go into the winter with.—Hy. Glendinning.

### Alfalfa and Reciprocity

A correspondent from Nova Scotia (who, by the way, lives in the city) writes Farm and Dairy that if we get reciprocity our farmers will have to give up raising hogs as we will not be able to compete with the southern states, where they grow alfalfa, which, he understands, is one of the best and cheapest of hog feeds. Our correspondent is quite right. Alfalfa is one of the best and cheap-

est of hog feeds. His idea as to the effect that reciprocity will have on the price of hogs is altogether wrong. We in Canada can grow alfalfa quite as well as can the farmers of the United States, as has been proved by the experience of farmers in various parts of Ontario and other provinces of Canada.

### Manuring for Milk

Experiments conducted at the Midland Agricultural College in England show that commercial fertilizer—fash—can be profitably applied to as well as can the farmers of the pasture lands. In these experiments a pasture field was divided into two parts. One thousand pounds of lime per acre was applied to both plots. To one plot 400 lbs. superphosphate and 150 lbs. sulphate of potash were applied. This second plot sustained three cows during the summer, while the unfertilized plot kept but two. The three cows gave a total of 10,233 lbs. of milk and the two cows 6,688 lbs., or a difference in the yield of a fertilized plot of 3,545 lbs., which works out to 86 gallons an acre.

Valuing the milk at 12c. a gallon, the increased milk yield would more than pay for the cost of fertilizers at the end of the second year. The fertilized plot will in all probability continue to give better results than the unfertilized for several years to come, thus increasing the returns from the application of fertilizer.

### Farm Notes about Ontario

Mr. T. G. Raynor of the Seed Division, Ottawa, who in recent weeks has been well over Ontario, called on the editors of Farm and Dairy on Saturday, April 8 and gave us the benefit of his observations in the following points in regard to crops and farm conditions.

The fall wheat is much injured, the hard freezing weather of a week ago having made the outcome of the wheat crop exceptionally doubtful. Farmers state that where the wheat had a good top, it will come through all right but where there is not much top there is little hope for it.

CONTRAST IN WEATHER CONDITIONS. The marked contrast between weather conditions in the southwestern part of Ontario and the western northern and easterly sections was evidenced when Mr. Raynor told of the farmers three weeks ago in Essex county having been all their plowing. Even yet in other parts of the province there is plenty of snow and ice in the roads, fence corners and protected places.

The maple syrup yield has been extraordinarily light. In western Ontario the principal early run was secured about the middle of March. The freeze-up of a couple of weeks ago closed operations and there has been but a very little run since. In many parts of eastern Ontario the farmers have not yet tapped.

PLENTY OF FODDER. The live stock throughout the country looks well. It has come through the winter in good shape; there seems to be plenty of fodder in the country. Horses are very high in price and are in great demand and sell readily at fancy prices.

In regard to the seed trade much of what Mr. Raynor had to say is placed before Farm and Dairy readers elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Raynor reports a great dearth of some-grown clover all over the province and in Eastern Ontario. Some farmers last year met with splendid success and obtained abnormal yields, even though they threshed the seed with the ordinary grain separator. In eastern Ontario farmers claim to have gotten eight bushels of clover seed to the acre.

RED-CLOVER SEED TRADE. Local dealers are not backing up heavily with red clover. They claim

that there is much seed in the hands of the farmers who are selling it to one another. This state of affairs would seem to be of advantage to farmers, but to those acquainted with actual conditions it is apparent that it will be the cause of much loss-grade seed being sown this year, which will not lessen the buckhorn, ragweed and other similar weed evils.

Thereby is an exceptionally high price and farmers are buying but little of it. This is in all probability just as well since farmers will instead grow clover, which will be better for the land and indirectly better for their incomes.

### Sowing Alfalfa

Under heading of "Spring Seeding of Alfalfa," Wallace's Farmer of March 30 advises that alfalfa may be sown in winter wheat or winter rye, when the latter is sown three inches high, and then give the land a thorough harrowing. We wonder if Brother Wallace ever tried this way of seeding alfalfa. We did one spring of several years ago and got the growth of 800 worth of alfalfa seed, but we had the finest rye crop we ever raised.

We know of no safer way to sow alfalfa than to prepare a very thorough seed bed for it, as good as the best. The ground can be harrowed over once or twice a week for three to four weeks in the spring before sowing. This will conserve the moisture in the soil. It will require 30 lbs. of good alfalfa seed to the acre and three pecks of barley.

If no alfalfa has ever been raised before on the land, sprinkle 500 lbs. to the acre of old alfalfa scull or soil taken from a sweet clover bed by the side of the road. This soil should be kept in the dark till time for sowing. It will inoculate the land with the right bacteria. A good manure advantage would be to spread two to three tons of ground limestone to the acre as the last thing after sowing. As a rule alfalfa will do better on land plowed in the fall rather than in the spring for the reason that the fall plowed land has had time to get well settled and so contains more moisture for the fresh seed.—"Hoard's Dairyman."

### Land for Alfalfa. Soil Analysis

I have five acres of light, cool soil that I am thinking of sowing to alfalfa. Have taken off a crop of fall rye followed by buckwheat with a heavy coating of stable manure for the crop crop last season. Would land so treated give a good crop of alfalfa? Would it be of any advantage to have a sample of this land analyzed?—J. B., Durham Co., Ont.

Land such as described that is light in character and dry is good soil for alfalfa. The main requisite for alfalfa is that the roots have dry feet. If the soil was fertile enough to grow a good crop of corn last year it will probably be fertile enough to seed down to alfalfa. If you have the manure a light application applied with the manure spreader would be valuable this spring in giving the crop a good start.

Soil analyses are of doubtful value in cases where the land has previously produced good crops. Were soil absolutely impoverished of any one of the fertilizing ingredients, soil analyses would detect this. Many impoverished soils, however, have plenty of all the fertilizing ingredients but they are not in an available form, and so far our chemists have not found a reliable method of distinguishing by chemical analysis between available and non-available plant food. The best method of determining what fertilizers are most needed is by experimenting with small plots of fertilizers in various mixtures.

Early planted potatoes are freer from rot and mature better than those planted later.—J. W. Clark, Brant Co., Ont.

## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency, or sub-agent, for the District Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$300 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior  
W.L.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be held for.

## EARLY LEARNING SEED CORN

—FOR SALE—

Guaranteed first-class. Will ship on approval. P \$1.25 per bushel f.o.b. Amherstburg. Liberal discount on large club orders.  
JAMES MARTIN, AMHERSTBURG, ONT.  
Box 93.

**The Galt Shingle**

The purpose of a roof on your barn is to protect it and its contents from rain, snow, storms, lightning and fire, isn't it? **Wood shingles can't do this.** They warp, crack, curl and rot, leak, and blow off. "Galt" Galvanized Steel Shingles on the other hand give you the protection you want—protection from rain snow and storm as well as from fire and lightning. The patented locks fit so perfectly that not even a ray of light can penetrate the joints. Wind can't loosen them because they're locked all round and nailed on two sides as well—they stand rough weather like a stone wall.

Don't spend a cent on roofing—for new or old barns—until you have investigated "Galt" Steel Shingles. Do it now. The whole world talks up our "Roofing Economy" which will send you free if you write us today.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited, GALT, ONT.

Watch for the advertisements with The Kids from Galt.

## Don't Wait Till Haying

to look into the matter of Hay Tools

### Now is the Time

to install an up-to-date outfit. This is a cut of our Louden Junior Car. The simplest, strongest and best working Hay Fork Car made.



For slings use our Louden Junior Sling Car.

## LOUDEN MACHINERY, Co., GUELPH, ONT.

Manufacturers of Hay Tools, Litter Carriers, Cow Stalls, Stanchions, Bare Door Hangers, etc.

RED-CLOVER SEED TRADE. Local dealers are not backing up heavily with red clover. They claim

**The Feeders' Corner**

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

**Balance Rations with Alfalfa**

Anson Groh, Waterloo Co., Ont. It is a costly business to balance up a ration with grain or concentrates. The proper method is to grow the foods of the farm which in themselves constitute a balanced ration.

Some farmers boast of the number of days threshing they have. They think it indicative of good farming to have a long threshing. I should say that it is indicative of poor business management. Think of the work of preparing the land for seed, sowing, and harvesting the crop, threshing and then hauling the grain to the mill to be ground, and last, and worst of all, using the food so obtained to balance up a ration in which the roughage consists of straw and timothy.

Compare on the other hand, the work of men who grow alfalfa. They have a balanced ration without any of this work. One crop is seeded, and for several years, six or seven at least, all that he has to do is to go and bring it into the barn. It is fully grown into to balance rations when alfalfa furnishes a balanced ration with less work and less expense.

Two factors with which the grain grower has always had to contend are the loss of fertility in his soil and the enormous increase in noxious weeds. Alfalfa draws that most expensive of all fertilizers, nitrogen, from the air. From away down in the subsoil, where the roots of ordinary crops never reach, it brings to the surface a supply of potash and phosphoric acid. And alfalfa kills weeds. It is cut so often during the summer that no weeds ever get a chance to flower. Why more farmers are not growing alfalfa is more than I can understand.

**More Experience With Alfalfa**  
In an "experience" meeting, after devoting an evening to hearing alfalfa discussed by two members of the Farm and Dairy staff of the Central Smith Farmers' Club (Peterboro Co., Ont.), on Tuesday evening last received the benefit of the following experiences of some of its members with alfalfa. Mr. C. E. More stated that one of their horses had been stocked up in the barn and they cleaned it out without giving it a ball. They simply fed the horse alfalfa hay. They had found alfalfa to be good for horses, splendid for the cattle, and also that it was relished by their pigs. A pen of weaning pigs, Mr. Moore said, would eat a large handful of alfalfa at each feeding.

Mr. J. K. Moore said they already had 19 acres of alfalfa, and that they were going to sow 10 acres more this spring. He said that alfalfa was great feed and they wished they had more of it.  
In giving his experience in feeding alfalfa hay to horses Mr. Will Scott told of feeding their horses on alfalfa hay and working them for over a month last fall without grain. The horses worked well and while they did not get fat, they maintained their

condition on the alfalfa alone. "When feeding alfalfa to horses," said Mr. Scott, "we need to be careful not to feed too much. We would not think of filling the horse's manger with bran; why should we do it with alfalfa, which is nearly as rich as bran?" Mr. Scott told of a neighbor, Mr. Westlake, who had an area of alfalfa last year, and on one occasion when feeding his horses oats he placed the alfalfa in their mangers. The horses left off eating the oats for the alfalfa hay.

"Alfalfa hay will give results as good as June grass," said Mr. Alex. McGregor, who has had considerable experience with alfalfa. "I have a considerable acreage seeded to this crop and intend to sow more this spring. When I have alfalfa hay, corn ensilage and a few roots I want nothing better for my cows, and I can get along nicely and secure large yields of milk without feeding grain or chop when I have these three foods."

**Ration for Holstein Cows**

Please give a list of feeds that would make a balanced ration for pure bred Holstein cows. We have 100 lbs. of good silage of which we feed 20 lbs. each, first thing in the morning with four quarts bran and one pint of oil meal. The mangers are then filled with lucerne hay. Early in evening we again feed about 20 lbs. of silage with the same amount of oil meal after which we fill the mangers with mixed clover and timothy hay. What other grain would be better than the bran? We have no roots this winter, but expect to grow some. What part of the ration should they take?—C.V.E., Wellton Co., Ont.

The ration outlined is one that might be expected to prove fairly satisfactory. It has the defect, however, of being rather light for heavy milking cows, light both as to quantity and as to composition. As a grain ration likely to prove much more satisfactory, I would suggest one pound of the following mixture to each 3 1/2 or four lbs. of milk produced

by the cow: Bran, 300 lbs.; oats, 300 lbs.; oil cake meal, 200 lbs.; gluten meal or corn meal, 200 lbs.

In the case of dry cows, I would suggest about two pounds of the meal mixture in addition to the roughage ration described.

Roots may be fed most advantageously to dairy cows, to serve as a corrector and as an appetizer inducing the consumption of a large amount of feed and insuring a better digestion of the same. They are practically entirely digestible and very easily digested. About nine pounds of mangels is equal to one pound of

meal mixture, something like that described in the foregoing. It would, however, probably be found unnecessary to decrease either the roughage ration or the meal ration when feeding as high as 20 lbs. of roots for the reason that the cows would be unable to assimilate a quantity of food that much greater. They would consume more than total food and probably more than pay for the increase in the whole ration fed, due to the highly palatable quality and beneficial effect of the roots upon the digestive organs.—J. H. Grisdale, Dominion Agriculturist, Ottawa.

**KEITH'S SEEDS**

are good and are of exceptional value. If you feel there is no time to get samples and you have never done business with us before, send in your order and we will ship C.O.D. to your nearest station and grant you permission to examine goods before paying for them. We will pay the freight in Ontario on Clovers and Timothy orders of 200 lbs. or more. All other prices herewith quoted are F.O.B. Toronto. Here's prices for immediate orders. (Satisfaction Guaranteed.)

CLOVERS		BARLEY	
	Per Bus. bags 25c		Per Bus. bags free
Red "Sun" No. 1 G.S.	\$10.00	O.A.C. No. 21	\$1.10
Red "Moon" No. 2	9.00	Manchehuri	.85
Mammoth "Sun" No. 1 G.S.	10.25	Duckbill	1.10
Mammoth "Moon" No. 2 G.S.	9.25		
(choice)		OATS	
Alfalfa "Gold" No. 1 G.S.	9.25	Lincoln	.80
Alfalfa "Silver" No. 2 G.S.	13.25	White Cluster	.80
Alaska "Ocean" No. 1 G.S.	10.75	White Wave	.80
Alaska "Sea" No. 2 G.S.	9.25	Canadian Grown Regenerated	.80
TIMOTHY AND GRASSES		Barnet	.80
Diamond, No. 1 G.S.	7.00	Scott's Crown Regenerated	.80
Crescent No. 1 G.S.	6.50	Barnet	.80
"Circle" No. 2 G.S.	6.50	Scott's Crown Regenerated	1.25
"G.S.—Government Standard	6.25	Barnet	.80
FERTILIZERS		Daubeny (for mixing with six-powdered barley)	.90
	Per ton lbs.	Gonnet	.90
Nitrate of Soda	\$57.00	Irish White, Bumper King Sensation	good clover seed at 65c per bushel, bags free.
Sulphate of Potash	\$8.00		
Muriate of Potash	\$9.50		
Acid Phosphate	\$8.00		
	18.50		

**SEND FOR CATALOGUE**  
**GEO. KEITH & SONS** 124 King St., East  
Toronto, Can.  
SEED MERCHANTS SINCE 1866

**\$1.95**  
**AND UPWARD**

**THIS OFFER IS — NO CATCH —**

It is a solid, fair and square proposition to furnish a brand new, well made and well finished cream separator complete, subject to a long trial and fully guaranteed, for \$15.95. Different from this picture which illustrates our large capacity machines. Skims 1 quart of milk a minute, hot or cold; makes thick or thin cream and does it just as well as any higher priced machine. Any boy or girl can run it sitting down. The crank is only 5 inches long. Just think of that! The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned, and embodies all our latest improvements. Gears run in anti-friction bearings and thoroughly protected. Before you decide on a cream separator of any capacity whatever, obtain our \$15.95 proposition.

**THE LOW DOWN AMERICAN SEPARATOR**

**EXCELS ANY SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD**  
**OUR LIBERAL TRIAL ENABLES YOU TO DEMONSTRATE THIS.** While our prices for all capacities are astonishingly low, the quality is high. Our machines are up to date, well built and handsomely finished; run easier, skim closer, have a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Thousands of machines in use giving splendid satisfaction. Write for our 1911 catalog. We will send it free, postpaid. It is richly illustrated, shows the machines in detail and tells all about the American Separator. Our surprisingly liberal long time trial proposition, generous terms of purchase and the low prices quoted will astonish you. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America and cannot afford to sell an article that is not absolutely first class. You save money by dealing with us and at the same time obtain the finest and highest quality machine on the market. Our own (manufacturer's) twenty-year guarantee protects you on every American Separator. We ship immediately. Cream separators are admitted into Canada free of duty. Write us and get our great offer and handsome free catalog. ADDRESS,



**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., BOX 1209, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.**

## 160 ACRES of LAND FOR THE SETTLER

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

The soil is rich and productive and covered with valuable timber. For full information regarding homestead regulations, and special colonization rates to settlers, write

**The Director of Colonization**  
Department of Agriculture,  
TORONTO

## HORTICULTURE

### My Fruit Garden\*

James Pate, Brant Co., Ont.  
One of the pleasures of living on a farm is in being able to have a garden, and to have it of any size—not like living in a city, where there is often not room enough for a clothes rack in the back yard. The enjoyment, the good, healthful and the honest part of our living that can be gotten out of a garden is not appreciated at all its worth in town or country.

I have always had a liking for fruit ever since I was big enough to pick a \*Mr. Pate is one of the prize winning farmers in the Dairy Farms Competition of two years ago.

gooseberry. To my thinking, a good ripe Whitesmith is as good as any of the small fruits. When the first stewed gooseberries come to the table, many, and if asked to take some more, will say they never cared for gooseberries; but in a day or two they find they are not so bad, they begin to increase their helpings, and there is no more shying at the gooseberries. They need a lot of sugar, and the thrifty housewife grumbles enough sugar to bring out the right taste.

The same holds true of currants all the way through. I never yet had a hired man that liked black currants, but in a day or two he invariably has changed his mind. They are a delightful and specially wholesome addition to bread and butter. Gooseberries are best when green for stewing; black currants are of little use until ripe, and will hang on the bushes for a week or two after being ripe without spoiling.

The soil of my garden is specially suited for growing these two fruits, being a soft clay loam, very retentive of moisture. Gooseberries do best partially in the shade. Mine are planted in the rows between the pear trees. The rows run north and south. Very hot weather scalds them; they turn brown and drop to the ground, but I have had very little of that since the pear tree got large.

**PRUNING THE BUSHES.**  
After the loss of the most essential thing to success in pruning: the gooseberry bush is very prickly, and must be kept open to facilitate picking, as well as allowing the fruit room to grow. They bear very heavily, and if there are too many branches the fruit is smaller. Six or eight stems are enough to leave. Most of the laterals should be trimmed off. The laterals will last longer if two new shoots are allowed to grow up each year, and the same number of old ones cut out.

Black currants also must be kept free from too much wood. It is the long wood that bears the fruit in black currants and the old wood in red and white currants; these latter are poor seedy things when compared with the rich qualities of the black. They are, however, very acceptable in their season as a dessert with milk and sugar. They seem to be something of a refrigerant in the hot weather.

**RASPBERRIES.**  
We grow three kinds of raspberries, Culbert (red), Gregg and Hillborn (black) and Shaffan Colonel (purple). They all kill back in the winter, especially the purple variety, but they bear great clusters of juicy berries. They all bear well. The red is most useful for canning, but with milk and sugar they are all fine and no one needs much coaxing to take a second helping. We grow them in hills, the canes being tied to stakes with from four to eight canes to the hill.

Sometimes we have strawberries. A white grub has eaten the roots of the plants several times. They are often watery and tasteless, and are to me the poorest of the small fruits.

To get the best from the garden, it must have plenty of manure. Droppings from the hen house are excellent to dig in around the bushes. They are free from seeds and are rich in nitrogen. The weeds must be kept down by horse cultivation and hand hoeing. It is not hard to do if done at the right time.

There are also a variety of cherries in the garden. Early Richmond and Montmorency do fine. Some English varieties were also planted, but they were not hardy enough to stand the winter.

**PEARS AND PLUMS.**  
We have also a good supply of plums and pears. Seventeen years ago I planted 13 different varieties. They were all good, but were all more or less subject to rot. A good many of the trees died. Geni and Quackenbush are the only two trees that are not past their best. Only part of

these trees have been replaced. I have not made much out of plums. Pears are more profitable. I can sell a number of baskets to my better customers, and my Bartlett are the best they get. Lawrence is also a fine pear and is a good keeper. Clapp's Favorite, Sheldon, Louis, Bonne, Flemish Beauty, Duchess and Seckel are among the varieties I have, and all grow to perfection. The Flemish Beauty is very subject to scab, but I have got a spraying outfit this year and hope to at least partially overcome that and also the rot in the plums.

Half a dozen grape vines, and as many peach trees, take up space in

## LET US PAINT NOW



It is time to get at painting. It is time to choose now. So many brands of paint are offered that you must be careful in your choice. The oldest and most thoroughly tested of all paints are

## RAMSAYS PAINTS

They stand for strength, durability and beauty on thousands of homes from Cape Breton to Vancouver Island, and in foreign lands. They will beautify your lands. Drop a card and ask us for Booklet ABCDE free. It is the handsomest Booklet ever issued on house painting. You should have it.

A. RAMSEY & SON CO.,  
THE PAINT MARKERS, Montreal.  
Est'd. 1862.

the roof that lasts long and leaks not



the cheapest good roof is one that

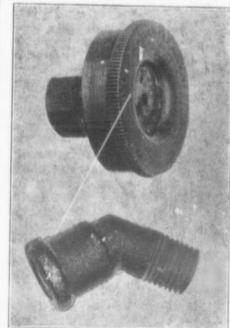
is so thoroughly locked together, unit by unit, that the hardest windstorm cannot budge; the heaviest rainstorm cannot penetrate; the severest lightning cannot harm. And that means Preston Shingles.

Write Now To

**Asaph**  
Manager  
Metal Shingle & Siding  
Company, Limited  
Dover Street Factory  
PRESTON, CANADA

**PRESTON SAFE-LOCK SHINGLES**

Branch Office and Factory, Montreal, Que.



### A Good Type of Nozzle

The upper half of this illustration shows the "Friend" type of nozzle. Below is another type in use in spraying the upper branches of the tree, directing the spray down to the calyxes.

my garden. The former very often gives us a crop, but the peaches bear about once in five years. Last year the trees were full of fruit buds, but not one came into blossom.

A few bunches of rhubarb are also grown. It is enjoyed when it first comes in, but it is like the gooseberries, it needs a lot of sugar.

A garden cannot be kept clean and tidy without some work, but if everything is done in season and the weeds killed in their infancy, it is easily done. There is often a half hour

in the

which can be garden, when to the field

When a

L. Caesar,

Every pen

should be sp

year and in a

fallen in the

(1) Shertley

buds are bin

other comm

corresponding

commercial d

with water.

necessary. T

Jose Scafe,

Walter and

(2) Just be

Use commerc

1 to 30 or 3

(4.140), and

to each 40

to destroy a

pillars, such

Caes-bearers,

Bud Motha,

and Pear Sec

(3) Immedi

fall. Use th

No. 2, but t

be stronger t

deaths than

is chiefly to

and Apple a

helps greatly

Worm and F

(4) If a fo

it should be

the blossom

mixtures as

in the season

is sometimes

calyx assist

Often in chec

the province

is often necess

trol of the

ness is essent



## Notes From C. E. F. Ottawa

An editor of Farm and Dairy paid a visit recently to the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, where the dairy herd and new piggery were examined. The new piggery is an excellent building, it being long, low and well lighted. A large number of brood sows of the leading breeds were noticed, including several very fine young litters. The new stable is conveniently laid out, and is quite an added feature to the farm.

At the rear of the piggery were noticed some exceptionally fine young sows that had been wintered in portable cabins, open to the air. These sows were in splendid condition, and gave every indication of having thriven on this fresh air treatment.

In the dairy stables the stock appeared contented and thrifty. The Ayrshires are an exceptionally fine lot of cattle. The Guernseys, French-Canadian and Shorthorn animals were

also looking well. A young Holstein bull and heifer purchased at the recent sale of Brown Hays, were noticed. Both were excellent individuals. More are to be purchased shortly. The stock reflected great credit on the farm foreman, Mr. D. D. Gray, who has had charge of their oversight.

## Agriculture in P. E. I.

Agriculture as it is found in Prince Edward Island is well reviewed in the annual report of the Provincial Department of Agriculture for 1910. Outside of fishing, agriculture is the only important industry on the island, and the marked prosperity that they have enjoyed for the past few years still continues. The amount of milk received at cheese factories and creameries in 1909 was 48,984,500 lbs., which is an increase of almost 30 per cent. over 1905.

Dairying on the Island is somewhat hampered in its development by the

reputation which the Island enjoys for its splendid seed oats and potatoes. Failure to make provision for short pastures is also cited as a great cause of loss to the dairy farmers.

## Which is the Best Breed?

How often does that question come up? It is constantly asked, and, we may say, never satisfactorily answered. Which girl will make the best wife? There are a host of men trying to find out.

On the cow question the following classification by Prof. F. E. Woodward of Utah is comprehensive, fair and just:

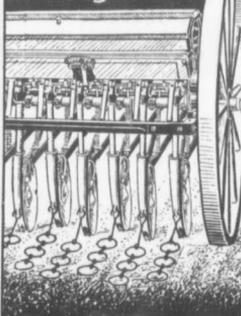
Ranked with reference to the amount of milk produced, the breeds stand as follow: Holstein, Ayrshire, Guernsey, and Jersey. With reference to richness of milk: Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Holstein. With reference to color of milk: Guernsey, Jersey, Ayrshire, Holstein. With re-

ference to size: Holstein, Ayrshire, Guernsey, Jersey. With reference to early maturity qualities: Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Holstein. With reference to ability to rustle for a living: Ayrshire, Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein.

There is very little difference in the amount of butter fat that is produced on the average by various breeds. There is a great deal more difference between the individuals of a breed than between the breeds. Good cows are found in every breed. A good Holstein is better than a poor Jersey, and a good Jersey is better than a poor Holstein. The selection of a breed, then, is not of so much importance as the selection of the individuals within the breed.—Hoar's Dairyman.

Farm and Dairy is doing good work. I would not like to be without it now.—Chas. Jenkins, Oxford Co.

Frame goes all the way round

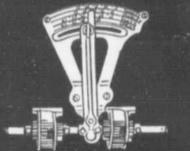


## Sows accurately in dirty fields. Runs easily. Dust-proof hubs.

You need never fear that the "Champion" Disc Drill will prove a "quitter." Like all machines in the Frost & Wood "Quality" Line it is built to work where others quit. The "Champion" will sow seed in "dirty" fields where corn roots, tangled grasses and straw manure are in such profusion that an ordinary Disc Drill soon gets choked up and cries "enough." The "Champion's" carefully tempered,

sharp-edged steel discs seem to revel in such a field. They make a clean cut right through such rubbish. They gather no trash. The cutlery-steel scrapers keep them scrupulously clean.

Should a heavy stick or stone be in the path of the machine, don't stop and waste time throwing it out of the way. Just keep right on. The discs are adjusted to raise automatically and roll over the obstruction.



Grain Index

Ball Bearings in Disc Hub

Disc, Boot and Scraper

# Frost & Wood

## Champion Disc Drill

Your horses would rather be hitched to the "Champion" than an ordinary Disc Drill, because the "Champion" runs so much easier. It has friction-eliminating Ball Bearings in the disc hubs, where others have hard-running friction bearings. As there are eleven to twenty discs on each machine you can imagine how much lighter-draft the "Champion" must be.

These Ball Bearings on the "Champion" are in dust-proof hubs, too. You need oil them but once a year, whereas friction bearings are crying for oil and getting choked with dust all the time.

Yes, indeed, you can sow a lot more seed in the same time with the "Champion" than with harder-running disc drills.

Before you get your machine, we know positively that the "Champion" will do your sowing accurately. We set up complete both the Grain and Grass Seed Boxes and test them thoroughly before they leave the factory. We make sure that every part of this machine—and every other machine bearing the Frost & Wood name—will do its work perfectly from the minute you begin to use it.

You can show us you please with the "Champion." There are no "slot holes" or notches into which you must shove a shifting lever. You can adjust the Index so your machine will sow to a fraction of a pint if you so desire. And the Grass Seed Index is plainly marked for different varieties of grass seed. You'll not find this convenience on other makes of disc drills.

"Champion" Disc Drills have Telescope Axles, while other Drills have to have loose axles to accommodate their range of pressure. They cannot compare in rigidity with the "Champion." We maintain a perfectly stationary axle and grain box.

We've not the space to tell you other points of superiority about the "Champion," so send today for our Disc and Hoe Drill Catalog S. 43 which describes our line in detail. And remember this: No manufacturer maintains a higher standard of Quality than Frost & Wood, and no maker gives you more downright value for your money. You are making a sound investment when you purchase a machine of Frost & Wood Quality.

Frost & Wood Company, Limited, Smith's Falls, Canada

\*\*\*\*\*  
ANNENT  
\*\*\*\*\*

## Reciprocity

Will reciprocity hurt the farmer? The fear is a careful study of the question, however, even our horse men should be able to see that reciprocity is a good thing. It is a good thing for Ontario, and it is a good thing for the horse business.

A. M. Polley has been at it for some time reviewing the while Ontario has a good many reasons for some of these are by themselves, and of southern some fine horse parts of the ranges that raised much can raise the raising business west, and charges to the kets will no same value dealers; in Vancouver really first.

Canada and THE EASTERN STATES. The open the salvator industry in the York, Boston centres in the stand demat that Ontario men will get out the trou in shipping Mr. Polley good many the face of duty taken sufficient man doors for tario. Mr. into this ma for Ontario reciprocity a horse trade boon to the

Mr. William ent farmer of himself on market for can trim ot shipped hordelphia last paid duty on cleared as These were horses and horses ofsh have good/ object to the would get f will go good to go

WHITE OR best laying bred stock, \$2 per lb. WALTER PE

## Golden

The world's hardy and \$1.50 up. W breeding per every one Glean, the ada. Regs. GLENGRO S

## SINGLE C

Excellent of 15. THOS. FRAS

**ANENT RECIPROCIETY**

**Reciprocity and the Horse Trade**

Will reciprocity work damage to our horse market? In some quarters the fear is entertained that it will. A careful study and review of the situation, however, will convince one that even our horse raisers have nothing to fear and much to gain when the reciprocity pact is ratified. The following extracts from some interviews with Ontario horsemen in regard to this question, bear out our contention.

One of the best known men in the horse business in western Ontario, is A. M. Polley, of Goderich, who has been at it for 50 years. Mr. Polley in reviewing the situation, states that while Ontario horse dealers have had a good market in the western provinces for some years, the farmers out there are beginning to raise horses themselves, and especially is this true of southern Manitoba farmers, where some fine horses are being raised. In some parts of the west horses run on the ranges the year round, and can be raised much more cheaply than we can raise them in Ontario. The horse raising business is on the increase out west, and with the heavy freight charges to be met in the western markets will not much longer be of the same value as in the past to eastern dealers; in fact, Mr. Polley says the Vancouver market is now the only really first class market in western Canada and it is too far away.

**THE EASTERN U.S. MARKETS**  
The opening of the market of the eastern States will prove the salvation of the horse raising industry in this province. From New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other centres in the States will come a constant demand for horses of the kind that Ontario breeds, and our horsemen will get just as good prices without the trouble and expense involved in shipping to a far distant market. Mr. Polley in his time has shipped a good many horses into the States in the face of the duty, and with this duty taken off there would be a magnificent market right at their very doors for the horse-breeders of Ontario. Mr. Polley believes free entry into this market will be a great thing for Ontario, and he says that the reciprocity agreement, so far as the horse trade is concerned, will be a boon to this province.

Mr. William Parkinson, a prominent farmer of Haldimand county, puts himself on record as follows: "The market for horses in the United States can trim our market to a frazzle. I shipped horses to Buffalo and Philadelphia last year. I bought them here on paid duty and freight on them, and cleared as much as \$600 on the sale. These were both heavy draught horses and roadsters. For heavy horses of the kind which we have here, we have good prices now, we would not object to the higher prices reciprocity would get for us. Our cheaper horses will go west, and our good horses would go east with free trade."

**EGGS FOR SALE.**

WHITE ORPINGTONS combine size with best laying qualities. Choice cockerles \$1.50 up. We have one of Canada's best breeding pens. Ten grand large pullets every one a winner mated to Golden Gleam, the greatest Golden cock in Canada. Eggs, 15 for \$2.50 for

**Golden Wyandottes**

The world's most beautiful fowl. Large, tidy and good layers. Choice cockerles \$1.50 up. We have one of Canada's best breeding pens. Ten grand large pullets every one a winner mated to Golden Gleam, the greatest Golden cock in Canada. Eggs, 15 for \$2.50 for

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LECHORN EGGS FOR SETTING**

Excellent laying strain, \$1.00 per setting 15. THOS. FRASER, LACHUTE, QUE.

Farmers in south-western Ontario are aware of the splendid thing that reciprocity will be for the horses they have to sell. Mr. R. R. Pinkerton, of North Colchester township, well-known as a breeder of pure bred Clydesdale horses, has nothing to fear from the tariff relations. Pure bred horses of course are subject to no duty even now, and Mr. Pinkerton thinks reciprocity would be a good thing for the horsemen who have grade stock to sell. Detroit, he says, is the natural place to dispose of the horse output of Essex county.

J. O. Duke of Kent county, says not a season passes that some good horses from Kent county do not find their way into the markets of Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo, even in the face of a duty of \$50 and \$60.

Mr. Patrick Coyle, in Anderson township, says: "If we could get the heavy draught horses over to Detroit, that would be our best market." Mr. F. G. Brush, Malden township, sells a large number of Clydesdale horses in the west, and it costs him from \$25 to \$36 a head to ship them here. "Chicago, Buffalo and Detroit should be excellent markets for our horses," declares Mr. Brush. "I used to sell a good many horses in Detroit but that trade has faded away."

Mr. Henry Atkin, also of Malden township, says his pure bred Percheron horses go free to the United States, but if we get reciprocity he

that will follow the adoption of the proposed agreement. We believe that Prince Edward Island has everything to gain from freer access to a market of 90,000,000 people. We are an agricultural province. We have hardly any manufacturing industries. What we want is freer and better markets for our farm produce.

I am glad to see Farm and Dairy stand so strongly for the farmers in this matter. Why should not farmers to a man pull together for this proposed measure of relief from the high tariff that the manufacturing interests have united to uphold and force us to retain because it enables them to take big toll out of the producer and consumer.

**The Seed Trade in 1911**

(Concluded from page 5)

someone takes pretty good toll between the \$5.50 to \$7.50 paid to the grower for red clover seed, and the \$9.50 to \$11.50 asked for re-cleaned seed by the retailer. Many producers do not realize the tare there is in cleaning clover, especially when the grower sells it in the chaff.

**KEEPING OUT WEEDS**

In nearly every locality, one hears of the good work farmers are carrying on in weeding their crops in the field. Often local buyers have either kept such seed for retail, paying a good price to the grower, or he has turned it over to the wholesale trade at a good profit. In districts where certain weeds are bad, some farmers by sowing clean seed, and then weeding in the field, are delivering to the

market Al seed for which no apology is needed.

One wholesale house in Toronto lost an order for \$1,000 or more this year for clover seed, etc., because they were unfortunate enough to send out in some of their best grades a few seeds of wild mustard. The farmers who had been swearing by that firm's seed simply said "we want no more of it" so the dealer didn't order more. This goes to show that many farmers are anxious to keep their farms clean. They may be thankful that wild mustard has a yellow blossom that they can readily detect.

There are, however, many more weeds than wild mustard, the seeds of which are conveyed in clover seed, etc. The plants from these seeds farmers do not see or know, and thus the pests get a foothold on the farm before they are found out. Bladder campion is one of these; wild carrot and alfalfa dodder are others. Still, there is hope. The quality of the seed is on the up grade.

**CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS**

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



Mr. J. H. Grisdale

Mr. J. H. Grisdale, who has been agricultural expert at the E. E. Ottawa, succeeded Dr. Saunders, Superintendent of Experimental farms for the Dominion.

could ship his grade stock there, and realize more for them."

One thing certain about this question is that the best heavy draught horses on the continent are raised in Ontario; prominent dealers tell us that they want these horses in the Eastern States and will pay big prices for them. Quality for quality, our horses will realize as good prices or better in the Eastern States than they will out west, and then there will be less expense in the way of freight and express charges. Our western farmers will be able to obtain cheaper horses from the western American markets than they are now getting, consequently reciprocity will be a benefit all round to our horsemen and only at the outset is it reasonable to expect that our horse interests in any quarter will suffer any inconvenience or depreciation from free trade in horse flesh.

**Reciprocity in Prince Edward Island**

Walter Simpson, Queen's Co., P.E.I. Farmers in Prince Edward Island are hoping for the success of the reciprocity arrangements, and are looking forward to the prosperous times

**PAQUET GUARANTEED CLOTHES**

**New Style Book Ready For Mailing**

WE have much pleasure in announcing that our new 1911 Style Book of PAQUET Guaranteed CLOTHES for Men, is now ready. The values this season are better than ever—the patterns are new and attractive—the styles right up to the minute

We GUARANTEE that the prices quoted in this Style Book are the lowest in Canada for the same value—the same amount of style—the same quality—the same careful workmanship.

**For \$10.00 For \$15.00**

You may have your choice of six different patterns in high-grade tweeds, serges and worsteds, delivered PREPAID to your nearest railway station

The selection is better than ever. The materials are exceptionally fine, pure wool worsteds—and we pay delivery charges to any part of Canada.

**Write TO-DAY for this Style Book**

Don't put it off until some other time. Sit right down and write us NOW. A postcard will do it. You'll get the book and samples of materials by return mail.



Mail Order Department

QUEBEC - - - CANADA

## AN INTERPROVINCIAL PRIZE DAIRY FARMS COMPETITION

Another dairy farms competition, similar to the one held so successfully during 1909 and 1910, will be held this year (1911) throughout Ontario and in the Beauharnois District, Quebec. The contest will be continued during 1912, and possibly during 1913, to provinces.

The competition will be conducted by FARM AND DAIRY, of Peterboro, Ont., the only farm and dairy paper published in Canada, assisted by a committee of prominent farmers and dairymen.

### FIFTY HANDSOME PRIZES

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

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

### THE DISTRICTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

These districts (except No. 1) are subject to revision after the entries have been received to facilitate the judging of the farms.

### JUDGING THE FARMS, THE POINTS OFFERED

The farms will be judged in July, (1911), by two judges. Where competition is close for some of the leading prizes in any or all of the districts, the judges will have the privilege of visiting such farms again next winter, before making their final awards.

All departments of the farm will be included in the competition. A total of 1050 points will be offered, subdivided as follows:

House, 155, viz., plan, finish and approaches, 25; lawn 20, garden and orchard 35, arrangement of house 25, sanitation 15, ice and water supply 15, education, including books and periodicals, 20; total, 155.

Buildings, 175, viz., provision and size 25; location 25, condition 20, neatness 20, convenience 25, light and ventilation 25, water supply 25, yard, 10; total, 175.

Live stock, 210, number 40, quality and condition 40, breeding 40, feeding 20, horses 30, swine 25, poultry 15; total, 210.

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

H. B. Cowan, Esq., Farm and Dairy,  
Peterboro, Ont.,

### ENTRY FORM

Dear Sir,—I hereby enter my farm in the prize dairy farms competition being held this year throughout Ontario and Quebec, under the direction of Farm and Dairy. My farm comprises ..... the past five years.

Enclosed is my entry fee of \$.....

Signed, .....

Date .....

Post Office .....

Crops, 215, viz., suitability for milk production 50, yields and condition 75, freedom from weeds 75, pastures and shade 15; total, 215.

Management, 140, viz., arrangement of fields 30, rotation 25, fences, gates, ditches and drains, 20, workmanship and neatness 25, preservation of manure 20, bookkeeping and records 20, summer water supply 10; total, 140.

Machinery 75, viz., supply 25, housing 20, condition of repair 20, character 10; total 75.

Permanent improvement 80, viz., public roads 10, freedom from obstacles 25, drainage 25, beautifying 20, total, 80. Grand total, 1050.

The farms in each district scoring the highest number of points will be awarded the prizes. During to compete in a final or semi-final competition to decide the best ten dairy farms in Ontario and in a special competition to determine the best dairy farm in Ontario and Quebec.

### THE RULES

1. Farms must contain at least 90 acres. The whole farm must be entered. Swamp, stony, or poor land cannot be left out but the judges will have power to leave it out if in the use of their discretion they so decide.

2. Farmers with 90 acres of land must have ten cows; 200 acres of land, 15 cows; 300 acres of land, 25 cows; and over 300 acres, 25 cows. The competitors must be sending the milk or cream of that number of cows at least, to a cheese factory or creamery or to the city, or making it into butter or cheese.

3. Only practical farmers will be allowed to compete. If necessary, competitors will be required to furnish proof that their chief occupation is farming and that they have been engaged in farming principally for at least five years previous to competition.

4. To assist in defraying the expense of the competition there will be an entry fee of \$3.00. When intending competitors in Ontario are members of either the Eastern or Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, the entry fee will be only \$2.00. Membership in these Associations costs \$1.00.

5. Entries must be sent to H. B. Cowan, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont., with the entry fees, on or before June 15th, 1911.

6. Successful competitors will be required, when asked to do so by the judges, to furnish essays on any three features of their farm work that may be called for. These, however, will not be counted in the awarding of prizes.

7. The committee of management reserves the right to refuse the entry or entries of farms, the acceptance of which it may deem would be unfair, owing to special conditions, to other competitors. These rules may be extended or amended if the committee deems such action to be in the best interests of the competition.

### COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

The following well known farmers and dairymen will assist Farm and Dairy by acting on the Committee of Management: Chairman, Henry Glendinning, (Manilla, Ont., and George A. Gillespie, Peterboro, Ont., representing the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association; D. A. Dempsey, Stratford, Ont., and S. R. Wallace, Burgessville, Ont., representing the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association; Simpson Rennie, Toronto, Ont., gold medal farmer; George McKenzie, Thornhill, Ont., prize dairy farmer; R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook, and W. G. Ellis, Toronto.

### Prospects for Dairying are Bright

Further reports received from Farm and Dairy correspondents strengthen the belief that more milk will be produced in Ontario in 1911 than in 1910. Only one report, that from Frontenac county, reports any scarcity of feed. Feed is plentiful and cows have come through the winter in good condition for work this season. The dissatisfaction of patrons over the low prices received for cheese last season is also emphasized, and in many sections more milk will be made into butter at home than formerly. The shipment of cream to the United States which is still going on in many sections is also proving more profitable than cheese making. These factors with the larger amount of milk that will be sent to creameries will tend to relieve the situation so far as cheese is concerned.

Milk cows are reported as scarce and very high in price. Several correspondents state that cows are selling too high when the price of dairy produce is considered. In spite of high prices, however, many farmers have increased their herds 20 to 50 per cent. The reports of a few of Farm and Dairy's correspondents are as follows:

The number of cows in the province is increasing. As the American butter market is glutted, more cheese will be made.—J. D. McPhail, Russell Co., Ont.

About the same amount of milk will be produced this year as last. The number of cows is practically the same and there is very little feed on hand.—G. A. Smith, Frontenac Co.

The make of cheese should be large this year. The pastures were covered up with snow last fall before the ground was frozen and where the snow is off the hay looks quite green already. Most patrons propose to milk more cows.—Robt. J. McLaughlin, Lennox and Addington Co.

Prospects for the cheese make are good. Many farmers are increasing their herds.—G. W. Owens, Leeds Co.

More cows will be milked this year. If the season is good therefore we ought to have more milk.—W. A. Foster, Prince Edward Co.

The prospects for dairying here are good.—Stephen Keith, Victoria Co.

The majority of my patrons are endeavoring to have more milk this coming season.—G. H. Barton, Peterboro Co.

Milk will show an increase of 20 per cent. over last year.—W. O. Webster, York Co.

There is lots of feed in this section and cows are of good shape.—Wm. McIntyre, Dufferin Co.

About the same number of cows will be milked this season as last.—George Brodie, Middlesex Co.

Dairying is doing well. There is not through the cheese industry. It does not show any signs of development on account of low prices.—C. White, Lambton Co.

### Agriculture in New Brunswick

The growing interest in fruit growing that is being taken in the province of New Brunswick is emphasized in the 1910 annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture. Almost half of the report deals with fruit growing in its various phases.

During the last year there has been a somewhat larger make of both factory and private dairy butter in New Brunswick. Cheese also shows an increase. This increase is traceable to the splendid pasture and the abundant hay crop of 1910 since there were fewer milch cows in the province.

There is large room for an improvement in both the quantity and the quality of the dairy cows in the province. New Brunswick farmers are urged to take up cow testing more extensively.

**Retention of the Afterbirth**

Dr. David Roberts, Wisconsin  
Retention of the afterbirth, or failure to clean, is an ailment among cattle which is not uncommon and often looked upon by the ordinary breeder as trivial. At the same time there is perhaps no common ailment or disease that is more troublesome. The cause of this ailment are numerous, such as abortion, being out of condition at the time of freshening, freshening in a damp, cold stable, having access to cold water immediately after calving or being constipated at the time of freshening.

Perhaps there is no period in a cow's life that she should be given more careful attention than at the time of freshening as the slightest exposure to a cow in this delicate condition is liable to prove serious.

**PRECAUTION**

A cow approaching the period of freshening should be given proper care and attention. Her feed should

be plished to some extent in the care and feeding of the animal previous to freshening.

If, however the animal is unfortunate enough to retain the afterbirth longer than three hours after freshening it is important to give her special attention, such as placing a blanket upon her in cold weather, give warm drinks, boiled oats, bran mash, and such medical ingredients as will have a tendency to ripen the afterbirth, enabling it to come away of its own weight and accord.—"Kimball's."

**A British Columbia Prize Farm**

One of the successful competitors in the prize farms competition conducted by the Department of Agriculture of British Columbia, is the farm owned by J. M. Steves. His farm consists of about 200 acres of prairie land in Fraser valley, about 12 miles from Vancouver city.

About 80 head of pure bred Hol-

stein breeding, to be obtained. Mr. Fisher has succeeded in getting 27 head out of high-record families, and these will be offered for sale at public auction at Fredericton, on the 12th of April. At this sale an opportunity will be afforded all provincial breeders to offer anything they have for sale that is pure bred and registered. This applies not only to cattle, but also to horses, and it is expected that there will be quite a large offering of stock. This sale will be conducted along the lines of the provincial sales held in past years in Ontario.

**Facts About a Prize Farm**

J. W. Richardson, Haldimand Co., Ont.

The Dairy Farms Competition, as conducted by Farm and Dairy during the past two years, has been an education to us. We have found out some of our weak points. In these we hope to improve. Our steading, "Riverside Farm," is situated three miles west of Caledonia on the banks of the Grand River. It now contains 550 acres. It is 40 years since my father purchased the first 100 acres. He was one of a large family, and when he started out his funds were low, so he purchased a farm as low in price as possible. It was pretty well run down, as wheat and barley had been grown extensively and sold off the farm for some years. His aim was to build up the farm, pay off the mortgage, and make a home for himself and family.

Since that time the farm has been gradually built up, and one of the items in the building up of the farm was the growing of alfalfa. It is 34 years since it was first sown on the farm. The first three or four years we were not successful, but we persevered, and for a great many years we have grown alfalfa successfully.

At first it was grain growing, then beef raising, but the profits were low. Twenty years ago we began weighing our milk and found our returns so low from a beef and dairy herd

that we decided to specialize, and began at once to breed a dairy herd. We selected a pure bred dairy sire to head our herd, and weeded out the beefy cows and poor milkers. Our aim has been to build up a first class dairy herd by proper selection and breeding, and securing the best sire possible to place at the head of our herd. Some of the champion producers have been raised and gone out from Riverside Farm.

For 30 years we conducted a home dairy and made butter. For the last five years, however, we have sent our milk to the cheese factory in summer and to the creamery in winter.

In dairying we increase the fertility of the soil. By doing so we are able to feed two cows and feed them better on the same land that once fed one. The main feature of our farm operations is the production of alfalfa, clover, roots, and ensilage. By growing these crops we lower the cost of production of milk.

**Experience with Alfalfa**

Four tons of satisfying cut and ana horse fodder was secured per acre by Mr. R. Scott, of Smith township, Peterboro Co., Ont., last year from a four acre plot that he had seeded to alfalfa three years before. Mr. Will Scott, while conversing with an editor of Farm and Dairy last week, stated that they had fed the alfalfa to their horses and worked them on it for a considerable time last fall, giving them no grain at all, and they worked well and kept up in good condition on the alfalfa alone.

Mr. Scott is seeding four acres more to alfalfa this year. Last year he seeded 2½ acres to alfalfa; thus he will have a very fair acreage seeded to this valuable crop.

The second cutting last year, owing to the unfavorable season, did not amount to much. The first and third cuttings were heavy. Mr. Scott says that alfalfa hay seems to be very satisfying to his cows. They like it well and milk splendidly when fed upon it.



Where Cows are Kept Clean, Comfortable and Contented.

Mr. J. M. Steves' farm in the Fraser Valley, B.C. is here shown.

of a laxative nature, easy to digest, her surroundings should be of a sanitary condition. She should be placed in a thoroughly disinfected and properly bedded box stall, and should be given close attention during the act of freshening and until she is delivered of her afterbirth.

The afterbirth is attached to the womb by about 63 cotyledons, buttons or small attachments, so it is not surprising that when anything changes the condition of the animal which may interfere with the circulation of the blood that these little attachments fail to ripen and release the cow or the afterbirth.

A cow in a strong, healthy, normal condition should expel the afterbirth a few hours after freshening in a way which resembles the ripening of an apple, which after reaching a certain period is released from the tree, and if the apple is pulled from the tree while still green or unripened, there is danger of the twigs or branches being pulled off. The same may be applied to the afterbirth.

**DANGER TO AVOID**

If the afterbirth is removed by main force before it has reached a ripened condition, there is great danger of the cotyledons, luttons or little attachments being pulled off with the afterbirth. This will leave raw sores in the womb of the cow, which are liable to become infected by putrefaction of clotted blood or portions of the afterbirth retained, which often is the case when the afterbirth is removed by main force. In this manner many a valuable cow is ruined by having the afterbirth mechanically removed, which requires considerable force, especially when it is not in a condition to come away of its own weight.

Consequently it is always important to give cows at this period the very best of care and attention. Do all in your power to prevent retention of afterbirth, which can be accom-

plished to some extent in the care and feeding of the animal previous to freshening.

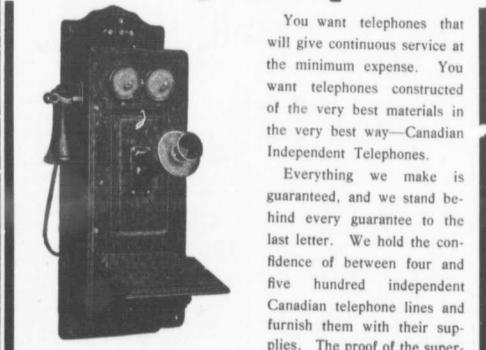
**Notes From New Brunswick**

W. W. Hubbard, Fredericton, N.B.  
In stock raising and in dairying the province of New Brunswick is most backward; outside of King's County, where about one half of all the factory cheese and creamery butter of the province is made, there is not much interest taken in the dairy cow. In King's County, however, where the business has not been increasing lately, there is much greater activity among dairy farmers, who now that they see alfalfa can be grown as a fodder crop, are much encouraged over the feed problem, which has been a serious difficulty with them in the past. These farmers especially in the Sussex district have been fairly consistent breeders of good dairy stock, specializing on the Ayrshire breed. As a consequence, most of them are getting fairly good returns from their herds, and they have a splendid foundation upon which to breed up to larger production.

**PURE BRED STOCK AT AUCTION**

The dairymen who attended the recent Farmers' and Dairymen's annual meeting succeeded in having a resolution unanimously passed, urging the Department of Agriculture to make an importation of good dairy stock. The Department immediately acted upon this recommendation, and Mr. Geo. E. Fisher, Sec. of the Association, was asked to attend some of the Ontario sales and gather there and elsewhere some of the highest producing individuals, and bulls of

**Choose good 'phones**



You want telephones that will give continuous service at the minimum expense. You want telephones constructed of the very best materials in the very best way—Canadian Independent Telephones.

Everything we make is guaranteed, and we stand behind every guarantee to the last letter. We hold the confidence of between four and five hundred independent Canadian telephone lines and furnish them with their supplies. The proof of the superiority of our equipment lies in the fact that our business doubled in volume last year.

**FREE TRIAL :** -  
Write to-day for particulars regarding our Free Trial Offer.

**Canadian Independent Telephone Company Limited**  
24 Duncan St., - - TORONTO



**FARMERS' RIGHTS**

Would that the cause of farmers' rights had more champions the equal of "Uncle" John Hyatt! Born in Prince Edward County in the forties, of U. E. Loyalist stock, John Hyatt and two brothers, owing to sickness and the privations of pioneer life, were left without much of this world's goods. As for education, in those early days the fortunate had limited advantages; the unfortunate were unfortunately indeed. Therefore, John Hyatt

John Hyatt Jmo. Hyatt being left an orphan at 14 years of age, had but one opportunity to secure an education, and that was in "the great university of the world." He soon learned to be an ardent student of that greatest of educational institutions.

**EVER WITH FARM LIFE**

Mr. Hyatt has always been associated with farm life. In early life he worked as a wage earner on the farm and was always thinking, studying, observing. Later he became associated with a country warehouse, where he worked as a helper. He soon mastered the details of shipping, grading, taying, and handling all kinds of grain, and as the business he was connected with soon grew, he became a partner. The end to the business came when the McKinley bill ended the old "harley" days.

The next venture made by Mr. Hyatt was, along with a partner, to buy a farm and to build the Lake Simcoe summer resort, near the celebrated sandbanks of Prince Edward county. At this institution he met many of the leading statesmen of Canada and being still an ardent student in the "Great University," he profited greatly from coming in contact with the master minds. He received a larger vision and a broader idea of social and economic life from these men with whom he came in contact. Later, Mr. Hyatt disposed of his interests in this summer resort and settled on a farm, where he now lives.

**THE CANNING BUSINESS**

Together with about 40 other farmers Mr. Hyatt has been instrumental in forming a joint stock canning company, which was operated on the cooperative plan. He was one of the provisional directors and a director until his company was forced by the canning combine and mergers to sell out to them. Mr. Hyatt's company had been most successful with their canning factory, and at first refused to sell, since they strongly desired to keep the property. Mr. Hyatt and his sons are still working out their destiny on the farm, and also in the canning business, as may be learned from his letter here, which states that John W. Hyatt & Sons are packers of whole tomatoes. They push other lines as well, included amongst which are dairy products, and small fruits, pure maple products, and this year they are adding poultry yards to their establishment.

Because of his early environment and reading, Mr. Hyatt drew to the liberal party; but being of an open mind, realizing that both parties were made of the same "human clay" and that the "game of politics" differed very much from a "game of nation-building," therefore, "party for party sake" did not appeal to him, especially when the best interests of all the people were at stake. Mr. Hyatt

is well known to have ever stood to "reform the wrong" and "conserve the right." He has stood for independence, and since he has had a *fort* to discuss party questions, he has given of his time and means liberally in the cause of what he believes to be justice to all the people.

**AN OUTSTANDING SERVICE**

Probably the most outstanding service to which the masses, farmers and consumers in general, are indebted to Mr. Hyatt is in connection with "tin" and "black iron sheet." At the last revision of the tariff there was a determined and strong effort made to place a duty of 30 per cent. on tin and 27 1/2 per cent. on black iron sheet. There had been promoted and built up by Messrs. Allison and Meldrum, backed by Sifton, Harcourt, Campbell and others, a half-million-dollar plant at Morrisburg, Ont. These men were asking "special privileges" to tax the people of Canada on a commodity almost as necessary as air, light and water, for we find it in all conditions of our civilization from the shack on the distant prairie to the palace home in our greatest cities. It would have hit our dairy industry an awful blow. Had this protection been allowed our maple sugar and syrup industries would have been given a severe test for existence. The industry of growing crops for the canning factories would have been paralyzed.

**UNNATURAL TO CANADA**

The unreasonable feature of the request for this special privilege was the fact that the industry was as unnatural to Canada as growing peaches in the Klondyke.

But these special privilege seekers were headed off; as vice-president of the Farmers' Association, Mr. Hyatt went to Ottawa to go before the Tariff Commission. There he met the manufacturers who were opposed to the increase from selfish motives and because of this fact he refused to appear with them. Mr. Hyatt was in Ottawa for the good of all the people, while the manufacturers were there for their own selfish interests, and had he appeared with them all would have been estimated in the same light. The result of his discretion was gratifying, for Mr. Hyatt had the honor of winning out before Hon. W. S. Fielding, and he also received from him, while bidding good-bye, the high compliment for the farmers, while before the tariff commission as well as in delegations, of placing their facts as "seeking justice" rather than selfish interests.

**WHAT FREE TIN MEANS**

Tin is on the free list to-day and to Mr. Hyatt's own county of Prince Edward alone, what we consider the dairy interests, it means \$150,000 a year. What, then, does it mean to all Canada? Hence Mr. Hyatt's friends may well feel that he has had some active part in leaving matters better than he found them. This matter relative to tin is but one incident of Mr. Hyatt's work on delegations and deputations.

**A DOER OF THE WORD**

Mr. Hyatt has never held a public office; he has refused to accept the appointment of Magistrate—refused steadily all along the line, for he has repeatedly been urged to accept the nominations for both provincial and federal honors. Farm and Dairy readers will observe that Mr. Hyatt is a "doer of the word." He was vice-president of the Farmers' Association when it was amalgamated with the "Grange"; he was a charter member when the Association was formed. He has been an active member of Farmers' Institute work; one of the speakers at Institute work; did all in his power to help to establish a Branch of Agriculture in connection with the Pictou Collegiate Institute (which branch has been most successful).

(Continued on page 16)



**A BLOCK HEAD**

Never appreciates SOLID FACTS. But with you, the superiority of the

**De Laval**

**Cream Separator**

Must stand unquestioned because 98 per cent. of the professional butter-makers of the **WORLD** use and endorse it. Over 1,300,000 sold to date.

Send for list of prominent users and handsome catalogue.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

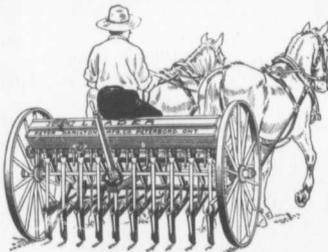
175-177 Williams St.

**MONTREAL**

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

**Did You Ever See**  
a farmer sowing with  
**A Peter Hamilton Leader Drill?**

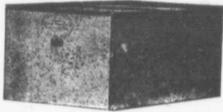


He is the happiest and most contented man you ever saw; happy, because everything is going all right with his seeding; contented, because he knows with a **Peter Hamilton Leader Drill** he will be assured of a good crop.

Ease of operation, lightness of draft, general durability, and uniform sowing, are only some of the good points of our Drill.

See our agent or write for Catalogue F to-day.

**The Peter Hamilton Company**  
Peterborough, Ontario Limited



### INSTALL YOUR OWN WATERWORKS

A STEEL TANK IN YOUR ATTIC with water pumped to it will give you a complete waterworks system for your house. A similar tank in your barn with our steel stable trough installed will solve the problem of watering your stock, insuring a constant supply of pure, clear water at the right temperature, right where it is needed.

Write for our catalogue of steel tanks and troughs. We build any kind of a steel tank or box to order.

Steel tanks do not rust. They are built to last.

#### AGENTS WANTED

Write for particulars to

STEEL TANKS & TROUGH CO.  
TWEED, ONT.

## DAIRYMEN, ATTENTION!

BEFORE BUYING

DAIRY SUPPLIES

—OR—

DAIRY MACHINERY

CONSULT

G. A. Gillespie

PETERBOROUGH, - ONTARIO

#### CORN THAT WILL GROW

Compton's Early Hand Sifted. An early variety and large yielder of fodder and grain. Write for prices.  
W. B. ROBERTS, - - SPARTA, ONT.

## DON'T RUN A COWS BOARDING HOUSE

But keep them at a profit.

### An Ideal Green Feed SILO

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

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

The oldest company in Canada building Silos.

Canadian Dairy Supply Co., Limited  
Montreal, Canada

## Creamery Department

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

### A Creamery Man on Reciprocity

Mr. Gas. Stonehouse, a well-known creamery man of Ontario Co., Ont., has expressed himself as strongly in favor of reciprocity with the United States. He believes that the dairy industry will be greatly benefited. In a recent letter to the Globe he gives reasons for his belief as follows:

"It is quite evident that some writers and speakers who are opposing the reciprocity agreement are not as well posted on the cause that they champion as they might be. Quite recently a speaker on the floor of the House of Commons at Ottawa was credited with the statement that the United States had butter and cheese enough in cold storage to do them a year if they didn't make another pound. Such a statement as that might go unchallenged under ordinary circumstances, and be put down to ignorance of facts; but under the present agitation it looks like a deliberate attempt to bolster up a bad cause with any old argument, regardless of fact.

"As the writer is interested in the dairy phase of this great question, I would like to lay a few facts and figures before your readers, to show what the trend in dairy products was for a year or two previous to this reciprocity agitation.

"Before the Payne-Aldrich tariff came into force the United States levied a duty of twenty cents a gallon

on cream and five cents a pound on butter, but under the Payne-Aldrich bill cream was lowered to five cents a gallon, while butter and cheese were both raised to six cents a pound. When this bill became law, someone saw an opportunity to do a little business in getting cream across the St. Lawrence from Quebec, and in August, 1909, a Quebec creamery shipped the first cream to the United States, and sent in that month 1,650 gallons, valued at \$1,640. This creamery found that, after paying five cents per gallon duty, and express charges, the cream netted the patrons more money than could have been made from making the cream into butter at home. The next month saw an increase to 12,160 gallons.

Other creameries, and even cheese factories, began to take notice that there was something doing in which they were interested, and in November 20,059 gallons were sent over, valued at \$71,020. From December 1 to May 31, 1910, 150,140 gallons had been sent over, at a value of \$456,778. From that time on shipments increased steadily by month, until in October 327,064 gallons were exported in that month alone. From April 1, 1910, to January 31, 1911, the total value of cream shipped across was \$1,657,900 and that in the face of a five cents a gallon duty; and who can tell what it would have been had there been no duty at all!

"Cream is not the only dairy product which the Americans have been after. In spite of six cents a pound duty, Canada shipped across \$30,333 worth of butter and \$34,360 worth of cheese in 10 months to January 31. Shipments of condensed milk to the United States is largely on the increase, in the face of a two cents a pound duty, of which we shipped \$11,126 worth. Several cheese factories in the east have quit making cheese, and separate their milk, instead, sending the cream across the line, and making cheese from the skim milk, which is a comparatively new industry. There is a limited market for casein in Canada, but the United States market is practically unlimited, and they are constantly urging Canadian creamery men to go more extensively into the manufacture of casein. We shipped \$34,219 worth during the past year.

ALMOST \$2,000,000 worth of cream was shipped over, paying two cents a gallon duty, making a total of \$1,831,961 for dairy products in 10 months ending January 31, 1911, as against \$59,568 in 1908, and \$45,900 in 1909.

"The above figures go to show that the eastern States are wanting our dairy products pretty badly, and if

they can get our fresh products they will apparently let someone else at the state stuff that the speaker referred to says is piled up all over the United States, waiting to be consumed.

"Is it not reasonable to suppose that if the duty is taken off cream, butter and cheese that it will give a tremendous impetus to trade in those lines of food products, when the trade is increasing now by leaps and bounds in the face of a duty?"

"However if we are to believe the blue-ruin shouting of the opponents of the agreement, we should not harbor any such disloyal thoughts as a further increase, but, rather, quietly withdraw what we have done, and as forgiveness for sinning so blindly. Else we are only soaking a rod in pickle for our own backs, but I would suggest that the pickle be made good and strong, so that the rod may keep indefinitely, as that it might possibly never be needed, even if this trade agreement goes into effect."

### Spring Cleaning in the Creamery

G. Wright, Peterboro Co., Ont.

The busiest part of the year at the Peterboro Creamery is from May 1st to October 1st. We are now busy preparing for the work of the season. We paint the work of the creamery each spring. Although we have screens on both doors and windows, flies cannot be kept out entirely; and dust and dirt that is bound to get into the creamery, and the steam, the whole interior becomes clammy and nasty. As we sell a good deal of frequently direct to customers, they are frequently around the creamery, which makes a pleasing appearance necessary.

I also believe that a neat, clean creamery gives some of the patrons an incentive to give their cream more attention. Of course there are some patrons who never see such things. Last spring after we had everything nicely cleaned up and painted, one of our patrons, on having his attention called to the improved appearance of the creamery, looked around in surprise and remarked, "Oh, I never noticed it." All patrons, however, are not like this one, and cleanliness is bound to have a good effect.

### Farmers' Rights

(Continued from page 15)

cessful). Mr. Hyatt of late has been giving of his time and means to assist in and encourage Short Course work in his county, and has an abroad in the "Grange" at home and abroad, preaching the gospel of wider markets, better farming, better thinking broader vision, Canadian spirit and such loyalty to the "Old Land" as is found in that couplet: "A youth it sheltered me, and I'll protect it now."

#### HIS BETTER KNOWN NAME

Everyone who has heard of him knows Mr. Hyatt as "Uncle John." This came about in this way: While at the summer resort, through his kindness and care of the children, they called him Uncle John. Pretty soon the young people took it up and after a while the parents followed suit; soon it got into print—the hearer got on fire, and now from all over the province, by members of Parliament, leading men and locally in his own county, he is "Uncle John." We mention this incident, since many persons would not identify Mr. Hyatt under any other name.

Mr. Hyatt has done a large amount of platform speaking; has been in many political campaigns, and above all may be said of him that he enjoys the confidence of both parties in his own county. The give him credit for sterling honesty; and after all what can compare to a good name?

## Cheese

Makers a  
to this dep  
matters re  
suggest on  
success in  
to be

## Three Th

Editor, I  
our export  
our inspec  
there are t  
large prop  
boxes that  
by the use  
(b) cheap,  
use of whic  
Incorrect w  
ing of we  
use of lead

The brok  
sections in  
tario where  
and strugg  
Prince Edw  
and well m  
any serious  
from that p  
said of the  
vanced dist

Trouble N  
er to care  
factory, to  
to be draw  
to the weigh

No. 3 jar  
itself is a  
to shippers  
sities a lot  
disputes ca  
of the weigh

It seems  
might be  
to improve  
heads, if it  
duties of the  
Ontario and  
part if the  
condition or  
incorrect, a  
portance of  
weight at t  
box.—W. W.  
Division, Ont

## FOR SALE A

TWO CENTS A

BUTTER MAK  
rock Cream  
Apply Thos.  
ONE TROUS  
WRAPPERS  
len Printing

BUTTER MA  
Bessie V. Val  
H. Peterson.  
LIVE MAN O  
at home pay  
with opportu  
time can be  
and require  
Limited, Spac

FOR SALE—r  
Kala, Chain  
etc. all sizes,  
stating what  
Waste and M  
street, Montre

WANTED—Goo  
Success chari  
tion, McDoug  
Ont.

WANTED—Fir  
maker to tak  
and butter fa  
Drummond, C

FARM TO REN  
near Meaford  
tion, 500 acro  
houses, good o  
rent, \$400 pe  
+ \$0.25 Over

ESSEX-GROWN  
\$1.00 per bush  
ed. Jos. J. T

ASSISTANT B  
tion in cream  
—V. J. West

HARDWOOD  
usa. George E

# CALF MEAL

## BIBBY'S CREAM EQUIVALENT

Young Calves develop and grow surprisingly well when fed "Cream Equivalent" either with or without separated milk. It is not a drug or "FAKE" meal. Made by one of the most honorable firms in England. Has the largest sale of any Calf Meal in the World. Canadian Government report shows it to contain the highest percentage of nutritive value. TRY A BAG, 50 lbs. \$2.25.

Can be fed with either Hot or Cold water.

DEALERS EVERYWHERE SELL  
BIBBY'S CREAM EQUIVALENT

WM. RENNIE CO. LIMITED TORONTO  
CANADIAN REPRESENTIVES

**Cheese Department**

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

**Three Things Wrong in Export Trade**

Editor, Farm and Dairy: So far as our export cheese trade is concerned our inspectors practically agree that there are three things wrong: 1st, the large proportion of Canadian cheese boxes that arrive badly broken caused by the use of (a) maitting boxes and (b) cheap, bulky fibre boxes, the venting of which is necessarily poor; 2nd, incorrect weights; 3rd, illegible marking of weights on boxes due to the use of lead pencil instead of a stencil.

The broken boxes come mostly from sections in Quebec and Eastern Ontario where the smaller, poorly equipped and struggling factories are located. Prince Edward Island boxes are strong and well made and we seldom hear of any serious breakage in shipments from that province; the same may be said of the boxes from the more advanced districts in Ontario.

Trouble No. 2 may be ascribed either to carelessness in weighing at the factory, or to the use of incorrect scales or to downright fraud on the part of the weigher.

No. 3 although a small matter in itself is a prolific source of trouble to shippers and importers and necessitates a lot of re-weighing to settle disputes caused by errors in calling of the weights.

It seems to me that a great deal might be done this coming season to improve conditions under all three heads, if it was made part of the duties of the factory inspectors in Ontario and Quebec, to note and report if the factory scales are in good condition or if they are old, rusty and incorrect, and to point out the importance of neatly stenciling the weight at the proper place on the box.—W. W. Moore, Chief, Markets Division, Ottawa.

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING**

**TWO CENTS A WORD EACH WEEK**

**BUTTER MAKER WANTED**—For Shramrock Creamery. References required. Apply Thos. Willis, Centuria, Ont.

**ONLY THOUSAND PRINTED BUTTER WRAPPERS FOR ONE DOLLAR**—McMullen Printing Co., London.

**BUTTER MAKER WANTED**—For the Beaver Valley Creamery, apply to W. H. Peterson, Clarksonburg, Ont.

**LIVE MAN OR WOMAN** wanted for work at home paying \$5.00 or \$3.00 per day with opportunity to advance. Spare time can be used. Work not difficult and requires no experience. Winston, Limited, Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Chains, Wire, Rope, etc. Best quality, all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want. The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. P.D. Queen Street, Montreal.

**WANTED**—Good second-hand Simplex or Success churn. State price and condition. McDougall-Evans, Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont.

**WANTED**—First-class cheese and butter maker to take charge of Keene cheese and butter factory, May list. Apply Peter Drummond, Keene, Ont.

**FARM TO RENT**—Township of St. Vincent, near Meaford, 200 acres under cultivation. 500 acres more available. Fine home, good outbuildings. Well watered. Rent, \$400 per annum.—J. W. Whitney & Son, 25 Toronto Street, Toronto.

**ESSEX-GROWN** White-cap Seed Corn \$1.00 per bushel. Correspondence solicited. Jos. J. Totten, North Ridge, Ont.

**ASSISTANT BUTTERMAKER**—Wants position in creamery in Ontario or Quebec.—J. Weather's, Bethany, Ont.

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

**Canadian Cheese at Glasgow 1910**

Jas. A. Findlay, Cargo Inspector, Glasgow

In most respects the condition of Canadian cheese on arrival at Glasgow for the season of 1910 was satisfactory, no heated claim being in evidence and only in a few cases a slight greasiness showing on the skins of a few parcels shipped during the summer months. Importers generally offer favorable comment on the season's arrivals and regards quality and condition, and from all accounts the shipping of green cheese last year diminished in quantity, and it is to be hoped that the improvement shown may soon result in the total disappearance of this practice.

On all hands Canadian cheese are commended for their uniformity as compared with Scotch manufacture, as while choicest grades of the latter may surpass Canadians for flavor, the general make is more irregular and last year they were more so than usual. Canadian cheese rarely show discoloration, whatever other defects may appear, but some lots showed a tendency to be brittle and ever acid, and others too tight, some suspiciously so. I hear of some June and July cheese, which arrived a trifle firm and at the moment of writing have not meltered, but are hardening over; such a condition gives rise to grave suspicion.

A complaint pointed out last year has again been observable this, viz., cheese arriving damp on the ends and the rind soft.

**THE WEIGHT QUESTION**

The question of weight is still a depressing feature of the Canadian cheese trade, in respect that the accuracy of marked weights cannot be relied on, and importers find it essential to thoroughly test the weights of each shipment for some time, particularly during the summer months. It is a serious matter to importers who have contracted to take a factory's weekly output to find the cheese arrive showing from one half to two and three pounds short-weight a box, not to speak of odd boxes turning up five to 10 pounds lighter than the marked weight which viewed in the most favorable light can only be considered gross carelessness.

**BOXES**

The condition of the boxes is another matter requiring attention as, with the exception of a limited number of brands, there is great room for improvement. This year the percentage of tied and broken boxes during the Montreal season showed an increase, while the condition of arrivals from U.S.A. ports was materially worse. The usual primary causes are still apparent, viz., irregular boxes—too long and too wide for the cheese—poor wood, boxes simply put together at ends, and large sized boxes, weighing from 100 to 100 pounds, which are too heavy for the quality of the boxes. I generally find among parcels of this weight an unusually heavy percentage of damage, frequently 30 to 40 per cent., but this year up to and over 50 per cent. has been a feature in some factories, and it is manifestly clear that strong-packagings are necessary and that stricter attention should be paid to the fit of the boxes.

In passing I may say that abnormal sized cheese of 90 pounds and upwards are universally condemned here. One correspondent in referring to the high percentage of breakages, advocates the possibility of making the boxes out of the new three ply wood presently coming into general use which, he understands, can be obtained at very small cost.

The branding of cheese boxes still displays carelessness; odd boxes continue to arrive lacking shipping

brand, factory or weight marks; the pencilling, instead of stencilling weights, is still largely persisted in.

**Eastern Dairy School Examinations**

Of the 74 students who registered at the Eastern Dairy School for the session of 1911, only 29 completed the full course. The total marks obtainable were 900; 39 per cent. on each subject for a pass; 60 per cent. of the total for second class honors, and 75 per cent. for first class honors. The following is a list of the successful candidates: First-class honors,—Aaron Stoodley, 709; J. W. Charbonneau, 683; second class honors, W. E. Ralison, 666; R. A. Grant, 642; Roy Richards, 634; Lerne Merkle, 633; J. A. Mitchell, 623; D. Connell, 617; H. G. Villeneuve, 580; H. McDonald, 561; S. J. Landon, 554; H. Woods, 550; H. Richards, 542; third class honors, E. S. Beales, 531; Geo. Thimms, 524; H. Gray, 495; G. H. Phillips, 489; A. A. McItae, 483; and E. T. Rogers, 470.—L. A. Zufelt, Superintendent.

The total pounds of milk received at the Springfield, Ont., factory in 1910 was 4,579,234; total pounds of cheese manufactured, 388,956; total pounds of butter, 943.1; amount of money received for cheese, \$41,850; total amount for butter, \$2,983.63; the average number of pounds of milk for a pound of cheese, 11.11, and the average price per pound, 10.76c.—J. H. Mannell, Maker.

**Spring Work in the Cheese Factory**

J. J. Hogan, Peterboro Co., Ont.

There is much work which can be done at this season of the year around the cheese factory although the cheese making season has not opened up. At present I am busy letting milk routes and carrying on a canvass among my patrons in order that I may know just how much milk I can depend on for the coming season. When canvassing in this way there is an excellent opportunity to do a little educational work along the line of the care of milk on the farm.

Utensils should be repaired or replaced before the active season commences. Milk vats near the end of their usefulness should be relined. The whole interior of the cheese room is sure to be better of a good coat of white wash. In my own factory this spring I have relined the make room and whitewashed the walls, ceiling and floor with the exception that the doors and window frames, which are spotted, the doors in particular get painted from dirty hands through the season. When vats are painted they can be washed off easily. This may seem like carrying cleanliness to excess, but we cannot be too careful in any place where human food is made. We cannot expect our patrons to keep their surroundings clean if we do not keep the factory itself clean. The outside as well as the inside of the factory should be tidied up. This all helps to give the patrons the idea that shipshod methods at their end of the business will not be permitted.

**Farmers and Dairymen, Everywhere, Are Discarding Other Cream Separators For the World Famous SHARPLES DAIRY TUBULAR**

Owners of Tubulars are proud to have the World's Best—proud to show it to their friends—proud to say "My Dairy Tubular contains no disks or other contraptions, produces twice the skimming force of others, skips faster and twice as clean."



Because Tubulars repeatedly pay for themselves by saving cream that others cannot get, dairymen everywhere find it cheaper to discard other separators for Tubulars than to keep on using other makes.

Because Tubulars wear a lifetime and are guaranteed forever by the oldest cream separator concern on this continent, shrewd dairymen consider it wiser to buy one Tubular for life than to waste time or money on any "peddler's" or other cheap or common separator that lasts, on an average, but one year.

Tubulars are in wide world use. Later than and different from all others. Only modern separator. Built in the only known way for overcoming the many faults and many causes of other patents pending imitation. Other makers, therefore, still use the old, replace more common separators than any one make of such machines. You can own and use a Tubular cheaper than any other make. Our local representative will gladly show you the Tubular. If you do not know him, ask his name. Write for catalog No. 30.

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., Toronto, Ontario, Wainipig, Manitoba.**

**Make a big profit from every Cow**

Do you know what your cows are doing? Do you know which ones are eating their heads off? It will pay you to get rid of the robber cows.

**The Automatic Milk Scale and The Facile Jr. Babcock Tester**

will show you in a short time which cows in your herd are paying a profit.

**The Automatic Scale** is especially good for weighing milk in the pail. There is a screw where the pail is on the hook. Indicator on the dial can be set to show this indicator gives the exact net weight when the pail of milk is placed on the hook. Comes in many sizes and can be used for weighing anything up to 30 pounds—larger sizes weigh up to 100 pounds.

**The Facile Jr. Babcock Tester** is designed especially for use in the dairy to test cream. It is extremely simple and accurate. The working parts consist of but two cut gears and they are enclosed in a cast iron housing. Free from dirt and oil, it is not subject to rusting, burning, or violent vibration or jar. It is not complicated with gears, levers, levers, etc., and is of such full construction that you can have it with this scale and tester whether you milk three or thirty cows.

**Our free catalog shows everything for milk**

**W. A. DRUMMOND & Co.**  
175 KING STREET E. TORONTO, ONT.



To accept good advice is but to increase one's own ability—Goethe

## The Road to Providence

(Copyrighted)  
MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

SYNOPSIS OF "THE ROAD TO PROVIDENCE."

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

"I ain't well at all," he exploded, in answer to her question, asked in the meekest voice. "Don't you set up to marry Tom Mayberry, girl, if you don't want'er get a numb skull. Told me to eat a passel of raw green stuff for my liver, like I was a head of cattle. I'll die if I follow him. Everybody he doctors'll die. Snake bite is the only thing he knows how to cure, and snakes don't crawl until the last of the month. Don't marry him, I say, don't marry him!"

And it took Miss Wingate several minutes after her hurried adieus to get over the effect of the Squire's in history caution. But the haven for which she had been instinctively aiming was just across the Road, and she found a peace and quiet which sank into her perturbed soul like a benediction. The Deacon sat by Mrs. Bostick's bed with his Bible across his thin old knees, and Eliza was crouched on the floor just in front of him, with her knees in her embrace and her eyes fixed on his gentle face. Little Bettie Pratt lay across Mrs. Bostick's bed, deep in her afternoon nap, and Henry Tuttle was stretched out full length on the floor in front of the window, while "Lias sat with his back against the wall with the puppy in his arms. The pale face of the sweet invalid was lit by a gentle smile, and she held one of the sleeping child's warm little hands in her frail knotted old fingers. Unnoticed, Miss Wingate and Martin Luther paused a moment at the door.

"Golly, Deacon, but didn't he do him up at one shot, and nothing but a little piece of rock in the gungling!" exclaimed "Lias in excitement over the climax of the tale. The Deacon had just completed. "I wisht I was that strong!"

"It was the strength the Lord gived to him," Lias Hoover, to special kill the giant with," said Eliza in an argumentative tone of voice. "Do you reckon he tooken the strength o' you, or David the next morning, Deacon, from let him keep it to use all the times?" Eliza's extreme practical ability showed at all times, even in those of deepest excitement.

The Deacon was saved the strain of intellect involved in making reply to this demand by his wife's low excla-

mation of pleasure as she caught sight of the girl and the tot in the



"Don't you set up to marry Tom Mayberry, girl."

doorway. She smiled softly as the singer lady seated herself on the side of the bed and took both her hand and that of the sleeping baby in a firm, young one. A peculiar bond of sympathy had arisen between the girl and the gentle old invalid, both fighting pain and anxiety. Mrs. Bostick would lie for hours drinking in tales of Miss Wingate's travels in the world, which she had timidly but eagerly asked for from the beginning of their friendship. The girl knew that the anxious mother-heart was using her descriptions to fare forth on quests for the wanderer into the wide world beyond the Harpeth Hills, that had all her life bounded her horizon, and she sat by her long hours,

leading the way into the uttermost parts.

After a fatherly greeting, the Deacon departed with the children to his bench under the trees and left the two alone for their talk, the long shadows were stretched across the Road and the sun sinking beyond the Ridge before the singer lady wended her way dejectedly home with the play-wearied Martin Luther trailing beside her. She found Mother Mayberry, much to her relieved astonishment, placidly rocking in her accustomed place, with her palm-leaf ruffling the water-waves and a fresh lawn tile blowing in the breeze.

"Come in, honey-hearts," she said eagerly, with bright tenderness shining in her face for the girl and the barefoot young pilgrim; "I have been setting here a-missing you both r' a lair. With you and my young mission boy both gone, I'm like an old hawk-robbed hen. I knew you was with Mis' Bostick, and I didn't come for you 'cause somehow them rocking-chair-bed travels you and her also seems to comfort her. I wouldn't interrupt one of 'em for the world, though I was getting plumb lonesome. I was even a-hankering after that Tom Mayberry what I left not over two hours ago."

"Has the Doctor come back from the City this noon?" demanded the singer lady, with a queer thump in her cardiac region that almost smothered her voice.

"Well, now, to tell the truth, Tom Mayberry haven't been to no City," answered his mother with a chuckle as she looked at Miss Wingate over Martin Luther's head on her shoulder where he had buried it with a demand for "milk, milk, thank ma'am,

sorry for him and hitched up and went over there to see how they was a-getting along, without telling you or Cindy anything about it. And what did I find? That Tom Mayberry and Dave Hanks out on the back porch. Dave taking drink outen a bottle and Tom with two babies wrapped up in a shawl showing 'em to a neighbor woman, proud as a peacock over 'em. He most dropped 'em when he seen me and I promised not to tell you about it at all, but if you coulder see him!" And the tried and proven young Aesculapius' mother fairly rolled in her chair with mirth at the recollection.

"Oh," gasped the singer girl, as she sank weakly down upon the top step and leaned her head against the convenient post. "It was awful—I"— She caught herself quickly in the expression of the intensity of her remorse.

"No, it wasn't awful," answered Mother Mayberry, fortunately losing the trend of the exclamation. "They are mighty sweet little babies, both girls. The older is most on me getting nice and following Tom up. When I pick out a wife, I must be sure and she are a girl what don't worry none about what he is up to. A trouble-hunter's wife is a rock sinker to any man, but around a doctor's neck she'll finish him quick. Don't let on to the shame-faced thing when he comes 'round. I know what you'd been a-doing all the while. I told him I thought maybe you had a few custards in your mind for him to-night when he gets back from flat flat. Don't you want to beat up some with Cindy's help? And they is a bunch of pink ponies he sent you from Mis' Hank's bushes, sticking in a bucket on the back porch. Pin one in your hair to be a compliment him after all the trouble he have had this day, poor Tom!"

### CHAPTER VII.

#### PRETTY BETTIE'S WEDDING DAY

And even old Dame Nature of Harpeth Hills aroused herself for the occasion and took in hand the wedding day of pretty Bettie Pratt on Providence Road. In the dark hours before dawn she spread a light film of clouds over the stars, from which she first puffed a stiff dust-cleaning breeze and then proceeded to sprinkle a good washing shower which took away the last trace of wear and tear of the past hot days, so by the time she brought the sun out for a final shine upon the village, the girl had been having a most professional laundering. And after an hour or two of his warm encouragement, the brides lifted their heads and began to blow out with joyous exuberance. Mother Mayberry's red-musks tumbled over the wall almost on to the head of Mrs. Peavey's yellow-cluster. Lady Pike's pink blossoms and lady flung blossoms and buds over into the Road. The widow's own moss-damask nodded and beckoned hospitably to Mrs. Tuttle's Maryland tea, and Pettie Hoover's Maiden's Blush mingled its sweetness with that of the dainty white-curtain that climbed around Mrs. Bostick's window. A haunting perfume from the new-cherry buds and then drifted on it all and the glistening silver poplar leaves danced in the breezes.

"Was they ever such a day before?" exclaimed Mother Mayberry as she stood on the porch, looking at the singer lady, who was as blooming herself as any rose on the Road. "And everything is well along towards ready 'ben's time. I'm twelve from skin out and just need a last polish-off. I've put 'em all on honor not to get dirty again and I think every shoe will be on by marching time."

(To be continued.)

Butter churned, men started and it and the bad character. Bad flavor to the set in the air. milk, and the ed the soil. red produce.

The who used by a reputati dairy butts with scald (full from a have been in this pall in cloth a warm place curled.

To prep ed to be heated to gress and for 15 or cooled to a and to stilled. In flavor, milk t cent of the a temperat of the start more start. There will starter to should be as required.

We hear ing the bo giving the right, but keeping the giving the by year t farm, main chance for dependence he made a it is just e kept on.

Of the teachers we the childre neither the emolument eration man young man the need girls who school tea offices and do not go their fortune of big business do, few res best they comfortable ability of work by an.

Yet for mperative th perhaps the stretched su or it may be ried and th or possibly to exist by with a few efforts—it is to spend the humanity.

The tend system sees the girls ar does not di

**Home Made Cream Starter**

Butter milk carried over from one churning to another is the most common starter used in home dairy work, and it accounts for a great deal of the bad flavors that are too often characteristic of home dairy butter. Bad flavors in butter are usually due to the action of bacteria which float in the air. These get into the Lutter milk, and unless the starter is changed the flavors, which they produce, will soon be characteristic of the butter produced on that farm.

The whole milk starter is widely used by home butter makers who have a reputation for producing first-class dairy butter. To prepare a whole milk starter, a milk pail is sterilized with scalding water and milked half full from a cow whose sides and udder have been wiped with a damp cloth. This pail is covered with a clean muslin cloth and allowed to stand in warm place until it is thick and curdled.

To prepare the starter that is added to the cream, sweet skim milk is heated to a temperature of 180 degrees and held at that temperature for 15 or 20 minutes. It is then cooled to a temperature of 70 degrees, and to this the whole milk starter is added. In about 12 hours, if the skim milk has developed a pure acid flavor, it may be used. Add 10 per cent of this starter to the cream at a temperature of 70 degrees. A part of the starter is held over to develop more starter for the next churning. There will be a tendency for the starter to develop bad flavors, and it should be changed from time to time as required.

**Bee-keeping for Women**

Miss Ethel Robson, Ilderton, Ont.

We hear a great deal about keeping the boys on the farm and about giving the girls a chance. This is all right, but how often do we hear about keeping the girls on the farm and giving the girls a chance? Yet year by year the girls are leaving the farm, mainly because they desire a chance for some sort of economic independence. But if country life is to be made attractive and interesting, it is just as necessary that the girls be kept on the farm as the boys.

Of the girls who go for school teachers we can make no complaint—the children must be taught, and as neither the responsibility nor the emolument of teaching the rising generation makes much appeal to the young man, the girls will have to fill the need. But by no means all the girls who leave the farm become school teachers; many more go into offices and shops and factories. They do not go in the hope of making their fortunes, or becoming the heads of big business concerns, or if they do, few realize their ambitions; the best they can look forward to is a comfortable livelihood, with the possibility of marriage, for which their work by no means leads to fit them.

Yet for many of these girls it is imperative that they make a living; perhaps the family finances cannot be stretched sufficiently far to go around or it may be that a brother has married and they have been crowded out, or possibly it is a wholesome desire to exist by their own exertions; and with a few—Heaven prosper their efforts—it is the questionable ambition to spend themselves in the service of humanity.

**EDUCATED AWAY FROM FAPMS**

The tendency of our educational system seems to have been to educate the girls away from the country. It does not direct their attention to the

farm, either for their pleasure or for the more practical matter of making a living on their own resources. How many, I wonder, looking back on their school days can recall a single effort made to fit them for a life on the farm either in the way of filling them with pride in the farmer's place in the community or teaching them that nothing can exceed the simple pleasure in growing and living things.

With some shame I confess that it is not very long ago that I looked upon the discussion of the prices of

**How to Grow Sweet Peas**

Mrs. E. L. Milton, Colchester Co., N.S.

Our sweet peas are always the admiration of all our friends. The way we place our sweet pea bed has as much to do with their attractiveness as has the quality of the flowers.

On no account should a row of sweet peas be placed through the centre of the flower garden. The proper place for them is as a back ground or as a hedge to hide an unsightly fence. They



**A Unique Photographic Study**

Photo taken on the farm of Mr. John Durst, Huron Co., Ont., a farmer who goes in quite extensively for poultry and an occasion contributes articles in regard to the same for Farm and Dairy readers.

butter and eggs and the best methods of raising turkeys as exceedingly petty, as, indeed, it can be, if viewed from a narrow, personal standard, but when viewed as a part of the great scheme of existence it takes on another meaning. And so our girls, when face to face with the vital problem of making a living rarely look towards the farm; instead they gravitate to the towns to swell the already over-full ranks of the wage-earners and drain the country of the fresh young life which it so greatly needs.

All this promise is only preparatory to an expression of our firm belief that bee-keeping offers a most remunerative and healthful and interesting employment to women in the country; the great wonder is that they haven't turned their attention to it largely long ago. We aim to stimulate the interest of the women of Canada in this most promising industry that many may be induced to enter it on their own account. We do not propose to put men out of business; indeed, it will be necessary for long enough to have the enterprise and experience of the men, if the honey trade is to prosper; but there are at present thousands of tons of nectar going to waste yearly in the fields of Canada, which we women may have for the taking, if we only have the initiative and perseverance to make it our own. So, come along, let us see how much of it we can gather!—The Canadian Bee Journal.

Never put soda in the water in which you wash china that has any gilding on it, as the soda injures the gilding. Instead, use soap, which has no ill effects and answers just as well.

Two drills six inches apart are then opened out with a hoe and the seeds scattered thinly along and covered. As the peas grow the earth is gradually drawn in around the plants and in this way they are very deeply rooted and will not be dried out by drought in hot weather.

We prefer to get mixed seeds of sweet peas,—the tall and dwarf varieties and of a mixture of as many colors as possible makes the best looking hedge. For trailing, most plain stakes two inches square are driven in at intervals of six feet and wire netting five feet wide is stretched on this. A solid block of sweet pea bloom five feet high makes the loveliest background for a flower garden imaginable and can be grown so easily that there is no good reason why we should not all have it if the directions I have given are followed.

One advantage of sweet peas over other flowers is that the more you pick them the larger the bloom. Perhaps that is why our friends like to visit us when the sweet peas are blooming. They know that we never object to them picking as many as they like.

It is said that if new tinware be rubbed with lard and thoroughly heated in the oven before being used it will prevent it from rusting.

**Here's a Home Dye That ANYONE Can Use.**

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



**JUST THINK OF IT!** With DY-OLA you can color either Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the SAME Dye. No chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods you have to color.

**SEND US 75c.** Receive by return mail color fast light beautiful dye-dress made with a half pint to the front package. We guarantee that the dye is of a dark red tartar emetic grade and comes to you from 2 to 12 lb. quantities. To introduce our dress we make an ad of this number send in by return mail for sample and 10c. by postage. We will supply a 14 year guarantee.

STANDARD GARMENT CO. LONDON, ONT.

**St. Lawrence "Crystal Diamonds"**

may cost a few cents more on the hundred pounds than other lump sugar. Good things always cost more than inferior quality.

However, ST. LAWRENCE "CRYSTAL DIAMONDS" are really the most economical Sugar, because they go further on account of their matchless sweetness due to perfect purity.

To appreciate the superiority of St. Lawrence Sugar, compare it with any other sugar.



*St. Lawrence* Sugar

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited MONTREAL.



**GIRLS' WHITE LAWN DRESS OR BLUE Dotted Muslin Dress two to eight. Post paid 80c. Standard Garment Co., London, Ont.**

### The Child's Manners

By Fanny Medbury Pendleton

The child is in many respects the mirror of the home. He is by nature a past master in the art of imitation, and the influence of a refined atmosphere is a wonderful factor in the formation of habits and character. But silent influence is not sufficient; it must be supplemented by training.

There are many conventions of society that are the gradual outcome of centuries of effort on the part of man to adapt himself to environment and his fellow man; and, back of some, is an economic necessity. The fact that one's whole future may depend upon the possession of a certain poise that is the result of good breeding lends a vast importance to the acquiring of good manners, the foundation for which is most easily laid in childhood.

The first thing to be learned by the child is respect and obedience to his elders. This is essential for safety, for education and the need for it has impressed itself on the mind of every parent, since the world began. Aside from the reason for it this should spring from recognition of a greater wisdom; and it is made possible by respect, confidence and sympathy between parent and child. The little ways of showing respect should be taught. These will cover the habit of interruption, of loudly expressed opinions, of unguarded speech and of selfishness. A child is often on his best behaviour with strangers; and he should learn that just as much re-

spect is due his mother, with whom he lives, as Mrs. X. whom he occasionally meets.

No child will have desirable manners until he realizes the vast importance of self-control; and the other members of the family must practice this virtue. A request is always better than a command.

The need of cleanliness should be impressed on the child's mind in tactful fashion until neatness becomes a characteristic.

Table manners are exceedingly important. A man or woman may make a creditable appearance until confronted with a knife and fork, and then woefully betray himself. There are hygienic reasons for table conventions, and these should be explained. The need for slow and silent mastication of food, the avoidance of silver, the use of the napkin, of keeping the elbows from the table, the countless little things that children are so prone to disregard, are a part of the education.

Even if he comes of plain people who give little thought to the niceties of life, he may rise in the social scale and live to regret the faults and omissions of his early training, for such things are best taught in childhood.

In the teaching of good manners, the effervescent nature of the child should neither be condemned nor restricted beyond wholesome limits. Children cannot be hedged in, nor can a straight path be marked out for their dancing feet; but the foundation of the lady and gentleman (I

use the word in their truest sense) can be laid while they are young.

And, most of all, should they be taught that true politeness springs from the heart and is shown in kindness of thought and action.

### THE COOK'S CORNER

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

#### MAPLE SUGAR BISCUIT

To an ordinary biscuit dough add a generous cup of maple sugar, cut about the size of peas. Roll out, bake in a quick oven and serve hot.

#### GINGER COOKIES

Two cupfuls of molasses, one cupful of lard, butter or drippings, one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of sour cream, one tablespoonful of ground ginger, two eggs and one teaspoonful of soda. Flour enough to make a soft dough; bake in a quick oven.

#### SPICE DROPS

One cupful of molasses, one-half cup of butter, yolks of three eggs, one teaspoonful of lemon, one teaspoonful or more of mixed spices, one-half cupful of sweet milk, and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder in three cupfuls of flour. Drop by the teaspoonful on a buttered tin.

#### GINGER NUTS

One cupful of sugar, one cupful of butter, one ounce of ground ginger,

four cupfuls of flour and molasses to make a stiff paste. Break off in bits, roll into balls and bake in a quick oven.

#### DROP GINGER CAKES

One cupful of sugar, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of water. Boil till thicker than the molasses and cool. Add one egg and four teaspoonfuls of ground ginger, two of cinnamon, and one-half of cloves, mixed with two cupfuls of pastry flour. Drop by spoonfuls on to a buttered tin. If water or sweet milk is used one-half teaspoonful of baking powder must be stirred into the flour. If one wishes to use sour milk instead of water or sweet milk use half a teaspoonful of soda instead of baking powder.

#### MAPLE SUGAR ICING

One cupful of grated maple sugar, one-half cupful of rich milk. Put these into a saucepan and let thicken until a soft, rather thick mass is formed when a spoonful of the mixture is dropped into cool water. Then add a tablespoonful of butter. When partially cool, beat thoroughly, as it becomes smooth by continued beating. Chopped nuts are an excellent addition to this recipe.

#### Useful Hints

To relieve the pain of a badly pinched or bruised finger, plunge into very hot water.

Less fat and less sugar are required for the child's summer diet than for winter diet. Both fat and sugar are heat-producing.



## Try this Thirsty Flour

A very thirsty flour. Absorbs a lot of water. Because it contains so much *gluten*.

Manitoba wheat is wonderfully rich in sturdy *gluten*.

And, think of it, FIVE ROSES is milled exclusively from the very cream of the Manitoba wheat berries.

So FIVE ROSES must be awfully thirsty, don't you see.

In your mixing bowl it greedily absorbs more water.

So you get more loaves than usual without using more flour. You use less.

Your flour lasts longer, doesn't it?

Less trips to your dealer.

That's how FIVE ROSES saves money.

Actually saves YOU money.

Use this economical flour.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

MADE BY THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, L-1712 MONTREAL

**Embroidery Designs**

Designs illustrated in this column will be furnished for 10 cents each. Readers desiring any special pattern will confer a favor by writing Household Editor, making for name. They will be published as soon as possible after request is received.

559 Design for an Embroidered Towel. Scallop for Two Ends are given.



540 A Design for a Braided Panel for a Princess Gown. Twenty-seven yds. of braid will be required.



556 Design for Embroidering a Sideboard or Table Scarf.

**CARE IN ORDERING PATTERNS**  
Be sure and state size, also number of patterns. Do not send illustrations of patterns. Order by number and size only.

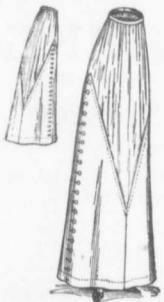
**SPECIAL SPRING FASHIONS**

Realizing the great interest that our readers take in the new spring styles, we shall only give additional space to the pattern department of Farm and Dairy for this week. Look over the illustrations in the fashion department and send your orders early. If you do not see the style illustrated that you would like, advise us, and we will do our best to get it for you. Write all prices plainly, giving name and address, size and number of pattern desired. Address, Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



PLAIN SHIRT WAIST, 6911

The plain shirt waist is one that is always in demand. This one is finished with a neck band and can be worn with the accompanying turned-over collar or any stock or neck piece that may be preferred. Besides serving admirably for the perfectly plain waist, the model is an excellent one for embroidery or braiding. Medium size requires 3/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 1/2 yards 36 or 1/4 yards 44 inches wide. This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 1/2 and 46 in.



THREE-PIECE SKIRT LENGTHENED BY CIRCULAR PORTION IN POINTED OUTLINE, 6961

Such a skirt as this one is certain to find an immediate welcome. It is smart and distinctive, it suits combinations of materials peculiarly well, and it makes an excellent model for remodeling as well as for the new skirt. The upper portion of the skirt is made in three gores. The lower portion can be made in two or four pieces, as best suits the material. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide for the upper portion; 2 1/2 yards 24 or 27, 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide for plain portion. This pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 32 inch waist measure.

**THIS WAS NO JOKE**

The other day over in the town of G... Ontario, Mrs. R. came into Mrs. B's store and asked for a couple of packages of Dye. He was selling the Old Style Dyes that require a Separate Dye for Wool and Cotton, and asked her if she knew what KIND of cloth her goods were made of. Mrs. R. said she wasn't sure, so he advised her to go home and make the following test:—  
"First to take a small piece of the goods, and ravel out the threads each



CHILD'S TUCKED DRESS, 6978.

Such a simple little frock as this one is certain to find its welcome. It is exceedingly pretty and becoming, yet it is very simple and it is adapted to the entire range of seasonable materials. The quantity of material required for the 2 year size is 2 1/2 yards 27 inches wide 2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of banding. This pattern is cut in sizes for children of 1, 2 and 4 years of age.



CHILD'S ONE-PIECE APRON, 6945.

One-piece garments are much in demand just now. Here is an apron that is simplicity itself, yet dainty and attractive as well as practical. Both the fronts and backs are cut to form straps and these straps are buttoned into place over the shoulders. For a child of 6 years of age will be required 1 1/2 yards of material 27 or 36 inches wide with 1/2 yard of banding. This pattern is cut in sizes for children of 4, 6 and 8 years of age.



HOUSE JACKET WITH FITTED BACK, 6977.

The breakfast jacket that combines a fitted back with loose fronts is a generally becoming one and always in demand. This one can be made with a big round collar or with a plain neck, and this plain neck can be cut round or square. The medium size requires 3/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/2 yard of banding. This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.



PEASANT BLOUSE, 6976.

The peasant blouse is an unquestionable favorite. This one includes a shallow round yoke that is smart and very generally becoming. It can be made with the girde illustrated or with a round full one, as preferred. Also the sleeves can be gathered into cuffs and left loose. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of material 27 or 36 inches wide or 1 yard 44, with 1/2 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide and 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for the girde and cuffs. This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, and 40 inch bust measure.

way of the Cloth, then put a match to them. Cotton would be apt to burn freely with little odor. Wool would be apt to singe and would be apt to give out a disagreeable odor, something like burning hair. Silk would burn less freely than Cotton and smell like burning Wool. Now, if it did not smell very much she was to use a Dye for Cotton, if it did she was to use a Wool Dye, but she was to look out to see that it did not smell too much or too little. Now, unfortunately, Mrs. R. had a

cold in her head at the time, and couldn't smell ANYTHING, so she naturally thought that the goods were Cotton and used the Cotton Dye. It turned out that the goods were really all Wool, and naturally her dyeing was a failure. Since then B. has put in an assortment of the Guaranteed ONE DYE for ALL KINDS of Cloth, which does away with all chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods one has to color. Mrs. R. is naturally much relieved as well as B's other lady Customers.

## AYRSHIRE NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the recognized exponent of the Dairy interests of Canada. Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle and all members of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association are invited to send items of interest to Ayrshire breeders for publication in this column.

## "JEAN ARMOUR"

The many admirers of that most beautiful Canadian bred Ayrshire cow "Jean Armour" will be delighted to learn that

the report that had obtained circulation that her udder had been ruined by too high feeding in an attempt to make big milk record is entirely without foundation. Under date of March 19th, Mrs. F. D. Erhardt, her present owner, writes Mr. John McKee that Jean Armour is in perfect condition in every way and is making a fine record. Her yield of milk for the 7 months to March 3rd was 15,566 lbs. and she is now gaining somewhat in her milk. In the month of September she gave 2,007 lbs. Her largest day's record was 23.5 lbs. Her Erhardt considers that if Jean Armour had the same care and feed that Rena Ross has had she would have a record of over 20,000 lbs. for a year but she would not be what she is

now, in perfect health, in every way. Fourteen pounds of grain is the heaviest day's ration she has had at any time during her test.

Netherhall Browne 9th, 23085, an Ayrshire cow, owned by J. W. Glise of Seattle, gave in 26 days in December, 1910, for 365 days of 13.10 lb. of milk and 223.90 lbs. butter fat equal to 959 lbs. of butter. This is the largest official record both for milk and butter fat of any cow in the world. Rena Ross, the former champion, had a record of 15,072 lbs. milk and 721 lbs. butter.

The cow Snowflake, 19739 owned by A. S. Turner & Son, Ryekman's Corners, Ont., gave in 26 days in December, 1910, 91.27 lbs. fat, and in January, 1911 she gave 197.25 lbs. milk, and 45.46 lbs. fat, equal to 99.73 lbs. butter or an average of 3.21 lbs. butter per day.

## WHY THE AYRSHIRE IS POPULAR

A. Several factors have been influencing the public toward the Ayrshire breed. One of the most important has been the abilities of the breed. The press has been widely used to disseminate knowledge concerning the breed. The press has been widely used to disseminate knowledge concerning the breed. The press has been widely used to disseminate knowledge concerning the breed.

At the present time there is a decided activity among Ayrshire breeders in Canada in fact America. Breeders of all dairy cattle are watching with keen interest the beautiful cattle, which give strong evidences of becoming the leading dairy breed of the country.

Their adaptability, hardiness, economical production, well balanced milk, and beauty of form all combine to make them popular wherever known. Men of foresight, business ability and capital have recognized in the breed something that invites them to give every possible opportunity for the breed to demonstrate their ability to produce, and they generally "make good."

Also Ayrshire breeders as a whole owe a debt of gratitude to those who have exploited the breed at our various Exhibitions. Their beautiful form and type attract attention wherever shown. This, coupled with extraordinary udder formation led to greater inquiry about the

Ayrshire breed. Thus the public saw and believed. These showings have resulted in the establishment of many new herds of Ayrshires during the past three years. Advertising is the most influential factor in the Ayrshire record. The Ayrshire cow has great capabilities as a producer of milk and fat. This test is being made each year. No more will be expected in that country unless from a dam that has registered record of milk and fat to her credit. Such regulations are commendable and thus will the breed be improved.—From the Secretary's report.

## AGRICULTURE IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Having visited the St. John's exhibition, Newfoundland, I thought it might be interesting to your readers who have not been there to hear something about the island. When I left New York last week the weather was beautiful. The city of St. John's is a fine bustling place built on the shores of a rock-bound bay, capable of accommodating large vessels. In the city are many churches, schools, banks, stores, and residences. Around the city are many good farms, on some of which are splendid

This exhibition was the first ever held in the management of the Government, assisted by the Manufacturers' Association. It certainly was an eye-opener for the inhabitants of the island, as well as visitors.

The large manufacturers' building was beautifully decorated, and contained a wide variety of articles of superior quality manufactured in Newfoundland. The Agricultural Hall also was beautifully decorated and therein were exhibited many varieties of seed, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, carrots, wheat, oats, barley, rye and timothy, clover and tomatoes; also lot of pictures, wearing apparel, and so forth. One quilt was insured for \$500. The dairy products were good as was the exhibit of apples, plums, and other farm products numerous to mention. Outside was an up-to-date threshing machine run by gasoline power. The straw was pressed as it came from the machine.

## STOCK EXHIBITS

In live stock there were several splendid dairy cattle exhibited. Dairying is one of the profitable branches of agriculture on the island. Some dealers are getting milk at 12 1/2 cents a quart. Farmers are able to pay \$10 an acre for a small farm of 20 acres and make a living, as well as see some money. In the beef classes there were some good animals, as there were also in swine and sheep exhibits. In the exhibit, more particularly in the carriage and truck classes, was good. Many of the good animals in the good classes were imported. It might be well for some Ontario or Quebec exporters to consider this market for pure bred live stock.

The Board of Agriculture managed the exhibition and did a very creditable job. It has been better managed if men with longer experience had been in charge. The Government has a number of agricultural possibilities of the island, and one and all are doing their utmost to encourage it. They are importing breeding stock—horses, cattle, sheep and hogs—as well as seeds, and distributing them in sections where they are most needed. Scientific agriculturists, agronomists, lecturers, and they are contemplating an agricultural school to give instruction and encourage agriculture.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY  
The many beautiful bays, lakes, and streams of Newfoundland are teeming with fish, a very valuable asset, but by no means the only one. Along the 1,000 miles of railway over which I travelled, some extensive manufacturing and mining centres were everywhere, as were fertile valleys dotted with comfortable homes and productive fields. Several railway junctions evidenced activity along the Grand Haes Strasse, as they were called. I did not see one of the old time big Newfoundland dogs.

There must be large areas of productive pasture land unutilized. I was told a herd of caribou, numbering several thousands, passed through one section a few days before I saw last year's herd, and leaving who has three fine caribou heads, and it was said the lady shot two of them. J. Standish, N. S. Agricultural College, Truro, N. S.

## WESTERN LAND FOR SALE

In areas to suit purchasers, from 160 acres upwards, situated on or near railways in the Best Wheat, Oat and Stock Growing Districts of

## SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

250,000 Acres to choose from

Prices low. Terms generous and helpful. Special inducements given actual settlers, and those requiring blocks for colonization purposes.

Write for particulars. Reliable agents wanted in every county.

F. W. HODSON, & CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Room 100 Temple Building

Branch Office:—North Battleford, Sask.

During 1910 we sold over 133,400 acres; during the past four years we have sold over 400,000.

## RUBEROID ROOFING

Trade Mark Registered

Pronounce IT RUE-BER-OID

## Costs Least Per Year Of Service

Reckoned by first cost only, there are many cheaper roofings than RUBEROID.

Reckoned on the logical basis—the cost per year of service—RUBEROID is cheaper than any other roofing, be it shingles, metal, slate, tile, tar or any other prepared roofing.

## BEWARE IMITATIONS

None genuine unless the RUBEROID MAN

ROOFING

**RUBEROID'S COST** per roll is moderate. The cost of laying is very small, as skilled labor is not required. Repairs, while easily made, are seldom needed if the Roofing is properly laid.

**RUBEROID'S DURABILITY** is due to the Ruberoid Gum with which the high-grade base is saturated and coated on both sides. This gum is a compound of our own, tasteless, odorless, not affected by gases or acids, or by extreme heat or cold. Ruberoid contains no rubber, no oil, no tar, no asbestos.

**RUBEROID'S PROTECTION** is complete. Fire Underwriters' Associations rate Ruberoid "First class" as a fire-resisting roofing, and in actual service for 19 years it has proved its superiority as a weather-proofing.

We have some interesting Booklets, full of information on all kinds of roofing—Booklets that will put you in the way of saving money. Write for Booklet B, or better still, call at the nearest store where the "Ruberoid Man" is at home and ask the dealer for it.

"SOVEREIGN" SHEATHING FELT is a light weight Ruberoid that makes the best inter-lining you can get to keep your house or stable warm and dry. Clean, odorless, practically indestructible. Ask for Booklet B about it.

APPEARS ON WRAPPER

## THE STANDARD PAINT CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED

286 St. James St., Montreal  
179 Bannatyne Ave. East, Winnipeg  
25 Pender St., West, Vancouver

Dealers  
Everywhere.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, April 10.—The last Dominion Budget brought down in the last week of the country are in splendid condition. And the budget is but a continuation of the general prosperity which has been the result of the immigration from one end of Canada to the other. The past year has been a year of fast immigration was concerned, and it is predicted that in the coming year a new record yet will be set. The immigration from the country districts of the Old Country, and will either make room for farm lands, or be in a position to take up farms of their own.

The discussion of the effects of Reciprocity on trade which was the paramount question a few weeks ago is only mentioned incidentally now. This is due largely to the utter collapse of the arguments that were advanced by the opponents of the measure. From the Niagara district where opposition was particularly strong the reports that fully one-third of the more tomato plants will be set this year than last, owing to the increased price that the canner is offering. Reports received from the Farm and Dairy correspondents in all parts of the country indicate that there will be an increased make of butter and cheese. Many dealers are predicting lower prices for cheese in 1911 than ruled in 1910. The make of New Zealand butter is expected to be anticipated, and the opening up of United States markets will help cheese prices. The price of money in the market is 5 1/2 to six per cent.

WHEAT

Reports of favorable weather conditions all over America combined with favorable reports from 25 other wheat producing countries caused a new low record price for wheat on the Chicago market last week. Trade on the local market has been dull, but prices are unchanged from last week. No. 1 northern is quoted at 85c; No. 2 83 1/2c; No. 3 81c. Export offers for Ontario wheat have been in many cases 10c lower than local values. Fall wheat is offering freely at country points. No. 1 winter wheat is quoted at 60c to 62c; good wheat, 75c to 76c.

COARSE GRAINS

The feature of the coarse grain market is the growing scarcity of Ontario wheat, with the consequent large demand for foreign wheat. Malting barley has strengthened, being 5c to 5c. Domestic quotations are as follows: Oats, Canada Western No. 2, 31c; No. 3, 30c; Ontario, 31c to 32c; No. 1, 31c out; white No. 2, 31 1/2c to 32c; No. 3, 31c out; corn, 56c to 57c; rye, 60c to 61c; barley, 62c to 67c outside for milling, 56c to 57c for feed; buckwheat, 60c; feed barley, 60c to 62c; wheat, 52c; rye, 60c.

SEEDS

Wholesale seed merchants are selling to the trade at the following prices: Alsike No. 1, \$11 a bush; No. 2, 89c; No. 3, 87c; red clover, No. 1, \$10.50; No. 2, 89.50; No. 3, 87.50; timothy, No. 1, \$7.20; No. 2, 86.75; alfalfa, No. 1, \$13.75; No. 2, 81.25.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Receipts of butter this last week have been unusually large. The keen demand for butter has resulted in a more characteristic of the butter market slackened somewhat, but prices are firm. Creamery prints are quoted at 52c to 53c; solid 52c to 53c; separator prints 52c to 54c; dairy butter, 52c to 53c; inferior grades 14c. Choice dairy butter is 52c to 53c; the farm butter is 48c to 49c; cheese are quoted 14c for large and 12c for twin.

HAY AND STRAW

Prices for hay and straw on the Toronto market remain unchanged. Whole-timothy, No. 1, 81c; No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 79c; mixed, 80c to 81c; on track here; straw 56c to 57c. On the Toronto market, No. 1, timothy sells at 81c and No. 2, 79c. No. 3, straw, bundled, 16c; loose, 15.50. On the Montreal market, the price of Hay of first-class quality is scarce but inferior grades are coming in in large quantities. No. 1 hay is quoted at \$11.50. No. 2, 8.50 to 9.00, and No. 3, 8.50 to 8.75.

MILL FEEDS AND MEALS

Mill feed is high and scarce, and several millers are reported as being over-sold. Prices will probably remain unchanged from last week. Quotations are as follows: Manitoba bran, \$23.50; No. 3, 23c; Ontario bran, \$23; shorts, \$24; oat meal \$21.50 per 90 lb. sack, or \$23.50; cornmeal, \$19.50. On the Montreal market there is very little mill feed offered. Prices are as follows: Ontario bran \$21.50, from last week's quote, \$23 to \$25; Ontario shorts \$23 to \$25; Ontario meal \$21.50; and oat meal, 18.50 per 90 lb. sack.

POTATOES AND BEANS

There has been a noticeable improvement in the potato market this past week. Supplies have been plentiful, and are holding on to their stock for seed it is and the next crop will be higher yet. A good time for growers to dispose of surplus stock. Total supplies will be 55c to 51c a bag for Ontario out of store 50c to 50c in car lots; Eastern Delaware 51c to 51 1/2c; Ontario 51c to 51 1/2c. On the Montreal market prices have also been firmer this week, sales being made at 50c a bag, car lots.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Quotations for fruit and vegetables are as follows: Dry onions a basket, 45c to 50c; cabbage a doz., 50c to 60c; apples, 81c; cauliflower, each, 20c to 26c; apples, 25c to 50c a bush.

WOOL

Trade is normal and prices unchanged. Good washed and sorted here at 21c to 22c and unwashed 15c to 17c for wethers.

HIDES

No. 1 inspected steers and oxen, 95c; No. 2, 85c; No. 3, 75c. Calf hides, 50c to 85c; green, 6 1/2c to 8c; sheep skins, 31c to 32c. Montreal market, No. 1, 85c; No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 75c. Calf skins 12c to 14c; lamb skins, 11.15 each.

HONEY

Wholesale prices for honey are as follows: buckwheat, 15c to 16c; clover, 6 1/2c to 6c in bulk; strained clover honey, 10c to 11c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. No. 1 comb honey is quoted at \$5.50 a dozen.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Immense supplies of eggs have been received in the market this last week but increased receipts have not materially affected prices, as consumption has increased as well as the supply. Strictly fresh, new laid eggs are quoted at 15c a pair. On the farmers market they are 21c to 22c. The Montreal market prices are easier and prices have suffered a further decline, dealers paying 15c to 16 1/2c f.o.b. shipping points.

MOVEMENTS FOR DRESSED PIGS AS FOLLOWS

No. 1, fowl, 13c to 14c; live weight, 1c to 2c. Turkeys on foot, farmers' market are quoted at 20c to 25c; chickens' market are 30c to 35c; and fowl, 14c to 15c. On the Montreal market turkeys are 25c to 27c; ducks, 15c; chickens, 12c; and to-wild, 10c.

HORSE MARKET

In the horse market at present high prices continue to hold. There is a fair amount of quoting owing to the pressure of buyers very cautiously. It seems that horse owners are almost all ready to sell their horses for fear they ask a little less than the buyer is willing to pay. Such an attitude is not contrary to the prevailing attitude as follows: Good heavy drafters, \$500 to \$550; medium weight, \$300 to \$350; and fair quality ones, \$170 to \$180. Express horses are quoted \$170 to \$240; drivers \$150 to \$250 and saddle ones, \$150 to \$250.

LIVE STOCK

Stronger cables from Old Country markets and active buying for the Easter trade, have kept the market firm this past week, and for choice, well fitted animals are in demand. A week ago today the offering of material was larger than in any market since Christmas. As high as \$100 for a pair of extra choice animals, but 62 1/2c was the average price for commoner grades selling around \$5.60. The average quality of the offering was good. Favorable prices were maintained throughout the week and the Thursday market was the most satisfactory from the drovers point of view for some time. The top price paid was \$7.00. It should be remembered however, that this price does not refer to highly finished Easter beef. An analysis of the entire offering showed that the market was firm at quotations which had ruled throughout the week. Closing prices were: Express, \$10.00 to \$10.50; cattie, choice, \$4.75 to \$5.00; common to medium, \$4.25 to \$4.50; butchers' some, choice, \$4.75 to \$5.20; common to medium \$3.00 to \$4.75; canners, \$2.00 to \$2.75. Although the market has been firm this week, shipments should be made cautiously. The greater portion of the finished cattle are still in the hands of farmers, cause rapid declines in price. Few milch cows are seen on the market now-a-days. The price is not at all satisfactory. Choice milkers are quoted at \$7.00 to \$8.00, and common to medium at \$25 to \$30. The demand for mutton continues active, and is being met by the arrival of lambs (each) \$4.00 to \$5.00; yearling

lambs (each) \$6.50 to \$7.00.

A firm market for hogs seems to be an impossibility. Prices paid for country points for choice bacon hogs are now \$1.00 to \$1.05 and on the market firm this last week, and as supplies were not large, sales were made readily. At the end of the week, choice steers sold at \$5.50; good, \$4.50 to \$5.00; and bulls \$4.00 to \$5.25.

Cows sold for \$4.00 to \$4.50 and common \$4.25 to \$4.50. Cows sold for \$5.50 to \$5.75 and bulls \$4.00 to \$5.25. The receipt of beef steers has been small and the market and sales were made at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.50, according to size and quality. The quality of the steers and lambs was good, old sheep selling at \$4.75 to \$5.00 and spring lambs at \$5.00 to \$7.00 each.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, April 1.—There is very little news to say with reference to the export trade in cheese, there is so little doing at this season of the year. The reports from Great Britain all indicate a very healthy condition there with prices favoring high prices for the opening of the season. There has been a clearing of cheese going forward from the United States interfere with the course of the market. These shipments continue and apparently the stocks in existence on the other side of the line are very heavy and the only thing that prevents a wholesale dumping of these stocks on the British market is the heavy loss that such a movement would entail upon the American exporters. These losses at the current prices to-day represent a loss of from three to four cents a pound to the owners, who have already suffered severely from losses in the butter and egg business this winter. A large quantity of cheese is going forward as skins and half made, to be sold at the best prices obtainable when the over-landed already with the current price. This may have the effect of breaking the British market on Canada, and what happens the season will open here with prices very much lower than has been the case for some years.

The butter market is slowly but steadily declining owing to the pressure of heavy stocks and the free offerings of new-day for butter. The top price asked to-day for fancy hard creamery is 24c a lb., and some holders are quoting at 23c to 23 1/2c. The best of the fresh butter coming from the factories is being sold at 23c to 24c a lb.

SUGGESTIONS TO INSTITUTE CLUBS

The following valuable suggestions to Farmers' Clubs have been compiled by Mr. G. A. Tutman, Superintendent, Toronto. Appoint speakers some weeks ahead if possible, and have subjects in keeping with the year. Have a definite plan of work and programme for several meetings during winter months. This will give those who are to take part in the programme plenty of time for preparation.

Encourage the young men to take an active part in the meetings. Have them lead in the discussions, or give results of operations on the farms. A limited amount of entertainment should be furnished. Have a 15 minute recess during the next meeting for social intercourse. If gives the officers an opportunity of making extra work that their programme is complete for the next winter. Views will be expressed by some at this time who cannot be induced to speak in open meetings.

Open your meetings at the time advertised and avoid late meetings. Outline some useful experiments and appoint members of your club to conduct the same. Write up the results of the experiments at your winter meetings. Conduct a competition for growing of good seed. Procure an expert to judge the

same and give a talk at special meeting. Have practical demonstrations whenever possible. Stock judging could be introduced to advantage. \$6.75.

Be instrumental in getting Telephones, Rural Mail Delivery and Good Roads.

Assist in making a success of the Institute meetings to be held in your district this winter.

A "Question Drawer" is valuable as a means of getting members to take part in the meetings who would not do so otherwise.

If co-operation is attempted it should be done cautiously. Give your local dealer an opportunity to supply your Club on commission. It relieves the secretary of any responsibility. If this cannot be done make sure that your secretary is capable of doing business, and has sufficient time to devote to it.

The Heifer May Echo Silva, illustrated in Farm and Dairy last week has been sold by her owner M. E. Maybes of Trenton for \$1,000 to A. S. Hardy of Brockville.

Shoe Hocks, Capped Heels, Bursitis are hard to cure, yet

ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove any hair. Apply with soft brush. Works on corns, bursitis, etc. Dr. F. M. Nixon, Kilmichael, Ont., writes Jan. 21, 1910, "I have used ABSORBINE with success on a curb."

W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 123 TEMPLE ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS. LYNDAE L.D. Montreal, Canadian Agents

Barn Roofing & Fire, Lightning & Rust and Storm Proof Durable and Ornamental. Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited MANUFACTURERS TORONTO and WINNIPEG Agents wanted in Some Localities

CORN THAT WILL GROW Canadian-grown seed corn. Your own seed. J. O. DUKE, RUTHERN, ONTARIO

THE PAPER WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., Walkerville, Ont. Branches—Toronto, Cor. King and Adelaide Ave. Montreal, 105-117 Notre-Dame St. W. St. John, 37 Dock St. The largest fence and gate manufacturers in Canada. 507







GOSSIP

LOW RATES FOR EASTER

Via Grand Trunk Railway System. Return tickets at single fare (with minimum charge of 25 cents) between all stations in Canada, also to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, N.Y., Detroit and Port Huron, Mich. Good going April 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. Return limit Wednesday, April 19th, 1911. Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk Agent, or address A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

One of the best seed catalogues yet issued in Canada is being sent out this year by Wm. Bennie Company, Limited, of Toronto. This well-known seed house has maintained a high standard of integrity of product for many years which

has earned for them a reputation throughout the Dominion, and it is sure that they will continue to receive a larger patronage each succeeding year. People who contemplate using flower or vegetable seeds, bulbs, etc., would do well to ask the Bennie Company to forward them a catalogue.

"How to Build Rural Telephone Lines" deals with the complete story of the telephone, mutual and stock company organization, line-survey and construction, the installation of the instruments, the material required, the instrument itself, and the government regulations on the subject. Each and every one of these subjects is dealt with fully and at length. With this book in hand, anyone who can

follow printed instructions, can handle the complete organization and construction of a rural telephone company from start to finish. Notwithstanding its cost, the Northern Electric will send this book free—but only on request, and when Farm and Dairy is mentioned. We would advise all Farm and Dairy readers who are in any degree interested in the subject of rural telephones to write for it.

CANADIAN GRANULATED SUGAR

In some products, Canada has the proud distinction of producing something far superior to anything else in the world. One of these articles is granulated sugar refined from cane raws. In a recent comparison it was shown that samples taken from the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery in

Montreal, were pronounced by experts as being as near perfection as possible, and of better color and higher test than any other sugar produced. The St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, although established for over 25 years has one of the most modern plants in existence, a large amount of money having been spent during the last few years in putting in the most up-to-date machinery for sugar refining. The result being that this progressive firm now enjoys the reputation of producing the choicest sugar in the world. The name "St. Lawrence Sugar," is well known all over Canada. In these days when the cost of living is so high, owing to much higher prices for almost all food products, it is a very noticeable fact that sugar is one article which has been considerably reduced in price, although such a high standard of perfection has been attained.



# \$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

ARE you one of the thousands of Canadian farmers who have used or intend using Canada Cement for the construction of some farm utility? If you contemplate building anything whatsoever of concrete, make up your mind right now to build it with a view to winning one of the prizes we are offering. Read the rest of this announcement and you will learn how you may try for a share in the \$3,600 we are giving away, to encourage the use of cement upon the farm. Throughout Canada the farmers have taken such a keen interest in our campaign that it has inspired us to go further along these educational lines. We have decided, therefore, to offer a series of four \$100.00 prizes to each of the nine Provinces, to be awarded as follows:

PRIZE "A"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of bags of "CANADA" Cement for actual work done on his farm.

PRIZE "B"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm in 1911 for the greatest number of purposes.

PRIZE "C"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with a photograph showing best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement.

PRIZE "D"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by photograph sent in, was done.

In this contest no farmer should refrain from competing, because of any

feeling that he may have little chance against his neighbor who he thinks might use more cement than he does.

For it will be noted that Prizes "C" and "D" have no bearing whatever on quantity of cement used. The man who sends us the best photograph of so small a thing as a watering trough or a hitching post, has as much chance for Prize "C" as a man who sends a photograph of a house built of cement—and the same with Prize "D" as to best description.

Canada Cement is handled by dealers in almost every town in Canada. Should there not happen to be a dealer in your locality, let us know and we will try to appoint one.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911, and all photos and descriptions must be in our office by that date. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. The jury of award will consist of: Prof. Peter Gillespie, Lecturer in Theory of Construction, University of Toronto; W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; and Ivan S. Macdonald, Editor of "Construction."

Now, you cannot hope to do concrete work to the best advantage unless you have a copy of our free book, entitled, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." This book tells how to construct well-nigh anything on the farm, from hitching post to silo. Whether you enter the contest or not, you'll find this book most helpful. A post-card asking for the book will bring it to you promptly. Send for your copy tonight. From your cement dealer or from us, you can obtain a folder containing full particulars of contest. If you send to us for it, use the coupon provided in this announcement.

Please send me full particulars of Prize Contest. Also a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Name.....

Address.....

The Canada Cement Co.  
LIMITED  
MONTREAL, QUE.

