

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JUNE 8,

1911.



THERE ARE VERY REMOTE POSSIBILITIES OF GETTING FRUIT FROM AN ORCHARD IN THIS CONDITION. Good fruit rarely, if ever, is obtained from apple trees in a condition as here pictured. Yet, while this orchard presents a complicated problem in pruning, and is in need of such treatment about as badly as any orchard can be, we would have Farm and Dairy readers remember that it was with just such orchards as this that the splendid results were obtained last year through the work of the Fruit Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and the District Representatives, who took over neglected orchards and pruned, scraped and sprayed the trees, and cultivated the soil about them. Where labor is available, the summer season is one of the best times to prune, and there is yet time to put a neglected orchard into shape.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

FARM AND DAIRY

&
RURAL HOME

THE OFFICIAL AND OTHER TESTS FOR DAIRY COWS EXPLAINED

In this Article Farm and Dairy Readers are Informed of the Various Tests Talked of by Breeders of Dairy Cattle. Be Sure to Read it, and When Your Neighbor asks you What R. O. P. and R. O. M. or A. R. O. Means You can Tell Him

NOW that official testing of pure bred cattle is becoming so popular, many farmers are asking what the difference is in the character of the different tests that are being used. To those, other than expert breeders, who are not acquainted with the nature of the various tests, the following information may be of interest.

In Canada there are three different forms of test two official and one private. The first test that was introduced was that is known as the Record of Merit, or R. O. M. This test is used by members of the Holstein-Friesian Association. When they have an animal that they desire to have tested, arrangements are made with the Agricultural College or Ontario Department of Agriculture to have an official sent to their farms. This official remains on the farm while the test is in progress and is supposed to weigh and test the milk of each milking, even when the animals are milked, as they sometimes are, four times a day. This government official certifies the correctness of the test. Generally these tests last for only seven days. Most of them are made shortly after calving. Sometimes the tests are extended over 30 days. In some cases seven day tests are conducted eight months after calving. Such records give a more accurate idea of a cows value as a persistent milker. These are sometimes called the seven day and 30 day tests.

A FEW EXAMPLES

Canadian Holstein-Friesian cows that have of late obtained a reputation through great records made in the Record of Merit are, Evergreen March, owned by G. W. Clemens, St. George, Ont., and May Echo Verbelde, owned by F. R. Mallory, Frankford, Ont. Evergreen March in seven days produced 29.45 lbs. of butter and 711.2 lbs. milk; in 30 days her record was 97.81 lbs. butter and 2,988 lbs. milk. May Echo Verbelde, although a young cow, in seven days produced over 24 lbs. of butter. A daughter of May Echo Silva, owned by M. E. Maybce, Trenton, Ont., recently completed a seven day record of over 21 lbs. This animal is now owned by Mr. Hardy, of Brockville.

Similar tests are conducted by Holstein breeders in the United States. In the States the test is called the Advanced Registry Official or the A. R. O. In both Canada and the United States a list is kept of animals that produce over a certain amount of milk and butter during the periods of the test. Cattle that pass the tests are enrolled in the Record of Merit in Canada and in the Advanced Registry Official of the United States. In the A. R. O. are several cows that have produced over 30 lbs. of butter in seven days. Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd owned by Stevens Bros. in N. Y. State in A. R. O. test made the world's record of 37.2 lbs. of butter in

seven days and 135.33 lbs. of butter in 30 days. The former world's champion butter cow, Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, owned by H. A. Moyer, also of New York State, produced 35.55 lbs. of butter in seven days.

Another test in Canada that is rapidly gaining in popularity is what is called the Record of Performance or R. O. P. This is conducted under the auspices of the Dominion Government. Breeders, who desire to secure yearly tests of their pure bred animals inform the Dominion Department of Agriculture. They are required to weigh the milk of their animals for each milking, and to keep a careful record of the same. At periods uncertain to the breeders, officials from the Department of Agriculture visit their farms and spend two or three days there. These officials weigh and test the milk of the cows and compare the results with



"Citerne," An Individual of a Breed Native to Quebec Province

This hardy breed of dairy cattle—the French Canadian—is very popular in Quebec. Individuals of the breed are being admitted to Record of Performance. To qualify in this test a mature cow of the French Canadian breed requires to give 5,000 lbs. milk and 306 lbs. butter in within 365 consecutive days and calve within 15 months after the commencement of the test. "Citerne" is one of the individuals in the herd owned by Jos. Thoun. L'Assomption Co., P. Q.

the records kept by the owners of the animals. This gives a fairly accurate check, and helps to insure the recorded record being approximately correct. If the official of the Department finds that the weightings of the owners of the cattle are suspiciously high, they call more frequently at such farms. Should they find that any man has tampered with his records, such a breeder will be prevented from entering any more animals in the Record of Performance. Animals of all the leading dairy breeds have been entered in this test, and as the test extends over a year, it is felt by many to be a more valuable record than the shorter tests, even if it may not be quite so accurate. Before animals can qualify in this test they must drop a second calf within 15 months from the beginning of the test. Many splendid records have been made in the Record of Performance by Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey cows. May Echo, a Holstein, bred by F. R. Mallory, Frankford, and now owned by H. J. Allison,

Chesterville, Ont., produced in the year 23,700 lbs. of milk and over 1,100 lbs. of estimated butter. Primrose of Tanglewyld, an Ayrshire, owned by Woodissee Bros., Rothsay, Ont., produced 16,195 1-2 lbs. of milk testing nearly four per cent. and containing 631 lbs. of butter fat. A Jersey cow that has made a good record in this test is Brampton Lady George, a two-year-old owned by B. H. Bull & Sons, of Brampton. She produced 11,000 lbs. of milk and 536 lbs. of estimated butter.

Another form of cow testing also conducted by the Dominion Government, but which is not official, is that where any farmer who desires to find what his cows are doing, making no difference whether they are grade or pure bred, agrees to enter his cows in one of the cow testing associations, a considerable number of which have been formed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Members of these associations simply agree to weigh the milk of their cows a couple of times during the month, and arrangements are made by the government to have this milk tested, either by the local cheesemaker, or by some government official. These records are not official and they should not be confused with the records previously described. This latter test is conducted merely for the benefit of the owners of the animals. The Record of Merit and the Record of Performance tests are conducted largely with the object of enabling breeders to prove the records of their cows to be accurate, and to protect buyers from fraudulent private records.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS MADE

Cow testing associations by giving the farmer an opportunity to determine the production of the individual animals in his herd enable him to breed scientifically and great improvements have been made by many farmers in their dairy herds through following up the information obtained by cow testing. Perhaps the greatest improvement in a dairy herd through cow testing recorded, was made in the herd of A. J. Davis, of Woodstock, Ont., who in four years increased the average production of his herd from 1500 to 9144 lbs. of milk or an increase of 103 per cent. Mr. S. A. Freeman, of Culloden, in four years increased the average production of a herd of over 70 cows by 30 per cent. In three years Mr. J. K. Moore, of Peterboro, Ont., increased the production of his herd from 6709 lbs. of milk to 8078 lbs., an increase of 33 per cent.

I would like to have some of the Farm and Dairy readers, who are dairymen, tell me how to produce milk from our average cows for 87 cents per cwt. or thereabouts.—Carman S. Metcalfe, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Success in corn growing consists in the selection of varieties best suited to the locality in which it is to be grown, using only the best seed, sowing in well drained land and following intensive cultivation. In Eastern Ontario early maturing corn should be grown.—T. Mason, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, Ont.

Where Are The Profits?

J. E. Caldwell, Carleton Co., Ont.

In the report of the Dominion Experimental Farms for the year ending March, 1910, is contained the report of the Central Experimental Farm (Ottawa) dairy herd, well known to most Ottawa visitors who take any interest in farming. The figures contained in the report (pages 68 and 69) are the result of a year of careful work—weighing, measuring, and figuring. Let us analyze these figures and determine, if possible, the profits derived from this herd.

The herd is under the direct observation and control of Hon. Sidney Fisher, no tyro in farming, and more directly under the eye and hand of Prof. Grisdale, well known on the platform and through the press to the farmers of every part of Canada, and now the Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms. The herd is made up of 15 Ayrshires, 17 Canadians, 9 Guernseys, 11 Shorthorns, and 13 grades—65 in all. They are at least up to the average in selection and breeding and beyond the average in the manner they are housed and cared for.

It has been objected that this herd is not what it should be. Let that be granted for the sake of argument. A herd, however, bred and selected under the afore-mentioned conditions should be a good average, and it is because they are not phenomenal that the figures relating to them are so interesting.

PROFITS OVER FEED CONSUMED

The total production of milk in the year 1910 was 335,992 lbs., an average per cow of 5,167 lbs. The total value of the product, counting butter at 26c. a lb. and skim milk at 20c. a cwt., was \$1,800.85. The cost of feed figured at lowest possible prices, viz. roots and silage \$2.00 a ton, hay \$7.00 a ton, provender \$25.00 a ton, was \$3,494.63, leaving a net profit of \$1,306.22.

This return looks good. But what is it based on? The assumption that some good angel (the Dominion of Canada?) will provide a herd free of cost, provide stabling and water, as well as adequate help to feed, milk and clean the animals, manufacture and sell the butter and feed the skim milk to the hogs, for skim milk is not worth 20c. a cwt. in the rough, and milk will turn to butter only through the work of human agencies. What must we add then to the cost of feed?

OTHER EXPENSES

This herd could not be replaced for less than \$6,000. They are valued at considerably more. Depreciation through age, loss of teats, or death must be provided for. A stable to house this herd on modern but purely utilitarian lines will cost \$3,000. Interest on this amount, insurance, and repairs must be reckoned on. A suitable water supply will cost \$500 to install, and \$25 for yearly upkeep. Three men will have to stir themselves 365 days in the year to do the necessary work. These men, at current rates of wages, will

cost \$100 a month for the three. Let us tabulate:	
Cost of feed.....	\$3494 63
Interest on cost of herd at 5 per cent.	300 00
Depreciation, \$3 per head.	195 00
Interest on cost of stables.	150 00
Repairs	25 00
Water supply	50 00
Labor	1200 00

Total cost	5414 63
Total returns	4800 85

This gives a net loss of \$613.78. Against this loss place \$650.00 which the manure is easily worth. Cheese shaving indeed!

IF SENT TO THE CHEESE FACTORY

But instead of turning the milk into butter, suppose it had been sent to the cheese factory. Milk will not net \$1.00 a cwt. one year with another at the factory, but at that figure the total income of this herd would have amounted to only \$3,359.92, which, by above figures, would have resulted in a loss of \$134.71 over the single item of feed a loss of \$2,051.71 over the total cost as figured above, or a loss of \$1,004.71 after crediting manure with \$650.00 and deducting one-third from the labor account.

And yet there are farmers who will aver that they have made money out of cheese. Probably they have. But figures such as the foregoing are not very encouraging.

There are also many who say it will not pay to hire help at present prices for dairy products.

On going over the preceding figures I can well believe it. What would we think of a factory that, given a free plant and free labor, could not turn out enough finished product to pay for the raw material? Yet had this herd been turning out cheese such would have been practically the case.

How a farmer can turn a seeming loss into real profit is another story. Evidently figuring will not do it.

NO REFLECTION ON FARM MANAGEMENT

In the foregoing I have no intention or desire to reflect in any way on the management of the Central Farm herd. I have never been in the stable without getting an inspiration to do better.

One point I should mention. This herd is largely composed of pure breeds, more especially of the butter producing type. Heifers are included and also some superannuated cows retained for the chance of a calf. Also the sale of pure bred calves brings in a very considerable sum. The point I wished to emphasize is the narrow margin the cheese producer has to count on, if there be a margin at all. Perhaps it may throw light on the reason why we farmers are not quite so well content with some market conditions as we are told we ought to be.

If we fill the soil with organic matter produced by the use of leguminous crops we have solved the question of soil fertility.—Anson Groh, Waterloo Co., Ont.

About When to Cut Alfalfa For Hay

Geo. F. Marsh, Grey Co., Ont.

When one has only a small patch of alfalfa it is very easy to strike the correct time to cut it. About the time that the alfalfa is beginning to bloom examine the crowns carefully parting the stems. As soon as the buds for the second growth have formed and stooled about an inch or two high, or just high enough so that the mower will not cut them, that is the time the alfalfa may be cut, so there will be the least loss of time in the next growth of the alfalfa. If it is cut before this stage the growth of the plants will stand still until these stools are formed, and if cut later, so the top of the stools are cut off, there is another delay while they are building again. However, with a good rank crop there is very little setback to the crop if it is not cut just at this time.

CAN'T STRIKE RIGHT TIME FOR ALL

I do not think that this point of when to cut the first crop of alfalfa is nearly so important a matter as many authorities make out. So much has been made of this point that many farmers think there is something mysterious about the exact time to cut the crop. The fact of the matter is that when alfalfa becomes the staple forage crop, in order to get through in time, the cutting will be commenced before the first bloom appears and will continue until the bloom is practically all out, for in no other way can a large acreage of the crop be handled.

The men who give us their fine spun theories of the right time to cut alfalfa never had to handle from 25 to 75 acres of the crop or they would not be so particular about the exact time, as with the varying weather conditions and uncertain state of the labor market it cannot all be cut just right.

In this connection I often think of alfalfa fields I have seen that have been cut one land at a time to feed a dairy herd, the cuttings being made from day to day from the time it was 15 inches high until the seed was nearly forming before the mower got all over the field, and for all that could be seen the alfalfa seemed to start after one cutting as readily as after another.

When cut the hay should be made as rapidly as possible and raked before the leaves are dry enough to shatter off. The side delivery rake is one of the best implements for handling alfalfa.

The universal custom is to coil or cock the alfalfa, although of late years good results have been obtained by using the side delivery rake, turning it frequently and loading when dry enough with the loader.

I would have Farm and Dairy readers remember that if they have bad weather and lose most of the leaves and the stalks are almost black, that they have even then a feed that is better than timothy hay and they have a chance of having good weather for their next two crops, or cuttings, for the season.

Mr. Bollert

Editor, Farm and Dairy

Issue of Farm and Dairy gave the record of Snowflake, and of green March. I cow, no matter I bear no grudge cow or her (friends are success Snowflake is certainly his cer dairy cow. The nation, constitut joy to sit down certainly has a w ing is, "One was here, and with number of record Iing so I trust a few of my own what the cost of been. Tidy Cobb days gave 551 lb commercial butter 140 lbs grain, co of 1 part pea m resting about 15 centing at \$2.00 gels at 8 cts. pe she would eat up per ton—35 cts.; week of \$2.80, T—\$7.80, or a ne over and above valuing the skin Ina Pauline Melc, in yearly 12,000 lbs. of no grain of an condition. Cost at 90 cts. per cw 343.94, a net p Maple Grove Iren at 2 years 1 mon end of April 3,865 shone, giving 45 lb Tidy Pauline D first calf, 284 day the milk per day of butter in an of grass whenever pa Maple Grove Tid the 1910 Guelph Y produced 518.6 lb fat, on 5 lbs. crust 35 lbs. ensilage p would eat up elea fear of contradic more cheaply than Elsie De Kol N and, like both th Turner & Son, w was not well wh the Ottawa Wint severe attack of co who have experie (with this mean), in the four month and is now, on 12, I do not aim at t at the largest pos ing fully aware th cards are made w pending upon the in making the ro same animal at m In this same issu of \$1-in C Halstein herd, sh one for the seas consumed. A shor ford Co., gave a herd, averaging o

ENTRIES FOR THE INTERPROVINCIAL PRIZE DAIRY FARMS CONTEST CLOSE JUNE 15th.

Readers of Farm and Dairy are asked to remember that entries for the Prize Dairy Farms Contest should reach Farm and Dairy by June 15. Entry forms may be obtained from the Secretary, H. B. Cowan, Peterboro, Ont. This will be the last chance to enter the contest for two or three years. Never mind, therefore, if your farm is not all that you would like to see it now. Enter it. If your neighbors have good farms get them to enter theirs also. Remember, nothing venture, nothing win.

Mr. Bollert Replies to Mr. Turner

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In the 25th of May issue of Farm and Dairy, Messrs. Turner & Son gave the record's of their noble, great cow Snowflake, and compare her with that of Evergreen March. I admire and love a great dairy cow, no matter which breed she belongs to, and I bear no grudge or malice against the Ayrshire cow or her breeders, as some of my warmest friends are successful breeders of great Ayrshires. Snowflake is certainly a grand specimen of a dairy cow. She possesses great capacity, conformation, constitution, and tests that one can enjoy to sit down and draw the milk from; and she certainly has a wonderful record but as the saying is, "One swallow never makes summer;" so here, and with your permission, I will give a number of records for further comparison. In doing so I trust you will pardon me for quoting a few of my own animals since I know exactly what the cost of production in their case has been. Tidy Abbecker, in an official test, in 7 days gave 551 lbs. milk and 26 lbs. of the best commercial butter on the following feed ration: 140 lbs. grain, consisting of 1 part oat chop, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 part pea meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 part oil meal, costing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.—\$1.75; 300 lbs. ensilage at \$2.00 per ton—30 cts.; 5 bush. mangels at 8 cts. per bush.—40 cts.; and what hay she would eat up clean or about 70 lbs. at \$10.00 per ton—35 cts.; or a total cost of feed for the week of \$2.80. The butter sold at 30 cts. per lb.—\$7.80; or a net profit of \$5.00 for the week, over and above cost of production, not even valuing the skim and butter milk.

Ina Pauline Mercedes, at 2 years old with first calf, in yearly Record of Performance, gave 12,000 lbs. of milk and 451.65 lbs. fat, having no grain of any kind when pasture was in good condition. Cost of feed, \$60.00, value of milk at 60 cts. per cwt., which it brought that year, \$143.94, a net profit of \$83.94. Her daughter, Maple Grove Irene, freshening Feb. 18, 1911, at 2 years 1 month old, gave from that time to end of April 3,365 lbs. milk, and is now, on grass alone, giving 45 lbs. daily.

Tidy Pauline De Kol 2nd at 2 years old, with first calf, 284 days after freshening, averaged 38 lbs. milk per day for 7 days, and made 14.17 lbs. of butter in an official test, and had nothing but grass wherever pasture was good. Her daughter Maple Grove Tidy Pauline, at 3 years old, at the 1910 Guelph Winter Fair, in the 3 days' test produced 513.6 lbs. milk, testing 4.7 per cent. fat, on 5 lbs. crushed oats, 45 lbs. mangels, about 35 lbs. ensilage per day, and what alfalfa she would eat up clean. I venture to say without fear of contradiction that she produced milk more cheaply than any other animal at the fair.

Elaine De Kol Netherland freshened Dec. 28th, and, like both the cows mentioned by Messrs. Turner & Son, was down with milk fever and was not well when she made the severe trip to the Ottawa Winter Fair, and later having a severe attack of cowpock in her udder (only those who have experienced this trouble can realize what this means), but in spite of that she gave in the four months to April 30th, 7929 lbs. milk, and is now, on grass alone, giving 66 lbs. per day. I do not aim at the largest possible records, but at the largest possible economic production, being fully aware that not always the largest records are made with the most profit, much depending upon the man and the judgment he uses in making the records, since you can feed the same animal at much more or less profit.

In this same issue of Farm and Dairy, Mr. Van Slyke, of F.F. in Co., gives a report of his Holstein herd, showing an average of \$65.12 per cow for the season over and above the grain feed consumed. A short time ago Mr. Pearce, of Oxford Co., gave a report of his Holstein grade herd, averaging over 10,000 lbs. milk per cow

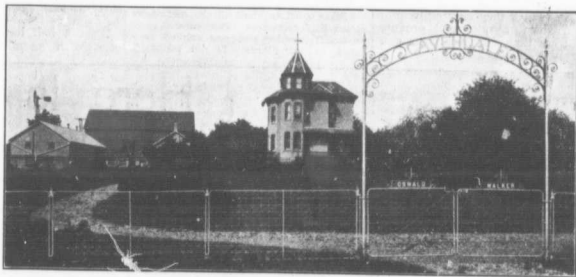
in eight months. This herd was brought up during the winter and consequently was not prepared for large production, and Mr. Pearce states that this was mostly done on grass alone. This shows the wonderful producing capacity of the breed. It is such great work which draws the attention of dairymen in every section where they are intelligently handled and which causes the unlimited demand for Holsteins.

If belittling the merits of another breed is Scotch modesty, then I am glad that I am a German and keep the grand old Dutch cow (the Holstein), which possesses merits galore to dwell upon without its being necessary for us to attack other breeds. I am proud to say that Holstein breeders have refrained from doing so except in self-defence of their favorites when attacked by exponents of rival breeds. It must be a mighty poor breed that does not possess merits

Entries Coming in for Prize Farms Contest

Interest in Farm and Dairy's Prize Dairy Farms Competition, to be held throughout Ontario and part of Quebec this year, is commencing to grow. Mr. R. R. Ness, of Hawick, Que., writes us for farms stating that a number of farmers in his section are planning to enter their farms. Mr. W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon Co., Que., forwards the entry of Mr. Jas. Ritchie, of Cloverdale Farm, Dewittville, Que.

Mr. Ness and Mr. Stephen make a suggestion that is likely to be adopted if found possible. It seems that the Quebec Department of Agriculture is offering prizes this year for the best farms in a number of counties in the western portion of Quebec. In the Government contest all classes of farms will be allowed to take part. It is suggested that Farm and Dairy should ar-



An Important Part of Farm Equipment—Good Buildings

Good farm buildings are invaluable. Mr. Oswald Walker of Perth Co., Ont., whose farm buildings are here shown, has \$6,700 invested in them. Good stock, the drains, and alfalfa hay—all indispensable on the

farm—enough of its own to draw public attention without belittling a rival breed.—H. Bollert, Oxford Co., Ont.

A Great Labor-Saving Little Implement

John Fitzer, Macdonald College, Que.

We have found that little machine—the hand wheel hoe—to be one of the greatest labor-saving devices in connection with root growing. Our practice is as soon as the plants appear above ground to put on the wheel hoe, having it as close as possible to the row. The object is to kill the weeds while they are small, and also to break the crust formed by showers and by the roller; this allows the air to enter and forms a mulch to conserve moisture, all tending to force the growth of the young plants.

The average farmer who grows roots sows them, and waits until the plants are high enough to cultivate with the horse cultivator. Weeds are growing at the same time as the plants. Meanwhile the plants are being stunted by the heavy crust, and when thinning time comes there is at least a row of six inches wide to thin instead of a row about two inches as left by the hand wheel hoe.

No farmer raising roots can afford to be without this convenient machine and no gardener will be found without several of them.

Sow Alfalfa Alone.—We are planning to seed 18 acres to alfalfa, nine acres of which we will put in this summer on what is now a poor catch of red clover. We intend to plow this piece as soon as possible and work it well and will sow it early in July without a nurse crop.—A. F. Kitchen, Brant Co., Ont.

Had we stopped growing alfalfa after our first experience we should to-day think it to be no good, whereas it has proved to be one of the most valuable crops we now grow.—Cecil Schuyler, Brant Co., Ont.

range with the Quebec Department of Agriculture to have its judges also judge the farms entered in Farm and Dairy's special dairy farms contest. It is possible that the Prize Farms Committee will decide to act upon this suggestion.

Mr. W. W. Hicock, of Suceley's Bay, Leeds county, district No. 2, has entered his farm. Mr. Hicock was one of the competitors in the contest held two years ago. Mr. Wm. Wightman of Lancaster, has definitely decided to enter his farm also in District No. 2.

So far the greatest interest in the contest is being manifested in District No. 1, covering the three counties in Quebec, and District No. 2, representing the eastern portion of Ontario. The farmers of western Ontario have been slow thus far to show their interest. Western Ontario claims to have the best farms in the province. This competition offers the farmers of western Ontario an opportunity to prove that they have these farms. We expect that during the next couple of weeks a considerable number of additional entries will come to hand.

Full particulars about the contest are published in the advertisement that appears elsewhere in this issue. Entry forms may be obtained from the Secretary, H. B. Cowan, care of Farm and Dairy, Peterboro. We ask our readers not only to enter their own farms, but to urge any of their neighbors who have good farms to enter their's also. Remember, there will not be another contest for two or three years.

Young and growing animals should always be well fed, and straw should not have any place in their diet; plenty of good nourishing food, with daily regular exercise, should in all cases be their portion, and the extra cost will be repaid many fold in the growth and development of the animal.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Grow Elm Trees from Seeds

Elm trees have seeded very profusely this spring and on that account anyone desiring to grow a number of elm trees to plant upon their farms or in their wood lots will perhaps not find a better opportunity of gathering seed than is presented this year. The seeds are now ripe. They usually ripen about the 24th of May, or shortly after as was the case this year, and they should be gathered at once and sown.

The seeds from large elms if gathered at the right time may be gotten in large quantities from the ground beneath the tree, or if one goes early enough they may be picked directly from the trees before the seeds have blown off, which they do readily. The seeds if sown at once will produce young trees that will make considerable growth this season.

Millet for Plowing Under

I have a field that was old sod, plowed down for peas last year. It is mostly clay loam and not rich. Would millet be a good green crop to plow down to take the place of manure for wheat? When is the best time to sow it?—H. A. L. Oxford Co., Ont.

Millet would not be a good crop to sow for plowing under.

Peas and vetches would prove satisfactory and would give a good crop for turning under in time for fall wheat. A mixture of peas and buckwheat would also prove fairly satisfactory; sow thickly, say three bushels peas and one bushel buckwheat per acre. Prepare the land well before sowing. This should be sown in the early part of June and plowed under about two weeks before sowing to fall wheat.—J. H. G.

Inefficient Nitro Inoculation

I have used a nitro-culture on alfalfa called Nitro-bacterine. This culture came as a dry powder and was applied as a spray to the plants. It did no good.

Was the trouble with the culture?—O. P. B. Quincy, Ill.

Literature on inoculation of seed with legume bacteria contains numerous unfavorable reports upon experimental work with Nitro-bacterine. The difficulty usually stated is that the bacteria are killed out in the culture package by the drying process to which they are subjected. We have examined a small number of these cultures in this laboratory and found few or no bacteria of the requisite type for nitrogen accumulation.—S. F. Edwards, Professor of Bacteriology, O.A.C., Guelph.

A Good Whitewash

Ordinary whitewash made by slacking lime in water is unsatisfactory in that it rubs off very readily and looks well for only a short time. A more satisfactory wash and one that is almost as permanent as good paint can be made as follows:

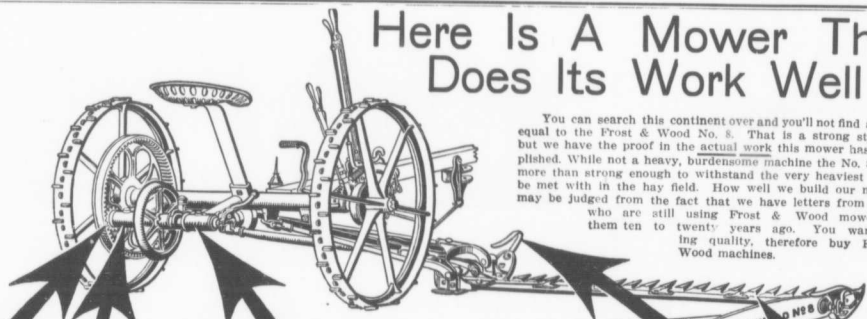
Take a half bushel unslacked lime; soak with warm water, covering it

during the process to keep the steam strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer; add a peck of soft, pressed, three pounds of ground rice, add a thin paste and stirred into a whitening, and a pound of glue which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire; add five gallons hot water to the mixture, stir well, and let it stand for at least three days; covered up from danger of dirt. Before it is used uncover and place on fire and have it well heated before applying on a surface.

When used for interior work in the stable or the henhouse a disinfectant may be added. Six ounces of carbolic acid to each bushel of lime will give the wash a slightly yellow appearance, but is effective as a disinfectant.

Farm and Dairy has done me a power of good, and I am thankful to it.—A. R. Mackenzie, Pictou Co., N. S.

Here Is A Mower That Does Its Work Well



You can search this continent over and you'll not find a mower equal to the Frost & Wood No. 8. That is a strong statement, but we have the proof in the actual work this mower has accomplished. While not a heavy, burdensome machine the No. 8 is built more than strong enough to withstand the very heaviest work to be met with in the hay field. How well we build our machines may be judged from the fact that we have letters from farmers who are still using Frost & Wood mowers sold them ten to twenty years ago. You want lasting quality, therefore buy Frost & Wood machines.

No Flying Start Required With No. 8

Thanks to the Internal Gear on Frost & Wood, No. 8 Mower, it's not necessary to back up several feet and get a "flying start" before the knives will cut—as must be done with mowers designed on the External Gear Principle.

Look at illustration A and you'll understand what we mean by the Internal Gear. You see that the small gear wheel is inside the large. When outside, it is the external gear.

Notice that two cogs are always in full mesh and at least one other in touch. External gear never has more than one cog in mesh, which leaves so much "slack" to be taken up between the Main Drive Wheels and the Pitman that the horses must travel several feet before the knives can commence cutting. But the Internal Gear, being nearly three times as fully in mesh there is no slack to be taken up. The knives commence cutting directly the horses begin to move. And the Internal Gear cannot slip a cog even in the heaviest part of your hay field.

Double Brace and Roller Bearings

On illustration B the arrows point to our Double Brace. We use this Double Brace to fully protect the working parts from the Jars and jolts resulting from bumping over rough ground. This is a very important feature, as it prolongs the life of the machine. Yet on other mowers only a single brace is used. Look again at B and see the Large Roller Bearings placed at the points where wear might possibly occur. When we started to build this machine we determined to make it the easiest-running, longest-wearing—and we succeeded, as its records with progressive farmers have proven.



Illustration C shows you the Large Bearings used in our "stay-tight" connection between Cutter Bar and Main Frame of Mower. Unlike Small Pins used on other mowers, they do not wear down, they hold their connection to work loose. In chance to wear. That's why it is called the "stay-tight" connection. That's why there is no time lost on the field—no blacksmith's bills to pay.

Frost & Wood No. 8 Mower

Study illustration D, because we want you to remember that we put a Steel Wearing Plate under the Clips that hold the Knife in place. With this Plate, the Cutter Bar is fully protected against the wear that would otherwise occur by the pressure of the knife against it when in action. This is just another life-prolonging feature on the Frost & Wood No. 8 Mower. Just one more reason why you should accept nothing less than Frost & Wood Quality. In fact, there are enough reasons why you should purchase the No. 8 to fill a book. Ask for catalogue 845 and read them all.

FROST & WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED, SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA

The Feeder

The Feeder's use of our automatic feeder are sent to all countries.

Feeding a Bird

Food Laidlaw

We have to give and Dairy to give line of just how we are obtaining their to make this in plain and readily deal with how we shall take the cow's milk in one day; 5 and 19.375 in 10 year-old.

At 5 o'clock in the cow was fed 18 lb. milked while she the milking was 5 1/2 lbs. meal of ture. 100 lbs. cat has given meal a About 9.30 she would eat up clean

A Cow

This Holstein cow from Elgin Co., Ont., has 5,025 lbs. milk in 10 1/2 24.50 lbs. butter, 546 30 days in the a

she received 35 lb. milked and the same at 5 fed after milking.

She again received at 5 p. m. as at 5.30 p. m. At 11 p. same as at 11 a. m.

She had water 1 time and got 2 oz. every day for a hour and was blank or was laid while s

Farm and Dairy that we feed her 9 ste from her oats. I experimented a little thought she did a when fed both together this is due to the feeding fine, does not in her cud with the may be passed on digestive part of which case the en show it the second

While this is exact was hauled all cows the same. One requires individual cow and likes and dislikes.

We feed just as When we dropped three times a day we fed out the one grain until, when 60 lbs. of milk a about 12 lbs. grain feeds a day.

When the grass p

The Feeders' Corner

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

Feeding a Big Record Cow

Lloyd Laidlaw, Elgin Co., Ont. We have been requested by Farm and Dairy to give in detail an outline of just how we feed cows when we are obtaining their records. In order to make this information most explicit and readily understood we will deal with how we fed one cow and shall take the cow Mollie of Bayham Ont. that gave last year 92 1-2 lbs of milk in one day; 5,025 lbs in 2 months and 19,875 in 10 months as a four-year-old.

At 5 o'clock in the morning this cow was fed 18 lbs. ensilage; she was milked while she was eating. After the milking was done she was fed 5 1-2 lbs. meal of the following mixture: 100 lbs. oats, 100 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. gluten meal and 25 lbs. oil cake.

About 9.30 she was fed what hay she would eat up clean. At 11.00 a. m.

a little extra bran and also ensilage when it was needed to supplement the pasture.

As we have said before, it requires no secret process to get a cow to make a big record. If you have the cow and give her the feed the returns will come. We think a little less gluten meal than we fed in the ration would be better.

About Feeding Ensilage

We have had our silo for one year, and while the silage kept the cows in good condition before calving some of them went off their feed since calving, and the herd as a whole are making no more milk than in previous years when they had no silage. I was given to understand that they would milk better. What is the trouble?—C. H. K. Huron Co., Ont.

In feeding silage it should be remembered that silage itself, even when rich with corn grain, does not constitute a balanced ration for dairy cows. Silage is rich in the carbohydrates elements, but it lacks in protein. Probably you have fed too much silage and not enough nitrogen (protein) containing foods to supplement it.

For cows producing from 20 to 25 lbs. of milk a day, 15 lbs. of alfalfa hay in addition to silage would sup-

factory business and make it more profitable; he is paid out of profits. A better milk supply from the same territory will help him to get better wages. The maker's position is important, and deserves better wages.

Our Veterinary Adviser

CHEWS EAT WOOD.—Why do cows on pasture, supplied with salt, desire to chew old boards?—J. S. York Co., Ont.

This is due to a want of phosphates in the system. Allow free access to salt and give each animal two drams calcium phosphate three times daily until the habit ceases.

SORE SHOULDERS.—Kindly give me, through Farm and Dairy, a good remedy for curing sore shoulders on horses. Is it a good practice to put bluing—the stuff that women use for whitening clothes—on sore shoulders? One of my neighbors uses this as a remedy.—A. S. Peterboro Co., Ont.

It is very hard to treat sore shoulders successfully without giving rest. Keep clean and dress 4 or 5 times daily with a lotion made of one ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead mixed with a pint of water. If abscesses or tumors form they must be lanced or dissected out and the wounds treated with the above lotion. We have had no experience with the treatment you suggest, and do not see why it should give satisfactory results. If forced to work a horse, see that the collar fits perfectly and keep its face thoroughly clean.

CRIPPLED FIG.—How was bred two weeks ago. During the last week she has gone lame on one hind leg and has difficulty in rising and acts as though the muscles of her leg were paralyzed.—W. R.

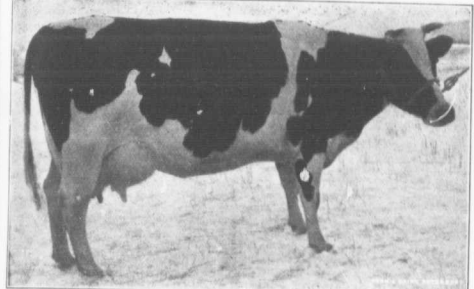
This crippling is largely due to want of exercise. Give her a laxative of six ounces raw linseed oil and follow up with five grains nux vomica three times daily. Feed on new milk-bran and raw roots, and see that she gets regular exercise.

ABORTION.—What causes a cow to lose her calf? One of my cows aborted. Will it be safe to breed her again?—E. C.

Abortion is caused by kicks, blows, slips, falls, compression, over-exercise, frights, food odors, food of poor quality or containing ergot, exposure to cold, etc. There are many accidents that may cause abortion, and it is usually not known that an accident has occurred.

There is a form of infectious abortion caused by a specific germ, but it is not probable that this is the form that this cow suffered from. If it is, other cows in the herd will also abort, and it will be a very serious matter and entail a long course of treatment. As it is very probable that this was a case of accidental abortion, it will be reasonably safe to breed her again.

I am sending \$1.00 for my renewal to Farm and Dairy. It is a paper that is worthy of a place in every home. The matter it contains is concise and to the point, and above all it is practical.—Alec. Snetinger, Stormont Co., Ont.



A Cow with a Splendid Record—Read How She was Fed This Holstein cow, Mollie of Bayham Ont., owned by Edmund Laidlaw & Sons, Elgin Co., Ont., as a four-year-old gave 19,875 lbs. milk in 10 months. She gave 5,025 lbs. milk in two months. In the Record of Milk test her production was 24.50 lbs. butter, 546.34 lbs. milk in 7 days; 101.65 lbs. butter, 2,515.76 lbs. milk in 30 days. In the adjoining article Mr. Lloyd Laidlaw tells how she was fed.

she received 35 lbs. roots, was then milked and the same grain ration as at 5 fed after milking.

She again received the same ration at 5 p. m. as at 5 a. m. and hay at 8.30 p. m. At 11 p. m. she also got the same as at 11 a. m.

She had water before her all the time and got 2 oz. of salt on each feed every day for a half an hour to an hour and was blanketed if the weather was bad while she was out.

Farm and Dairy readers will notice we feed her grain ration separate from her other feed. We have experimented a little on this point and thought she did a little better than when fed both together. We believe this is due to the fact that the grain, being fine, does not need to be chewed in her cud with the coarse feed, but may be passed on directly to the true digestive part of her stomach, in which case the energy required to chew it the second time will be saved.

While this is exactly how this cow was handled all cows cannot be used the same. One requires to study each individual cow and to cater to their likes and dislikes.

We feed just as often as we milk. When we dropped milking this cow to three times a day we gradually dropped out the one feed of roots and grain until, when she got down to 60 lbs. of milk a day we gave her about 12 lbs. grain mixture in three feeds a day.

When the grass got dry we added

ply the necessary protein. With clover hay, grain such as bran in combination with smaller quantities of oil meal, cottonseed meal should be fed. If timothy hay is to be fed in combination with silage, the grain ration would need to be heavy, as timothy, like corn silage, is a carbonaceous fodder.

Poor Cows, Indifferent Farmers

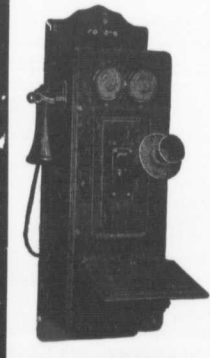
C. F. Witley, in Charge of Records, Ottawa

What is the quickest method of getting rid of these poor cows? There is a sprinkling of them in many herds, but probably the majority are kept by the very men who can least afford it, the men who are the poorest patrons. It seems to me that the makers at our factories are in an excellent position to help in eliminating poor cows. They, of all men, are most frequently in contact with the poor patron. They can prove from the factory figures, which include his own, that A is delivering more milk from his nine cows than B from 14.

Every milk-receiving platform in the country should be made not necessarily a public or judicial bench, but most decidedly the consulting room of the interested specialist. The maker's advice may mean thousands of dollars to the township. A timely hint, a little reasoning, may change the view-point of life for the average or indifferent patron. It is to the maker's interest to extend the

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If you are continually having trouble on your telephone line it is because of inferior equipment. In that case it would be wise to test some of our equipment. We furnish apparatus that will transmit your voice so clearly, naturally and strongly that your friend at the other end will never have to guess who's speaking.



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We carry in stock a complete line of first class construction material and you cannot afford to use any that is not first class.

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Get Lots or Any Quantity.

WRITE FOR PRICES
TORONTO SALT WORKS

G. J. CLIFF, Manager.

I am a member of the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association. The rules of this association compel us to spray all of our trees. Consequently we get almost double from the buyers over those who do not spray.—J. W. Clark, Brant Co., Ont.

VANCO Lead Arsenate Will Kill Potato Bugs Every Time

Better than Paris Green because it will never burn the leaves and will stand two or three rains without washing off.

It never fails to kill Potato Bugs, Cabbage Worms, Codling Moths and other leaf eating insects. It is easy to spray and does not settle in the tank like Paris Green.

Simply mix "VANCO" LEAD ARSENATE with water, four pounds to forty gallons of water. "VANCO" LEAD ARSENATE contains 15 per cent to 16 per cent Arsenic Oxide, one of the most effective poisons for leaf eating insects. "VANCO" LEAD ARSENATE is made in Canada.

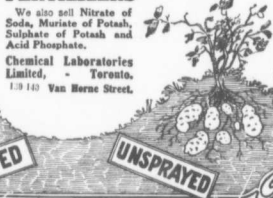
There is no duty to pay on it. You get the best quality at lowest prices.

Write for our Price List and Book on Spraying.

FERTILIZERS

We also sell Nitrate of Soda, Murate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash and Acid Phosphate.

Chemical Laboratories Limited, - Toronto.
133 141 Van Hesse Street.



The Old Way and The New

Fifty years ago our fathers cut their hay with scythes, and their grain with cradles and bound it by hand. Then, when the loads were taken to the barn, they were safely deposited in the mow, after much tugging, pulling and lifting.

The modern farmer does none of these things. His hay is cut with a mower, and his grain with a binder, while the unloading is done with a horse by means of a track and fork or sling carrier.

If your barn is not equipped let us call your attention to the merits of the Loudon Junior Sling Car. It operates easily, locks securely, cannot open or leave the track and is the strongest carrier made.

Now is the time to have one installed and thus be prepared to handle your crops quickly, easily, and cheaply.

For Free Catalogue, Prices, etc., write

LOUDON MACHINERY CO., GUELPH, Ont.
Manufacturers of Everything Necessary to Equip a Barn or Stable

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.

HORTICULTURE

Small Importations of Apples

Jan. A. Findlay, Cargo Inspector, Glasgow, Scotland.

The Canadian apple trade with Glasgow last season has been of an unsatisfactory nature, the importations being the smallest on record for a considerable number of years. The quality was also disappointing. At moment of writing barely 81,000 barrels and 15,330 cases have arrived, as compared with last year's totals of 312,165 barrels and 31,843 boxes from Ontario and 38,604 barrels and 189 boxes from Nova Scotia. There were no direct shipments this season from Nova Scotia, though a few hundreds arrived in Glasgow via London by rail and coasting steamer.

This shortage from Canada was partly met by increased arrivals from other sources, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the demand; consequently prices ruled higher on the average for all varieties than during the 1909 season. The shortage mentioned resulted in larger importations of barrel stock from various districts of the United States, Virginia, Maine, and Western States. The Virginia fruit was of excellent quality; Maine Baldwin very fair, but Western States apples poor in size and quality. Larger quantities of box fruit from California, Oregon, and Washington arrived. The Oregon Newton and Spitz have been of excellent quality and pack, and received universal praise.

QUALITY OF CANADIAN APPLES

The condition of Canadians on arrival throughout the season was generally very fair; a few parcels among the early summer fruit arrived over-ripe, and towards the end a small percentage indicated poor effects. With these exceptions arrivals were in sound order as a rule. The quality, as stated, was unsatisfactory; the high prices conduced to shipment of somewhat inferior grade and generally the pack was irregular, very few parcels of choice fruit arriving. Good winter stock was very scarce; Baldwins generally lacked color. Spys throughout lacked color and keeping quality, and were also scarce. The feature of the Ontario shipments was the pack of the Norfolk fruit growers, several of their shipments being of choice grade and quality. The Newcastle fruit growers also placed one or two good parcels on the market, but with a limited few small shippers forwarded reliable fruit.

Cutworms

Cutworms have been injurious this spring. It has been found that poisoned bait, made of bran mash, sweetened with cheap sugar, or molasses, and made decidedly erect with a liberal application of Paris green, is a very good remedy in a garden. A tablespoonful of this should be put at frequent intervals among the plants subject to attack, but, however, nearer than 12 inches to the plant; for, in case of rain, the Paris green might be washed against the roots, and would injure or kill the plant.

Thorough cultivation is an aid in overcoming cutworms. Pieces of single or board, placed at intervals over the garden, serve as traps under which the cutworms deposit their eggs in the morning and where they can be found and killed. Frequently the depredator will be found within an inch or so of the plant cut, buried an inch under the soil.

Young plants, like cabbage, cauliflower, etc., when first set out in a small garden should be protected by paper, tin, or a barrier of some

sort, which should extend to the ground an inch or so, and two or three inches above the surface. This can be removed when the plant becomes too numerous to require attacks from the cutworm. On large acreages, fall plowing and thorough cultivation is perhaps the most practical treatment.

Cutworms are always bad the year after seed, since they normally live in such situations.—F. L. Washburn, Division of Entomology, University Farm, Minn.

Tent and Forest Caterpillars

These two different species of large caterpillars are to be found on spruce and shade trees. If a grower is spraying his fruit trees faithfully with a solution of lead, the tent caterpillar itself, will prevent injury from forest caterpillars, since any internal poison is fatal to them; or, the tents may be crushed with the gloved hand, when they can be reached, at a time when the caterpillars are inside; or, they can be burned by a torch on the end of a pole; or, they can be twisted out of their place by means of a wire brush made for the purpose attached to the end of a long pole. These remedies are effectual only when the caterpillars are in their tents, as said above, early in the morning, or at a stormy wet season.

Even on trees which are not ordinarily sprayed, a single spraying of arsenate of lead, when caterpillars are observed, would probably stop the depredation at once.

Caterpillars sometimes gather in masses on the trunk of a tree, or in a large branch within reach. At such times large numbers can be killed by being crushed with a piece of wood, or scraped off to the ground, and then killed.

When full grown, these caterpillars spin cocoons, whitish or yellowish in color, from which issue brown moths that lay their eggs in the end of the small twigs of fruit and shade trees. These eggs go through the winter, and frequently in spring a farmer or orchardist will find some trees, and can prune off the twig holding the eggs, and destroy the same.

Striped Cucumber Beetle and the True Squash Bug

The first of these, a biting insect, and the second, a sucking insect, attack melons, cucumbers and squashes, and they are often confounded, being both crushed with a piece of wood. This is unfortunate, because they call for radically different treatment.

We would suggest planting an excess of seed; for the first named insect, dusting plants with one pound of Paris green mixed with 50 pounds of lime or cheap flour. The beetle can be to a certain extent driven away by air-slaked lime alone, dusting it liberally on or about the plants in each hill.

For the true squash-bug we would recommend hand-picking of bugs in the early morning, also hand-picking of the yellow eggs. Destroy all vines after harvesting crop. Plants can be kept covered with light frames of cheese-cloth while small.

The Green Cabbage Worm

Give children a few cents to make nets of mosquito bar and catch the white butterflies flitting over your cabbage and cauliflower fields, also white and green moths depositing their eggs from which the cabbage-worms come. Children might well be paid, also, for picking off the green worms before they have done much injury.

We enjoy Farm and Dairy very much, and think it is an ideal paper.—Wm. J. Little, Brant Co., Ont.

POULTRY

Good Eggs—How

A. G. Gilbert, Poultry

There is a ratio for strictly neat and delicious flavor will and will have it laid and properly fed in the hands of the after they are laid sooner the better. not only toothsome nourishing. In consumption never described as a speck egg then should (h) extremely not in the hands of after being laid, sitting in appearance.

Good flavor depends on the purity of the conditions, and the egg is in absolutely clean that is allowed to and vegetable soil leachings from many are allowed to lay an egg with one that is fed with mess. Nor will a substance, as cream, meal, as a means to go flavor and what is of great

THE CO. OF A CITY



Will raise water to store it so that you can use it in the home; in the kitchen, in the bath, in the garden or for any other purpose. It is low cost, easy to use, and does not cost out. Send a post card to the Ontario Water Pump Company, WINNIPEG, TORONTO.

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TWO CENTS A WORD

HARDWOOD ASH

use—George Shaver

INDIAN RUNNERS

Eggs reduced to 25¢

Box 6, Niagara, O.

HELPER WANTED

Factory. Apply

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FOR SALE—Iron

Balls, Chain Wire

etc., all sizes, very

cheap, what you

Waste and Metal

store, Montreal.

PURE BRED FOWLS

Free to return

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of four new subscribers

a pair of pure

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Dairy, Peterboro,

SINGLE COMB EGGS

Fifteen Eggs One

Four Dollars

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Five Dollars, six

eggs, fifteen One

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POULTRY YARD

Good Eggs—How to Get Them

A. G. Gilbert, *Poultry Mgr., C. E. F., Ottawa*

There is a rapidly growing demand for strictly new-laid eggs with the delicious flavor which they ought to and will have if laid by well, cleanly, and properly fed hens, and placed in the hands of the consumer as soon after they are laid as possible; the sooner the better. A new-laid egg is not only toothsome, but it is highly nourishing. In cases of incipient consumption new-laid eggs are prescribed as a specific. The new-laid egg then should be (a) well-flavored, (b) extremely nourishing, (c) placed in the hands of the consumer as soon after being laid, (d) be clean and inviting in appearance.

Good flavor depends upon the feeding of pure, wholesome and varied rations, and the eggs should be laid in absolutely clean nests. The hen that is allowed to eat decaying animal and vegetable substances or drink leachings from a manure heap—as many are allowed to do—is not likely to lay an egg with as fine a flavor as one that is fed with care and cleanliness. Nor will an egg fed on filthy substances keep as well. Corn or corn-meal as a sole ration tends to good flavor and better keeping, and what is of great import, the egg

should be non-fertilized, especially so in the summer season.

Money in Ducks

A. C. Steele, *Huron Co., Ont.*
Good feeding and early marketing is the secret of making money from ducks. Hopper feeding and dry mashes that are now used so commonly with other kinds of fowl do not force growth quickly enough to be profitable in the case of ducks. Soft wet mashes composed of bran, corn meal, and animal food fed in large quantities as the ducks will eat three times a day will force the ducklings ahead so that they are in condition to be marketed at 10 weeks of age. They should not be kept longer than this, as at eight or 10 weeks old they command the highest price and bring the greatest profit.

The young ducks can be reared at little cost. Finely cut green alfalfa can be substituted for a third or even half of their ration, with advantage to the owner and to the ducklings.



A Place that Hawks Avoid

A scarecrow, with arms that rotate when the wind is blowing has been found effective by Mr. Wm. J. Telford, of Peterboro Co., Ont., in keeping the hawks away from young chickens. Mr. Telford and the scarecrow are seen in the illustration. See article and diagram on this page.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

If they cannot run at large, and have access to some muddy stream or swamp, where they secure quantities of worms and insects, then a generous percentage of commercial meat refuse is a necessary part of their ration. This, with plenty of grit and all the clean water they want to drink, will insure a rapid and symmetrical growth.

A Unique Scarecrow

Hawks and crows so destructive in the chicken yard and corn fields, are no longer troublesome on the farm of Mr. W. J. Telford of Peterboro county.



A scarecrow with movable arms devised by Mr. Telford has proved most effective in frightening away these pests. The diagram adjoining shows the construction of the scarecrow. The material used consists of two pieces of 2 x 4 scantling five feet long; a six inch plank, three feet long; two cross pieces 1 1/2 inches long; a broom handle, and two pieces of light wood 2 1/2 feet long, to which are attached shingles which act in the same manner as the fans of a windmill and keep the arms rotating. An old suit of clothes and a hat make the figure look very lifelike.

Mr. Telford informed an editor of Farm and Dairy who was at his place recently that it took him only a few minutes to make this scarecrow and that the movable arms had frightened away the hawks and crows from the corn field the previous year and was proving equally efficient in the chicken yard this year.

Breaking the Broody Hen

What is the best method of breaking a broody hen?—H. M. Northumberland Co., Ont.

Many methods of breaking off broody hens are recommended, some of which are both cruel and inefficient. Ducking the hens in cold water, hanging them up by the legs and similar methods are not to be tolerated. A method that has given good satisfaction is to confine the birds in a crate where they have no opportunity to set. If the hens return to the nests when released confine them for a longer period. If the crate is in the same pen as the rest of the flock the hen will forget about setting in a shorter time than when kept away from the rest of the flock.

Excursions to O. A. C. Guelph

The dates of the annual Farmers' Institute excursions to the Ontario Agricultural College, are as follows: Thursday, June 8, West Lambton; Friday, June 9, East and West Kent, West Huron, Centre and South Bruce; Saturday, June 10, Halton, South Grey, East Wellington and Welland; Monday, June 12, Centre Simcoe and North Wentworth; Tuesday, June 13, North York, North and South Norfolk and Waterloo; Wednesday, June 14, North Perth, East Huron, South Simcoe, Haldimand and West York; Thursday, June 15, East and West Elgin, East Middlesex and Prince Edward; Friday, June 16, West Simcoe, South Wentworth and South Oxford; Saturday, June 17, Lincoln, North and West Bruce and North Grey, Monday,

June 19, North Oxford; Tuesday June 20, North and South Brant, South Huron, East and West Victoria, and West Wellington; Wednesday, June 21, Dufferin, East Wellington, Peel, South Perth and North Middlesex; Friday June 23, East York; Saturday, June 24, Centre Grey.

Provide lots of exercise for chickens at all times by scattering cracked grain in chaff and thus making them scratch for it.—J. R. Hope, Northumberland Co., Ont.

TWO in ONE

is what you have in the Stratford Rope Extension LADDER



The rope is so arranged that by unsnapping it from the top section the ladder can be separated to form two single ladders.

The hooks automatically lock at every round and unlock between the rounds.

These ladders are strong, light, easily operated, durable, and convenient—a necessity around the house and farm buildings.

Write us to-day for Catalogue 'H' for full description and price

THE STRATFORD MFG. CO. LIMITED
STRATFORD, ONT.
We make all kinds of Ladders, Lawn and Forest Swings and Seats.

THE COMFORTS OF A CITY HOME



THE CANADIAN AIRMOTOR

Will raise water to any height and store it so that you can have running water in any part of your home; in the kitchen, in the bath room, in the laundry water you can now use the water you pump in your garden or for any other purpose.

The cost of installation is very low. Get our catalogue and find out. Send a post card to-day.

The Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company, Ltd.
WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

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

INDIAN RUNNERS—Drakes, 81. Ducks, Eggs reduced \$1.25 per setting. Hoses, Box 5, Niagara, Ont.

HELPER WANTED for Woodburn Cheese Factory. Apply or come and see at once. Weniworth Co., William Thomson.

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

PURE BRED FOWLS GIVEN AWAY Free in return for nearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. A club of four new subscribers will bring you a pair of pure bred standard fowls. Write Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Eggs One Dollar, Ont. Hatched, Four Dollars. Rose Comb Black Minorca, fifteen eggs One Dollar, hundred Five Dollars. Single Comb Black Minorca, fifteen One Dollar. Berline Pipe, pairs not akin. Isaacs Reed, Ardara, Ont.

MOLASSINE MEAL

(Made in England)

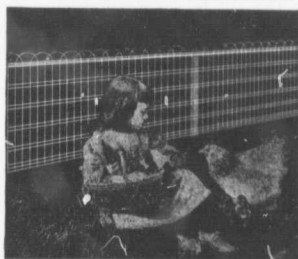
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NEUTRAL RECIPROCITY

Mr. Birdsall Again

Editor, Farm and Dairy:—I would not have transgressed further on your valuable space had you not asked me for my authority to the assertion that "the average price of hogs for the period 1907-1910 was in Buffalo \$7.00 and in Peterboro \$7.81 a cent." This statement was made by Mr. Thornton of Durham and Mr. Edwards of Frontenac in the course of speeches delivered in the House, and I have no reason to doubt the veracity of either gentleman. You are very solicitous in warning your subscribers against "misleading figures." In my opinion we will not meet with many figures much more misleading than those you have repeatedly quoted comparing the average price of hogs in Toronto and the average price of Yorkers in Buffalo, and the average price of Canadian cheese with that of U. S. cheese.

I may be dense but I still fail to see the consistency of your altered stand as to the importance of the conservation of our forests. You have taken a worthy influence in urging the reforestation and the conservation of our present resources "for the generations to come." It remains to be seen whether your efforts will meet with equal success when the chief benefitting parties are to be American magnates. I grant you that with our present provincial government in power, we in Ontario will have our forests protected, but are you prepared to guarantee that there will be no change of government in the next decade? Possibly that could be arranged along with the stipulation of the "abnormal" influx of American eggs and the "exceptional" shipments of American lambs which you assure us it is to be effected.

THE QUESTIONS OF LAMBS

Apropos of those same lambs may I call your attention to a later market report than that quoted from before in the "Farmers' Advocate" which reads: "The American shippers have simply captured the Toronto market for the present after paying duty and transportation even from Chicago? A later item in the May 15th issue reads: "Receipts of sheep and lambs were fairly large but the bulk were from Buffalo and Chicago markets, which after paying a duty of 25 per cent, sold more readily than our Ontario lambs; in fact not only the Toronto butchers are being supplied but many from outside points are buying them in preference to Ontario lambs."

While I do not agree with the "Advocate" stand on the subject of the proposed pact, I am one of the many who appreciate the fair fight it is putting up. We are fortunate in having a paper in our midst "big" enough to bring out this clearly phases of the market suppressed by many pro-reciprocity journals. It is interesting to note the dozens of anti-reciprocity letters published in their columns. It is evident that their subscribers have no fear of not getting a fair deal.

AND THE MEAT TRUST

Your idea that the meat trust is a sort of benevolent institution is hardly endorsed in Australia. Everybody knows of the strenuous efforts being made by the Government to prevent the trust's obtaining a foothold there. Some Australian papers just to hand show the attitude of the people there pretty clearly. Mr. Treffe, an honorary minister at Sydney, says: "With the present Government in power, Australia would hardly be regarded as a suitable place for the trust's operations. Nevertheless, it behoves everybody to back up the Government's efforts to prevent the

trusts playing ducks and drakes with the producers' interests." The Sydney "Herald" remarks, "In the United States, the trust controls not only the market, but also the Legislature!"

We have had enough of the mere monetary side of this question. There is another aspect of infinitely greater importance than the relative market value of hogs and barley. May I suggest that if you wish to attract the farmers to your party you have made a unpropitious beginning by sneering at their loyalty. We farmers are, as you know, rather an easy going lot, apt to let the other fellow do the talking, and go on our own gait after all; but just here you have hit one point where journalistic dictation is likely to be resented.

The loyalty of Canadian farmers has been proved rather conclusively on sundry battlefields—Chateauguay and Lundy's Lane, for example—when they were encountering a species of our neighbors' friendliness (?); and when, I have no doubt, there were millions ready to warn them against "being misled by the wailing of the old dog" to tell them "Patriotism is the last resort of a scoundrel," and lament their thus injuring an "enlarged market."

AMERICAN INTENTIONS

The Americans have certainly made no secret of their present intentions. Taft has told us "we are at the parting of the ways." Champ Clark has declaimed openly enough of "The one flag that shall float over the whole of North America." Representative Prince was certainly frank when he said, "I say to our neighbors on the North, be not deceived. When we go into a country and get control of it we take it. It is our history, and it is right that we should take it if we want it. The speaker has so said, the party back of him has so said, and I do not deny that it is its desire. Now let us see if the people of Canada want reciprocity and annexation!"

There are few Canadians worthy the name whose blood does not boil on reading such statements as these. We do not, however, need our neighbors' candid expressions of their intentions to understand them. Some of us are of U. E. Loyalist stock. We paid the cost of our loyalty dearly enough in 1812, and in '66 our American friends fully held to their reputation, and gave substantial proof of their friendliness (?) to us by giving the Fenians all the aid in their power. I am told by an eyewitness that in Cincinnati the Fenians were openly drilled with U. S. Army rifles in U. S. Army depots. Space forbids me to enumerate the trade agreements we have had with our neighbors in the past and the inevitable results. Our friends have an unequalled faculty for getting the best of a bargain, and we have had very few instances of their good faith.

Personally, I have no fear of annexation. There is too much of the spirit of 1812 in the land, and our neighbors might find us now as then, a tough handful. But of attempted annexation I think there is grave danger. If we are to maintain our freedom as high a cost as in 1812 we may find that those who have "axes to grind" have made us pay a dear cost for an "enlarged market" for beans and potatoes!—R. E. Birdsall, Peterboro Co., Ont.

With great toil the farmers of Ontario succeeded in increasing the value of their crops for 1910 over those of 1909 by about two per cent. Without any labor whatever the land owners of Toronto enjoy an increase in land values in the city of about 10 per cent. It is more profitable to own a city lot than to work on a farm.—"Square Deal."

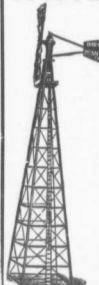
Alfalfa Sown with Oat Crop

I sowed two acres alfalfa last season, and I am so well pleased with the stand I have got that I have seeded down another 20 acres this year. I applied 30 loads of manure to the acre for fall wheat, but like the rest of my neighbors' around here it was winter killed. What I would like to know, would it be better to let the crop of oats I have put in ripen or cut them for hay. The alfalfa would suit me best. I only sowed 1 1/2 bushels oats to the acre to give the alfalfa a good chance. I inoculated the seed with nitro-culture obtained from the O. A. College, Guelph, one bottle to the bushel, and sowed it at the rate of 21 lbs. to the acre. The land is deep, sandy loam, with a natural drainage, and free from all obnoxious weeds.—R. G. Simcoe Co., Ont.

The alfalfa would receive a better chance if the oats are cut for hay rather than if they be allowed to ripen and be harvested in the usual way. In ordinary seasons, however, and especially when there is an abundance of moisture one might better secure a crop of grain, unless of course he wishes to make use of the oat crop for hay.

The Grange organization is the awakening giant in Canadian political life. He will be tolerant, but the privileged classes had better not impose on his good nature by straining their privileges.—Toronto Globe.

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Modern and Ancient

CHAPTER FOUR

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2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.50 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 6,500. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 8,000 to 11,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. The circulation of the paper does not contain any dead circulation.

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

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We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our always-reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any advertiser have occasion to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the matter fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers is guilty of even the slightest degree we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Those who will not only protect our subscribers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include in all letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proof thereof, and within one month from the date of the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS NEEDED

The work being conducted by the Live Stock Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in connection with the Record of Performance test has been productive of a vast amount of good, and has proved extremely popular throughout the country. This test has been the means of bringing to the front animals possessing unusual milking qualities and has given great encouragement to breeders to improve the milking qualities of their stock. In view of these facts it is unfortunate that the work is suffering through the inability of officials of the department of agriculture to cope with its rapid extension. In spite of the appointment recently of an extra official to assist in the testing of cows entered in the test, two or three additional appointments should be made immediately.

Properly these tests should be

made at least once a month. At present the department aims to conduct them once every six weeks. The shortage of help, however, has made it impossible for the department to do this, with the result that the tests are not as accurate as they must be if they are to have the full confidence of the public. An editor of Farm and Dairy while in western Ontario recently visited the homes of breeders where the tester had not been seen for about three months. This is not a credit to the Department of Agriculture.

Hon. Sydney Fisher should see that these additional much-needed appointments are made forthwith. The expenditures of the Department of Agriculture are not so large that any short-sighted streak of economy should be allowed to interfere with the extension of this excellent line of work, much as economy may be needed in some departments of the Government service.

THE TIME TO CUT ALFALFA

Joe Wing, one of the two leading authorities on alfalfa in America, says: "I am assured that to know when to cut alfalfa after one gets it is absolutely essential to one's success. Half the novices hurt or ruin their alfalfa by ignorance of this thing."

A great number of Farm and Dairy readers will this year cut their first crops of alfalfa, and in order that they may have the most reliable information in regard to when it should be cut we set forth the following information gleaned from our own experience, which we substantiate with that of Jos. E. Wing. Elsewhere in Farm and Dairy this week is published an article from Mr. Marsh upon this important subject.

Alfalfa should never be cut until it is ready to be cut. It is very seriously injured when cut too early, receiving a set back from which it may not recover for some weeks. Wing says it is not known why this is true, nor does it matter since it is an indisputable fact. Sometimes alfalfa cut too soon is almost killed outright; this being the case more particularly with the second or third cutting than with the first, but being true even of the first cutting.

The rule usually given is to cut alfalfa when about one-third in bloom. This is not a sure guide since the bloom, as it was last year, is often affected by the season. A better guide is to watch the alfalfa closely about the time the bloom should appear, and as soon as the lower leaves begin to drop off it is time to cut the alfalfa.

Either of these rules is not infallible, and we would recommend the following:

When you suspect that the alfalfa may be ready to cut, when it has begun to show bloom, get down on your knees in the field, and, parting the stems look closely at the bases of them to see if small shoots have started that are to make the next crop. If these shoots have not started delay your cutting until they do start. If they are an inch long start the

mower. The crop should be all cut before these shoots are long enough so that they will themselves be cut off by the mower; for that reason one finds his alfalfa ready to cut he should hurry the work as much as possible.

Do not delay long to cut alfalfa when the time is ready, even though the weather may seem dangerous. There is no great amount of difference between seasons of summer so far as liability to rain is concerned. One is as apt to get rain in one week of June as another.

OUR SIDE OF THE QUESTION

The declamations of our members of Parliament either for or against reciprocity have been transferred from Parliament Hill, Ottawa, to the country. For the next two months meetings will be held by both political parties in all parts of Canada, and reciprocity will be one of the principal subjects up for discussion. Are we farmers going to let our M.P.'s know that we are in earnest when we demand that this opportunity for free entry to the United States markets be grasped? Our actions during the next two months will answer the question.

Money without stint is being spent by the protected interests to defeat the bill. Paid orators during the next several weeks will paint lurid pictures of the fatal effects that will follow the adoption of reciprocity.

The bill is opposed by protected interests, not because of any provision in the bill itself that will injure them, but they fear that once we have tested of liberty in buying and selling in one line of commodities we will demand the entire abolition of the protective system.

We farmers must make our side of the question heard. Farmers' organizations and individual farmers, without regard to party lines, should make it plain to politicians that the proposed reciprocity agreement must become law, and that no candidate opposing the agreement can hope for the support of Canadian farmers.

SALARIES OF DAIRY INSTRUCTORS

Comparisons while odious, at times are enlightening. A comparison of the salaries of dairy instructors and of those who travel for commercial houses, taking into consideration the qualifications and training necessary in each case, makes it abundantly evident why our dairy instructors, one and all, are dissatisfied with the salaries they are allowed.

The experienced commercial traveller is paid on the average at least \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year, in addition to his travelling expenses. He is able to put up at the best hotels and his family at home may have a good living.

Our dairy instructors receive \$1,000 for eight months; they pay their own expenses, which includes the cost and upkeep of a horse and rig. Years of practical work in the cheese factory, a thorough knowledge of dairying in all its phases, and a course at the dairy school are required of these men before they can become dairy instructors.

Commercial travellers are not over-paid. And while the services rendered are not exactly comparable with those of the dairy instructors, the comparison shows that our dairy instructors are ridiculously under-paid.

Last winter a deputation from the Dairywomen's Associations waited on the Ontario Government on behalf of the dairy instructors; it was admitted that the instructors were under-paid, and the deputation left the Government with high hopes that the instructors should receive a reasonable increase. Lately the instructors have been informed that owing to "the unsettled condition of the country," whatever that may mean, the expected raise will not be granted.

The work of the dairy instructor is of importance to the progress of dairying in Ontario. It is necessary that the instructors be the best men obtainable, and to retain their services proper salaries are required. It is in the interests of dairying that our instructors be better paid, and those in authority at Toronto should have provided the increase requested.

Mr. Birdsall has again written Farm and Dairy in regard to Reciprocity. His arguments do not require any answer as for themselves.

Farmers our readers will have not missed seen for themselves. It is well that we farmers cannot be stamped with the utter lack of reason used by the opposition in endeavoring to turn us from our own best interests.

We would have you note the tone of confidence in the sentence, "If you have a cow and give her the best feed, the returns will and muscle than any other."

A Great come," from the article written by Lloyd Truism

K. Laidlaw and published on page seven. Mr. Laidlaw is right as many of our leading breeders will testify. A great many have yet to learn this great truth about getting big and profitable returns from dairy cows. Why not accept the truth now and start to "cash in" on it?

Who will care to gainsay the accounting of Mr. J. E. Caldwell in his letter published on page four of Farm and Dairy this week? Mr. Caldwell and his figures remind

About us of what a college professor recently told an editor of Farm and Dairy to the effect that did farmers

keep accounts all of them would quit their business in the short space of a very few years and seek for a more lucrative business. As Mr. Caldwell states, his figures throw light on the reason why we farmers are not quite so well content with some market conditions as we are told we ought to be.

Following on the ratification of the reciprocity pact we will be free to buy and sell where we will. Are we farmers going to exercise this freedom in such a way as to ruin ourselves? We think not.

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Colt Management

R. Smith, Ontario Co., Ont.

Almost as soon as the colt is born it should receive a good feed of colostrum. If the colt does not receive this food intended for it by nature, it will have digestive troubles from the first. The trouble can be avoided, however, by giving the colt a good quantity of colostrum. Either too much or too little milk will be detrimental to the best development of the young foal. If the mare is milking too freely, it is well to decrease her quantity of feed, and if necessary draw some of the milk by hand. If on the other hand the colt is not being sufficiently nourished, the mare should be put on good pasture, or if pasture is not available, or if it is too early in the season, oats and bran fed as a mash will increase the milk flow.

EXTRA FEED WHILE ON PASTURE

When we are anxious to see the colts start well when on pasture we should have a feeding corner in the field where the colts can go and get additional feed, but into which the mares cannot enter. By feeding the mares a few times in this corner, we will get the colts accustomed to go there. After that the mares can be kept out and the colts can run in and out at will. The mare needs an additional feed as well as the foals. A common mistake made is neglecting to feed the foals while running with their mothers. When weaning time comes, the foals do not know how to eat grain and they get a great set back.

EXERCISE IMPORTANT

Give the foal lots of exercise when it is weaned. One of the biggest mistakes made in colt management is to shut the young animal up in a box stall. Scotch horses have a reputation for possessing excellent feet and legs. This is because the colts are allowed to run out all the time. The colts should be out every day in the year, three or four hours at least, if the weather is at all suitable. If the weather is wet and disagreeable, however, they are better kept in. When in fresh air colts grow faster and put on stronger bone and muscle than when pampered.

DON'T KEEP COLTS TOO FAT

Many colts are ruined by over feeding. Too many of us want to see them fat when they are one year old. In the Old Country they raise them thin. Show-ring judges in this country put a premium on over feeding by giving the ribbons to the fat colts. The standard for judging colts should be the quality of the feet and legs and the indications which give for making a first class horse. For many expect the colt to be at maturity when two years old. In Scotland, where they produce some of the finest draught horses in the world, the best of them are not fitted until three years old, or even in a thin condition and judged accordingly.

DANGER IN MILK

I have seen many colt owners feeding milk to shove their animals to maturity. A better way of manufacturing wind suckers, do not know. Other owners are very much afraid of seeing a big belly on the colt. A big belly is not undesirable; in fact, it is to be desired on a young and thrifty animal. There is no danger of its disfiguring the animal later on, as the horse will grow up to its belly.

Perfect cleanliness in all feeding operations should be adhered to. Many feeders never clean out the mangers from one feeding time to another. An hour or two after each feeding we should go round and clean out the mangers, and if any feed is left there, reduce the feed at the next feeding period.

Farm and Dairy is fine, and I could not do without it.—Geo. M. Brown, Grenville Co., Ont.

APICULTURE

A Reply to Mr. Holterman

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Anent the article by Mr. R. F. Holterman, in Farm and Dairy for May 11th, in reference to work of the apiculture department, I have no particular objection to Mr. Holterman's letter as he simply states his views of the other side of the question and if we, who see the possibility of developing this business in all parts of Ontario at the rapid rate at which it is developing now, are inclined to be over optimistic, it is well to have someone present the other side of the case. It is not the policy of the Department of Agriculture to induce more people to keep bees. We now have the names of 5,000 bee-keepers of Ontario on our list and more are coming in by our correspondents every day. It is quite probable that there are at least 20,000 more or less extensively engaged in keeping bees in Ontario. The majority of these people give their bees very little attention indeed and yet their bees continue to exist and give some slight returns to their owners; others who give their bees some attention regularly, are getting remarkably good returns from their investment.

BEE-KEEPING ON A BETTER BASIS

The purpose of the Department of Agriculture in establishing an apiculture division, is to put the keeping of bees, by those who already have them, on a better business basis and to teach the bee-keepers that by giving their bees systematically the attention that they need, they can not only secure good returns for their investment and time, but also greatly increase the income from fruit and seed growing. It is to be hoped that the old idea of mystery about beekeeping, will soon be a thing of the past.

All that your correspondent says with references to losses in bee-keeping can apply with equal force to poultry or other live stock.

WORK WITH FOUL BROOD

In reply to his last statement, "that the department is not even following up known cases of foul brood, to see that they are put out of the way of infection," I may say that this is only partly true. I have neither time or space here to go into details, and can only say that more money and skilled attention is being expended on the bee-disease situation each year. No one realizes the need of a greater expenditure more fully than the principal Apiculturist; but expenditure comes mostly in response to requests from associations, such as have been organizing in a number of the counties this spring. There are so many channels for the expenditure of government money that the interests which ask most usually get the most.—Morley Pitts, O.A.C., Guelph.

What is an A. R. O. Test

Will you kindly advise me through the columns of Farm and Dairy what is an A.R.O. test? I note it often referred to in your columns.—Reader, Proteau Sta., Ont.

The term A. R. O. test is used by many breeders to signify that the record mentioned is an official record. The term is an American one and stands for the words "Advanced Registry Official." The synonym in the Canadian Herd Book is "Record of Merit," contracted to "R. of M."—J. W. Clemons, sec.-treas., H.B.A., St. George, Ont.

I must congratulate Farm and Dairy on the great improvements which it has made since I started taking the paper three years ago.—Roy Thornton, Durham County, Ont.



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HERE IS THE PROPOSITION

We want new subscribers to Farm and Dairy. You can help us get them. We will help you get them. That means we will work together.

YOU CAN TAKE PART

in our campaign for new subscribers. Read what we have said to the boys. This same proposition is open for you. See if you can beat the boys in helping us to get more subscribers.

There are a good many of your best friends and neighbors—**FARMERS**, who live near you, who do not take Farm and Dairy. They would take Farm and Dairy if they knew about our paper and actually understood what a **Great Big Dollar's Worth** Farm and Dairy would be to them for a year.

Send us the names of two, three, four or five of the very best farmers you know who do not now take Farm and Dairy.

We will send them sample copies of Farm and Dairy, and write them each a personal letter telling them that your father takes Farm and Dairy, and asking them if they will subscribe, and to hand you their subscription of \$1.00, or that you will call for it.

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**FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.**

Goat's Milk Cheese, Eve's Milk Cheese, and so forth, are the sound ripened products made from the milks of the animals specified, by coagulating the curd thereof with rennet or lactic acid with or without the addition of ripening ferments and seasoning.—A. McGill, Chief Analyst, Ottawa.

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.

Saved \$250 on Cream Hauling

H. W. Parry, Compton Co., Que.
When I was making at the Princeton, Ont., creamery, conditions were such that we had no choice but to haul the cream with our own wagons. Prospective cream haulers were looking for milk hauling prices, and none to my mind appeared competent to weigh and sample the cream. The cream hauled by our own wagon would have cost us \$4 to \$6 a day to be hauled by independent haulers. Our dairy expenses were \$1.30 for driver, 40 cents for oats, 35 cents for hay, and 25 cents for wear and tear, making a total of \$2.25 a day. In our case it was out of the question to have the cream hauled at so much a 100 lbs. No one would consider the proposition. We saved money therefore, by having our own team and cream hauler. Our routes were too long for two horses to handle right through the

season, but if we had incurred the expense of keeping a third horse, considerable drying expenses would have been saved, and the usefulness and value of our horses would have been better maintained.

ADVANTAGE IN GOOD MEN

Apart from the actual matter of expense, we considered it to be of the greatest advantage to have a man of our own training to come in contact with our patrons. The interests of every creamery demands that the cream haulers command the confidence of the cream producers. They are the buttermaker's representatives and no man can be expected to fill such a position satisfactorily unless his own interests are bound up with those of his employers. Our team gathered three different routes, one of 18 miles, one of 32 miles and one of over 35 miles. The 18 mile trip took from 6:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., the middle two trips from 6:30 a.m., to 5:30 p.m., and sometimes 7 p.m. The horses therefore had two afternoons rest a week. In this time their shoeing was attended to. They also had Sundays. With a third horse they would not have lost much flesh. We turned our horses out in the winter on fine hay and run in the yard with their feet and legs and served as a corrective to the heavy graining during the summer.

The actual outlay for team, wagon, harness, etc., was approximately \$600 to \$650. The interest would come to about \$40 a year and depreciation would be close to \$75. Our largest loads made about 500 lbs. of butter, which at one cent a pound gave us \$5.00, but taking the season through they would not average more than 300 lbs. of butter to the load and as far as an estimate there would be very little difference between income and outlay for the year. The cream drawer was hired for only eight months and then not for full time the first and last months of the season.

A STATEMENT OF ADVANTAGES

By drawing with a team of our own, we were absolutely independent. We saved \$200 to \$300 a year in drawing expenses. We secured satisfactory service. We kept in touch with our patrons. We saw our educational efforts rewarded by the average test being raised in three years from 23 per cent, to 28 per cent. We got sweeter, cooler and better flavored cream, and our patronage extended to the limit of the endurance of our horses. I submit the following figures, as approximately correct: Actual expenses—driver's wages, \$400; horse feed, \$225; shoeing, wear and tear, \$60; interest on \$550, \$40; depreciation, \$75; total \$800. Income, \$5,000 lbs. butter at one cent a lb., (charge for drawing, \$800). Cost of hire cream hauled, 300 trips at \$3.50 a trip (a low estimate) \$1,050. Profit from drawing charges, \$50; profit over estimated cost to hire, \$250.

Gathers Eggs on Cream Routes

W. G. Doyle, Essex Co., Ont.
The patrons of our creamery sell their eggs through the creamery. We have found it the best plan to buy the eggs outright. We give each cream-hauler a sum of money every morning, and at night the eggs are counted and the cash balanced. We get from two to three cents' profit on every dozen eggs. A man will bring in so many eggs during the early part of the season that the profits will pay his wages.

We ship direct to the wholesale houses, i.e., our station, and they supply the crates. When buying eggs, cream-haulers stop at practically every farm and often we get patrons for the creamery who would not otherwise have bothered notifying us to call.

The Grading of Cream

In many dairy sections of the United States and in the province of Alberta, the live question among creamery men is the grading of cream and payment for it on a grading basis. Creamery men know that better butter and more butter can be made from clean sweet cream than from cream that has been heavily handled and is in a sour or partly sour condition when it reaches the creamery. At the last meeting of the creamery men of Western Ontario, the question of the grading of cream was discussed. Mr. Mack Logan, of St. Marys, Ont., however, was the only one who believed that the grading of cream could be made practical.

It was urged that payment in different grades of cream at different prices would complicate the book-keeping of the factory. The greatest objection to the grading of cream is that in many cases the grading work to be done by the cream hauler and this would not be satisfactory either to the creamery men or to the haulers. The question of what remains of the grading of cream is proving a success elsewhere.

HOW IT WORKS ELSEWHERE

In Alberta at most of the creameries, cream is classed in either one or three grades. In Michigan, creamery men have adopted the standard system of grading, making a distinction of six cents per pound butter at a price between the first and second grade. Mr. E. H. Baldwin, speaking of the results of cream grading in his factory in South Dakota, says:

"Before this system was established at this creamery sweet cream was very rarely sent in. Three months after the adoption of this grading system 60 per cent of the cream received was sweet and there was an increase in the number of patrons and the quality of cream received." Similar results have been reported from many other creameries where grading has been adopted.

Even if the payment for cream on a quality basis is not apt to be adopted at the creamery, a discussion of the subject with the patrons either at the annual meeting or personally is bound to lead to better cream being received as the advantages of receiving a good grade of cream in this way have made very apparent.

What is good for other dairy sections must be good for Ontario. Let us hear from our creamery men of the advantages or disadvantages of this system through the columns of Farm and Dairy!

Dairy Notes

Shipments of cream to the United States for the fiscal year ended March 31st amounted to 1,232,821 gallons, or the equivalent of 7,205,284 pounds of butter. The export of cream has almost entirely ceased and the factories which have been engaged in the trade are now manufacturing butter or cheese as the case may be.

The Eureka is claimed to be the strongest refrigerator made that positively resists all cases of impurities from the storage room. This special feature alone means everything in the storing of butter, and ensures a pure dry acid and a dry sound refrigerator that will outlive any many types that get dented and mouldy.

Butter is the clean non-rancid product made by gathering in any manner the fat of fresh or ripened milk or cream into a mass, which contains some percentage of other milk constituents, with or without salt, and contains not less than 81 per cent. milk fat, and not more than 16 per cent. of water. Butter may also contain added coloring matter of harmless character.

Cheese

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

Sell Cheese

The Woodstock has existed for incorporated, recognized, and become incorporated in the rules making it a part of the board. For years been a farce, has been sold in the market. If a cheese has a reputation and is absolutely necessary on the board of the highest quality of holding it for outside sources.

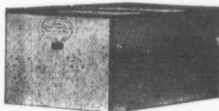
The cheese board province where the secured are not to offer their cheese board, Picton, and that have secured cent years, are to this matter of the board. Buy boards with assurance offer their dairy that comp

Mr. McKinn

Editor, Farm and Dairy
That I am again in agreement with the eastern dairy and Dairy and Dairy's statement past arguments. I feel trade can be from his cows or who is dependent on whose product through the hands of the middlemen, who produce merchandise at cut prices a producer has been left for his milk.

I have before eight of Grenville and the average ton for his milk a few cents over factories. If the worth we would let me see you. Last September I received 1 1/2 cts. From 1 1/2 cts. for January, four could not buy a ton of cream for 1 1/2 cts. That to 00 cts. per cent investment. It is led to believe nothing him. Du

NOT A... From the cri have received the on the platform people are led to be a very outle and as was said Association at P a grouch. I think as much per cow as most in Gra neighbors acknowledge buying all the It certainly raises advice by the L party who has jness or her b buys and sells of more in that w the goods. The careful not to honey in farm



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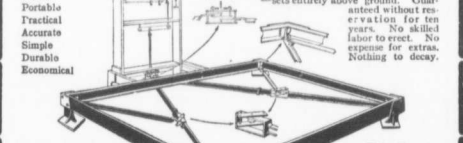
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Cheese Department

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

Sell Cheese on the Board

The Woodstock cheese board, which has existed for years without being incorporated, recently determined to become incorporated and to draw up rules making it necessary for factories to sell their cheese on the board. For years past the board has been a farce, hardly a single cheese being sold in the open market.

If a cheese board is to obtain a reputation and attract buyers it is absolutely necessary that all the factories on the board sell their cheese to the highest bidder there, instead of holding it for higher prices from outside sources.

Mr. McKim Comes Back

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I see that I am again forced to defend my opinions as regards the prosperity of the eastern dairy farmer. In Farm and Dairy, March 20th, Mr. Hoards' words' statements go to clinch my past arguments. The man with a local trade can make a good profit from his cows compared to the man who is dependent on the cheese trade and whose produce has all to go through the hands of two or three middlemen, who call themselves the Producers Merchants' Association, and who cut prices and weights until the producer has about \$17 to \$18 a ton left for his milk.

I have before me a statement of eight of Grenville's leading farmers, and the average the farmer received a ton for his milk runs from \$17.08 to a few cents over \$18.00 in the best factories. If that is all our goods are worth we would not blame anyone, but let me quote local conditions. Last September cheese sold for about 11c. a lb. From that we pay one cent to 1 1/2 cents for manufacture. In January, four months after, you could not buy a lb. of the same cheese from a grocery for less than 18c. a lb. That represents from 80 to 90 per cent. profit on four months' investment. The poor city consumer is led to believe that the farmer is robbing him. Do circumstances prove it?

NOT A BACK NUMBER

From the criticisms my opinions have received through the press and on the platform from Mr. Ayer, people are led to believe that I must be a very out-of-date, back number, and as was said at the Dairymen's Association at Perth, a grumbler and a grouch. I think our herd have made as much per cow in the last 25 years as most in Grenville County. The neighbors acknowledge the fact by buying all the calves we can spare. It certainly raises my ire to receive advice by the lushel from the third party who has just gone out of business or who is just going in or who buys and sells our produce and makes more in that way than by producing the goods. These gentlemen are very careful not to invest any of their money in farming. They are of this

class who are giving so much free advice. Men like Prof. Dean at the O.A.C., who know, do not talk like that.

Let the man who is not dairying himself, but has a friend who made so well on 20 acres, try too, and he will find just how his friend made it—a local market and no string of middlemen and transportation companies. He is getting the fruits of his own labors, and this is not making a lot, but he is not getting 25c. an hour for his work after paying 5 per cent. on all invested. A dozen men starting to compete with



Used for Stirring Milk in the Cans

This device, made of heavy tin, perforated, and with a wooden handle neatly fitted and soldered so that it may be kept thoroughly clean, is used with much satisfaction by the Telford Bros., Peterboro Co., Ont. The cans of milk are set in a tank of water and ice, and by stirring the milk is rapidly cooled to a temperature at which it is delivered at the cheese factory in prime condition. Mr. Clayton Telford appears in the illustration.—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

him in a small town would spoil his market. If he was forced to let his produce go through a couple of men's hands, would his 20 acres keep him? —E. A. McKim, Grenville Co., Ont.

Some Defects in Canadian Cheese

James Leggat & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

The quality of Canadian cheese for the season 1910, was quite up to the average of former years, many of the lots leaving very little to be desired. We had some trouble, however, in many lots with a few odd cheeses, which were not fine. The cheese we refer to were hard and dry, and when kept for any length of time became very brittle, and would not cut out. The appearance and general quality of these cheese seemed to indicate that all the cream had not been put into them. Then again, we had cheese made with too much acid which also causes broken texture and faint flavor.

These faults may have been caused by milk being out of condition, or it may have been an error in the manufacturing factory, in their own interests, when they know of any second quality cheese in a lot, to keep these cheese out, as even one or two of this class will greatly decrease the value

of a lot, and will spoil the reputation of the factory which puts them out, even though the great majority of the cheese are first class.

We would also refer to the fault of openness of texture which prevailed in certain lots of cheese last season. We mean by this, cheese which when cut were honeycombed or at least porous and spongy in texture. This detracts greatly from the appearance of the cheese and reduced their value considerably. What we want is a close-cutting, sweet, meaty cheese with a fine smooth texture, and when we get lots in which every cheese has these qualities then we can command a ready sale and a good price. The way to get top price is to give us top quality.

"Importer" Set Right

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Re article in Farm and Dairy, April 27th, from "Importer," Glasgow, Scotland, dated April 7, 1911, in my judgment the cheese he refers to were not cultured and produced from right milk and properly made.

It would appear more like cheese improperly made from over-ripe milk; not properly fermented in whey, or not sufficiently drained at removal from whey.—R. W. Ward, Dairy Instructor for Peterboro Section.

Twenty-three thousand, four hundred pounds of milk was the largest amount that we received in one day at our factory last season. This was on June the 20th. The largest make of cheese (25) for one day, however was in September. This was due to the fact that the weather was cool in September and the milk arrived in better condition. This is proof conclusive that the quality of the milk affects the quantity of the cheese. By delivering poor milk, therefore, pa-

trons are not only making it impossible for the maker to make first quality cheese but they are losing in quantity as well.—A. H. Campbell, Peterboro Co., Ont.

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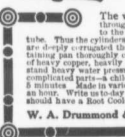
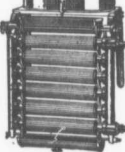
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JUSTICE is itself the great standing policy of civil society; and any departure from it, under any circumstances, lies under suspicion of being no policy at all.—Burke.

The Road to Providence

(Copyrighted)

MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

(Continued from last week.)

SYNOPSIS OF "THE ROAD TO PROVIDENCE."

Mrs. Mayberry, a country physician's widow, has taken into her home Eliza 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 than she has been at any time since the loss of her voice. Mother Mayberry takes into her home Martin Luther, the little son of a poor violinist, and she covers her as she is coming to care for Tom Mayberry, and he realizes that his strongest desire is to be able to restore her voice 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 all though he does not know why he knows, he is going to give her back her voice. Many calls 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 philosophic kindness are usual bonanzas sent 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. That night Tom confesses to Miss Wingate that he loves her.

"This is worse and more of it," exclaimed the Doctor's delighted Mother. "You are going to bring a notion child! Marriage ain't no slow, pie-plant business these days; it's hitched at opposite ends, and pulling both ways for dear life. Don't you even hope you will be able to think up no kind of tantrums to keep Tom Mayberry from being happy?"

"I don't want to," laughed the infatuated bride prospective.

"Then I reckon I'll have to give up and let you settle down into being one of these regular old-fashioned, primpling for a man, dinner on the table at the horn blow, hanging over the front gate waiting kind of wives. I thought I'd caught a high-faluting bird of Paradise for him and you ain't a thing in the world but a meadow dove. But there comes Bettie scooting through the rain with little Hoover under her shawl. Providence folks have got duck blood, all of 'em, and the more it pours out they paddles. Come in and shake your feathers, Bettie."

"Howdy all," exclaimed the rosy Mrs. Hoover. "This here rain on the corn is money in everybody's pocket. I just stopped in to show you this pink flowered shirt-waist I have done finished for Miss Prissy Pike. Ain't it stylish?"

"It surely are, Bettie!" exclaimed Mother Mayberry. "I'm so glad you got it pink."

"And it don't run either. I tried it," said the proud designer of the admired garment.

"That's a good sign for the wedding. You can rub happiness that's fast dyed through any kinder worry suds and it'll come out with the color left. Any news along the Road?" asked Mother Mayberry, as she tucked the rosy blouse with her careful hands.

"Well, Henry Turner says that Squire Tutt are in bed covered up head and ears with feathers, Bettie. Lias says that it are just 'cause Mis' Tutt have got a happy spell on her and have been exorting of him. She

called all three of them boys in, Bud and Henry and Lias, and made 'em learn a Bible verse a-piece, and was grateful for her for her interest, but the Squire cussed so to 'em while she went to get 'em a cake that I'm afraid the lesson were spoiled for the chaps."

"I don't reckon it were, Bettie. Good salts down any day, while Evil don't ever keep long. But I do wish they could get the Squire and Mis' Tutt to be a little more peaceably with one another. It downright grieves me to have 'em so spited here in they old age. And Mother Mayberry's eyes took on a regretful look and she peered over her glasses at the happy bride. On her buoyant heart she ever carried the welfare of every soul in Providence and the crabbed old couple over the road was a constant source of trouble to her."

"You shan't worry over 'em, Mis' Mayberry," answered pretty Bettie quickly. "You get every Providence trouble landed right on your shoulders as soon as one comes. You don't get a chance to do nothing but deal out ease to other people's bodies and souls, too."

"Well, cup of cold water held to other folks' mouths is a mighty good way to quench your own thirst, Bettie child, and I'm glad if it are gave to me to label out the blessing of ease. But have you been in to the Deacon's this morning?"

"No'm, I'm a-going to stop as I go along home," answered Bettie. "I've used the little raven paddling back and forth, so I guess they is all right. I must hurry on now, for I see Miss Prissy at the window looking for me. Ain't my baby a-growing?" She asked, as she poked little Hoover off with a little foot, and again enveloped the bobbing head under her own shawl.

"Yes, it are, and Mr. Hoover's a-smiling hisself fat by the day, child," answered Mother Mayberry with a smile. "Do you pass on the word to Elinoiry here that Providence husbands wear good, both warp and woof?"

"That they do, Miss Elinoiry, and I never seed nothing like 'em in my travels," called back the bride from the door, as she reefed in her skirts and sailed out in the downpour.

"Well, your mind oughter to be satisfied, child, 'cause I've never seen a good deal of the world in that three weeks' bridal trip in the farm wagon," laughed Mother Mayberry at the singer lady by the window. "Now, I'm a-going to send you out to gather eggs, and I'll be back if I don't drown. With that she left the girl and the tot to resume their watch down the Road for a horse and rider due in not over two hours' time."

And indeed the last of old June's days seemed in danger of dripping away from her in tears of farewell. Rainclouds hung low over Harpeth Hills and drifted down to the very top of Providence Nob. A steady down-pour had begun in the night and held on into the day and seemed to increase in volume as the hours wore away. The tall maples were standing drenched and pressed-boughed and dripping and the porch leaves hung sodden and wet, refusing a glimpse of their silver lining. A row of bleeding hearts down the way were turning faint pink and drooping to the ground, while every stone in the yard was shattered and wasted away.

"Rain, rain," wailed Martin Luther and scratched at the singer lady, as he checked to the window-pane and looked without interest as a forlorn rooster huddled with a couple of hens under the snowball bush.

"Don't you want a cake and some milk?" asked the singer lady, as she gave him a comforting hug and essayed consolation by the offer of a material distraction.

"No milk, no cake; L-i-a, thank 'am, please," he sobbed, a disconsolate demand for what he considered a good substitute seabeam.

"There she comes now, darling," exclaimed the singer lady, with as much pleasure count on her face as lit the doleful cherub's at her side. And from the Pike front door there had issued a small figure, also enveloped in an old shawl, which made its way across the puddles with splashing bare feet. She had her covered dish under her arm and a bucket dangled from one hand. She answered Martin Luther's hail with a flash of her white teeth and sped across the front porch.

And in the course of just ten minutes the experienced young pacifier had established the small boy as driver to Mother Mayberry's large rocking chair, mounted him on the foot of the bed with snapping switch to crack and thus secured a two-hour reign of peace for his elders.

"Miss Elinoiry," she said, as she came and stood close to the singer lady seated in the deep window. "I'm mighty glad you got Doctor Tom; and it were fair to the other folks if he couldn't help loving you best 'cause you are got a sick throat and she ain't. Do you reckon she'll be satisfied to take Sam Mosbey when she comes again? I'm sorry for her."

"So am I, Eliza," laughed Miss Wingate softly, as the rose blush stole up over her cheeks, "but I don't believe she'll need no more doctor. Don't you suppose she—that is—there must be some one down in the City whom she likes a lot."

"Yes'm, I reckon they is. Then I'll just take Sam myself when I grow up if nobody else wants him," answered Eliza comfortably. "I'm sorry to be glad that your throat didn't get well, but Mis' Peavy says that you never in the world would get over it. Doctor Tom if you coulder gone away and made money singing to people. I don't know what me or him or Mother Mayberry woulder done without you, but we coulder pay you much to stay. You won't never go now, will you?"

"Never," answered the singer lady

as she drew the little ingenué close to her side and kissed her cheek with something to you, Eliza—I wouldn't—would—have—gone—anyway. I love you too much, you and Mother Mayberry—and Doctor Tom."

"And Mis' Bostick are Deacon," exclaimed the loyal young woman. "Miss Elinoiry, I get so scared about Mis' Bostick right here," she added, laying her hand on her middle finger. "She won't let me and the cap talk to me to-day. Maw and Mis' Noh Mosbey are there now and waiting for Doctor Tom to come back. The said no to tell Mother Mayberry that she rain hold up some, but they're her, too. Can't loving people do nothing for 'em, Miss Elinoiry?" and with big, wistful eyes the tiny woman put the question, which has agonized hearts down the ages.

"Oh, darling, the—loving it'sed helps," answered the singer lady quickly, with the mist over her eyes. "I don't know if it do, answered thoughtfully. "I hold the Deacon's other hand when he sets by Mis' Bostick. He wants me, and she smiles at us both, I have to wait now for Cindy to get to the dinner table. I'm a-going to run. Why, there goes Mother Mayberry outen the gate under a umbrella! And Aunt Prissy has me to get a spoon of nutmeg and fifty thread from her to sew some lace on a petticoat Mis' Hoover have done finished for her. If I was to get married I'd make some things for my husband, but I wouldn't want so many skin shirts. I knewed he had enough."

"But, Eliza," remonstrated Miss Wingate, slightly shocked at this rather original idea of providing a groom with a touseau, "perhaps he would rather get things for himself."

"I don't know," answered Eliza positively. "I ain't a-going to say anything to Aunt Prissy about a 'cause you never can tell what you hurt her feelings, but I want you to get Mis' Hoover to show you how to make three nice white shirts for Docie Tom, so you can wash one while he wears the other and keep one up your sleeve for Sunday. That is what Maw does for paw and all the other folks of the Road does the same for they men. Mis' Peavey can show you how to iron them nice, for she does the Deacon's for me and Mother Mayberry is so busy to bother with such things 'count of always having to go to sick folks even over to the other side of the Nob. Cindy don't starch good. You'll do it for Doctor Tom nice, now you've got him, won't you?"

"Yes, Eliza, I will," answered the singer lady meekly, as this provision of the life domestic rose up and menaced her. She had a sudden thrill of plaster at the thought of performing such superhuman tasks for what was to be her individual responsibility among Providence's men. She would never be allowed to perform such offices at machine and to actually depressed her, for the thought had brought a primitive sense of possession that was loath to dismiss; the passion for justice to let being an instinct that sways the girl lady and her country sister alike. "Do you think he'll be let me?" she asked of the good administrator.

"Just go on and do it and don't ask 'him," was the practical answer.

"Then he comes now leading up the horse and I have been to see Mis' Bostick. I can get the dinner and run on to meet him and hear how he thinks she are," she exclaimed as she seized her dish and bucket and disappeared in the kitchen. A few minutes later, as Doctor Mayberry was unstrapping his horse at the barn a lithe figure enveloped as a head and shoulders in one of Cindy's kitchen aprons was coming out dripping water and stood breathless and laughing in the wide door.

(To be continued)

The Upward Look

Building for Success

No. 11

Whereas you know not what shall be on the morrow. For what is your life? It is even a vapour that appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away.—James 4. 14.

None of us need ever expect to make a true success of our lives until we have two great facts of our existence so indelibly impressed on our minds that nothing else will ever be able to crowd them out of our thoughts; one is that our life on earth is for but a brief period; the second is that we are building for eternity.

Most of us are perfectly well aware of these facts but we forget them, sometimes for long periods at a time. We are so pre-occupied with the thronging duties of the day, or with our desires for this, that or the other thing, we unconsciously allow our minds to become occupied with other conceptions, and thus the moments, hours, days and even years of our life go slipping past us. At times we may awaken for brief periods and long that things might be different but Satan soon chloroforms us and again we go on in the same old way until even when we enter the House of God on the Sabbath, to worship our Great Creator, we find it difficult to enter

into the spirit of praise because of the thoughts concerning the things of this world that crowd in upon us.

No person who is living thus is truly succeeding. They may be accumulating lands and houses, power and honour but they are also tending toward spiritual poverty. Some day when the call of God comes to them, and the vapour of their life vanisheth away, they will find that their riches, as counted on earth, have left them beggars before God.

We need to have our eyes opened so that we may see how God is speaking to us through the most trivial occurrences of each and every day. Nothing is too small to escape His notice and we should strive to read it's special meaning for us. It is only as we trust in God and strive to learn and do His special will for us that we discover what true joy and peace are. "The Life Radiant," writes Lillian Whiting, "is that transfiguration of the ordinary, daily events and circumstances which lifts them to the spiritual plane and sees them as the signs and the indications of the Divine leading. The forces that determine his daily life are partly with man, partly with God. They lie in both the Seen and the Unseen. We are always an inhabitant of both realms and to recognize either alone and be blind to the other is to deprive ourselves of the great sources of energy."

"The Divine will," says L. Swetenham, "is intimately connected with human affairs. Jesus said: 'Not a sparrow falleth to the ground without

your Father.' We may be sure then that God has His plans and purposes regarding even the small details of man's life and conduct; and the condition that our desires and prayers should be in harmony with those commands itself to both heart and hand."

When we are able to see God leading us through the little as well as through the larger incidents of our lives, we are building both for time and for eternity. Prosperity will not spoil us for we will see that it is God's gift to us that must not be abused but utilized for His honour and glory.

Hardships and trials will not overwhelm us for in them we will see the need for learning the Divine lessons that teach us meekness, patience, humility and self control. We will realize that "the tests of life are to make and not break us." We will learn to thank God for pain as well as for joy because we will have found that great sorrows work great results and thus it is that "all things work together for good to them that love God." (Romans 8. 28.)—I. H. N.

Care of the Sewing Machine

Mrs. David Breze, Peterboro, Co., I had my first sewing machine for 30 years, and in that time spent only 50c in repairs. It was working as well as ever when I gave it up, except that it needed a new shuttle that could not be had as the machine was out of date and shuttles to suit it were not being manufactured.

The essentials for prolonging the

life of a sewing machine are to keep it in a dry place, keep it clean, and, I believe, work it steadily. The more a machine is used, if not for too heavy work, the better condition it will be kept in, and the longer it will last. I moisten a cloth with coal oil and thoroughly clean all the bearings two or three times a year; to prevent gumming, and oil immediately after. I keep the machine well oiled and never run it on dry bearings.

Washing Blankets

A woman who has some blankets 10 years old that are as fluffy as the day they were bought says she washes them with soap jelly. She shaves a half-bar of yellow laundry soap and pours this into a pint of boiling water; she stirs this until it becomes a thick jelly and pours it into three buckets of lukewarm water. Into this she puts the blankets and washes thoroughly. She does not rub soap on the blankets. She puts them through a wringer and in another tub of clear lukewarm water. Then she keeps on rinsing in clear water until every particle of soap is removed, and hangs them in the hot sun, taking care to hang them perfectly straight.

She leaves them in the sun for several hours until perfectly dry; then she beats them with a rattan beater, as she would rugs and furniture. This brings up the nap and makes them fluffy.

Renew your Subscription now.



"What's flour gluten, Bud?"
"It's what makes your dough rise, Rose."
"Yes"—she encouraged.
Added Bud very sagely:
"Makes it rise in the mixer and expand
"in the oven. It's the elastic part of
"flour—absorbs all the water and milk
"—and things."
Rose grew interested.
"FIVE ROSES, said Bud, is exceedingly rich
"in gluten. I s'pose because it's all made
"from Manitoba wheat. Takes up a lot
"more water — makes those fat loaves —
"lasts longer too."
"Saves money, doesn't it?" asked Rose.
Bud in a big voice:
"The fat loaf makes the fat pocketbook."
Use FIVE ROSES always.
And Rose said YES.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

The Power of Sympathy

Although conscious of the power of sympathy, many loving but over-erted mothers not only forget to show affection but form a habit of constant reproof. Naturally enough, the children, unless exceptionally callous to their surroundings, become sullen and resentful. How can they realize that the nagging is an expression of anxious affection?

When Johnny comes rushing into the house, full of enthusiasm over some new play or new idea, and eager to tell his plans, such a mother exclaims, "How many times have I told you to wipe your feet before you open the door?" The greeting kills his enthusiasm, and hurt and wounded, he draws back into himself, and will not again expose himself to such a snub. As he grows older, and she wonders why.

An English instructor in physical training has noted that children who are constantly nagged are hollow-hearted and sullen. The retardement of which their hearts are full shows in their physical bearing. The same instructor was asked by a woman to help her improve her carriage. "My sister was as if she owned the street, and I want to do the same," said she. But it was impossible to make the woman hold up her head and look the world bravely in the face; her spirit had been broken by a brutal and domineering husband. Adults, as well as children, are afflicted by lack of sympathy and approval.

There is sound psychology in the statement that if you believe a man is honest he will be honest; that if you trust a young man he will prove trustworthy; that if you praise a child he will deserve praise. Benjamin West's mother kissed her boy when he showed his drawings to her, and the boy, when grown to manhood, said that her kiss made a painter of him.—Youth's Companion.

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.

GINGER DROP CAKES

Two cups of molasses, two cups of sugar, two cups of butter or lard, two cups of sour milk, two tablespoons of soda, two spoons of cinnamon, one of cloves, nine cups of flour, and ginger to suit taste; drop from spoon into a pan and cook in oven, taking care not to burn.

GRAHAM GEMS

One quart of sweet milk, one cup syrup, one teaspoon soda, two teaspoons cream tartar, little salt; mix cream tartar in graham flour soda in and make it as stiff with the flour as will make it drop easily from the spoon into muffin rings.

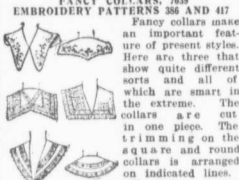
CUSTARD PIES

Make a custard of the yolks of three eggs with milk, season to the taste, bake it in ordinary crust; put it in a brick oven, in that crust may not be heavy, and as soon as that is heated remove it to a place in the oven of a more moderate heat, that the custard may bake slowly and not curdle; when done, beat the whites to a froth; add sugar and spread over the top and return to the oven to brown slightly; small pinch of salt added to a custard heightens the flavor; a little soda in the crust prevents it from being heavy. Very nice.

Before chopping mint, dip your fingers into flour, sugar or ground rice, to avoid getting them stained.

The Sewing Room

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



FANCY COLLARS, 7839
EMBROIDERY PATTERNS 388 AND 417
Fancy collars feature an important feature of present styles. Here are three that show quite different sorts and all of which are smart in the extreme. The collars are cut in one piece. The trimming on the square and round collars is arranged on indicated lines. To make any one of the collars will be required 5/8 yard of material 36 or 44 inches wide with 2 1/2 yards of narrow and 1 yard of wide insertion, 2 yards of edging to trim the square collar, 2 1/2 yards of insertion and 1 1/2 yards of edging to trim the round collar.

This pattern is cut in one size only. **BLOUSE WITH BODY AND SLEEVES IN ONE, 7847**



The blouse that is closed at the front is a smart one this season and has been heartily welcomed by many women. Here is a model that can be made with or without the fancy collar and with either V-shaped or high neck, so that it becomes adapted to a number of uses. Made in size requires 2 1/2 yards of material 27, 36 or 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard 27 for collar and cuffs.

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

GIRL'S DRESS WITH PEASANT SLEEVES, 7833



The dress that closes at the front is a favorite one of the season and has many advantages. It is easy to slip on and off, it is smart in effect, and it is generally becoming.

For the 12 year size will be required 6 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs.

This pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 10, 12, and 14 years of age.

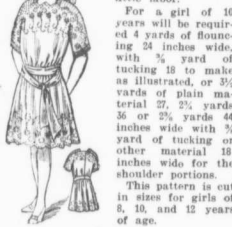
SEMI-PRINCESSE GOWN'S CLOSING AT SIDE FRONT, 7835



The simplest gown that is made in semi-princesse style is practical and elegant and exceedingly fashionable. This one can be made as illustrated with a fancy collar and long sleeves or it can be finished with a neck-band and with long sleeves, in shirt waist style. The quantity of cloth required for the medium size is 7 yards of material 27 inches wide, 5 1/2 yards 44, with 3/4 yard 27 inches wide for the trimming. This pattern is cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inch bust measure.

GIRL'S DRESS, 7835

The dress that is made of bordered material is a pretty and attractive one, and also practical, for it means very little labor.



For a girl of 10 years will be required 4 yards of bounding 28 inches wide, with 3/4 yard of tucking 18 to make as illustrated, or 3 1/2 yards of plain material 27, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard of tucking of other material 18 inches wide for the shoulder portions.

This pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10, and 12 years of age.

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.

GIRL'S WHITE LAWN DRESS OR BLUE Dotted Muslin Dress, Two to eight. Post paid 3c! Broadway Garment Co., London, Ont.

KEEPING YOUNG

Oatmeal is Said to Ward Off Age—Often 20 Years

Two noted scientists, by experiments on animals, have proved that youthfulness depends on the thyroid gland. And that something in oats seems to feed that gland.

It appears that old age can be deferred many years by caring for this gland. The main care is to feed it, and the proper food is oats.

Oats contain more energy food, more food for the brain, more food for the nerves, than any other grain that grows. And now it seems that they also serve to keep one young.

But common oatmeal isn't good enough for such an important diet. The rich, plump grains alone are used in the making of Quaker Oats. They are selected by 62 siftings, and only ten pounds are obtained from a bushel.

Quaker Oats means just the cream of the oats made delicious. It costs but one-half cent per dish. Made in Canada. (178)

"CUMMER-DOWSWELL IS FRIENDS OF MINE"—Aunt Salina
"Wash day has no terrors for the household that owns a Cummer-Dowswell washing machine. It means washing WITH THE HARD WORK LEFT OUT. It will extract every particle of dirt from fabrics of every material and weave without the use of acids and without injury."
Made for hand and motor power.
"The Member every Clothes Dress a strong and simple. It can be put up or removed in two minutes, leaving the lawn clear when it is not in use. AT ALL BEST DEALERS."
"East's Father's Wash Day Philosophy" is a book full of secrets and hints on washing woollens, laces, axels, muslins, linens, prints, gingham, etc., without injuring the fabric. Price 15c per copy.

CUMMER-DOWSWELL Limited
HAMILTON - ONT.

THE PHENOMENAL REPUTATION OF THE GOURLAY PIANO
IS DUE ENTIRELY TO THE CHARACTER OF THE GOURLAY PIANOS AS AT PRESENT MANUFACTURED

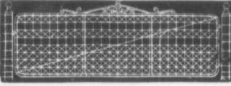
IT DOES NOT REST UPON THE WORK OF AN EARLIER GENERATION OR DEPEND UPON THE CHARACTER OF INSTRUMENTS MADE TWENTY FIVE OR MORE YEARS AGO.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING
188 Yonge St. TORONTO.

Strong and Rigid

We make Peersens Cans to last a lifetime—and to look well and work right as long as they last. The frames of

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates are electrically welded into one solid piece—that's why they stand more than any other gate can. We also make lawn, poultry and farm fences of best quality. Agents wanted. Write to-day. **THE BANWELL MOORE WIRE FENCE CO.** Dep't H, Waukegan, Mass. Hamilton, Ont.



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To use the best and cheapest preparation for all cleaning purposes in Cheese Factories and Creameries. Used at Dairy School Guelph and by the leading factories of Western Ont.

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R. A. TRELAVEN

MOOREFIELD, ONT.



C. E. R. R. Plummer
Travis Shels, Waukegan,
Illinois with
NEPONSSET Paroid Roofing.

Protect Your Buildings Against Storm and Fire

Do you know what roofing is used by the Canadian Railways? It is

NEPONSSET Paroid Roofing

The severest tests and long years of service have proved that NEPONSSET Paroid Roofing is a protection against fire—gives many years' wear without a leak.

There are buildings in your neighborhood which prove the superiority of NEPONSSET.

Send for the Bird NEPONSSET Booklet, which tells about the different NEPONSSET Roofings for different types of buildings and shows you just why NEPONSSET Roofings are so absolutely reliable.

NEPONSSET Roofings are made in Canada

NEPONSSET Dealers everywhere. If you do not know the one in your locality, ask us.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers, 496 Lotteridge Street, Hamilton, Ont.
Established 1873. Originators of Complete Insulation Roofing and Waterproof Building Papers.
Waukegan, Montreal, St. John, N. B., Vancouver, B. C., Toronto, Ont., St. Paul, Minn.,
Red Walpole, Mass. New York, Wash. D.C., Chicago, Portland, Ore., San Francisco

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
PRINCE CO., P.E.I.

RICHMOND, May 25.—We are having fine dry weather. Seeding is almost done. Grass is two weeks behind last year, with very little clover on account of so much frost. Stock wintered well; lots of feed left over. Small pigs are plentiful at \$2.00 when a month old. Potatoes are 6c a bush; oats, 35c to 40c; eggs, 16c.—J. D. McL.

KING'S CO., P.E.I.

CARDIGAN BRIDGE, May 25.—Weather is fine for working, but too dry for crops; warm, with no rain to speak of for past two months. Meadows and pastures are suffering for want of rain. Seeding is mostly done. A lot of vegetables are to go in yet. A lot of musk musk shipped here by carloads from the north side of the island is being used as a top dressing for wheat, land and is considered a good fertilizer for any crop. We also use commercial fertilizers for potatoes; but it is considered to be too expensive to pay for itself by the majority of farmers.—H. P.

QUEBEC.

SHERBROOKE, CO., QUE.

LENOXVILLE, May 30.—The spring was late in opening, but growth has been remarkably rapid, and grass is exceptionally good for this time of the year. Seeding operations are well advanced and the usual acreage has been sown. The outlook for dairy returns is good in spite of the low price of butter. Pork remains at about 8c, which does not give much profit in view of the prices asked for corn meal and other feeds.—H. M.

ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

CROOKSTON, June 1.—Mr. McLeay Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, recently gave a demonstration of treating the brood of bees affected with European foul disease on the farm of Mr. E. Geary. The evening lecture was illustrated and was very interesting. Several of our bee keepers were present. The Ontario Beekeepers' Association, May 31.—Seeding and planting are nearly finished. Crops are making a good growth. The Ontario continued dry weather, the hay crop will be somewhat light in most cases and the price has taken a decided advance. Cattlemen have done much damage to fruit trees in this section and some forest trees have been attacked. Hogs are selling for a so.—H. S.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.

CAMBLETON, May 25.—Hauling out manure is the order of the day. Some have planted their corn. The apple crop appears to be good. Grain is very good, but needs rain. Hay labor men are scarce and wages are high.—J. M.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

PERRYTOWN, May 24.—There is a wonderful bloom on fruit trees, with the exception of the Row. Prospects for fruit are very much ahead of last year. Young orchards that were planted last year have come through the winter remarkably well. More orchardists are pruning, spraying and cultivating this season than any previous season.—C. H. Walsh.

PETERBORO CO., ONT.

LANSWADE, May 25.—We have all our corn sown, with the exception of a few potatoes and some buckwheat. Hay and grain are looking fine since the rain. The beef factories are all running. Cows are milking well. Parsnips and Potatoes are 75c to \$1.00 a bag. Seed grain is high in price. Eggs, 14c to 15c; butter, 25c.—W. W.

WELLAND CO., ONT.

STONK QUARRY, May 25.—We are having typical dairy weather, hot and dry. Rain is badly needed. Spring grain came up well. Corn planting was commenced earlier than last year. The first planting being made on the 15th for the cultivator. Considerable corn has not been planted owing to the drought. Fall wheat is being marketed at 60c. The price is lower than that of last year, but the indications are that it will not exceed the above owing to the good condition of this year's wheat. Fruit trees blossomed full.—W. E. J.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

AYR, May 25.—We are having very dry, warm weather. Hay and wheat are beginning to show the effects of drought. The hay is selling in places and the wheat that winter killed it looks like a poor crop. Wheat is very short and is beginning to head out. Spring crops are not showing much effect as yet. The stand of mangels is poor. Corn is coming up nicely where the ground was well prepared. Cows are practically all sold out of the stables. Prices are dull and farmers are not making much on them. Some sold for what they were put in at. Some, who refused \$6 a month ago, cannot get \$5.50 for them now. Hogs are a little better again, but there is a large number of young pigs in the country.—C. S.

KENT CO., ONT.

HEINHEIM, May 27.—The past two weeks have been very hot and dry in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Though no rain has fallen, growing crops are not yet suffering. Tobacco plantations has already begun. There appears to be a plentiful supply of young plants. Essex Co. growers prefer a later planting, but many Kent planters are sowing theirs out now. The later crop is said to fill out better and give greater weight. The quantity of manure going in and the labor required for its care is going to seriously diminish the crop of beans, which for so long has been the staple corn. It is another fact that corn is planted than ever before, and the care taken in selecting seed and preparing the land are also better than the County Growers' Association has been doing good work.—A. D.

HURON CO., ONT.

PORTER'S HILL, May 24.—All spring crops are looking well. Fall wheat will be less than 1.2 a crop, although some old fields will yield more. Meadows planted well if rains fall soon. There will not be a heavy crop of apples next fall. The blight of last year has not yet expended its effect. Baldwin and Northern Spy show poor bloom. Greenings, Kings and fall apples bloomed heavily. There will, however, be a full crop of apples next year. The June bees have been flying about at night in countless thousands.—R. R. B.

THUNDER BAY DIST., ONT.

FORT WILLIAM, June 1.—At 11 o'clock we were secured in the city here and the farmers of the section in the west of G. W. Collins, B.S.A., who will have his office in the city here and make a study of the agricultural requirements of this district. It will be in the Star River Valley this week. We have made some alfalfa plots. On my farm I put in six acres of alfalfa this year; but in about two weeks it will be cut and it looks fairly good. Recent rain has caused the country to look splendid.—J. R. H.

SASKATCHEWAN.

MACKENZIE DIST., SASK.

YORKTON, May 24.—We have had a very favorable weather for seeding this spring, and the grain is coming forward rapidly. Another week will see the finish of practically all of the seeding, including fax, of which there will be quite an increase in acreage. More potatoes will be put in also. We have had several rains.—T. H. L.

WHY

Quotations for wheat that started strong were due to Chicago endeavoring to establish a new market. The market declined in the middle of the week. Chicago and 18.04c wheat, the highest month. Higher prices of the week in the middle of the week. Quotations No. 1 Northern, 81c. The market is being dominated by the local demand is indicated by the fact that the Farmers' Market, Sept. 22c.

COARSE

The market for coarse has been weaker than it was a little trading down. The market is being dominated by the local demand is indicated by the fact that the Farmers' Market, Sept. 22c.

MILL FEEDS

Owing to the fact that farmers are not anxious about the stock that is necessary to maintain the market, the market is being dominated by the local demand is indicated by the fact that the Farmers' Market, Sept. 22c.

NOTED PERFORMER

Old Sarah the Second, that noted performer in numerous Guelph and Ottawa dairy tests, was found to be nearly ready for record work still. Last winter she finished a record of Performance Test with a record of 1152 lbs. of milk in 305 days. This is a remarkably good record for an animal now in her 15th year. Nancy, a noted performer in the same bull and closely related to the dam's side, is also owned by Mr. McKee. Her daughter, Scottie's Nancy, the 8c, was a noted performer in the same bull and closely related to the dam's side, is also owned by Mr. McKee. Her daughter, Scottie's Nancy, the 8c, was a noted performer in the same bull and closely related to the dam's side, is also owned by Mr. McKee. Her daughter, Scottie's Nancy, the 8c, was a noted performer in the same bull and closely related to the dam's side, is also owned by Mr. McKee.

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MARKET

Toronto, Monday, trade is reported to be generally. Some or other of the market has cleared off and money is circulating. A slight improvement in markets for farm products in grain, but with a few exceptions on the decline, and when the quality of wheat. A very poor market is the quotations are decidedly on the decline. Call money rates are high.

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MILL FEEDS

Owing to the fact that farmers are not anxious about the stock that is necessary to maintain the market, the market is being dominated by the local demand is indicated by the fact that the Farmers' Market, Sept. 22c.

NOTED PERFORMER

Old Sarah the Second, that noted performer in numerous Guelph and Ottawa dairy tests, was found to be nearly ready for record work still. Last winter she finished a record of Performance Test with a record of 1152 lbs. of milk in 305 days. This is a remarkably good record for an animal now in her 15th year. Nancy, a noted performer in the same bull and closely related to the dam's side, is also owned by Mr. McKee. Her daughter, Scottie's Nancy, the 8c, was a noted performer in the same bull and closely related to the dam's side, is also owned by Mr. McKee.

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RECORD PERFORMER

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, June 5. — A fair trade is reported by wholesale dealers generally. Some orders are coming in for fall delivery. Butter and cheese factories have cleared out their first make, and supply is circulating more freely in country sections. Distances have shown a slight improvement. A resume of markets for farm produce shows trade in grain dull, butter and eggs steady, hay and straw exceptionally strong, potatoes on the decline, and cattle values reduced when the quality of the offering is considered. A very pleasing feature of the market is the quotation for hogs which are decidedly on the up grade.

WHEAT
Quotations for wheat on the local market show a slight advance on last week. Wheat started strong at \$1.00%. These quotations were due to small shorts at Chicago endeavoring to cover. Favorable weather reports and the filling of shorts made the market easier and quotations declined in the middle of the week. On Chicago there were short upstarts at \$1.00 and \$1.04% was paid for May wheat, the highest price paid in seven months. Higher prices prevailed at the close of the week due to favoring Liverpool cables. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 Northern, \$1.00%; No. 2, 98c; No. 3, 96c. Outside points are dull; very little trading is being done. Both export and local demand is indifferent. No. 2 winter wheat quotations are 85c outside and on the Farmers' Market, 85c to 87c; good wheat, 82c.

COARSE GRAINS
The market for coarse grains generally has been weaker this last week. There was little trading done in Ontario grain. Beans started weak activity with the lower grades in strongest demand. Corn is steady. No buckwheat is offering. Quotations are as follows: Oats, Canada Western No. 2, 39c; No. 3, 38c; Ontario No. 2, 37c to 37c; outside, 40c on track Toronto; corn, 57c; peas, 79c to 80c; rye, 65c. Outside points are dull. Quotations for buckwheat, 51c. On the Farmers' Market, oats are quoted at 43c; barley, 60c; buckwheat, 54c and 72c, 71c. Quotations at Montreal are a little stronger than last week. The demand for wheat is particularly keen but eased off toward the end of the week. Quotations are as follows: Oats, Canada Western No. 2, 41c to 42c; No. 3, 40c to 41c; No. 2, local white, 40c to 40c; No. 3, 39c to 39c; No. 4, 38c to 39c; corn, 51c to 51c; feed barley, 56c to 57c, malt, 55c to 56c; peas, \$1.00 to \$1.10; buckwheat, 54c.

MILL FEEDS AND MEALS
Owing to the advanced season, dealers are not anxious to take up more mill stuff than is necessary for immediate demands consequently there is little offering and a small trade. Quotations at Toronto and Montreal are: Manitoba bran, 82c; shorts, 82c; Ontario bran, 82c; shorts, 82c. No. 1 meal is stronger at \$2.15 per 50 lb. sack.

HAY AND STRAW.
Buyers from Buffalo and other United States points have strengthened the hay market, and this extra demand will keep prices firm for some time. Wholesale quotations on hay have been maintained with difficulty for some weeks are stronger. Quotations are as follows: Timothy, \$12 to \$15; mixed clover and timothy, \$9 to \$11; straw, 75c to 87c. On the Farmers' Market quotations for hay are firm, with straw weaker. No. 1 timothy, \$15 to \$19; No. 2, \$10 to \$15; straw, bundled, \$14; loose, 87c.

At Montreal also American buyers are operating, and prices are firm. No. 1 hay, \$13 to \$15.50; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$12.50; No. 3, \$8.50 to \$9.50.

SEEDS
Wholesale quotations are as follows: Alsike No. 1, \$11 a bush.; No. 2, \$9.60; No. 3, \$8.75; red clover, No. 1, \$10.50; No. 2, \$9.80; No. 3, \$8.40; timothy, No. 1, \$7.00; No. 2, \$6.75; alfalfa, No. 1, \$13.75; No. 2, \$12.25.

HIDES
Hides are steady at last week's quotations. Prices at Montreal and Toronto are as follows: No. 1, inspected steers and cows, 36c; No. 2, 36c; No. 3, 36c; calf skins, 15c. Country stock is quoted as follows: Hides, cured, 36c to 10c; green, 36c to 50c; sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.25; lambs and pigs, 26c up; spring lambs, 15c to 20c; horse hides, 85c; horse hair, 35c; calf skins, 14c to 15c.

WOOL
This season's clip is beginning to come

in, and is selling at the following figures: Washed fleece, 18c to 20c; unwashed fleece, 15c to 16c; rejects, 16c.

HONEY
Wholesale quotations for honey are slightly weaker. Buckwheat honey brings 6c to 7c a lb. in tins and 6c in barrels. Strained clover honey, 10c a lb. in 40 lb. tins; 5 and 10 lb., 11c. No. 1 comb honey is quoted at \$2 to \$2.25 a doz.

EGGS AND POULTRY
Unusually large supplies of eggs would seem to make further declines possible, but so far the market continues steady. Eggs are quoted in wholesale quantities on the market here at 18c to 19c. On the Farmers' Market the supply of eggs is small; quotations range from 20c to 22c. At Montreal the deterioration in quality due to the extreme warm weather has caused a reduction in price to 15c and 15c for shipping points. At Montreal quotations are 17c a dozen with a one cent premium for selected stock.

Quotations for dressed poultry are as follows: Chickens, 15c to 16c; turkeys, 15c to 16c, live weight, one to two cents less. On the Farmers' Market chickens are 18c to 20c and fowl, 15c to 16c.

POTATOES AND BEANS
Quotations on potatoes have declined 5c in the past week. Shipments have been somewhat more liberal, but the decline was caused primarily by a falling off in demand due to warmer weather. Practically no Maritime potatoes are offered. Quotations are 11c a bag out of store; 8c to 9c in car lots. On the Farmers' Market prices are as follows: Potatoes, 11c to 12c; beans, 15c to 16c. At Montreal potatoes are weaker, and prices have declined 10c a bag. Car lots sell at 9c.

Beans are quoted at \$1.85 for primes and \$2 for hand picked.

DAIRY PRODUCE
Supplies of butter are small to meet all demands, and prices are maintained only with difficulty. Quotations have now remained unchanged for two weeks. The market, however, is not steady, and may decline at any time.

Increased receipts of new cheese have reduced the values 5c. Old cheese is 1c stronger. Quotations are as follows: Creamery prints, 12c to 23c; solids, 19c to 21c; dairy prints, 17c to 18c; inferior, 15c to 16c. On the Farmers' Market choice dairy butter is 15c to 25c. Large cheeses are quoted at 14c and twins at 14 1/4c for old, new twins, 13 1/4c and large 12c.

HORSE MARKET.

Quotations for horses continue firm. There is a scarcity of good draught horses in Ontario and few are available for export to the west. Quotations nominally are as follows: Good heavy draughters, \$250 to \$300; medium weight, \$190 to \$250. Good agricultural horses bring \$150 to \$200 and fair quality ones \$100 to \$150. Express horses are quoted \$170 to \$240; drivers, \$150 to \$250; and saddlers, \$160 to \$250.

LIVE STOCK.
Two extra choice loads of exporters sold a week ago today at \$6.10 to \$6.20. The remainder sold at \$5.75 to \$6.10 with an average price for choice exporters of \$5.80 to \$5.90. Quotations at the Union Stock Yards a week ago today showed practically the same prices as at the close of the previous week. These quotations, however, are misleading when the quality of the offering is considered. Of the 2,000 head of steers and heifers offered fully 50 per cent were good enough for export, and the quality considerably above on exporters were 15c lower. The export demand was dull. The home demand, which for weeks has been unusually keen, seemed to be taking a rest.

On Tuesday the offering again was large and prices were steady as the decline. A few head sold at \$6.10, but the bulk of the trading was done below 8c. On Wednesday deliveries were small and quotations steady. A feature of this market was the demand by butchers for heavy weight steers. Receipts of cattle on the Thursday market were fairly liberal, and quotations of the week previous were regained. The local demand for first-class butcher cuts was strong. This demand was augmented by buyers from outside points. The quality of the offering was hardly up to the standard set in the early part of the week. Closing quotations are as follows: Export cattle, chop, \$5.80 to \$6.00; good, \$5.55 to \$5.75; bulls, \$5.00 to \$5.25; butcher

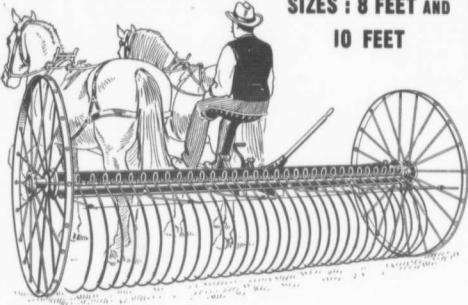
cattle, choice, \$4.75 to \$5.40; common to medium, \$3.50 to \$4.50; bulls, \$4.00 to \$5.15; feeders, \$5.25 to \$5.85; stockers, \$4.25 to \$5.25; canners, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

Decidedly less interest has been shown in milkers this past week. Only those of extra quality attracted attention. Choice milk cows sold at \$60.00 to \$85.00, and from that down to \$30.00; springers, \$25.00 to \$40.00.

Trade in sheep and lambs was fairly active. Importations of American lambs of choice quality is still a feature of the market. Supplies of Ontario lambs have been so small and irregular that dealers have found it necessary to import Ameri-

HAMILTON'S No. 4 STEEL RAKE

SIZES : 8 FEET AND 10 FEET



This all-steel Rake is made to do its work well and will last a lifetime.

THE WHEELS are steel, have wide hubs, and are interchangeable, adding to the life of the Rake.

THE TEETH are made of high carbon steel, oil tempered, and are securely attached to the rake head by strong clips. They have flattened points which are curved well forward, so that they do not dig into the ground but glide over any obstacle. They gather all the hay, without taking up any grit or dust. Their raking position can be changed without wrench or hammer.

THE TRIPPING DEVICE can be adjusted to accommodate any height of the dump, and to suit a slow or fast walking horse.

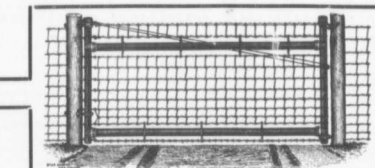
If you want a light, strong, durable, easily operated and efficient Rake, this is the one to buy.

See our Agent, or write for illustrated Catalogue.

THE PETER HAMILTON CO. LIMITED
PETERBOROUGH, - ONTARIO

GATES MARK THE MAN

There is nothing on the farm that shows up more than the gates. What a shame to see a fine place with ramshackle, eye-sores scattered here and there! You would not let a barn, shed, or even a corn crib tumble to pieces unheeded even if it cost you one hundred times the cost of good gates, and yet no one thing shows more plainly and is more noticed by strangers and prospective buyers than the condition of the gates. The public see your gates often than they see you. They size you up by them.



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CANADIAN GATE CO., LIMITED,

GUELPH, - - ONTARIO

HOLSTEINS

WOODCREST HOLSTEINS

A few choice Bull Calves for sale; six to ten months old. Sons of Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lead, and grandson of Field...

WOODCREST FARM

WILTON; ULSTER CO., - - NEW YORK

HOMESTEAD HERD

Offers Homestead Colantha Sir Dewdrop, born Belle DeWold 6th, 11.376 lbs. milk record of Performance at 1 year, 11 months old, daughter of Belle...

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS

RYERSON, Ont. Aymer West, Ont.

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull calf born February 14th, 1910. Sire Sir Angus Bessie Regis, six dams in pedigree average 25.60 lbs. in seven days.

BUY SUMMER HILL HOLSTEINS

More high bred cows in our herd than any other in Canada. We have at present five heifers and cows averaging over 27 butter to 7 days.

WOODLAND HOLSTEINS

Choice bull calves by a son of Netherland Anglie De Kol champion Record of Performance cow for 1909, milk 21,666 lbs. butter 886 lbs. and out of two year old record of Performance heifers with records from 18,000 to 18,000 lbs. milk and from aged Record of Performance cows with records from 14,000 to 14,000 lbs. milk.

SUNNYDALE

Offers something good, two grand sons of De Kol Plus, Champion Record of Performance cow for 1909, milk 21,666 lbs. butter 886 lbs. and out of two year old record of Performance heifers with records from 18,000 to 18,000 lbs. milk and from aged Record of Performance cows with records from 14,000 to 14,000 lbs. milk.

HOLSTEINS

If you are wanting HOLSTEINS, any age, either sex, write...

Lyndale Holsteins

We are now offering two young bulls fit for service, one from a 20 lb. Junior 3 year old and sired by a son of a 28.97 lb. cow. Both bulls are good individuals light in color.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Young bull born June 12th, 1910, offered. He is sired by Count Hengervald Faysine De Kol, whose sire Pieterje Hengervald Count of 1909, milk 21,666 lbs. butter 886 lbs. and whose dam is dam of Grace Faysine De Kol, milk 21,666 lbs. butter 886 lbs. This young bull is half black and an extra good individual, his own dam is running about the 1,000 lb. mark in milk this period of lactation.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of The Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper...

DISPERSION SALE OF HOLSTEINS

Buyers from as far off as Vancouver attended the dispersion sale of the Holstein herd of W. F. Elliott, Coleman, Ont. Mar. 31st. Fortunate females were disposed of, a summary of prices show that seven had realized over \$500; eight head between \$200 and \$300; 10 head \$175 or over; four head \$150 or over; and nine head \$100 or over. The highest price, \$370, was paid by W. A. Patterson, Agincourt, Ont., for Clintona Goldschneid, a yearling female, colored, bred by De Kol to Gordon Goodeham, North Toronto; \$305 for Lady Fatoris Mercena, W. A. Patterson; \$315 for Inka Silvia Frontier, H. S. Logan, Vancouver, B.C.; \$300 for Inka Silvia 6th, G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, \$305, Galatia Silvia, G. A. Gilroy; \$280, Queen Kathleen De Carol, Athens; \$250 for a daughter of the last cow Logan Pauline De Kol, went to H. S. Logan for \$250. The herd bull, King Payne Segis Clothilde, went to M. Holby, Manchester, for \$250. Others who purchased stock were: Jas. Connell, Scarborough; Archie Muir, Scarborough; S. Mackenzie, of Hollingsworth, Guelph; Jas. Harrison, York Mills; M. Marshall, Dunbar; W. H. Holmes, Woburn; O. D. Young, Lansing; G. M. Redhead, Milton; E. F. Ocker, Brant; J. Kilgour, Bedford Park; D. G. Peat, Athens; G. S. Henry, Orillia; Jas. Ineson, Scarborough; William W. P. McLean, Dunlask; F. B. White, Athens. Four registered Clydesdale mares were sold as well, H. Hollingsworth, Guelph; D. Droemer, Peter Atchison, Grammeville; S. MacQueen's Grand-daughter, J. Ashbridge; and \$200 for Mollie Currie, F. C. Brown, Coleman.

OFFICIAL TESTS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS FOR APRIL, 1911

Alberta Maid (6428) at 9y. 9m. 27d. of age; 20.18 lbs. fat, equivalent to 22 lbs. butter; 556.95 lbs. milk. Owned by G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont. Georgia Belle (6429) at 9y. 11m. 1d. of age; 19.72 lbs. fat, equivalent to 24.05 lbs. butter; 436.94 lbs. milk. Owned by A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont. Thirty day test, at 9y. 11m. 1d. of age; 75.68 lbs. fat, equivalent to 94.60 lbs. butter; 1069.75 lbs. milk. Owned by A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont. Pauline Pieterje Mechtelche (6682) at 6y. 4m. 26d. of age; 19.38 lbs. fat, equivalent to 21.22 lbs. butter; 621.2 lbs. milk. Owned by Jas. Shidias, Smiths Falls, Ont. Queenie L. (5961) at 5y. 10m. 33d. of age; 18.27 lbs. fat, equivalent to 21.35 lbs. butter; 527.1 lbs. milk. Owned by Gordon H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont. Fourteen day test, at 5y. 10m. 33d. of age; 36.90 lbs. fat, equivalent to 46.23 lbs. butter; 1037.3 lbs. milk. Owned by Gordon H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont. Rosa Orens (6260) at 5y. 11d. of age; 18.81 lbs. fat, equivalent to 23.51 lbs. butter; 593.2 lbs. milk. Owned by B. Marley, Bradford, Ont. Daisy Camille 2nd (9647) at 6y. 9m. 12d. of age; 18.14 lbs. fat, equivalent to 22.67 lbs. butter; 581.92 lbs. milk. Owned by G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont. LadySmith Daisy (14100) at 5y. 6m. 2d. of age; 17.48 lbs. fat, equivalent to 21.85 lbs. butter; 520.23 lbs. milk. Owned by O. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont. Lella Queen (4321) at 8y. 0m. 24d. of age; 17.00 lbs. fat, equivalent to 21.25 lbs. butter; 539.24 lbs. milk. Owned by G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont. Lady Wayne M's Posh (6556) at 7y. 0m. 5d. of age; 16.58 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.73 lbs. butter; 453.6 lbs. milk. Owned by Walter S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont. Sylvia Flaxie 2nd (8986) at 6y. 9m. 29d. of age; 16.45 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.54 lbs. butter; 449.8 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont. Lady M's Posh (6556) at 7y. 0m. 5d. of age; 16.58 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.73 lbs. butter; 453.6 lbs. milk. Owned by Walter S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont. Sylvia Flaxie 2nd (8986) at 6y. 9m. 29d. of age; 16.45 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.54 lbs. butter; 449.8 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont. Lady M's Posh (6556) at 7y. 0m. 5d. of age; 16.58 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.73 lbs. butter; 453.6 lbs. milk. Owned by Walter S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont. Sylvia Flaxie 2nd (8986) at 6y. 9m. 29d. of age; 16.45 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.54 lbs. butter; 449.8 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

40m. 23d. of age; 16.35 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.44 lbs. butter; 556.9 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont. Fourteen day test, at 6y. 10m. 23d. of age; 32.26 lbs. fat, equivalent to 40.32 lbs. butter; 989.9 lbs. milk. Owned by A. D. Foster, Hallowell, Ont. Prie of Orchard Hill (11673) at 5y. 4m. 21d. of age; 15.96 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.95 lbs. butter; 520.71 lbs. milk. Owned by A. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont. Geraldine Netherland Doralee 3rd (3630) at 9y. 10m. 3d. of age; 15.73 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.47 lbs. butter; 415.1 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont. Thirty day test at 9y. 10m. 3d. of age; 62.62 lbs. fat, equivalent to 78.27 lbs. butter; 1701.1 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont. Laura Netherland DeKol (6862) at 6y. 1m. 12d. of age; 15.5 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.4 lbs. butter; 466.5 lbs. milk. Owned by Edward Baker, Winchester, Ont. Thirty day test at 6y. 1m. 12d. of age; 59.92 lbs. fat, equivalent to 74.90 lbs. butter; 1910 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont. Josie Bewande Posh (5281) at 7y. 3m. 29d. of age; 15.58 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.47 lbs. butter; 520.71 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Leidy & Son, Aylmer, Ont. Zenobia B's DeKol (7290) at 5y. 1m. 7d. of age; 15.49 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.36 lbs. butter; 427.42 lbs. milk. Owned by Orrin Strader, Brinston, Ont. Beauty Connor (665) at 6y. 1m. 7d. of age; 15.47 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.34 lbs. butter; 437 lbs. milk. Owned by Edward Baker, Winchester, Ont. Pussie Grestig DeKol of Riverside (3552) at 9y. 2m. day of test; 15.5 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.31 lbs. butter; 466.5 lbs. milk. Owned by W. M. A. Rife, Hespeler, Ont. Veronica's Grand (4583) at 9y. 11m. 2d. of age; 15.29 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.12 lbs. butter; 483.9 lbs. milk. Owned by Edward Baker, Winchester, Ont. Shadland Bona Mema DeKol (14763) at 5y. 10m. 23d. of age; 15.27 lbs. fat, equivalent to 19.06 lbs. butter; 410.8 lbs. milk. Owned by Gordon H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont. Bessie Teake (4172) at 8y. 3m. 5d. of age; 15.05 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.82 lbs. butter; 495.5 lbs. milk. Owned by Edward Baker, Winchester, Ont. Thirty day test at 8y. 3m. 5d. of age; 58.16 lbs. fat, equivalent to 72.70 lbs. butter; 1981.67 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont. Beauty Leed (687) at 5y. 9m. 0d. of age; 14.88 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.50 lbs. butter; 447.1 lbs. milk. Owned by Edwin C. Chambers, Fairfield Plain, Ont. Rosa Johanna Korndyke (6392) at 5y. 10m. 23d. of age; 14.53 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.29 lbs. butter; 412.2 lbs. milk. Owned by Thomas Goodison, Manhard, Ont. Helen DeKol (6286) at 6y. 1m. 16d. of age; 14.54 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.18 lbs. butter; 472.80 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont. Thirty day test at 5y. 8m. 16d. of age; 27.75 lbs. fat, equivalent to 34.69 lbs. butter; 928 lbs. milk. Owned by A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont. Gretchen Evergreen (3846) 9y. 2m. 18d. of age; 14.51 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.14 lbs. butter. Owned by C. E. Sherwood, Brockville, Ont. Lady Dora Netherland (5336) at 7y. 11m. 9d. of age; 14.5 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.13 lbs. butter; 462.2 lbs. milk. Owned by W. E. Thomson, Woodstock, Ont. Molly Teake (4173) at 5y. 1m. 6d. of age; 14.05 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.57 lbs. butter; 482.3 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont. Thirty day test at 8y. 1m. 6d. of age; 53.38 lbs. fat, equivalent to 66.72 lbs. butter; 1776.12 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont. Countess Carrie Mercedes (8130) at 7y. 2m. 29d. of age; 13.78 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.23 lbs. butter; 453.7 lbs. milk. Owned by S. Lemon, Lynden, Ont. Maggie Toss 2nd (7245) at 7y. 0m. 5d. of age; 13.74 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.14 lbs. butter; 432 lbs. milk. Owned by John B. Force, Orillia, Ont. Netherland Pearl's Lodie (1611) at 5y. 7m. 19d. of age; 13.61 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.81 lbs. butter; 395.5 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont. Nellie Belinda DeKol (11565) at 5y. 5m. 2d. of age; 13.27 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.51 lbs. butter; 42.3 lbs. milk. Owned by Edwin C. Chambers, Fairfield Plain, Ont. Francis Bonerog Ormsby (8215) at 4y. 8m. 2d. of age; 21.4 lbs. fat, equivalent to 26.76 lbs. butter; 476.68 lbs. milk. Owned by D. D. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont. Pauline Texal (9645) at 4y. 4m. 17d. of age; 18.27 lbs. fat, equivalent to 22.83 lbs. butter; 694.1 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

GLENSPRINGS OFFERS

Six fine pure bred bull calves from two to 10 weeks old. Every one from an officially tested dam. Color markings to suit every taste. Those that wish Hengervald blood secure one of Count (ierben's sons. Those that wish German blood secure Alta Posh blood secure one from Inka Silva Bessie Posh. Prices moderate.

E. B. MAILORT, BRANFORD, ONT.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE

Grasslands of 30 lb. daughters of Pontiac Korndyke sired by a grandson of Hengervald De Kol from a 23 lb. cow.

A. A. FOREWELL OSNAWA - - ONTARIO

Lynden Holsteins

An offering one grand yearling bull whose dam made 26.17 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 101.75 lbs. in 30 days. Also a good bull calves from tested dams. Write for particulars.

SAMUEL LEON, LYNDEN, ONTARIO

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRE BULLS Young Bulls all ages up to one year. Three fit for immediate service, all from H. O. P. stock. Write for prices.

James Begg, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.

La Bels de la Roches' Stock Farm

Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. VORSHIRES of the best season types. WHITE ORPINGTON, WHITE WYAN, DOTTES and BARRED ROCK PULLEY.

Hon. L. A. FORBET, J. A. BIRBAU, Proprietor

Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Ayrshires

World's Champion herd for milk and production. Some young bulls and calves, all from R.O.P. cows for sale. A few of the sires of Tangleweld in the wood.

WOODSISSE BROS., Tangleweld Farm ROTHSAY, ONTARIO

THE SPRINGBANK HERD OF AYRSHIRES

Contains more World's Champion milk and butter producers than any other herd in America. A few choice bull calves from record breaking dams for sale at reasonable prices. Address

A. S. TURNER & SONS, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE—One Bull, 9 months. Several choice bull calves, 10 grand good cows and heifers, good teats and udders, big producers. Record of Performance a specialty. Also choice large pure white Wyandotte fowls at \$2.00 each, Martin's strain. Satisfaction or money back. Write or come and see.

WILLIAM J. THORN, LYNDENCH ONT. Trout Run Stock Farm Long Distance Phone in House.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

JUST LANDED 12 Bulls fit for service, Scotch winners, 45 2 year old bulls, 10 months in Sent. and Oct. They are a grand strong set of useful heifers with good teats. Also a few young heifers.

R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE.

MISCELLANEOUS

TAMWORTH AND BERKSHIRE SWINE—Barns and Rows for Sale. J. V. Todd, Corlitz, Ont. Maple Leaf Stock Farm.

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

FOR SALE—Seven bulls from 6 months to 15 months; 6 pigs either sex, all ages; write for prices. Home in residence connection in Cobourg.

BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully, Ont.

TAMWORTH AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE

Several choice young Sows bred by Imp. Boar, dams by Colwell's Choice, Canada's Champion Boar, 1911-12. Farm recently bred to young stock hog. Also a few choice yearling and two-year-old Short Horns heifers. First class family. Excellent milking strain. Write for particulars.

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

WHERE WILL YOU GO THIS SUMMER?

If you desire rest and recreation, why not try

"THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE TRIP?"

Folders descriptive of the Thousand Islands, Rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Murray Bay, Tadoussac, the far famed Saguenay River, etc., on application to any Railway or Steamboat Ticket Agent.

For illustrated guide, "Ningara to the Sea," sent free in postage stamps to H. Foster, Chief, C. P. & A., Toronto, or Thos. Henry, Traffic Mgr., Montreal, E. & O. Navigation Co.

PARAFFINE WAX

Pure Refined Paraffine Wax in 10 lb. double proof packages. Odorless. Tasteless. Free from Sulfur. Made in Canada.

WATERLY OIL WORKS CO., HITSBURGH, PA.
Indepndent. Off Retailers

4 CENTS PER LB.

Alabama Needs 50,000 Farmers

Dairymen and stock raisers to supply the local markets with butter, poultry, vegetables, hogs and cattle. The best lands in the world can be had at \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre. Let us help you to get a farm in Alabama, where the climate is delightful, where you can raise several crops each year on the same land, and find a ready market for same. We are supported by the State and sell no lands. Write for information and literature.

State Board of Immigration Montgomery, Alabama

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



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-Agency, 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 20 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-empt 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 for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. OOLBY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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 decide the best dairy farms and farmers in the two provinces. The competition will be conducted by FARM AND DAIRY, of Peterboro, Ont., as my 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 farm either in Quebec or Ontario that scores the most points in an inter-provincial contest.

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

THE DISTRICTS

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

DISTRICT No. 1.—The Beauharnois District, Que., comprising the counties of Beauharnois, Chateauguay 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

ENTRY FORM

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

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 acres, and I hereby certify that I am a farmer and that I have been engaged exclusively in farming for 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 20, rotation 25, fences, gates, ditches and roads, 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 1912 the prize winning farms this year will be allowed 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 at that number of cows at least, to a cheese factory or creamery 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 Associations, 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 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; H. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook, and W. G. Ellis, Toronto.