

Issued Each Week Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXIX.

NUMBER 8.

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

FEBRUARY 2

1910.

Dairy and Cold Storage  
Commissioner Dec 10



A VIEW OF THE HIGHEST SCORING FARM HOUSE IN THE DAIRY FARMS COMPETITION  
Of all competitors, both in those districts east and west of Toronto, the home of Mr. Richard Penhale, Elgin Co.,  
Ont., stood first. In the general score Mr. Penhale's farm stood second in District No. 4. Plans of this house and  
a letter from Mrs. Penhale describing it, appear in the household pages of this issue. Farm and Dairy will have  
more to say of this place during the forthcoming months.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

# NEVER HAD AN ACCIDENT

You will have to go a long way to find a person who has had an accident with a "Simplex" bowl. And what's more! A worn out

## SIMPLEX LINK-BLADE SEPARATOR

is as scarce as hen's teeth. There are several reasons why this Separator has the reputation of being a "no break, no wear" machine.

The "Simplex" bowls are made of a very ductile grade of seamless steel tubing, that even if it were subjected to an extreme pressure would stretch, but would not fly to pieces. The spindles are made of a special grade of high carbon steel, heat treated, to increase their toughness.



There is no safer or stronger bowl than the low speed "Simplex" bowl, and this is a point that you should think about especially in these days of cheaply built high bowl speed separators.

Our aim is to make a Cream Separator that is stronger than is actually necessary. When you buy a Separator buy a good one. The safest way is to get in touch with our nearest agent.

## D. Derbyshire & Company

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERSBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

## THE "BT" STANCHION IS ALWAYS CHOSEN

When its Many Advantages Are Known



It is made in five sizes and of heavy "U" bar. The lock and trip are made of heavy hand and is the only stanchion that can be opened no matter what pressure the animal is putting against it. It is supplied for use with wood or steel construction. It will pay you to let us tell you about "BT" Steel Stalls and Stanchions and what we can do for you. Write us to-day

We also build Litter Carrier and Hay Carrier Goods

BEATTY BROS., FERGUS ONT.

## THE PROPOSED CANADIAN NAVY

Most Farmers Opposed to it and Anxious to Have it Submitted to the People for a Vote.

Letters that Farm and Dairy has received from farmers living in all parts of Canada show that there is a strong feeling against the proposal to establish a Canadian navy. Recently Farm and Dairy wrote to a number of its subscribers, living in each province, asking first if they were in favor of or opposed to the proposed navy, and if they would prefer to have the Canada for a vote. Three out of every four persons who replied were opposed to the proposed navy. All the farmers heard from, with the exception of two were in favor of having the question submitted to the country to vote on.

A large number of those who expressed opposition to the establishment of a Canadian navy stated that they were in favor of helping Great Britain, but that they doubted the advisability of incurring such a heavy expenditure as is proposed and in the manner proposed. Those who favored the proposed navy did so wholly on a patriotic ground and in the belief that Canada should be prepared to protect its trade routes. Lack of space makes it utterly impossible to publish the many letters received on this question. Extracts from them, however, will show the trend of feeling.

Seymour Green of Simons, Vancouver Island, B. C., wrote: "The farmers of British Columbia are in favor of the proposed navy, as in case of war they would suffer great hardships should our navy lose its supremacy on the seas. It is by means of our navy that our empire is bound together. The farmers of British Columbia, in case of war, would feel the first blow if we believe the signs of nations which have neglected to take upon themselves the duty of citizenship were all wiped out of existence. Have we degenerated so much as to refuse our just burdens of empire?"

From Alberta Mr. Alex S. Blackwood wrote: "I favor the proposed navy, because we contribute nothing for the advance of the empire and because we ought to bear our proportionate share of the burden, provided we have the say as to how small he spent. We should scorn to have our trade routes maintained and our nationality guaranteed by the over-burdened taxpayers of Great Britain. Who among us would pay our poorer relative to pay our debts?"

### THE PATRIOTIC FEELING.

Speaking for the farmers of the province of Quebec, Auguste Fafard of L'Islet, Que. wrote: "We French-Canadians want to have our country protected and do not want to rely on the navy of Great Britain alone. We should take care of ourselves, and if England some day needs it, it will be our duty to fight for the British flag."

### OPPOSING VIEWS.

"I am opposed to the Canadian navy," wrote Cecil Swale of Bruce County, "because of the great expenditure. One type of vessel is quickly superseded by a better one. We might better strengthen our frontier, and depend upon the British navy, while contributing a just tribute in the meantime. I would favor a plebiscite, as it would make the people sit up and take notice."

"I oppose the establishment of the Canadian navy," wrote D. M. Anderson, Lambton County, "because it will entail the carrying of a burden that none can estimate. War has never thought of in Canada. The establishment of a navy will turn the attention of our industrious people to war and may have a far-reaching and bad effect on the nation that is making the greatest progress of any nation

in the world. How would a farmer succeed who spent more money on guns and ammunition than on farm implements? Should he and his sons spend all their time training how to use their guns and boasting that the lion and his cubs will keep the supremacy, would the effect be likely to promote war or peace? We should have a plebiscite on this subject, if only to educate our people."

"I hold," wrote J. J. Beaumont of Bracebridge, "as do most of the farmers in this district, that while Canada should share part of the expense of the protection we receive from the British navy, that the best way for us to do it is not to establish a Canadian navy. Farmers would have to bear too much of the expenditure. The question should be submitted to the people."

### WILL CAUSE TROUBLE.

"I am not in favor of the proposed expenditure for the purpose of war-fares," wrote George Wright, the Secretary of the Centre Wellington Farmers' Institute, "because it will create jealousy and distrust. The result would entail large expenses annually for stores and management and supplies. No such annual cost should be incurred without the vote of the people with full consideration."

"The sentiment which is promoting this proposed expenditure," said Chas. M. Mackie of Appleton, "is no doubt a good one, but sentiment never paid the nation's indebtedness nor provided the money for so many of the large expenditures into which it has so often thrown its money. We wait until the people have full knowledge of the conditions under which this money is to be spent."

"The proposed navy is unequalled for and unnecessary," was the view of H. O. Boorse of South River. "I am emphatically opposed to the proposed expenditure," wrote H. F. Page of Matsqui, B. C., "because no such expenditure will be of any value as a protection unless heavily supplemented annually. Why does Canada want a navy? When during the past 80 years has there been any need for a navy? Certainly have a vote upon the question."

From recent developments in the House of Commons it seems evident that there is little chance that the people will be consulted. We should have the right and as farmers we should agitate for it, to have questions of such vast importance as this submitted to the people for their approval.

### Items of Interest

A most successful series of Short Course Judging Classes been concluded in Simcoe County. These were held in Duntroon and in Cookstown. The attendance was large in both places and a great interest was aroused.

Maple Shade Farm, Brooklyn, Ont., recently made an extensive sale of Shorthorns to Mr. Thomas Stanton, of Brookland Farm, Aurora, Illinois. The purchase consisted of a car of the best and most valuable pure bred cattle that ever left Canada in one car at a single purchase, the total price paid being nearly \$6,000; the market value of a bull calf, "Prince Imperial," being \$3,500. The shipment is one of which Mr. Dryden may well be proud, and fully demonstrates that he, like his illustrious father, possesses the essential and necessary qualifications in order to intelligently and successfully produce Shorthorn cattle that readily command the highest possible figures.

Issue Each V

Vol. XXI

Possible to

FROM Farm

ords How are tained by factor in t

Follow u find some g well. In th Co., Ont., Dairy Dec.

i. e., the a der to obtai ence has be closed show

of over 9.0 fat per cow raised our a nearly 2,000 lbs. of butter

FACT

In accom tor has been cows. Other necessary r

The descend strains, the est cows, ai and Babcock the product

In feedin feed our co We commen

in October night and n roots. The

chiefly a m barley which vances the

each day u ber, when t winter.

At this ti she only fro she will eat will consume a day, will b very necessa

ing twice a another adv

By growin for the silo both accepta the capacin should have all the cow from 40 to 6 proportion to

would a farmer  
more money on  
than on farm  
he and his sons  
training how to  
pasture that the  
keep the suppre-  
likely to prove  
We should have  
ject, if only to

Beaumont of  
st of the farm  
at while Ca.  
of the expense  
sive from the  
best way for us  
ish a Canadian  
have to bear  
nditure. The  
mitted to the

TABLE.  
of the proposed  
trose of war-  
ght, the Sec-  
Wellington  
because it will  
rust. The re-  
arge expense  
management  
annual cost  
out the vote  
consideration."  
is promoting  
," said Chas.  
is no doubt a  
never paid  
nor provid-  
of the large  
it has so  
ll knowledge  
which this

uncalled for  
view of H.  
"I am em-  
proposed ex-  
Page of  
no such ex-  
value as a  
supplement-  
anada want  
the past 80  
need for a  
fe upon the

ts in the  
ms evident  
that the  
We should  
farmers' we  
have ques-  
as this  
r their ap-

of Short  
con-  
These were  
Cooktown,  
in both  
erest was

ils, Ont.,  
s sale of  
tanton, of  
Illinois,  
ar of the  
re breeds  
car at a  
rries paid  
ket value  
mperial."

it is one  
it will be  
that he,  
possesses  
qualifica-  
and suc-  
ttle than  
possible

Issued  
Each Week

# FARM AND DAIRY

&

## RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00  
a Year

Vol. XXIX.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 24, 1910.

No. 8

### THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF A HIGH PRODUCING DAIRY HERD

C. E. Moore, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Possible to Double the Production of the Average Herd. Twenty-three Cows Average Over 9,000 lbs. of Milk per Year. The Management of the Dairy Cows on a Prize Winning Farm.

FROM time to time through the columns of Farm and Dairy we hear of large milk records of dairy herds and of individual cows. How are these records possible? Are they obtained by chance? Or, is there some important factor in their realization?

Follow up any of these records and we always find some good reasons why the cows have done so well. In the article by Mr. A. J. Davis of Oxford Co., Ont., which was published in Farm and Dairy Dec. 30, one thing stands out prominently, i. e., the amount of feed he gave his cows in order to obtain his high milk records. Our experience has been similar. The year which has just closed shows an average production for our herd of over 9,000 lbs. of milk and 300 lbs. of butter fat per cow. In three years we have raised our average production per cow nearly 2,000 lbs. of milk and over 50 lbs. of butter fat.

#### FACTORS IN PRODUCTION.

In accomplishing this, a large factor has been the feed we gave our cows. Other things, of course, are necessary also in the production of milk. The use of pure bred sires descended from the best milking strains, the weeding out of the poorest cows, aided by means of the scales and Babcock test, are all necessary in the production of large yields.

In feeding, we aim at all times to feed our cows all they can consume. We commence to stable at night early in October as soon as the nights get chilly. At that time we feed ensilage night and morning with some chop or roots. The chop, which we feed, is chiefly a mixture of wheat, oats and barley which we grow. As the fall advances the cattle are kept in longer each day until some time in November, when they are stalled for the winter.

At this time we make a change in the feeding time. We feed twice a day only from then until spring. A cow fed all she will eat in the morning and again at night will consume less than if fed three or four times a day, will be content and will rest more, which is very necessary in the production of milk; feeding twice a day occasions less labor, which is another advantage in favor of the practice.

#### CHEAP AND PALATABLE FEED.

By growing plenty of clover, alfalfa and corn for the silo we have a form of roughage that is both acceptable and cheap for the filling up of the capacious frame, which every good dairy cow should have. Our method of feeding is to give all the cow can eat of ensilage each morning, say from 40 to 60 lbs., with what chop she requires in proportion to the amount of milk she produces.

After cleaning this up and having a drink from their buckets, they are ready to lie down and groan with contentment for the greater part of the day. And here is a point, which is often overlooked. A cow when on grass will always eat until satisfied before resting, so if we want them to rest contentedly in the stable, then they must have all they desire or there will be a restlessness on the part of the cow which is not good for the production of milk. In the evening we feed hay if the cow is milking, straw when she is dry. With both the hay and straw, we again feed some chop.

#### COWS FRESHEN IN SPRING.

Being a patron of a cheese and butter factory, we aim to have our cows all freshen in the early spring and milk until about the following Febru-

times a week is both necessary and useful to cows in the winter time; useful because it relieves the cow of a certain amount of itchesness and also saves some feed in the keeping of the cow in a thriving condition.

We do not turn our cows to pasture in the spring until the grass has had a good start. Then they get nothing but grass until the last of June. This past season for the month of June from 22 cows in the first half and from 23 in the last half of the month we obtained an average of 1,000 lbs. of milk a day; (seven of the cows were heifers).

#### SUMMER FEEDING.

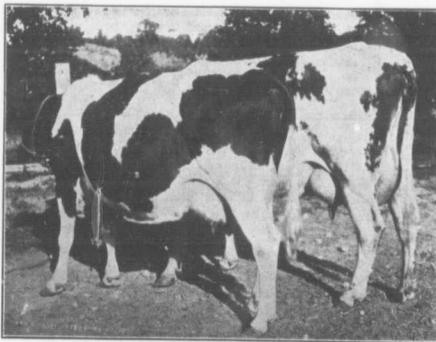
As soon as the pastures commence to dry, we start to feed them a little chop or green feed in the stables night and morning. About the middle of July we commence feeding out of the silo a mixture composed of wheat, oats and peas cut and put in when green. This feed makes an excellent substitute for the grass and helps to fill up the cows and insure contentment—one of the keynotes to successful dairying. This feed lasts us until the field corn is matured, when we again commence feeding ensilage.

In the months of June, July, August and September our cows are sprayed lightly each morning as an aid in keeping away the flies. Last summer when the cows were tied in to feed in the morning we found that our 28 cows could with a large sprayer be gone over easily in three minutes. This is a small loss of time, and it greatly adds to the comfort of the cows. Since we have a large run of pasture for our cows, we do not stable during the summer at all. On a small farm stabling would be profitable both as regards the amount of land required for pasture and the comfort of the cows. Pasturing is an expensive way of producing milk, in that it prevents us from obtaining the best yield per acre from our farms.

#### BE UP AND DOING.

To obtain large yields from our cows we must breed, weed and feed, and if we do this intelligently, in a few years we, the dairy farmers of Ontario, will double the average production of our cows. Let us all strive for better things along this line and not let the people of smaller countries lead us in this respect as we find some of them to be doing.

There appears no record of a time when alfalfa was not in some portions of the world esteemed one of Nature's most generous benefactions to husbandry, and an important feature of a profitable agriculture. Its beginning seems to have been contemporary with that of man, and, as with man, its first habitat was central Asia, where the progenitors of our race knew its capabilities in sustaining all herbivorous animal life.—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."



Two of the grade cows in a high producing herd. The smaller cow in the foreground gave 11,000 lbs. of milk in a year; the other cow is a close second to her. These two cows are members of the herd of 23 cows owned by Mr. J. K. Moore & Son, Peterboro Co., Ont., that averaged during the past year over 100 lbs. of milk and 30 lbs. of butter fat each. Read the adjoining article in which Mr. Moore tells how he manages his cows. Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

ary. So we do not aim to feed as heavy for milk production as the winter advances, as we would if our cows freshened in the fall. As the cows freshen in the spring we start to feed in conjunction with the ensilage, hay and mixed chop, some oil cake, feeding from two to four lbs. per cow. In the feeding of chop, we give one lb. of chop to every four to six lbs. of milk produced by the cow. We feed, as a rule, throughout the winter at six a. m. and at five p. m. Our period of lactation averages about ten months; some of the cows milk longer, some less. We like to give at least six weeks to the cow in which to recruit herself for the next season's work.

#### GROOMING PAYS.

We have found that a good grooming several

**Compulsory Tuberculin Testing  
Advocated**

*S. Ransom, V. S., Orford Co., Ont.*

In an editorial, Jan. 27th issue of Farm and Dairy, under the heading "Private Testing with Tuberculin," it is first stated that "Each live stock man has it in his power to hold in check bovine tuberculosis among his own stock. Were all stockmen equally active and willing to comply with the conditions necessary to eradicate this dread disease, the ultimate result would be satisfactory." It goes on then to say "that eight to ten per cent. of the causes of human tuberculosis is generally believed to be due to bovine tuberculosis. Yet further on it says "We have not yet reached that stage where compulsory testing is advisable, although many medical men and some veterinarians, whose zeal outruns their discretion, advocate compulsory testing."

As I had the privilege of writing an article on the subject in Farm and Dairy last fall, in which I advocated compulsory testing, I must, therefore, be classed among those veterinarians "whose zeal outruns their discretion." Allow me, however, to point out that the statements in the editorial in question supply the most logical reasons as to why compulsory testing should be enforced. "If all" were willing, the results would be satisfactory; but all are not willing, therefore the results are most unsatisfactory. Again, the fact that the percentage before quoted of human tuberculosis cases is believed to be caused by bovine tuberculosis, ought to be sufficient reason for compulsory testing. Why should not the purveyor of milk and meat to the public be compelled to guarantee the purity of his wares as well as other purveyors of food, and he certainly cannot guarantee the milk unless the cows—the source of his milk supply—have had the test applied. Pasturized milk is not pure milk, it is only purified milk at best. Again, if testing horses for glanders has proved such a notable success, where reactors are destroyed—and the example thus set in Canada has been highly commended by both United States and British authorities—why does not the same reasoning apply to testing for tuberculosis?

**COMPARISON WITH MALLEIN.**

Allow me to hazard an opinion. The mallein test for glanders was and is being carried on by officials of the veterinary department, trained to do their work correctly, and they are responsible to the government for their work, and very well has it been done. On the other hand, the tuberculin test has been applied by all sorts and conditions of men, veterinarians, stockmen, dairymen, importers of cattle, etc., many of whom were adverse to its use and who actually used methods to defeat the efficacy of the test by the use of counteracting agents. Thus the tuberculin test has got into more or less disrepute with the agricultural press and farmers generally.

The tuberculin test is a delicate one, only to be applied by trained men, men of infinite tact, patience and unimpeachable honesty. Therefore, I still claim that the time is ripe for compulsory testing, along with sanitary police regulations governing the care of herds, barns, etc., where the disease has existed, as proposed in my former article.

**TUBERCULOSIS A HOUSE DISEASE.**

I note Mr. J. R. Dargavel's timely warning on the subject, quoted from his address before the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association. I thoroughly agree with him that tuberculosis is essentially a house disease for either man or beast, and that sanitary conditions are the essentials for its prevention. But to eradicate the disease quickly before the annual toll of human lives, before mentioned has been exacted often, is an amply sufficient reason for the compulsory testing of animals, which are being used and raised for milk and beef production. I sincerely hope and trust that the time is coming when a farmer

would no more think of admitting a strange bovine into his herd unless it had passed the tuberculin test, than he would allow an unknown tramp to the intimacy of his own home.

**Pointers for Corn Growers\***

*J. H. Grisdale, C.E.F., Ottawa*

Corn silage, everything considered, is the best soiling crop we have. It is ready for use at any and all times. It is always in the stables, the cows are ready to come to get it and there is not the trouble in handling it that there is connected with the cutting of green crops like alfalfa, excellent as they are.

If we are going to remain in dairying in Eastern Ontario we have got to grow soiling crops. We should aim to grow a variety of corn that four years out of five will get ripe. We must aim also to grow a large quantity as well as a good variety of corn. The importance of growing a large quantity is often overlooked. We are apt to pay too much attention to getting it ripe.

Whether or not you can grow a crop successfully depends on the variety grown, the seed sown and the cultivation given. We should keep three points before us when growing corn. First, your locality. Select the variety best adapted for your section. Second, watch your time of sowing. If you cannot sow until late in the season then grow a quickly maturing variety. Third, govern yourself by the nature of your field. If it is well drained and in good till the crop will mature

**Helpful Instruction in Each Issue**

We are readers of Farm and Dairy and look for its arrival each week very eagerly. We gave up business some two years ago and have since turned our attention to improved farming. Farm and Dairy has been sought after each issue for some instruction that may prove helpful to us. We find we cannot very well do without its advice.—W. Forshee, Middlesex Co., Ont.

more quickly than under less favorable conditions. Therefore select the variety you sow accordingly.

A last but still an important point to watch is the distance apart you sow it. If sown closely together a variety of corn making less vigorous growth should be used, as otherwise it will not have sufficient room in which to make a proper growth.

Corn is the safest crop we can grow. I have not known a failure of the corn crop in Eastern Ontario in 30 years. No other crop has done as well. Every man who has five milch cows should have a silo. If he has not got the money needed to build one then he had better borrow it and build one. A silo is essential if you are going to make a success of dairying.

**More About Training the Colt**

*Dr. J. H. Reed, V. S., Halton Co., Ont.*

After having got the colt fairly well enured to the bridle, as described in Farm and Dairy in a previous article, reins should be attached to the bridle and a surcingle and crupper put on the colt. The animal should be checked very slightly and turned out in his paddock for a few hours each day for a week with this attachment on. He will try to put his head to the ground as he has been used to, but will find that he cannot do it. Every time he tries it he is hardening his mouth, but he will never strain hard enough on the bit to bruise or injure his mouth. Each day the reins should be slightly shortened so that by the end of the week he is checked moderately tight.

During this stage of the training an attachment called a "dumb jockey" is of great benefit,

\*Extract from an address delivered at the Ottawa Winter Fair.

but as it is somewhat expensive few farmers are provided with one. However, a strong piece of elastic material placed between the reins and the surcingle will act very well. When the colt pushes out his nose the elastic will stretch and allow him to do so, but it will also at once exert its strength to draw the nose in again and nothing will answer any better purpose (a dumb jockey excepted) in teaching a colt that most important habit of yielding his nose to the pressure of the reins. Most horsemen know how exasperating a thing it is to tighten up the reins on a horse only to find that the brute will extend his nose to the utmost limit of his neck and almost pull the driver off his seat by doing so. This is an especially bad habit in a saddle horse. Some horses will every now and again extend their noses in this way to such an extent as to pull the rider forward over their necks unless he relaxes his hold on the reins. The well broken horse will always keep his nose well in towards his chest, and time is well spent in training a colt to do so as just described.

**FIRST LESSONS IN DRIVING.**

Having got the colt fairly well bridle broken and also accustomed to wear the most important part of the harness as represented by the surcingle and crupper, he should get his first lessons in driving. Lines should be attached to the bridle. A single harness back band with crupper attached should be placed on the colt, the lines should be run through the shaft holders rather than through the rings on top of back-band, and the driver should walk behind and start the colt to drive. Of course he is not at this stage to be hitched to a rig of any kind. He is simply being taught to drive. He should have an hour or two of driving exercise every day for a week. He should be taught to go forward when he was told, to stop when he was bidden and also to back up on being told to do so. He should be made to thoroughly understand the meaning of the three words necessary for those three acts and no more. The careful trainer will not use many words in training his colt, but will be particular to see that his horse understands those that are necessary.

**HITCHING DOUBLE.**

By this time the colt has been sufficiently trained to justify his being hitched to some kind of rig. As a rule it is safer to hitch him double with some reliable horse, and in the great majority of cases he will not make any objection at all, but will go off almost like an old horse. He has been gradually brought along in the process of training; he has not been too suddenly placed in conditions that he did not understand, if he has been carefully and kindly treated he has learned to have great confidence in his driver and seems to feel that everything is all right so long as his trainer is near him. He has never been frightened nor hurt during the training process, and he is in a fair way of being a useful animal in future so far as his training is concerned, all because he has been rationally and kindly treated during this very important stage in his life.

**Why Pigs Go Off Their Legs**

*Job W. Taylor, Hochelaga Co., Que.*

It is drawing near the time when we may expect the annual lot of letters enquiring as to their legs. It seems too bad that so many otherwise good farmers, do not learn that lack of experience is in most cases the reason for pigs losing the use of their limbs. Pigs cooped up in a little 7 x 9 pen, with not any too much litter for a bed; and where five or six are in a pen of this size it is impossible for them to get exercise unless they take to jumping over each other. The natural result is that they do not grow as they should and after a time begin to wobble on their legs.

There is not a better paying class of stock on

few farmers are strong piece of the reins and the Then the colt will stretch and to at once exert again and nohese (a dumb that most im- low exasperate reins on a will extend his ck and almost ng 80. This is e horse. Some and their noses pull the rider elaxe: his hold e will always est, and time do so as just

bridle broken st important by the sur- first lessons ed to the with erupper it, the lines iders rather k-band, and art the colt stage to be mply being our or two week. He e was told, back up on to thor- three words more. The is in traine- that his ary.

sufficiently some kind in double gram double grae ma- jection at horse. He process of placed in if he has e learned and seems ng as his in fright- , and iminal in all be- treated fo.

may ex- as to use of other- of ex- gis los- up in litter a pen exer- other. row as ble on ck on

the farm than the hog, when it is properly taken care of; but until the farmer himself will learn to handle his pigs right all the Commissions to Denmark or elsewhere is just that much wasted money.

**Value to a Farm of a Woodlot**

Wm. F. Payne, Peterboro Co., Ont.

The value of any farm is greatly increased by having a woodlot large enough to furnish a permanent supply of fuel and timber for use on the farm. About 25 per cent. of the farm in timber would furnish such a supply and when the timber is matured there would be quite a surplus to dispose of and contribute to the revenue of the farm. In the case of maple bush the sugar and syrup that may be manufactured from it, adds still more to the revenue. On our own woodlot, which contains about 25 acres on a farm of about 95 acres, we have a constant supply of firewood and also plenty of timber for building purposes, and some to sell besides, each year; and by protecting the young growth and weeding out the crooked and leaning and mature and dead trees, the quality of the timber will gradually improve so long as one sells only what he doesn't need for his own use.

The varieties of trees represented naturally in my woodlot are: Cedar, hemlock, spruce, pine, basswood, soft maple, sugar maple, beech, ironwood, black birch, white birch, black ash, white ash, tamarac, balsam, grey elm and American elm.

The growth of timber annually is considerable; the larger the tree the faster it makes timber till it reaches maturity; so the wastefulness of thinning out the saplings from among the larger trees more than is necessary for firewood is apparent, since a tree sometimes adds from two-thirds of an inch to one inch to its diameter in one season.

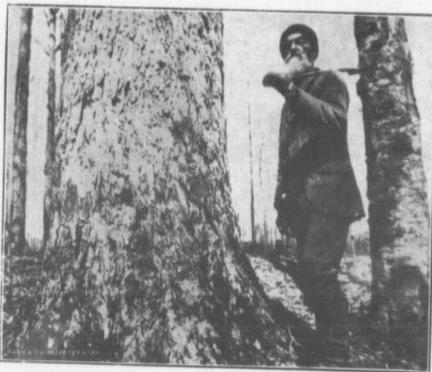
Then the woodlot is further useful in that it adds humidity to the air. A tree in hot weather gives off a large amount of moisture through its leaves; and plant life in the fields will thrive better in a moist atmosphere. Where there is a shelter belt of timber it prevents the soil from drying out as rapidly in dry weather, as the greater the velocity of the wind in passing over a field the quicker it will dry out, and so hinder the growth of the crops. It also helps to prevent the snow in winter from blowing off the fall wheat and clover fields and so affords them better protection. In cold weather it prevents so great a loss of heat from the buildings when they are protected by shelter belts of trees.

A woodlot also shelters and furnishes a nesting place for many birds that are so valuable in the fields and orchards. It also adds beauty to the landscape; and what is more refreshing and beautiful than the trees in leafy June or the varied colors of the trees in October?

On my own farm I have a hedge of evergreens on the west side of the orchard. Along the central lane through the farm the cedars are extending on each side from the woodlot on the west to the concession line on the east side of the farm. These in time will probably make a continuous avenue and windbreak. Besides there are many trees in the fences over the cleared part of the farm, affording shade to the stock in hot weather.

If one would have a permanent woodlot he must

fence it and keep the stock out, as cattle eat the little seedlings of deciduous trees and injure the roots of the large trees by treading on them. Cattle and fire are two of the worst enemies of the woodlot. I would suggest as helps toward improvement in the woodlots on farms that the "Report of the Department of Forestry for Ontario" be distributed through the "Farmers' Institutes," as in this way a greater interest in "Farm Forestry" and also in "National Forestry" would be created. Also that woodlots up to a certain percentage on each farm in well settled districts, under certain conditions, be exempt from taxation.



One of the Fine Old Trees of Dummer Township, Peterboro Co., Ont.

The large tree in the illustration is a good, tall, clean stick measuring four feet through at the base. This venerable tree is a rent-paying sort, since it is a maple, and is tapped in two places each year, two pulps being attached to catch the sap. The "axeman" is Mr. Lazarus Payne, father of Mr. Wm. F. Payne, who contributes the adjoining article.

**Seed Purchased Should Be Pure**

J. E. Howitt, M. S. A., Botanical Dept., O. A. C.

The time of year is now at hand when farmers get in their stock of clover and grass seed. It is of utmost importance that the seed purchased should be pure. Impure clover, alfalfa and grass seed are among the chief sources of weeds to the farms of Ontario. It cannot be denied that through ignorance, carelessness or false economy far too much impure seed is bought and sown and thus weeds scattered far and wide over the province. The blame for this lies largely with the farmer, who too often does not give enough attention to this most important matter. He should take more care to examine all the seed offered him and to reject any that contains weed seeds in any quantity. A persistent demand for pure seed will create a supply.

Some idea of the condition of the clover and alfalfa seed bought and sown in Ontario may be had by a consideration of the purity of the samples of the various kinds of clover seed submitted to the Department of Botany of the O. A. C. for test in 1908 and 1909 by farmers and seedsmen. Out of 78 samples of red clover seed tested one only was absolutely free from weed seeds, 21 were free from the weed seeds covered by the Seed Control Act, 56 contained seeds covered by the Act. Out of 45 samples of alsike seed tested none were found to be entirely free from weed seeds, four only were free from weed seeds covered by the Seed Control Act, 41 contained seeds covered by the Act. In the 147 samples of alfalfa seed tested 15 samples were found free from weed seeds of any kind, 98 samples were found free from the weed seeds covered by the Seed Control Act and 34 samples were found to contain sufficient weed seeds covered by the Act to disqualify them from being offered for sale in Ontario.

It is thus seen that great care must be exer-

cised in order to avoid buying contaminated seed. No seed should be purchased until it has been properly inspected. A sample of the seed offered for sale should be taken and spread out evenly on a clean white sheet of paper and then looked carefully over with the aid of a hand or tripod lens. If more than a very few weed seeds are noticed the seed should not be purchased. Those who are acquainted with the common weed seeds usually found in clover and grass seed can soon determine by this means whether the seed offered is up to the standard or not. In order to aid all interested in clean seed, the Botanical Department of the Ontario Agricultural College has prepared cases containing the weed seeds covered by the Seed Control Act of 1905 and 12 other common impurities of clover and grass seed. These cases are furnished at cost price (25 cents) to all who desire them, on application to the Botanical Department, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont. By studying the seeds in these cases an acquaintance with the most common weed seeds can soon be obtained.

Certain kinds of weed seeds are most frequently found in certain kinds of clover and grass seed. During the past year the Botanical Department has been making tests to ascertain the weed seeds most commonly found in the various kinds of clover seed.

**WEED SEEDS MOST COMMONLY FOUND.**

The following were found to be the most common impurities of red clover seed: Green foxtail, buckhorn or ribgrass, curled dock, lady's thumb, ragweed, lamb's quarters, pale plantain, night-flowering catchfly and sheep sorrel.

The most common impurities of alsike seed were found to be night-flowering catchfly, curled dock, sheep sorrel, lamb's quarters and green foxtail.

Alfalfa seed was found to contain most frequently the seeds of green foxtail, lamb's quarters, Russian thistle, buckhorn or ribgrass, curled dock, ragweed, yellow foxtail, chickory, wild carrot and bull thistle. These results indicate the weed seeds to be looked for in the various kinds of clover seed.

In closing, the writer again wishes to urge the importance of obtaining pure seed and to remind the intending purchaser that impure seed is dear at any price. Farmers are invited to make use of the Botanical Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, which tests, free of charge, all kinds of seeds for farmers, seedsmen and others. Seed to be tested should be sent direct to the Botanical Department, O. A. C., Guelph.

Public dairy tests that do not take into consideration the cost of production are apt to be misleading and are not as valuable as they should be.—R. Reid, Waterloo Co., Ont.

In clover seed districts the presence of sheep is a wonderful help in enabling one to produce pure seed. They keep down such weeds as ribgrass, all kinds of thistles, catchfly, docks, daisies, with others which would produce seed and contaminate the sample.—T. G. Raynor, B. S. A. Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Pure-bred cattle encourage a man to be a good feeder; he will acquire understanding of the art of getting the most out of a cow at the least possible cost. This quality on the part of a breeder is a necessity in the successful handling and selling of pure-bred stock. There are many keepers of pure bred dairy cattle in this country who fail on this point. Recently a travelling Scot who answered to the name of "Bob" sized up two eastern Ontario breeders in these few and expressive words, when questioned by another breeder as to the merits of the stock kept by these two men: He said, "Mr. M. on this side of the road is a 'breeder' and a feeder." His neighbor is just a 'breeder.' In every branch of live stock farming, we must keep the former type of breeder in view.—G. A. Brethen, Peterboro Co., Ont.

**Ayrshire Official Tests**

The following report of the results of official tests of Ayrshire cows during 1909 and showing new Canadian and American records, was read by Secretary W. F. Stephen at the annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association held recently in Toronto.

I have received from the Dominion Cotes of Agriculture the certificates of 29 cows and heifers that were registered in the Record of Performance Test during 1909. This makes 70 cows and heifers that have qualified to date and to whose owners certificates and diplomas have been granted. Nearly 200 cows and heifers have been entered in this test during 1909.

The following are the results of the test for 1909:

You will notice that "Primrose of Tangleyhill"—15945—holds the highest Canadian record yet made for milk and fat. "Canadian Primrose"—11108—dropped her calf prematurely 11 months from commencement of test. This, if we mistake not, holds known Ayrshire record of milk and fat being that of "Jennie of the Next Hill"—10160 lbs. milk and 510 lbs. of butter. While "Adaline 2nd"—22949—holds the two-year-old record for milk, with 9924 lbs. and 366.9 lbs. fat, yet with 8839 lbs. Springbank"—27680—after fat with having given 338.33 lbs. equal to 461 lbs. of butter. This beats the better record of the American two-year-old "Baby Douglas"—21819—who gave 449 lbs. butter. In-

dications point to still higher records from cows now in the test.

**Feed for Dairy Cattle\***

A. D. Hartness, *Ironlo, Ont.*  
I want to produce all the feed on my farm for my cattle that I can. This last season I tried some amber sugar-cane for fall use, but the cows did not like it. Pumpkins did not prove entirely satisfactory, as while some of my cows would eat it, others would not. I have discontinued its use. Alfalfa has done fairly well with splendid results. When fed green my cows increased their milk flow about 1 1/4 lbs. a day. It is a splendid feed.

For a soiling crop we can produce \*Extract from an address delivered at the Ottawa Winter Fair.

more feed and at lower cost when fed in the form of silage. We have had good second crops of clover. I have put it in the silage with the silage. This mixture tends to give a better balanced ration. If we have not our second crop of clover we must use some other feed with a good percentage of protein with our silage.

A neighbor of mine has 9 cows on 25 acres. He feeds mangels. They give as good results as turnips, without injuring the quality of the milk. Start feeding a supplementary feed to the cows in summer before they start to go down in flesh. In dry summers the only way to prevent the cows from going down in condition is to feed them soiling crops. If I could not grow soiling crops I would go out of the business. Grain feeds are too expensive to feed cows at the present price of grain. We cannot reduce the endeavor to grow crops that will take the place of grain, and thus reduce the cost of production.

**MATURE CLASS**

Name of Cow	Owner	P. C.
Primrose of Tangleyhill, —15945—	Woodside, Rosyth, Ont.	4.90
Bertie of Springhill, —6736—	Robert Hunter & Sons, Rosyth, Ont.	4.90
Nellie Gray of Hill, —15332—	N. Dymont, Clappison, Ont.	3.66
Barton Princess, —9273—	A. S. Turner, Ryekman's Corners, Ont.	4.03
Little Queen 2nd, —9139—	A. C. Wells & Son, Sardinia, E. C.	4.00
White Heather, —16979—	James Begg, St. Thomas, Ont.	4.00
Nellie's Jewel, —1878—	James Begg, St. Thomas, Ont.	3.92
Neidpath Rose 3rd, —10126—	N. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.	4.34
Burnside Brown Queen's Second, Gus. A. Langelier, Cap Rouge, Que.		4.10

**FOUR YEAR OLD CLASS**

Snowflake of Hickory Hill, —23481—	N. Dymont, Clappison, Ont.	3.95
Lady Menie, —18727—	Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.	3.72

**THREE YEAR OLD CLASS**

Canadian Princess, —29106—	A. S. Turner, Ryekman's Corners, Ont.	4.59
Shannon Bank Frances 2nd, —3329—	W. H. Tran, Cedar Grove, Ont.	3.94
Dairy Queen of Springhill, —33743—	R. Hunter & Son, Maxwellville, Que.	4.13
Isleigh Nancy 1st, —26635—	J. N. Greenhields, Danville, Que.	3.83
Beauty of Shannon Bank, —33193—	W. H. Tran, Cedar Grove, Ont.	4.62
Miss Orlia, —26996—	Gus. A. Langelier, Cap Rouge, Que.	4.65

**TWO YEAR OLD CLASS**

Jemima of Springbank, —27689—	A. S. Turner, Ryekman's Corners, Ont.	4.47
Bessie 15th, of Neidpath, —21466—	W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.	4.34
Sybella of Springbank, —27991—	A. S. Turner, Ryekman's Corners, Ont.	4.13
Madeline B., —25661—	James Begg, St. Thomas, Ont.	4.13
Adaline Carntyne, —26439—	R. Hunter & Son, Maxwellville, Que.	4.45
Daisy of Westview, —21799—	Gus. A. Langelier, Cap Rouge, Que.	4.55
Princess, —23581—	W. H. Tran, Cedar Grove, Ont.	4.38
Isleigh Miss Nancy, —23879—	Gus. A. Langelier, Cap Rouge, Que.	4.21
Anchenbraun White Rose, —26346—	R. Hunter & Son, Maxwellville, Ont.	4.60
Neidpath Rose 10th, —24549—	W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.	4.16
Scottie Jean, —24130—	W. W. Bowler, Naperton, Ont.	4.50
Lucey 4th, —26101—	W. H. Tran, Cedar Grove, Ont.	3.59

Milk.	Lbs. fat.	Lbs. milk.	Days.
13516	538	302	321
10948	302.35	462.88	339
9659	302.35	381.35	331
9397	373.44	350	310
9301	350	394.60	364
9037	367.40	353.94	369
8992	362.41	377.20	365
8005	297.80	364	364
11,377	521.91	335	335
9135	360.32	361	361
8929	311.52	320	320
8184	316.15	327	327
7677	354.47	365	365
7156	333.33	330	330
8839	395.33	336	336
7625	300.78	350	350
7363	316.20	365	365
7019	212.97	365	365
6950	316.77	365	365
6776	292.04	365	365
6744	298.75	365	365
6618	296.99	365	365
6442	296.99	355	355
5880	272.82	355	355
5782	244.98	329	329

**C. S. G. A. General Meeting**

The sixth annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association was held in the purity room of the Seed Branch Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, on the 10th and 11th insts. Quite a large number attended its sessions and representatives came from different parts of the Dominion. Dr. Robertson, late of St. Ann's, the president, ally filled the chair. In his opening remarks he said this meeting was to encourage each other to help the farmers of Canada to gather more crops from their laborers on their lands.

In the presentation of the report of the Board of Directors, a very important change was recommended, in that after this an operator in this system may harvest the crop from his breeding plot or make his selection of hand selected plants which may be done when he has more leisure, or the sheaf instead of the old way in the field. The recommendation was adopted.

The secretary-treasurer, Mr. L. H. Newman, in presenting his report, said there were 28 applicants who were eligible for membership. At present there were 167 members and 523 applicants.

**REPORTS OF INSPECTORS**

The reports of the district inspectors, Messrs. Moore, Cote, Hayton and McKilloan, all spoke in a hopeful strain of the work this year. Inspector Moore claimed that the field crop competitions were doing much for the Maritime Provinces. J. C. Cote said that in Quebec some of the farmers had discovered they could grow as good if not better grain than they could buy from Ontario.

Mr. Macoun of the C. E. F. Ottawa, in commenting on the secretary's report, said he thought the association should have three objects, viz., (a) to awaken an interest in good quality, (b) to produce good seed in Canada, (c) to make the results widely known. The association could help the horticulturist in growing certain seeds of particular strains of tomatoes, melons, peas and beans.

That the association J. C. Cote emphasized the question of cultivation was advanced by Mr. J. G. Grisdale. On a trip from St. Hyacinthe, Que., to Ottawa last summer he noted from the crop window only two fields that were reasonably free from weeds. He didn't think it would be any hardship to ask members to grow only one kind of grain in the line of crop they were attempting to improve.

At the evening session Prof. C. A. Zavitz, after being introduced as a thinker in plants, discussed in a lucid way "Hereditary in Plants." He demonstrated some of his work by showing the original Siberian and Joannette oats which were true to a third lot very superior in grain to

**Take Your Pick of The Two Best**

**Fences Made**



Whether you want a Machine-made or a Field-built Fence, you cannot find equals to the Frost.

We'll send you a free booklet, describing in detail the Frost Woven and the Frost Field-built Fences.

We have figured out the real reason why so many Wire Fences in Canada rust about 12 or 15 years sooner than they should.

And we have also figured out the only method of Wire-making to overcome this vital weakness.

So we now Make and Galvanize our own Wire. No other exclusive Fence Maker in Canada does that.

Two-thirds of the life of a Wire Fence depends upon its Galvanizing. Yet in the very few of this, nearly every Fence made in Canada is Galvanized too cheaply.

One reason is because Zinc costs four times more than wire.

The other that if most Galvanizing is done before the wire is made, it is not so good. Because we Galvanize after the wire is made, it is much thicker, that will last longer.

Because we Galvanize after the wire is made, it is much thicker, that will last longer.

The Frost Fence is double Galvanized—not merely "coated." But it will not peel off. Because Frost Galvanizing is a part of the Wire itself.

You see, Frost Wire goes through three thorough "Cleaning" processes before it ever goes near a Galvanizing Furnace.

This positively removes every bit of grease and scale, and leaves the surface clean.

This Double Galvanizing will endure the severest Canadian weather changes. It will last for 25 or 30 years.

The Frost Fence can be safely stretched tighter than any other Fence we know of.

Because Frost Wire is Annealed to the proper degree of temper. This makes it more elastic, and stronger than any Fence in Canada.

But because the "Frost" degree of temper is a secret, no other Wire in Canada is tempered to withstand Canadian conditions.

That's why the Frost Fence is the strongest. We are anxious to prove this.

We are anxious to send you our free booklet on Fence, together with samples of the Frost Fence and looks, postpaid.

This booklet tells all about Fence, and shows you how to buy the right kind for Canadian purposes. It's worth a lot of money to you. Send for it today.

**The Frost Wire Fence Co., Limited.**

Hamilton, Ontario.

Agents Wanted

**"Frost" Fence**

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

most when fed  
We have had  
ver. I have  
the silage,  
a better  
have not got  
we must use  
good percent-  
age.  
cows  
They  
with-  
of the milk  
entary feed  
before they  
dry  
prevent the  
condition is  
If I could  
could go out  
ods are too  
the present  
reduce the  
therefore, it  
will take  
to reduce the

either parent. Mr. H. H. Groff of Simcoe, a banker, who has been the wizard of the gladioli in its improvement by securing prettier specimens with stronger constitutions and cheaper than had been produced before, spoke of his success so far, covering four years, in securing a cross-bred sweet corn by using the Black Mexican and Golden Bantam sweet corns as parents which was two feet higher than either parent, cared better and had yellow seed.

The election of officers on the following morning resulted in returning nearly all the old board.

Mr. Taylor of St. Giles, Que., read an interesting paper on potato growing in which he stated that he had during the last 50 years been selecting, as far as possible, blight-proof potatoes. By very careful selection he had been able to overcome blight to a very large extent.

EXPERIMENTS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. E. S. Archibald, Truro, N. S., gave a paper on "Observation on Plot Work" at Truro Experimental Station, N. S. They were directing experiments to show the value of short rotations, drainage, proper varieties of seed and use of fertilizers. A good manuring plan had resulted in a yield of six bushels more oats per acre. Their best mixture of grain was oats and barley, Daubeny oats and Manchouir barley. Canadian yellow and Quebec yellow flint corns had matured well with them. Ontario grown root seed have given best results. In a discussion which followed this paper Prof. Zavitz said that he had noted that often the blighted weeding oats yielded the least and had the largest straw and thickest hulls. Prof. L. S. Klinek said that thick seeding was conducive to earliness, shorter and firmer straw.

Prof. F. T. Shutt of the C. E. F. followed with a talk giving data from his experiments in testing wheats grown on irrigated and dry farm lands. The amount of water supply he found to affect the protein content. Dry farming wheat was richest in gluten.

ONTARIO GROWN VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Mr. Herold of the Ontario Seed Co., Waterloo, Ont., gave a paper on the production of garden and vegetable seeds in Ontario. It was his contention that these could be grown successfully and profitably. The cheaper lands here offset to some extent, at least the cheap labor of the older countries. A good deal of the seed exported to Canada was second class stuff, as the Canadian trade did not pay the price for the best. Mr. Donald Innes, Tobique, N. B., said he had helped grow turnips in Scotland, but there they didn't need to store the turnips. Mr. Clark said that the larger seed growing concerns of the old countries didn't grow anything for the Canadian trade.

Mr. G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, spoke on the European conditions of seed improvement. He said that our system of work in the C. S. G. A. was copied after the German systems, and we were now containing some of Sweden's ideas as well.

THE FARMER AND CONSERVATION.

After Professor Black of Winnipeg and Prof. of Charlotteown had made some remarks regarding their work, Dr. B. ... gave the meeting a little talk on the conservation of the Canadian Commission as applied to the farmer. He would have the farms of righteous men of a municipality to become an illustration station where other intelligences could take lessons as to how to get rid of their weeds, drain their farms and procure proper sanitation for their homes. He would make the country home a delightful place, a paradise for women in giving them many of the conveniences in the country. Better conduct was needed especially in the sanitary condition. Then he

would harness the prairie winds to windmills, not only pump water but to generate electricity for heat, light and power.

Prof. Klinek presented four resolutions (1) thanking the Department of Agriculture for support, (2) the railways for reduced rates, (3) recommending the methods of C. S. G. A., (4) promoting farm demonstrations in grain and soil mixture.—T. G. Raynor.

The Potato Situation

Wm. B. Leavens, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

The potato, at the present time, is the only cheap article of food in general use which, from the growers' standpoint, is very unsatisfactory. The 1909 crop was certainly a bumper one, and the price to-day is below what profitable production; it seems a very good time to stop and consider what is to be done about it.

Those who watch the market quotations of all closely have noted that potatoes are brought in large quantities from the Maritime Provinces and sold in Ontario markets at higher prices than our own will bring. There must be a reason for this and one well formed that in the average earload of Ontario's one may find samples of half the types grown, early and late, round and oblong, red and white, smooth and rough, while it is possible in the east to get a whole trainload of potatoes of a uniform standard which certainly are worth more in any market. It would seem advisable under the circumstances to feed all the small, over-large and ill-formed potatoes to the stock and only offer for sale such as the market will readily absorb at a price which yields a profit. The abundance of the crop affords a grower an opportunity of getting a supply of new seed of splendid quality at a price not often reached.

It would be an excellent plan for our farmers' institutes to take an hour in the discussion of potato-growing with particular reference to the growing of only such varieties as will

conform in shape, size and quality to the demands of our larger markets.—The Canadian Horticulturist.

I am taking Farm and Dairy and like it fine.—A. W. Pattison, Cheesemaker, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Orchard and Garden Number, Mar. 3.

Don't wait until your neighbor is growing better crops than yourself, but commence this season to raise a stock of Scotch Grown Regenerated Banner Oats. You will increase your yield 25%. Geo. Keith & Sons, Seed-merchants, Toronto, are offering these grand Oats in 5-bushel lots at \$1.25 per bush, Lags free. Send for sample, also catalogue.



"Mr. Farmer, if some steel shingles are as leaky as the guarantee bond them, they're not worth the cost of labor in laying them. Stick to 'The Eastlake'." The Philosopher of Metal Town.

You can build cheaper than ever before—you can make your farm buildings weather proof for all time with —

"METALLIC"

Lumber is of inferior quality now-a-days. Why pay high prices for it when you can cover your buildings with "Metallic"? Galvanized sheet steel is the most desirable building material known, and "Metallic" is the heaviest and toughest made.

By actual test "Metallic" has proved itself the best material for roofing and siding. Roofs covered with "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles 25 years ago are in perfect condition to-day—absolutely lightning, wind, rain, snow and rust proof.

Look over this list, check the items that interest you, dip list and mail, with your name and address to us. We will give you valuable information that will save you money.

- "EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES—for all buildings.
- "METALLIC" ROCK FACED STONE OR BRICK SIDING—for all buildings.
- "METALLIC" CEILING AND WALLS—most sanitary interior decoration.
- "MANITOBA" STEEL SIDING—for grain elevators.
- "CORRUGATED IRON"—for barns, implement sheds and stock buildings.
- "METALLIC" GRANARY LINING—Easy to lay. Protects the grain from rats, mice and other vermin.

On receipt of your name we will mail you our interesting illustrated booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles" and "Interior Decoration in Metal." Write to-day.

MANUFACTURERS The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO & WINNIPEG

Agents Wanted in Some Sections Write for Particulars

FOR SALE

SEED CORN that will grow. Our own growth. Planted early and guaranteed. L. C. PALMER - KINGSVILLE, ONT. ESSEX CO.

**MOVING PICTURES**  
OF THE WONDERFUL WORLD CHAMPION  
**DAN PATCH 1:55**  
ABSOLUTELY FREE TO STOCKOWNERS

It is a New Invention that you can carry in your pocket and show your friends instantly, day or night, either once or a hundred times and without a machine, curtain or other apparatus. The original is the first successful moving picture ever taken of a World Champion Horse in his wonderful burst of speed.

A MILE OF 2400 MOVING PICTURES OF DAN PATCH 1:55 and every picture shows the King of all Horse Creation as plainly as if you stood on a full mile. 2400 distinct moving pictures taken of Dan in one minute and fifty-five seconds means twenty-one pictures taken every second all of the way through the entire track from the back seat of a high power automobile. You can see Dan shake his head to let his driver know that he is ready for a supreme effort and then you can see him drive his Thrilling Finish as he strains through the air with his tremendous stride you can see his driver dismount and look at his watch while thousands of people crowd woolen blanket over Dan to prevent his catching cold and then you can follow him better than the actual speed mile because you can see Dan right before you for every foot of the race until he has finished. When first shown to the public this marvelous picture people to stand up all over the theatre calling "Come on Dan!"

This Remarkable Moving Picture is the Most Realistic and the Most Thrilling ever presented to the public. I have taken a part of the Original 2400 Wonderful and Sensational Pictures and made them into a Newly Invented Moving Picture that you can carry in your pocket and show to your friends at any time, day or night. It does not need a machine and it does not need a light.

MY NEW MOVING PICTURES MAILED FREE TO STOCKOWNERS

If, in what paper did you see my Moving Picture Offer? Send postage prepaid, if you ANSWER THESE THREE QUESTIONS

1st. How many acres of land do you own or how many acres of land do you rent?  
2nd. IF YOU ARE NOT A STOCKOWNER AND WANT MY MOVING PICTURE I will send you my new Moving Picture of Dan Patch 1:55. 25 CENTS FOR POSTAGE. For Packing, etc. in Silver or Stamp and I will mail you this Wonderful Moving Picture of Dan Patch 1:55. The Fastest Harems Horse the World Has Ever Seen.

Address - - - INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., E. C. SAVAGE, Proprietor, TORONTO, CANADA. 49

## HORTICULTURE

### Wanted—A Fruit Commission

Mr. S. Nesbitt, M. L. A., of Brighton, Ontario, headed a deputation that waited on the Ontario Government last week, and as a result a Government Commission is appointed to investigate the conditions surrounding the fruit industry with the object of bringing about needed improvements. Mr. Nesbitt claimed that he represented the Apple Shippers' Association, as well as a number of cooperative apple growers' associations. Whereas, a number of years ago the apple shippers made from an apples several dollars a barrel on apples shipped to the old country, Mr. Nesbitt contended that during the past few years men shipping 10,000 barrels have not suffered heavy losses on their consignments. He felt, also, that the conditions surrounding the growing and marketing of peaches and strawberries needed to be investigated. At the factory of the Canadian Cannery at St. David's they had been unable to secure enough peaches and had purchased some \$12,000 worth from a grower in the state of New York. There was need also for an investigation covering the shipment of fruit from Ontario to the West to insure the growers obtaining better results. Efforts should be made to develop a strawberry that would not be green at the end. The strawberries now grown largely for canning purposes had this defect, which was a serious one. He thought that it might be advisable for legislation to be passed to provide for compulsory spraying and to compel nurserymen to furnish trees to growers true to name.

Mr. Nesbitt felt there was a great deal of dishonesty connected with the growing and marketing of fruit, and he felt that a commission would help to find the weak points. This led Hon. Mr. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, to ask him if his desire to have a commission appointed was not largely governed by the hope that such a commission would help to make people more honest. Mr. Nesbitt admitted that that was practically what it amounted to.

As practically all the matters mentioned by Mr. Nesbitt have been considered thoroughly by the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and have been discussed with the Government, it is hardly likely that the request of the deputation will receive much consideration.

### Apples in Huron Co., Ont.

Much valuable information on the culture of apples was given at the short course in fruit growing that was held this winter at the Ontario Agricultural College. The following is taken from a paper on "Money in Apples in Huron County," that was read by Mr. R. R. Sloan of Blyth:

"The factors which govern the profitable culture of any crop are the particular branch of agriculture. When did the apple growers' future look more promising than at the present time. With markets such as our mother country, where they require an immense amount of fruit annually, our great West increasing rapidly in population, where there are 250,000,000 acres, only 7,000,000 of which have yet been touched by a plow; and ally require considerable quantities of our fruit. We can always get the market if we produce what the consumer requires, and in this branch of our agriculture, it is No. 1 fruit.

"The main factors of increase in apple culture are suitable conditions of soil and climate; these we have in

Huron county. Soils are very variable, running from heavy clay to light sand. These points are very amply brought out in reports on orchard survey work throughout that section during the past summer. Our geographical position is hard to beat, situated, as we are, east of Lake Huron, we get all the benefits derived from the water, the prevailing winds are lessened of moisture in the atmosphere for the benefit of the trees and we are far enough north, yet out of danger of severe frosts to produce fruit of as where quality can be grown anywhere. We can grow not only apples, but cherries, plums and pears do remarkably well with us, and all kinds of small fruits. Peaches are, although I can and have grown them as fine as comes from the Niagara district."

### Pointers on Planting Orchards

At the short course in fruit growing at Guelph the following interesting points on orchard planting and management were brought out by Prof. W. J. Crow:

When plantings are being made for the planting of an orchard two especially important points should be kept in view: First, the question of pollination in the varieties chosen; second, economy in spraying and harvesting. The question of self-sterility is not fully understood, but many varieties either will not fertilize themselves or certain strains or individuals of the variety act in this way. Without fertilization of the female part of the flower by the pollen of the male part of another flower of the same variety, the fruit will not be borne. Generally speaking, the fruit of all varieties of apples grow larger and better when cross-pollination takes place.

It is wise then to plant two or three varieties of apples in an orchard and to have these so placed as to insure that the pollen of the one variety shall get to the flowers of the other variety. This, of course, could be accomplished by planting alternate rows of trees, but this complicates spraying and harvesting unnecessarily. It is sufficient to plant in series of rows, and three in another or may be necessary. For instance, if three-quarters Spys were being planted and one-quarter Baldwins, three rows of Spys could be planted and then a row of Baldwins. By following such a system, cross-pollination will be so well insured while spraying and harvesting will not be complicated.

In choosing varieties to secure cross-pollination, it should be borne in mind that the varieties chosen should bloom nearly at the same time in orchard that the flowers (i.e., the female part of the flower) shall be receptive at the time that the pollen from the flowers of the other variety is in a condition to do its work. Several days' latitude can be allowed, but the margin should not be too wide. Varieties differ in their relative times of blooming in different localities, and the best varieties to plant together can only be determined absolutely by observation. The following list of self-sterile and self-fertile varieties are arranged opposite one another in nearly their respective order of blooming:

SELF-STERILE	SELF-FERTILE
Gravenstein	Duchess
Winter St. Lawrence	Russet
McIntosh	Waltham
Peeauke	Snow
Blenheim	Yellow Transparent
Spay	Wagener
Gano	Fallowater
King	Tallman

Other self-fertile varieties are: Alexander Ribston, McMahon, Stark, Ontario, Greening, Colvert, Hubbardclose, Baldwin and Spy are sufficiently close in blooming period to fertilize one another.

It is often desirable to spray one variety at a time when another variety is still in full bloom so that it is this reason. The rows that are to be sprayed can be done at the right time and other rows not ready can be missed and done again when they are ready.

### KEEP BEES IN THE ORCHARD.

Bees play a very important part in cross-fertilization. Wild species do much of this work, but are seldom sufficient in an orchard of considerable size. This is especially noticeable in a cold, wet, blooming season. Then too a large block of trees of one variety will often bear all around the outside of the orchard, but the pollen brought by bees from other orchards; but it is evident that the bees have never penetrated to the centre. It will pay any fruit grower to

keep a few colonies of bees in his orchard.—D. S.

Thorough spraying is the keynote to success in fruit growing. Spraying in itself is not sufficient. It should be practised in conjunction with the proper methods of cultivation, pruning, thinning, and other modern orchard practice.

It is sometimes advocated that one spraying for fruit trees is enough. The best orchard practice demands more than one application. With the spraying mixtures that are in common use, and for the purpose of combatting all classes of orchard troubles, at least four applications should be given during the season.

### RIDE'S SAN JOSE SCALE and Insect Destroyer

The greatest remedy ever discovered against San Jose scale; it not only kills scale but will make 2½ gallons solution. To get best results, spray early in spring or late in fall, furnished on application. Patent protected. Room 164, 1801 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## SEED POTATOES

A change of seed is always advantageous. I am offering 3000 bushels pure bred Seed Potatoes grown from imported English, Scotch and American Seed. Extra First Early First Early Second Early Main Crop Late Main Crop For prices, etc., address:

**W. P. NILES, Wellington, Ont.**  
Grower of Seed Pans, Beans, Potatoes, Oats and Barley

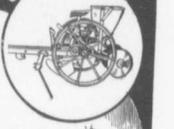
## Only requires 1 man

### Lighter Draft, Better Results

The Aspinwall No. 3 Potato Planter is not a two-man machine. It only requires one man, saving you the extra man's wages. It is lighter draft, too. And will plant one-third faster. No other potato planter can compare with it in accuracy. The Aspinwall No. 3 drops over 80 per cent. good. And does it without slightest injury to the seed. We've put seed through the planter over fifty times and it produced as good results as seed planted by hand. No change of pickers required for different sizes of seed or different distances of planting.

Get our catalog M2 explaining detailed construction of Aspinwall No. 3, which is made by largest makers of potato machinery in the world. THE ASPINWALL MANUFACTURING CO. 2 Jackson, Mich. and Guelph, Ont.

## Aspinwall No. 3 Potato Planter



## Potash means Profit

Test the truth of this statement by using Potash this year in conjunction with a Phosphatic and Nitrogenous Fertilizer.

Potash is an Absolutely Essential Plant Food and may be obtained from all leading Fertilizer Dealers and Seedsmen in the highly concentrated forms of

## Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash

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

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

**DOMINION AGRICULTURAL OFFICES OF THE POTASH SYNDICATE**  
1102-1105 TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT.

the keynote  
e. Spraying  
It should be  
in the proper  
tuning, thin-  
ning prac-

ed that one  
ough. The  
hands more  
in the spray-  
common use,  
abating all  
s, at least  
given dur-

**E SCALE**

royer  
ered against  
ills scale but  
the pound is  
To get best  
late in fall,  
and increas-  
nt protected.  
pills. Pa.

ed Seed

Crop

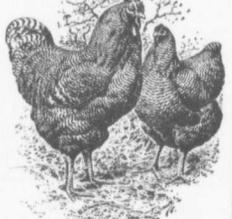
nt.

**POULTRY YARD**

**Co-operation with Poultry**

Progress all along the line was reported at the annual meeting of the Poultry Producers' Association of Eastern Canada, held recently at Macdonald College, Que. In the absence of Mr. Hillhouse, the president, the secretary, Mr. Elford, read the presidential address, which, in part, was as follows:  
"One year has not quite passed since the Association was organized, and I think we should congratulate ourselves on the progress that has been made during that time. Farmers are generally recognized as being the slowest of any class to take up co-operation for their mutual benefit and yet we are receiving numerous communications from many sections of the country asking for information regarding this co-operation system of handling poultry products. They seem to be awake to the fact that when investigations show that there is a loss of from one-third to one-half the value of our poultry products between the producer and the consumer, it is not high time that they were doing something to remedy this condition. During the past year meetings have been held where requests were most urgent, and these were interesting and encouraging. Sentiment has been done in a practical way. Upwards of five tons of dressed chickens have been sold, all milk fed, and graded according to the standards of the Association. The prices received, select, 15c; No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 14c, was most satisfactory, considering that the season's contract was made in the month of September, when the unusual high prices of this winter could hardly be foreseen.  
**A GOOD START.**  
This quantity, although not large, is a good start in the right direction, and it gave complete satisfaction, every pound being paid for as graded. We have also brought to the attention of our products and system of grading before the public in an educational way. Exhibits of our various grades in eggs and poultry have been sent to the Montreal and Ottawa Fat Stock and Poultry shows, where they drew considerable attention and favorable comment. We also have the satisfaction of knowing that our agricultural representatives recognize the importance of the work we are undertaking. We are particularly indebted to the Hon. S. A. Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, who has shown his kind interest and appreciation of our work by authorizing payment of all expenses which we have incurred in an educational way up to date. Also to Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, who has promised to pay \$50 towards the meeting of the Executive, and \$100 to be expended in educational work in the Province of Quebec. That these men recognize the value and need of the work is highly satisfactory to members of this Association.  
**PROSPECTS BRIGHT.**  
The prospects for the future are bright. Interest has been started. Many are asking for assistance in the marketing of eggs and poultry. Before circles can be operated, however, educational work must be done. The previous care and proper grading and handling of produce requires careful attention, and this must be one of our first works. For this purpose institute work is necessary. It is urgently needed that speakers be sent to the various communities to show the need of co-operation and the extravagance of the present system. It has been suggested that a large co-operative station should be created, one that will demonstrate fully the

system under which this Association is working and one that will be an example to the other communities. One such station, run properly, might do a great deal towards convincing the producers of the advisability of co-operation and the standardization of products. Why shouldn't our prospects be bright? An Association that aims to help both ends of the industry deserves support. We do not propose that the consumer pay more; he gets a better quality, but we would like to see more of his money go into the producers' pocket. We would introduce a more economical system of marketing and honesty on the part of those interested. Nearly all the largest wholesalers heartily support our work, our best retailers are with us, and the assistance given by some of these men, especially in Montreal and Toronto, is most appreciated. They are our partners. A system that works for the good of both ends should do much to



Barred Rocks are the most common of all breeds of chickens in this country. It is so popular is worthy of respect. They possess sterling qualities. The type illustrated may well be taken as a model.

make an industry that Canada should be proud of.

**TREASURER'S REPORT.**  
The treasurer's report showed receipts of \$193, an expenditure of \$122.82, and a balance of \$70.18.

On the suggestion of Mr. Chapman a committee was appointed to revise the grades of the association. It was pointed out that the grades originally agreed upon were simply something to work on. They were not ideal, and it was decided to bring them more into conformity with those of the American continent.

The following officers were elected: Honorary president, Dr. Robertson; honorary vice-president, Prof. Gilbert; president, Mr. A. P. Hillhouse; 1st vice-president, Bro. Ligouri; 2nd vice-president, Mr. Peter White; auditor, Mr. T. F. Ward; executive, Messrs. J. H. Gunn, J. E. Morin, Prof. Graham, A. A. Armstrong, G. Robertson, J. Landry, J. Cochrane, K. Fiske, L. P. Shortall, J. W. Dunfield, E. A. Chapman, A. G. Taylor, H. E. Baird, G. R. Tylee, D. McDonald.

In concluding the meeting, the chairman alluded to the harmonious feeling which had prevailed during the year in carrying on the society.

At a subsequent meeting of the executive, Mr. F. C. Elford was appointed secretary-treasurer.

**Housing, Feeding and Breeding\***

F. C. Elford, Macdonald College, Que.  
The poultry work at St. Anne's is carried on for two reasons, and with two objects, to breed up a laying strain by trap nesting, keeping in farm conditions as much as possible, and to show the Quebec farmers that poultry raising is well within their reach.

The houses used there, as a rule, are very simple structures—12 ft. x 8 ft.

\*Part of an address delivered before the recent Poultry Institute at Guelph.

ft. floor by 6 1/2 ft. high, simply and easily made. The hens live there in cold at 20 deg. below zero. They lay more eggs during the six cold months than at any other time.

The principle used is that it is almost impossible to freeze a healthy hen if she is kept in a dry house. In each of these 12 ft. x 8 ft. houses, 28 hens are kept. In each house are six No. trapping boards are used. The droppings freeze hard and cause no inconvenience, so in winter they are cleaned out once in six weeks. Farmers should have a barrel or a box of grain for hen feed in each house, easy to get at, quick to feed and simple to reckon up. More hens stop laying in winter through under-feeding than from overfeeding.

Curtains to the houses are seldom used. Open fronts are found more satisfactory. The alfalfa hay used for flooring is changed oftener than if it were straw because it becomes damp more quickly. The hens eat snow instead of drinking water.

**FEEDS.**  
Upon the principle that any man, woman or child who knows anything about feeding live stock, no carefully calculated balance ration is used. No mysterious concoction of feeds is made. The birds are fed equal parts of wheat, corn and buckwheat, though a change is shortly to be made to feed half the corn, half the buckwheat and not all the buckwheat. Flint corn is much better than dent corn. The dry mash is fed in equal parts once or twice a day and grain once a day at 3 p. m. Dry bran, beef or table scraps

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING**

TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

SINGLE COMB AND ROSE COMB BROWN, Lechorn Cockerels. — Redmund Walsh, Westwood, Ont.

are fed out of the hoppers and three times a week lean meat.

For brooding, two cocks are generally put in each pen, though one is used if he is a remarkably fertile bird. Young cocks are preferred to older ones. They give the best results. The egg production has not gone up very much. A 200-egg bird is not wanted so much as a 175-egg bird, and if a hen won't lay in winter, she also is not wanted.

**Goes Like Sixty**

**Sells Like Sixty**  
**Sells for Sixty-five**  
A perfect engine for pump, log grinding, sawing wood, corn shelling, shoveling, washing machines and all farming purposes. Larger size for feed cutting, threshing, soil filling, and all heavy farm work.  
**GILSON GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE**  
FREE TRIAL—WRITE FOR CATALOG—ALL SIZES  
Gilson Eng. Co., Ltd.  
1 York St., Toronto, Ont., Canada

**Elm Grove Poultry Farm**

Guaranteed Fertile Eggs for sale from the following breeds: Brown Comb Bantams, Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Mammoth Turkeys, Runners, Rouen Ducks.

Send for Catalogue  
J. R. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Caledon E., Ont.  
Member of the Lechorn Club of Canada  
Telephone 7 on 8

**J. R. HOPE, Villiers, Ont.**

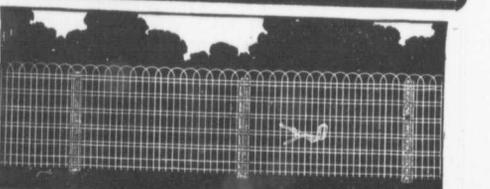
White and Golden Wyandottes, Winners at Toronto and Peterboro, including Silver Cup Cockerels for Sale  
Eggs in Season

**WHAT IS THE USE**

Of wasting time and working hard every spring to get a little syrup or sugar that partly pays the cost of production when by investing in a "Champion Evaporator" you could turn your maple grove into a large size bank account. No matter what size your maple grove is we can supply you with the best appliances at a reasonable cost.

The "CHAMPION" is made in twenty-two sizes  
Write for free booklet

**THE GRIMM MFG. CO.,** 58 Wellington Street  
Montreal

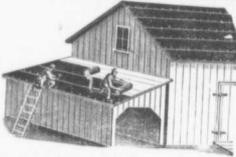


**PAGE WHITE FENCES**

Page Fences wear Best-Styles for Lawns, Parks, Farms and Railroads. 14,000 miles of Page Fences and 70,000 Page Gates now in use in Canada. Our 1910 Fences are better than ever. Page Gates for 1910 have Galvanized Frames. Get our lowest prices and booklet.

**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED**  
Largest fence and gate manufacturers in Canada

WALKERVILLE TORONTO MONTREAL ST. JOHN WINNIPEG VICTORIA



**MICA ROOFING**

For steep or flat roofs, waterproof, fire-proof, easily laid; cheaper than other roofing.

Send Stamp for Sample and Mention this Paper

**HAMILTON MICA ROOFING Co.**  
101 REBECCA ST. HAMILTON, CAN.

**30 AUCTION SALE HOLSTEIN-FRESIAN CATTLE 30**  
At Maple Stock Farm, Beaton, Ont.  
**—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30th, 1910—**

Eighteen females and 12 bulls. Maple Herd represents several of the greatest families of the breed: De Kol, Johanna, Wayne, Pieterje, Posch, Mechtild, Schilling, Mercen, Bonher, etc. Nearly all the bulls rising one year old are a choice lot, good color, good size. Count Grand Champion at Toronto and London, 1905-06. His sire's dam, official record 27.65 lbs. of butter in seven days, 112 lbs. in thirty days. A number of these cows are in calf by this great bull. All heifers freshening soon, enough before the sale will be officially tested. Catalogues will be ready by March 29th, 1910. Positively no reserve. Further particulars later.

**WM. SLAGHT, BEALTON, ONT.**

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON'S**  
(Greenwood, Ont.)  
**BIG Dispersion Sale**  
**Tuesday, March 8th**  
**—1910—**

Of the whole of his noted herd of  
**SCOTCH SHORT HORN CATTLE**  
including a number of **English Milk-  
ing Short Horns**

About 40 Females of various ages  
9 excellent young Bulls fit for service  
1 exceedingly good 3-year-old Imported  
Scotch Bull, one of the best bulls ever  
used in the herd.

Mr. Johnston has sold his farm and every animal will be sold, whatever the price. Parties will be met evening before and morning of sale.

CLAREMONT STATION, C.P.R.  
PICKERING STATION, G.T.R.

**TERMS:** Six months credit on approved paper, with Five per cent. per annum off for cash.

**CAREY M. JONES, Chicago, Ill., Auctioneer**

**Increasing the Clover Crop**

Every farmer knows that if he plows up a clover meadow he increases the fertility of that field. One of the reasons for this is that the clover contains a large store of the valuable fertility element, nitrogen and as the clover plants decay in the soil this nitrogen becomes available for the use of the succeeding crop. The question naturally arises, why is it that the soil than other crops. The farmer may have noticed as he turned up the roots of the clover that there were scattered along the roots, especially on the finer rootlets, little whitish nodules or lumps. If he had with a sharp knife he would have seen that the inside was pinkish white, and if he had a powerful microscope at hand he would find on examining this pinkish white substance that it was largely a mass of very tiny rods, some straight, some curved, and some P or Y shaped. These rods are bacteria.

**NITROGEN FROM THE AIR**

These bacteria get into the fine roots when the seed germinates, grow and multiply there as the clover plants grow, and as they grow they draw up on the nitrogen of the air in the soil and store this nitrogen up in the clover plant. Hence, the clover plant grows, and to store up more nitrogen than it needs and which it can supply to succeeding crops. Without the bacteria, the clover plant must get all its nitrogen from the soil instead of getting much of it from the air, and hence when the clover is plowed under there is no actual increase in the fertility of the soil. In fact, clovers make the best grow when there are plenty of bacteria present in the soil, as shown by the presence of lots of nodules on the plant roots. This is explained more fully in bulletins Nos. 164 and 169 of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, which may be obtained by addressing that department.

These bacteria can be grown under artificial conditions in bacteriological laboratories, and cultures of them may be applied to the seed when it is sown, thus furnishing plenty of the appropriate nodules. When there is failure to get a good stand of clovers, or when the crop does not thrive, it indicates usually that the necessary bacteria are not present in the soil, and in such cases the treatment of the seed in future seedings, as mentioned above, usually aids in securing a better crop. Further, the use of such cultures is usually advisable when growing any clover is sown on new land or on a field that has not previously grown that crop.

**THE CULTURES**

Each year since 1905 the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, has

**DISPERSION SALE**  
OF OVER  
**40 HEAD HOLSTEIN-FRESIAN CATTLE**  
At MADOC, MARCH 25th, 1910

Including the great bull, SARA JEWEL HENGERVELD'S SON, whose dam has an A.R.O. butter record:

In 7 days of 26.12 lbs.; in 30 days of 110.18 lbs. and the only cow in Canada that ever produced in official test one hundred pounds of milk in one day.

All the females old enough are bred to this great bull, and by the time of the sale there will be 30 calves sired by him.

Catalogues will be ready by March 1910. Positively no reserve Stags connect with C.P.R. at Ivanhoe and C.O.R. at Eldonville. Madoc, and will deliver an date of sale all intending purchasers at my farm. The G.T.R. route to Madoc, and arrangements are complete for transportation from G.T.R. station to the farm.

**Col. D. L. PERRY, Columbus, Ohio,**  
Auctioneer

**J. A. CASKEY, Prop.**  
Madoc, Ont.

Cheap Rates on All Railways

**RUSH**

Is your copy in for the big Orchard and Garden Number? If not, there is no time to lose. Rush it to us at once. Sit right down now and write us. If copy is in Peterborough Monday morning we can get it in for you.

**DO IT NOW**

sent out such cultures to all farmers who applied. Each year, recipients of the cultures have been asked to report as to whether the treatment of the seed had resulted in benefit or not, and of these reports about 65 per cent. stated that the cultures had aided in securing a better stand and increased growth of the crop. The College is preparing to send out cultures during the coming spring for the inoculation of the following seeds. Alfalfa, red or mammoth clover, crimson clover, white clover, alsike clover, vetches, peas, beans, sweet peas. Each kind of seed requires a different culture. The cultures are sent by mail with full instructions for their use. There is only one size package prepared, that being sufficient to inoculate 60 pounds of seed. There is a nominal charge of 25 cents for each package of culture to cover cost of preparation and postage. Farmers intending to secure these bacterial cultures would do well to send in their applications early so that they may be sure of getting the culture in ample time for seeding. Applications should state the kind and amount of seed to be treated, and should be addressed with enclosed postal note, stamps, or money order to Professor S. F. Edwards, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada.

Enclosed find my renewal for Farm and Dairy. I am much pleased with it. It is a fine farm paper.—F. Walker, Frontenac Co., Ont.



**ABSORBINE**

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Sinuses, Cures Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain, Cures Sprain Lameness, Always the Safe or the Horse, up, remove bottle, delivered. Book, 10¢ free. ABSORBINE, JR., (made in U.S.A.) Cures Parotitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Vascular Venous Varicose, Hemorrhoids, All pains. Book free. W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 125, Springfield, Mass. ABSORBINE Co., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

A FORWARD MOVE IN FORESTRY

A strong and representative deputation from the Counties' Council of Northumberland and Durham interviewed the Ontario Government last week in regard to the re-forestation of the 11,000 acres of waste land in the united counties. Ever since the publication of the article that appeared in the March 18th issue of Farm and Dairy last year, pointing out the need for a re-forestation policy in old Ontario, and explaining a simple manner by which the counties having large areas of waste land might cooperate with the Government in re-foresting it, members of the Counties' Council of Northumberland and Durham have been actively engaged in promoting a thorough consideration of the proposal.

The policy then outlined by Farm and Dairy has since been unanimously endorsed by the Counties' Council, with the result that last week a deputation from the council waited on the Government and asked the Government to advance whatever sum of money may be necessary to re-forest the waste land in question, and to take entire charge of the work. In return the Counties' Council will guarantee to pay the Government the interest on the money thus advanced. As soon as the timber has reached marketable dimensions, portions of the yearly growth will be sold and from the money thus derived the principal will be paid back to the Government.

A FAVORABLE RECEPTION

The deputation was received by Hon. James Duff, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Minister of Crown Lands, and was given an unusually lengthy interview, indicating that the Government is alive to the importance of the proposal. The deputation was introduced by Mr. J. H. Despit, M.L.A., of Blackstock. The speakers included Warden A. L. Boyce, of Dartford, ex-warden A. A. Powers of Orono, and Reeve A. A. Colwill of Newcastle, who presented the case for the deputation. Others who spoke included Messrs. C. J. Thornton, of Kirby; S. Clark, M.L.A., of Cobourg; S.

Neshitt, M.L.A., of Brighton and J. J. Preston, M.L.A., of Bethany. The speakers from the Counties' Council presented their case clearly and forcibly. Unfortunately Mr. S. Clark, their local member, who did not seem to understand the Counties' Council had considered the matter carefully, and was unanimous in its demand, introduced considerable irrelevant matter in the course of his subject which was more or less at variance with the desires of the deputation, and therefore he might better have said nothing. The speech of Mr. S. Neshitt, another of the three local members, also was not especially helpful. Mr. Colwill stated that the deputation believed that the project was thoroughly feasible and a safe financial undertaking. This led Hon. Mr. Cochrane to ask why the Counties' Council was not willing to finance it itself. Hon. Mr. Duff stated that the members of the York County Council had asked for power to purchase waste land in order that they might re-forest and control such land themselves. The York County Council did not expect any financial assistance from the Government other than, possibly, the giving of a few trees for re-forestry purposes.

Mr. Colwill replied that in the case of Northumberland and Durham the project was too big a one for the Counties' Council. He pointed out that the work could only be undertaken to the best advantage by a bureau of forestry which would have a continuity of purpose impossible with the average county council. He contended also, that the Government was in a better position to obtain the money required, at reasonable rates than was a smaller municipal body.

Ex-warden Powers presented the case clearly and forcibly for the Counties' Council, he having given it a great deal of attention and study. He stated, that while the method of re-forestation that they desire to follow, was the one that had been suggested by Farm and Dairy, it was also one that had commended itself to the Counties' Council after careful and thorough consideration on

LAST CALL FOR COPY

When you read this, the first forms of our Orchard and Garden Number will be on the press. If you have delayed sending in your copy, you must act promptly or be late. We will do our best to accommodate it provided it reaches us by Monday morning, Feb. 28th.

Sit down now and write us before you forget.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

several occasions. The proposal had been discussed at local meetings held throughout the united counties and had been everywhere endorsed. It was one which had been endorsed as thoroughly practical and feasible by Dr. Fernow, the Government forestry expert. Public sentiment in the united counties, he had been informed by Professor Zavitz, was more advanced on the forestry question than anywhere else in the Province except, possibly in Norfolk County, where the Government had a reserve. He expected, therefore, that the Government would give Northumberland and Durham the first consideration when dealing with this forestry question.

Both Mr. Thornton and Mr. Colwill gave evidence that the land was suitable for the growing of splendid pine. Mr. Thornton claimed that trees, if given proper care, would make splendid growth within 30 years.

Hon. Mr. Duff, on behalf of the Government, expressed their realization of the importance of the matter and promised careful consideration of the proposal.

The members of the deputation, besides those mentioned were Messrs. Alex. Weatherston, Warkworth; Joseph Hickson, Mount Hore; Charles Sherwin, Roseneath; Alex. Wright,

Bowmanville; R. Caldwell, Osgesby; James Byers, Blackstock; Daniel McColl, Wooler; Herbert Rosevear, Port Hope.

Value of White Pine on Stump

What should white pine that are about eight inches in diameter be worth on the stump?—C. N., Simcoe Co., Ont.

This question is very difficult to answer definitely, as the value of white pine on the stump depends on several factors.

First: The quality, which in eight-inch trees is usually very poor.

Secondly: The distance from mill, which most influence value on the stump.

In several places in old Ontario, white pine is selling at about \$10.00 per M. on the stump.—E. J. Zavitz, Forester, O. A. C., Guelph.

Where will you get your seed corn this year? Have you thought of it? Have you had trouble before? A very small quantity of last season's crop is fit for seed. To those who cannot afford to run any risk with their corn crop we would advise to order early some of our proven and tested seed. Send for catalogue. Geo. Keith & Sons, Seedmerchants, Toronto.

SH

for the big... den Number? ... time to lose. ... ce. Sit right ... te us. If copy ... h Monday ... get it in for

NOW

to all farmers... year, recipients... nken to receive... treatment of... in benefit of... ts about 65 per... cultures had aid... stand and in... The Col... out cultures... ering bacteria... ing for the in... seeds. All... clover, alsike... crimson clover... eet peas. Each... different cul... sent by mail... for their use... package pres... to insect... There is a... cents for each... cover cost of... Farmers... bacterial cul... send in their... they may be... in ample quantities should request... of seed to... be addressed... stamps, or... or S. F. Ed... ical College,

val for Farm... pleased with... paper.—F... Ont.

BINE

largements... is, Boreness... ness, Allays... n, Fernow... n, E. J. to... D free... (minimum) 50... Strains, Gouty... & free, Varico... n, Mass.,

LE

TLE

whose... hundred... time of... ve... will de... Media, ... arm.

SPRING-SUMMER... THE SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED... TORONTO CANADA

This Catalogue... Now Ready for Mailing... Authentic Spring Styles... THE SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO

# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.** \$10.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain \$12.00 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c per postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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

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

**ADVERTISING RATES** ordered on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

**WE INVITE FARMERS** to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

## CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed \$50. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies sent from arrears, to 12,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

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

## OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any advertiser have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment we receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are un-ethical, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the advertiser through the columns of the paper, or by any other means, attempt to read all that is necessary to entice you to the benefits of this Protective Policy is the words "I saw your ad. in Farm and Dairy." Compliments should be sent to us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

### A POSSIBLE DANGER TO OFFICIAL TESTS

Holstein cattle owe much of their popularity to the large and even phenomenal records made by many individual cows of the breed. Individual milk records of any cattle are of distinct value, but the value of any record of milk production, especially those for short periods, is dependent upon the conditions under which such a record is completed. Fortunately there is no reason to question the conditions connected with the making of the vast majority of the official records, nevertheless Holstein breeders have a danger to avoid in the seven-day tests, which are now becoming more common. This danger is well set forth in the following extract from a letter received by a well known Ontario breeder from Henry Stevens & Son, Oswego, Co., N. Y., one of the greatest Holstein breeders on the continent:

"You understand how these 30 lb.

records are made. A cow after calving is dried up as soon as possible, gotten as fat as it is possible, usually given a long rest between calves and when she calves the next time she will give for a little while milk containing a very high percentage of butter fat and then is when she makes her 30 pounds. We do not believe that this shows any power in this cow to transmit her high percentage of butter fat. It is simply the result of an abnormal condition. As yet no 30 pound cow has shown any remarkable work through her progeny. None of the great bulls are from 30 lb. cows and none of the great cows are from 30 lb. cows, and so far none of the 30 lb. cows have produced any great heifers, with possibly one or two exceptions. We believe that this method of handling will ultimately result in a family of excessively short period milkers."

Mr. Stevens is right in his contention. The seven-day tests made eight months after calving, however, are free from this objection. Our breeders, therefore, and farmers as well, should make careful enquiry into the conditions surrounding the tests of animals in which they may be interested. Abnormal tests should be taken for what they are really worth and care should be taken to see that they are not allowed to shake the confidence of the public in official tests and thereby possibly cause a reaction that would be productive of much injury to the breed.

### AN INTEREST IN GOOD SEED

The interest taken in crop improvement and in pure seed is growing rapidly. One needs but to know and realize that large plump seed has greatly increased yielding possibilities over even small plump seed, not to mention the small and shrunken seed, to appreciate the value of careful selection, by fanning or by other means, of the largest, plumpseed seed available for seed purposes. Increased yields of from five to ten bushels and even more per acre from large plump seed have been repeatedly announced by such careful investigators as Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College. Such increased yields are worth striving for, and these days of winter may well be utilized in making the best possible selection of seed from the quantity available for the forthcoming spring seeding. It is not enough to simply put the grain through the fanning mill. It pays handsomely to clean it repeatedly and to take out at least 25 per cent from that which is to be sown.

While a fanning mill selection is possibly all that can be hoped for from the average man, those possessed of the necessary foresight to make even a better selection, such as by means of hand sowers, by hand picking, or by following the methods of individual plant selection as advocated by and practised by members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, are sure to be well repaid. It is not too

much to ask of each one to see that he make a hand selection of sown seed to sow an acre or two of the particular varieties of grains grown from which to obtain the stock for next year's seed.

A marked demand exists for good seed of any of the commonly grown farm crops. Those who seek to make the most out of farming will place themselves in a position to supply their demand. Such can be done by growing seed better than the average and placing it upon the market, which of late years has become eager in its demand for reliable guaranteed seed.

### CANADIAN-GERMAN TARIFF WAR

After the first of March, 1910, Canadian goods entering Germany will come under the German "Conventional" or minimum tariff rate upon a specified schedule of goods which Canada can ship to Germany. The surtax ceases and German goods entering Canada will come under the general tariff.

The result will probably be a decided trade advantage to Canada, as it places this country in a position towards Germany similar to that occupied by the United States under the recent trade treaty between that country and Germany. Canada, in all probability, will be a considerable gainer by the new agreement. A large number of articles for which we seek good markets can now be sent to Germany without fiscal penalty.

The German market is a good one. Canada has lost considerable in the past seven years of tariff war, which has practically closed the German market to us. Statistics show the Canadian-German trade in 1903 to have been \$14,000,000. In 1908 after five years of trade war, it had dwindled to a little over \$7,000,000. Our fruit growers, apple growers in particular, will stand to benefit much through the cessation of the trade hostility. Many other branches of agriculture will likely also benefit to a greater or less extent.

### WE NEED FEWER DOGS

The recent regulations for the prevention of rabies in Western Ontario, sent out from Ottawa and approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for Ontario, providing that all dogs within certain counties mentioned must be either securely chained, kept under lock and key or muzzled in a manner satisfactory to the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada, aside from its effect upon the prevention of rabies, should have a most beneficial indirect bearing upon agriculture. While a good dog, efficiently trained, is a most useful animal, there are few that can be rated as such compared with the many worthless curs roaming through the country in the vicinity of towns and cities and which are a constant menace to live stock, particularly sheep.

The order will bring home to many the responsibility that is theirs when they keep a dog. Dogs unworthy of the attention called for in the newly

issued regulations will, let us hope, be destroyed. The country would be much better off with fewer dogs and our live stock interests would then prosper to a greater extent.

### UP TO THE GOVERNMENT

The united counties' council of Northumberland and Durham has now laid the matter of the re-forestation of the 14,000 acres of waste land in the united counties fairly and squarely before the Ontario Government. The next move must come from the Government.

The counties' council has asked the power to purchase this waste land. It has offered further to turn this land over to the Government for a period of years to be reforested and it has agreed not to charge any taxes on the land, while it is under the control of the Government. The counties will pay the Government interest on any money the Government may use in this work and ultimately will pay back to the Government the full sum when the timber reaches a marketable size. What fairer proposition could the Government want? The request simply amounts to an application to the Government for a loan for which the counties agree to give satisfactory security and on which they are willing to pay all interest and ultimately the principal.

Hon. Mr. Cochrane intimated to the deputation that he did not think that the Government should be expected to advance money for such a purpose and not reap a share of the resultant profit. Surely the Government does not desire to make a profit out of the people of Northumberland and Durham. If the people concerned are willing to guarantee the Government against loss, and merely desire assistance in a form that will not cost the Government anything, not even the interest on its money, surely the Government is sufficiently public-spirited to be willing to grant such reasonable assistance for such an important undertaking without looking for a profit.

The fact that the Government has not been more quick to act in matters of this kind has been excused in some quarters on the ground that public opinion was not sufficiently advanced to warrant the Government in making a move. Here is a case where the people have moved and are merely asking the Government for assistance that it is well within the power of the Government to give. There is every reason to believe that the Government is in sympathy with this move, and therefore that the assistance desired by the counties' council will be granted either in the form or in some other manner equally satisfactory. In the meantime it is the Government's turn to move.

Why is it that the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa is not more popular with the farmers of Canada? It has some of the best known and most popular agricultural authorities of Canada on its staff. In spite of this it does not get in among the farmers the way it should. Farmers

ions will, let us hope, The country would be if with fewer dogs and interests would then reater extent.

**THE GOVERNMENT**

counties' council of and Durham has now of the re-forestation res of waste land in ies fairly and square- Ontario Government. must come from the council has asked 'f se this waste land. It erner to turn this land r for a period re-forested and it has rge any taxes on the under the control of

The counties will nent interest on any nment may use in ultimately will pay nment the full sum reaches a marketable r proposition could want? The request o an application to r a loan for which o to give satisfac- on which they are interest and uti-

ane intimated to he did not think t should be ex- money for such a ap a share of the Surely the Govern- to make a profit of Northumberland e people concerned ntee the Govern- and merely desire that will not cost ything, not even money, surely the iciently public-spir- grant such re- such an impor- about looking for

Government has to act in matters excused in some and that public iciently advanced ment in making case where the and are merely for assistance the power of the There is every the Government this month. % assistance-council will be rorm or in some satisfactory. In the Government's

Dominion Ex-Ottawa is not farmers of Can- the best known ultural author- staff. In spite in among the uld. Farmers

are beginning to ask what the reason is. Something needs to be done to improve matters at the Experimental Farm, or before long complaints will become general and widespread.

**PUBLISHER'S DESK**

Dear Readers of Farm and Dairy:

We have long felt the need for a little section in Farm and Dairy through which we could have friendly sociable talks with you. We receive so many letters from subscribers expressing pleasure over certain articles they have read, thanking us for the benefit they have derived from some of our special departments, asking us to advocate certain reforms and discussing other matters too numerous to mention, that we have decided that the best thing for us to do was to establish a department through which we could talk to all of our readers at once. In this corner we will take you into our confidence. We will tell you why we do—and why we do not—certain things. We will tell you the why and the whereof. In this way we will get to know each other better. By knowing each other better we will be able to advance your interests more effectively and you will be able to advance ours. By helping each other we will be helping ourselves.

"The Publisher's Desk" will always be found on this page and in this column, but it may not—in fact, will not—appear every week. The dates of its appearance—and disappearance—will be determined by how the spirit moves us to write to you or you to write to us. We expect that it will be helpful and interesting to us all.

You will, we know, be pleased to learn that the net result of the business operations of Farm and Dairy during 1909 showed an improvement as compared with those of 1908 of a little over 33 1/2 per cent. At one time people tried to make us believe that it would be impossible to make a success in Canada of a farm and dairy paper. You knew better. So did we. This year we expect that our business will show a further marked improvement over that of 1909. Already the year has opened in a most encouraging manner. Our cash receipts from subscriptions up to Feb. 17 were about 29 per cent. in excess of those received during the corresponding period last year. In our Feb. 3rd issue—which was our second annual poultry number—we excelled all previous issues. Not only in the size of the issue but in the value of the advertisements carried. That issue contained almost 15 per cent. more advertisements than any other issue of Farm and Dairy ever published. That is only a starter, however. We intend to break that record several times during the coming year, as great improvements are planned for Farm and Dairy for this year.

By the way! What do you think of our special issues? Unlike some of the best farm papers, both in Canada and in the United States, instead of getting out Lig Christmas issues, we prefer to publish eight special magazine issues at intervals throughout the year. Our aim is to have them appear just at those seasons when they will be of the greatest interest to our readers and of the most benefit to our advertisers. Last year we published eight of these special issues. They were so much appreciated that we have decided to repeat them this year. They will be of the same nature and will appear on practically the same dates as did those of last year. The only difference will be that they will be a great deal better. The first—our Poultry Special—has appeared al-

ready. Our second annual Garden and Orchard number will appear next week. It will be full of timely articles and illustrations for the garden and orchard. Watch for it. Tell your friends about it. Our second annual Dairy number will be out on April 7th, our Farm and Orchard improvement number on May 5th and our Farm Machinery number on June 2. Advertisers will do well to secure space in all of these issues early. Last year these eight special issues carried almost 50 per cent. more advertisements than our regular issues. Already a number of the best positions have been sold for all of the issues during 1910. Speak early, therefore, if you want a good position.

Illustrated sections, a whole series of them, like the three published Sept. 16, Dec. 30 and Feb. 3, 1910, only better, will also be a feature of Farm and Dairy for 1910. Our plans for these, however, are not yet completed. You will be told about them later.

The prize dairy farms' competition held by Farm and Dairy, assisted all, and generously by its friends, during 1909, proved fully as great a success as we had hoped. The men who won the prizes offered are to be congratulated, for the honor was a great one. The prizes have all been ordered through the firm of P. W. Ellis & Co. of Toronto and will soon be ready for distribution. A few have been presented already. B! the way! How would it do for the friends of the prize winners to arrange for public presentations? Some of the editors of Farm and Dairy would be glad to attend and make the presentations. Announcements about this year's final competition will be made as soon as the committee of management has had an opportunity to meet to discuss them.

There are a number of other matters that we would like to tell you about this week, but space forbids. Another talk, therefore, will soon be due.

The Publishers.

**Seed Control Act—Germination Tests**

Where can I procure a copy of the Seed Control Act, and at what cost? To whom should I send samples for inspection and grading? W. E. G. Renfrow Co., Ont. Copies of Seed Control Act may be secured from Seed Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, free of cost. Samples of seed for germination or purity test should also be sent to this address. Packages of five pounds and under will be carried through the mail without postage and return are all sent free of charge.—E. D. Eddy, for Seed Commissioner.

**Cement Floors are Best**

At the recent Bedford district, Que., dairy convention held at Cowansville, Mr. J. H. Grisdale made the claim that cement floors are the best that can be made. Wood becomes impregnated with the filth of the excreta and is entirely impossible to get the stable free from the bad taint and odour of the manure. Mr. George P. England in a discussion that followed took very strenuous exception to this style of floor, but it turned out that he had used concrete rough in surface, instead of cement surface.

The need of plenty of bedding with this style of floor was dwelt upon. It was shown that plenty of bedding was necessary anyway, in order to save the liquid manure. Any farmer who lost that was not a good farmer, was doing an injustice to his land, since the liquid manure is the most valuable.

The way to lay the cement, it was



**Purchasing Perfection**

That's what you do when you lock out loss and distress from the Dairy by putting in the

**De Laval Cream Separator**

You Get The Money's Worth

Catalogue Free Agents Everywhere

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

175-177 William St. MONTREAL

WINNIPEG - - - VANCOUVER

pointed out, is with an air-space in the floor. Then finish it off with half an inch of cement, finished off with an old stub broom, so that it is about as smooth as the sides of a grind-stone. Mr. Grisdale has had a cement stable floor in his own barn for 10 years and for three years at the experimental farm, and has never had a cow injure herself upon the floor.

Orchard and Garden Number, Mar. 3.

In Favor of Alfalfa.—We are more certain than ever before of the feeding value of alfalfa. We had six acres of it last year. Three acres did not take well and will have to be plowed up. Notwithstanding this fact, however, we secured 15 tons of alfalfa hay from the area. This three acre portion was seeded with oats; barley is much better as a nurse crop, there being a most noticeable difference in favor of the latter.—Barlow Cumberland, Durham Co., Ont.

**WILL YOU REQUIRE SEED CORN THIS YEAR?**

Yes, but where will you get it? Will you again be content to plant corn taken from a carload of shelled corn that in all probability has been bought into your town for feeding purposes? Hundreds of dairymen have in past years suffered untold loss through having planted just such corn. In order that Farm and Dairy readers may be safeguarded against a recurrence of that sad experience with which so many have met in the past—that of having secured seed corn that will not grow—Farm and Dairy has secured a quantity of seed corn that is guaranteed. It is from a reliable and well known source in the corn belt of Essex Co., Ont. This seed will be delivered on the cob if requested. Seed corn of the following varieties is available.

**KING PHILIP (FLINT), EARLY LEEMING WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT, NORTH DAKOTA**

Farm and Dairy offers any one of these varieties as follows: Two Bushels for Four New Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy; One Bushel for Two New Subscriptions (Subscriptions to be taken at \$1.00 each). The corn will be delivered f.o.b. at the grower's station in Essex County, Ont.

For the silo corn of strong germinability and vitality should be planted about 19 quarts to the acre, hence you would only need to get four new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy to get enough seed corn for six acres—enough to fill the average silo. This great offer means much to you as a corn grower. It means that you can secure reliable seed corn, which will insure you, so far as the seed is concerned, a good crop of corn this coming season, all for the little trouble of canvassing your friends.

If you will grow corn during 1910 take advantage of this offer. Don't put it off until tomorrow. Take this matter up now. Show Farm and Dairy to your friends. Tell them of its many bright features, its practical articles, its special guarantees, its illustrated supplements and of the special articles from prize winning farmers that will be featured during 1910. They are sure to subscribe. Name the variety of corn that you want, whether on the cob or shelled, and send in your subscriptions at the earliest possible date to

CIRCULATION DEPT. FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

**WINDMILLS**



Towers fitted every five feet apart and double braced  
**Grain Grinders**  
**Pumps**  
**Tanks and Gasoline Engines**  
**Concrete Mixers**

Write for Catalogues  
**GOOLD, SHAPLEY & HUIR CO., LIMITED**  
 BRANTFORD, CANADA

**NORTHERN ONTARIO**

The Forest and Mineral Wealth of Northern Ontario has attracted many people from all parts of the civilized world.

One-third of the world's reported output of Silver in 1908 was taken from Ontario mines.

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

**160 ACRES OF THE RICH AGRICULTURAL LANDS**

now open for settlement and made accessible through the construction of Railways and Colonization Roads.

**THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL IS UNSURPASSED**

The Timber is in demand at a rising price. Mining, Railway and Colonization, etc., afford work in abundance to those who have not the means to realize also provide a market for farm produce at prices unequalled anywhere. Cochrane, the terminus of the T. & N. Railway, now under construction, is in of Manitoba, and 80 miles nearer the seaboard.

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

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

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

**Creamery Department**

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

**Scales or Pipette—Which?**

At the request of an interested reader of these columns, who states Stonehouse and Mr. Rose put the question of scales vs. pipette up to the people properly in their articles published in Farm and Dairy February 10, we reproduce below part of Mr. Mack Robertson's paper on "Creamery Improvements" published in Farm and Dairy Sept. 30th, 1909. The extract is very much to the point and should be carefully noted by all interested in creamery work.

"Still another important part in the equipment is the need of scales for weighing cream samples for testing. I believe that scales should be used, as they give more accurate tests and anything we can do towards more accurate is worth doing. On than milk and the great variation in the quality of cream as regards the amount of butter fat in it, it is more difficult to measure with the pipette. Then, again, when the cream is gassy, as it sometimes is after being kept for

a month, it is hard to measure out 18 grams. With the scale it can be carefully weighed. We are continually advocating the sending of milk cream in the pipette will not measure out 18 the scales will weigh it out accurately. If we wish our patrons to send thick cream we must test it accurately.

"As a comparison of testing with scales and with pipette I give below method:

Test	No. Scales	Test	No. Scales	Pipette
6	37	35	12	40
7	26	20	13	38
8	32	31	14	37
10	35	33	27	21
11	25	25	28	49

It will be noticed that invariably the test of rich cream is too low when only the pipette is used, while in cream under 30 per cent, there is practically no difference. It might say that these samples were in good condition, the only fault was that some contained slightly too much preservative."

**Cool Your Cream**

Mark Robertson, Creamery Instructor, Guelph, Ont.

It is admitted by all our leading dairy authorities that one of the greatest needs in our present creamery industry is the thorough cooling of the cream by the patrons immediately after it is separated. No intelligent person who knows anything about the phase of dairying would dispute the above assertion.

Since the introduction of the hand separator on the farm, the quality of the cream furnished by our patrons has greatly deteriorated. This is not the fault of the separator. The hand separator is a useful implement in any dairy. It is true, however, that before the introduction of the hand separator, farmers stored away ice for the sole purpose (as they thought) of separating the cream from the milk. While this ice was harvested for one purpose, it in reality fulfilled two very important uses. It not only assisted in separating the cream from the milk, but it also cooled the cream.

**CAUSE OF DETERIORATION.**  
 The fact that patrons thought that they were securing a supply of ice solely for the purpose of separating the cream from the milk, led them into the serious mistake of abandoning the practice of putting away ice altogether when they purchased a cream separator. Herein lies the real cause of the deterioration in the quality of our cream since the introduction of the hand separator among our patrons.

To all who are patrons of our creameries let us say that it is not only your duty but it will pay in good, honest, Canadian dollars and cents to cool your cream. If you neglect this important phase of your dairy operation, you cannot expect your cream drawer or buttermaker to be able to secure a proper sample of your cream for testing, because it will be too thick and sour for him to obtain a representative test sample; therefore you lose in dollars and cents. Again, if you do not cool your cream properly, you cannot furnish your creamery with good cream. If you do not furnish good cream, your buttermaker cannot manufacture a good quality of butter; this means the highest market price cannot be obtained for the butter. Here again you lose dollars and cents by not cooling your cream.

**MEANS OF COOLING.**  
 In selecting the best method of cooling cream, the farmer must be guided by the conditions existing on his own particular farm. Many farmers have col springs, others have windmills. Where either a spring or

a windmill is available the cream can be thoroughly cooled in the following manner: A small covered box is arranged in such a way that the cold water can flow continuously through at the bottom end of the pipe.

The water should enter by a pipe leave by another pipe in the opposite end situated at the top. The box is thus kept filled with a continuous supply of cold running water. It should be made large enough to hold about 500 gallons to contain all the cream. This arrangement will be found quite satisfactory for cooling the cream. If you have neither a cold spring nor windmill water, then it is not only sense to put away sufficient ice each winter for cooling the cream to at least 50 degrees or under.

In conclusion, we would say that no patron should ever fail what ever with the creamery so long as he himself is guilty of neglect in caring for his cream. If you are not cooling your cream, find fault with yourself, and then remedy the fault.

**Wheat Growers and Dairying**

At a recent convention held in Regina, Saskatchewan, Mr. Wm. Newman, Lorneville, Ont., spoke on the subject of "The Wheat Grower's Interest in Dairying."

He pointed out that manufacturers were now paying their largest dividends from by-products that were formerly wasted. The same might be made to advantage on the farm. At present many farmers were only ore-sold farmers and could not be called real farmers until they went in for dairying and mixed farming as well.

Speaking of the growth of dairying in Saskatchewan he stated that in 1907 there were six creameries with an output of a hundred thousand pounds of butter that season. Last year 11 creameries were in operation which produced five hundred thousand pounds and the interest in dairying was on the increase. He showed that extra production had in no way affected the market price of butter and there was no excuse whatever for farmers not taking up dairying more creamery buildings in operation had no equal anywhere in the province and managers knew their business thoroughly.

**Cost of Marketing Farm Products**

The farmer who depends on raising grain and selling it for his income always finds that the expense of marketing the grain is an important item and generally cuts into his profits pretty heavily. When the dairyman the case is quite different and especially so with the man who is using a hand separator and selling cream. Cream is in proportion to its bulk and weight is the most valuable of all farm products. It is handled more cheaply and more easily than any other product. Then, too, the separator raiser has to wait a whole year investment, but dairying brings returns in the form of ready cash a few days. This in itself allows the dairyman to be more independent than the grain farmer and puts additional life and vigor into his work.—De. Laval Monthly.

Excellent photographs of the dairy exhibit held in connection with the W. O. D. A. Convention at St. Thomas, as a (one of which photo was reproduced in Farm and Dairy January 27th) can be secured from I. H. McKins, 335 Talbot St., St. Thomas, Ont.

The greatest need of the creamery business is something to satisfy the farmer on the test.—W. Newman, Victoria Co., Ont.

**FURS**

Do you trap or buy Furs? Jam Canada's largest dealer. Pay for sight orders. Shipments solicited. Pay mail and express charges. Reasonable prices. Write promptly. Also largest dealer in Beppies, Sheepskins, etc. Quotations and shipping tags sent free.

**JOHN HALLAM, TORONTO**

**GOOD BUTTER**

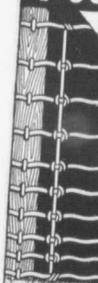
IS MADE WITH

**"PURITY SALT"**

There are no impurities in "Purity Salt" to destroy the delicate flavor of butter, and no insoluble particles to make it gritty.

Better Use It. None Better  
**THE WESTERN SALT CO., LIMITED**  
 "DEPT. A." MOORETOWN, ONTARIO

**Peerless** The fence that stands up against every strain



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

**the fence that saves expense**

because it needs no repairs and lasts a lifetime. It is rust that destroys wire fences. English Wire Manufacturers know how to prevent this. To this English Wire add the PEERLESS method of construction and the PEERLESS lock and you have a fence without a rival. We are manufacturers of high grade farm, poultry, ornamental fencing and gates. Write for book.

**THE DANWELL NOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. LTD.**  
 DEPT. H. HAMILTON, ONT., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

### Cheese Department

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

### Navan Cheese and Butter Factory

One of the best cheese and butter factories in Ontario is shown in the illustration on this page. It is owned and operated by Mr. Marshall Rothwell of Navan, Russell Co. The building, which is covered with gravel roof is 92 ft. x 32 ft. and is divided into a make room, curing room, loosing room and cold storage. It is built of cement blocks, with concrete foundation, five feet below the surface on a concrete base, three feet wide. The curing room is so constructed that the temperature can be controlled below 60 degrees during the hottest weather, and this temperature can be made much lower by the passage of cold air from the ice com-

season 1909, inclusive, 4,194 lbs. of milk, and there are many others not very far behind Mr. Cox in this respect.

The district contains many silos, seven of which were built during the past year. This demonstrates the fact that these farmers are realizing the necessity of securing a good supply of good succulent food for their cows, and are making good progress towards being prepared to produce more milk at less cost than they have been heretofore.—G.A.W.

### Paying by Test

The payment for milk according to its percentage of butter fat instead of by weight was advocated by Mr. J. J. Parsons of Jarvis, a cheese manufacturer and a past president of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, at the annual meeting of the Holstein Friesian Breeders' Association, and lately in Toronto. "Last year," said Mr. Parsons, "I commenced paying for the milk received at my factory by the test. Some of my patrons, who kept Holstein cattle, objected to the new system. I presume they were

netted me as high as \$50 each during the factory season."

### Late Fall Cheese

Frank Hens, Chief Dairy Instructor, London

We again wish to point out the fallacy of not making proper provision for curing the late fall cheese. Buyers again complained regarding the manner in which in some cases these cheese were handled. The percentage of factory men whose attention should be called to this matter may be small, but there are enough fall cheese neglected in this way to have considerable effect on the reputation of our November and later made cheese.

The press rooms in some cases are not kept warm enough. The cheese after being taken from the press are placed in curing rooms the temperature of which goes far too low, and not sufficient care is taken to keep the cheese at an even temperature. Even after two weeks the cheese are not broken down, the color does not develop, the texture shows pasty, and the flavor in some cases seems to turn bitter.

Cheese of this character do not by any means come up to the high standard expected of Western Ontario cheese, and it is to be hoped that next season makers who may be guilty of

neglect in this connection will make a special effort to take proper care of the cheese and see that an even temperature of at least 60 degrees is maintained in the curing room until the cheese are broken down.—Extract from Report as read at the annual convention at St. Thomas.

## Well DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. With engines or horse powers. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. See our catalog

WILLIAMS BROS. Ithaca, N. Y.

## READ THIS

Dairymen who are using THE EASY RUNNING CAPITAL SEPARATOR realize its superior features, but to those that do not know THE CAPITAL we would ask them to try it and be convinced. In offering THE CAPITAL to the Canadian Farmer, we are convinced of the fact that we are offering him the lightest running separator on the market, a feature alone giving it preference. The small bowl and simple gearing found only in the CAPITAL accounts for this. We use the disc system of skimming, but so devised and applied as to insure ease of washing and perfect skimming.

Write us for full particulars.

## THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office—Ottawa

Factories—Ottawa and Brockville

WE SELL ALL KINDS OF

## Dairy Supplies and Machinery

and make a specialty of installing Cheese and Butter Plants including The Baird Agitator

WM. BAIRD - WOODSTOCK, ONT.

## PERFECT STEEL CHEESE VAT

Our 1910 Steel Vat is going to be just a little better than any ever before. Can't improve much over last year — it was a dandy. The tin lining in this year's vat will be 20 gauge — the heaviest ever used — 4 gauges heavier than your local tinmith uses. The outside frame will be all galvanized, no paint about it. It will interest you.

Patented August 14, 1909

Write for new catalogue with prices reduced. It will interest you.

## THE STEEL TROUGH AND MACHINE CO., Limited TWEED, ONT.

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



A Cheese and Butter Factory that is a Credit to the Industry

This factory is owned and operated by Mr. Marshall Rothwell, Carleton Co. Ont. It is described in the adjoining article.

partment, which is built in such a way as to store the ice all season without the use of sawdust or other material. Owing to this fact when the doors of the ice chamber are opened the temperature in the curing room is very quickly lowered.

The factory is equipped with a 30 h.p. boiler and engine. There will be installed during the season of 1910 two steel vats and power agitators, when it will be one of the best buildings and equipments in Ontario. The whey is separated in a De Laval Separator and the whey cream is made into butter. This end of the business has proven a great success. The whey after separation is pasteurized and returned to the patrons in a perfectly sweet condition. Notwithstanding all this precaution, some of the patrons take the whey home and empty it into an old sour siph barrel and thus spoil it. The whey tanks are washed every day and all they not otherwise disposed of is carried off through a tile drain a distance of 700 feet from the factory to a small creek, which affords excellent drainage.

The proprietor of this fine factory is at all times prepared to do anything in his power to afford to his patrons the very best service possible, and he deserves credit for his enterprise. His efforts have been appreciated by his patrons. The value of the building and plant is \$5,500 and the rate of insurance is one per cent.

The Navan factory has the hearty support and co-operation of many excellent, up-to-date farmers, one of whom, Mr. John Cox, delivered to the factory from Oct. 4 to Oct. 9, during

afraid the milk of their cows tested low, and that they would suffer thereby through the introduction of the new system. Nevertheless, the new method of paying for milk has proved thoroughly satisfactory to all concerned. We have found that the milk from grade Holstein cows has tested from 3.8 to 4.3 per cent., and as these cows are giving more milk than the other grade cows, the farmers who have these Holstein cows have been well satisfied with the results.

"My own experience has shown me that when farmers are sending milk to the factory it pays to keep dairy grades. Ten years ago I was keeping seven Shorthorn grades and three Holstein grades. I found that the Holstein cows were giving me much the most milk. This led me to weed out my Shorthorn grades, and to replace them with Holsteins as I found opportunity. I now have 14 cows, of which only two are Shorthorns. Some of my cows are giving me 60 lbs. a day, and they have

### FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

WANTED—Cheese and Butter Maker, married man, for combined factory, South-Western Ontario. Full particulars made known. Apply Box P, Farm and Dairy.

TO RENT—Cheese factory in Western Ontario, average make fifty tons. For full particulars, apply Box 55, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

FOR SALE—Cheese factory and creamery—abnap.—J. H. Williams, Embro, Oxford County.

## JUST LAUGH

Just laugh at those who think they can fool you into believing disks or other be-comes, hard to wash "fillings" are needed in modern cream separators. Sharples Dairy Tubulars have none, yet skim faster and at least twice as clean as common separators.

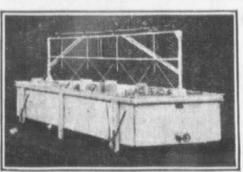
Dairy Tubulars have a bowl which hangs below its bearing as it takes the whole milk in at the lower end. That is the only modern construction and is patented. It gives Tubulars twice the skimming force of common separators. Tubulars have power enough to skim perfectly without disks or "fillings."

No wonder Tubulars are the World's Best and probably replace more common separators than any other separator. One maker of such machines sells, or that Tubular sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. The manufacturer of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries.

Catalog No. #53 explains Tubular superiority. Write for it.



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



Write for new catalogue with prices reduced. It will interest you.



THE man who never makes any mistakes loses a great many chances to learn something.

## The Binding Tie

By Emily Ruth Calvin.

AT THE beginning of her married life Elizabeth maintained that a woman need not hold a baby to her heart to be a mother; that love and self-sacrifice, with pain and joy as component parts, constitute motherhood.

But she had not known the wonder and ineffable bliss of it all. As she lay with her baby breathing softly beside her the world seemed to go from her, and all thought left her but that this tiny creature was hers. Even the responsibility of having a soul committed to her care, as she had glibly phrased it, claimed no attention now. Selfish, one might say! But, whatever the feeling, it should not be begrudged the mother. This little child belongs to the time wholly to her; the father receives his share later. But in the opening moments of motherhood it is so great, so sacred an emotion that it must be desecrated by selfishness to be humanized. It is the only time in the long years of motherhood that selfishness content so long as he is pleased. And as he grows knowledge is gained at school, away from his mother. Then the father revels in his boy's admiration, and to that parent the child turns for instruction and advice. To his mother he gives a tender love and respect; but always in the man-child there is a feeling of strength toward weakness in his association with woman, whether that woman be wife or mother. It is only in the first months, therefore, that the mother can exercise this so-called selfishness. And let her hug to her heart the falley that this child is hers, that she will have him to love, to care for and to train.

So Elizabeth held her baby. She was weak and quite ill, unable to see any one but her husband. Her husband, the father of this child! Something stirred faintly within her; she remembered their talks about the great event, how it would prove the tie that should more sacredly bind them, and how their happy lives would be made more complete and kept in unison forever. She remembered how he had looked at her and not at the baby when he was allowed to enter the room where this little being first saw the light.

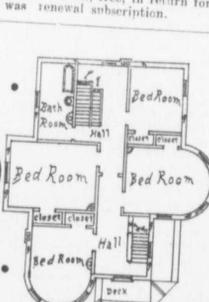
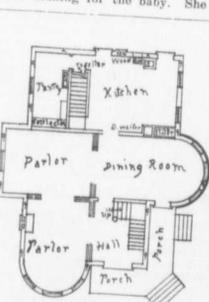
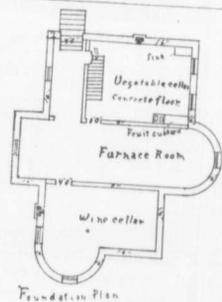
Then she forgot him, forgot all but the atom of humanity at her side; and the entire universe moved around it. The nurse moved softly to the bed. "You are resting nicely, Mrs. Grantley," she said. "I'll take the

baby away from you for a few moments."

Elizabeth opened protesting lips, but the nurse gently raised the child and left the room with him.

A blankness fell upon the young mother. She could not keep back her tears. Her baby had been taken from first, but soon the sobs tore her slender throat. Her husband opened the door. A look of concern passed over his face as he saw his wife weeping. "What is it, dear?" he asked. "Are you in pain?" "No," she answered, "but nurse has taken baby away."

"Never mind, sweetheart," the young husband whispered; "nurse will bring him back, and meantime Bill will take care of you." But Elizabeth's sobs did not cease.



See outside front cover for illustration of the home of Mr. Richard Penhale, Elgin Co., Ont. second place in District Four in the recent dairy farms competition held by Farm and Dairy. Read Mrs. Penhale's letter in this issue, page 17, describing some of the best features in her home.

Her physical condition had something to do with this, but the man felt a sudden fear within him, and it was in humility that he knelt beside her. "See, Beth, I am here. Won't I do for a little while?" he asked wistfully.

Elizabeth looked at him wily, then she put out a white hand and said: "You'll do until baby returns." So they remained. Once he kissed the hand which he held; but Elizabeth's eyes were turned toward the door.

"Do you love him, Doane?" she asked at length. "He is a bonny child," the man answered; "but my thoughts have all been for you and your suffering, Elizabeth." He paused a moment. "The child is ours, and of course I love him."

Elizabeth drew her hand away. "Would you have loved him if he hadn't looked just as he does?" she asked again.

"I should love him under all circumstances," Doane answered.

"That is it. You love him because you are his father, because you feel for what he is. I'm sure I should not love him if he had come to me without that tiny mole on his chin."

"Too there, dear," Doane said pacifically; "you are too weak to talk,

### OUR CLUBBING OFFERS

Our splendid Clubbing Offer including a year's subscription to Farm & Dairy, the Canadian Horticulturist, the Home Journal, and the Canadian Poultry Review, all for only \$2.00, has it and your subscription has expired, renew and get the four

Remember, that no other premiums are included in this reduced rate. Where the paper is received through clubs, at a had to refuse several of late. Look at the date of your paper and renew your subscription, if it is in arrears. Do it this week.

and I think I hear the baby returning."

Elizabeth's face was beautiful in its expectancy. But the heart of her husband was heavy. Was this mother-closing of a door against him. A short she had leaned on him and thought of no one else; she had unselfishly worked for him though warned to illness she had mended his stockings and put buttons on his clothes. She sashed-lags to tuck among his handkerchiefs. These little lags were taken from a donor others, that she had been making for the baby. She was

then willing to share with him. Now, in motherhood, wifehood seemed lost. The beautiful time of companionship from her every look of love, every thought, every care, and her husband was left outside the portals hungering for her caresses.

The nurse put the sleeping baby again at the mother's feet. Elizabeth's eyes were turned to his and she pressed the tiny fingers in her palm. And she did not notice when her husband left the room.

Doane went softly downstairs to the little library, dedicated in thought to her, where they had lately sat with its glow over Elizabeth. Here they had talked of the joy that was in her store for them. Doane thought of her constantly and she seemed daily to become more beautiful. His worship knelt by the bed and pray for grace and knowledge to guide their child aright.

But now, now. He flung the unworthy thought from him. She was in the first joy of her motherhood; and it was so now, so beautiful, that she could not think of him. He must be patient.

The baby was a month old before Elizabeth could go about the house. She was still weak, and the nurse had to be retained. The child was fretsome anxiety. But the nurse reassured her.

"The only trouble, Mrs. Grantley," said the elder woman, "is that you cooed him too much."

"In what way?" she asked indignantly. "You are afraid of the wind blowing where he is concerned. He will be a strong child and you should accustom him to hardships. He'll get them later, anyway."

Elizabeth's indignation grew, but she did not answer. However, she ceased to put a little extra sugar in her baby's milk because she fancied teasing him, and she refrained from the grate fire.

She repeated the conversation to her husband and waited for his sympathy.

"Perhaps, Elizabeth," he answered, "the nurse is unsympathetic, but—"

"Now, Doane," cried his exasperated wife, "don't first agree with me and then with nurse."

He did not answer. This was not the first time since the baby's advent that Elizabeth had spoken to him in this manner.

(Continued next week.)

Music Folios, your choice of a large selection, free, in return for a new or general subscription.

Febru  
The  
Do  
Praying  
applicatio  
sheread  
and suppl  
6:18.  
When w  
This pass  
be overcom  
unworthi  
righteousn  
How few  
grit; and  
perseveranc  
that is wh  
overcome t  
round us o  
pect, to be  
of God's b  
neglect of  
believing p  
often wand  
and pray c  
ers are not  
us nothing.  
Not only  
of our hea  
love of eas  
us to negl  
word and  
where the c  
less we are  
will prove  
of God. As  
we are cons  
and need a  
be humble  
When, how  
ties leave u  
to enjoy ca  
into great  
much of se  
God desires  
is the giver  
perfect gift  
us to use th  
own pleas  
blessing we  
an added  
return him  
we should f  
should stri  
that will b  
why it is n  
always with  
tion. When  
ful to God  
is a delight  
sin enters  
more and m  
cult. When  
we are not

Morris  
frame,  
rubbed  
color, a  
and bab  
green o  
can be  
sions w  
teacher  
You c  
obit of  
tions to  
Start a

Write



### The Gift of Silence

How apt we are in this busy, gossipy age of ours to give our warmest admiration, our heartiest welcome and our cosiest corner to the Gift of Speech, whilst we relegate to the darkest attic, away amid cobwebs, dust, and lumber, her sweeter sister, the Gift of Silence!

Speech rules our churches, law courts, Press, Houses of Parliament, and too often our homes, with a relentless rod. We have words, words, idle words around us everywhere. We seem to live in a mighty, whispering gallery, where our murmurings meet, and, gathering strength as they roll onward, threaten to deafen us with thunder-like reverberation.

Oh, if we men and women of to-day instead of proclaiming on house-tops the shortcomings and downfalls of poor, struggling humanity in the pharisaical language which we love, would only be silent, and be silent! Could we but say less and do more there would be little or no necessity for the silly "gabble gabble" which has become an epidemic.

In times of private sorrow, trials, and bereavement, how welcome is the silent, yet eloquent, sympathy of some friends compared to the well-meaning, but fussy, condolence of others! So, amid the sin, shame, sor-

row and death treading one upon the heels of another in the outer life of the world, the sympathetic worker, adorned with the Gift of Silence, is always a welcome and honored guest.

For true it is that charity covereth a multitude of sins; but silence covereth and forgiveth many multitudes of sins.

The Gift of Silence! How sweet she is! Lavender-like, she perfumes the simplest hearts and homes which treasure her. Lovingly and meekly she gathers beneath the shadow of her noisless wings the pangs of poverty, the bitter words, the cruel jests, the slights of indifference or malice, the poison of the gossip, and all the which crop up here, there, and everywhere in this queer world of ours. Deep in her heart she buries them all, and inscribes there—Rest in Peace.

### A Nova Scotia Home

We are fortunate in being able to show an illustration of a comfortable farm home in Hants County, N. S. This is one of the most up-to-date and interesting fruit farms in its vicinity. It is owned by Mr. D. N.



Melon Lane Fruit Farm, Hants Co., N. S.

Gordon McKeen. Mrs. McKeen is a college graduate and holds a diploma from a school of horticulture. Mr. McKeen is also a student of agriculture. About 15 years ago the cultivated fields of this farm were only one-half the extent they are now.

On one field of 15 acres with hired help, six weeks was spent blowing out the rocks and making it into a level field. Now there are 75 acres, all in one sloping field in the centre of which are the farm buildings and the handsome residence shown in our illustration.

During the 15 years Mr. McKeen has lived on this farm he has planted 2,000 fruit trees, which are now doing work for him. About 30 head of cattle with an up-to-date dairy,

supplies private customers with first-class butter.

Mr. McKeen has built the home, lighted the fruit trees, paid for all hired labor, and everything has been taken care of the soil, during the period mentioned in the above work.

Mr. McKeen's enterprise and energy have given excellent results, as is shown in the illustration above.

### An Entertaining Institute

The last regular meeting of the Warsaw Women's Institute was held there were only 15 ladies present.

Mrs. Miller spoke on the advisability of having a concert and taking the proceeds either to beautify the school grounds or to furnish a reading room, where these could be placed a library and magazines and a place to hold meetings if necessary. It would also afford accommodation for women from the country who having a few minutes to spare might go in and spend those few minutes in reading. (See Farm and Dairy Feb. 3 issue, page 26.) It was decided to have a concert on May 24.

A paper on Ventilation was read by Mrs. Geo. Clements, which will be

us look for the good in others rather than the failings and the latter will become so insignificant in comparison as to be overlooked.

We have become a strong society in the judgment of high minded observing public men has already exercised a great influence for good especially in the rural districts of the province our numbers are to maintain the standard already set up. Our organization has stood for industry, thrift, conservation of energy, intellectual advancement, high standard of living, public spirited citizenship, and all else that is good and desirable and see that the good work which has been so well begun continues to be a power for good to the individual and the community.

### Kind Words Help a Wife

A vital way in which a man may help his wife is to assure her occasionally by word and deed of the continuance of his love for her. Of course she knows that he loves her not only as much but great deal more than before they were married the husband reasons, and it is absurdly unreasonable for her to doubt it.

She does not really doubt it. Deep down in her heart she is as sure of it as she is that little Billy's eyes are the same deep gray as yours. If, indeed, she really doubted it, life would lose all its colors. It is an especial privilege of women, and a thing which you must take into consideration, as she has to reckon on annoying masculine traits of yours.

It is an easy thing to remind her that you love her, to tell her that she is far prettier as a matron than she was as a maid—she won't believe that latter statement, but it will sound sweet in her ears, nevertheless.

Try it the next time she looks tired and discouraged. And instead of writing out a check for her, and telling her to buy herself something when you want to make her a present on some special occasion, bring her a little gift as you used to do in the old sweethearting days.

### Everything to the Farmer

It is worth everything to the farmer to be a competitor in a good farms competition such as has been conducted recently by Farm and Dairy. I hope the interest created in this competition will yearly increase. A little rivalry is a very healthy atmosphere to be in, and it is a tonic to farm life.—E. M. C. York Co., Ont.

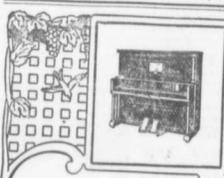
Before oiling sewing machines clean all parts thoroughly with kerosene. Wipe dry, then oil with good machine oil, and your machine will run like new.



Bicycle Ball-bearing and rigid stand make the "LEADER" easy running and there is nothing to interfere with this like glass and crockery—and will last for years.

Dealer does not handle them write for information—54

CUMBER-DOWNSWELL LIMITED, Hamilton, Ont.



The music in your soul can all be expressed with a

### New Scale Williams Player Piano

This marvelous musical instrument gives you the years of practice—the endless exercise of training the fingers to strike the keys of a piano correctly. The New Scale Williams Player Piano does the merely mechanical part of piano playing.

It gives all the beauty of the music for you and you play it with your own hands. You can really "put your whole soul" into music with the New Scale Williams Player Piano.

Where we have no regular agent, we will send these Player Pianos on approval—and make the terms convenient. Write for details.

The Williams Piano Co. Limited, - Ottawa, Ont.  
 BEARCAT OFFICES:  
 Winnipeg, Man., 323 Fortage Ave.  
 Montreal, Que., 733 St. Catherine St. W.  
 London, Ont., 261 Dundas St.

117A

SCHOOL fires are much more frequent than necessary, and so costly in life and money that no precaution which will prevent them is too expensive. "Classik" Embossed Steel Ceilings and Walls afford the cheapest means of fire-proofing any building. Sanitary too. Inevitable dust-proof seams in which no dirt or germs can rest. Last forever without cracking, falling or becoming discolored. Hundreds of beautiful, classic designs to choose from. Pleasant school rooms make work easier and solve half the truant problem. Catalog "A" showing designs suitable for schools, churches, residences, etc., free on request.

The Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd, Galt, Ont.  
 WINNIPEG-DUNN BROS.

## Galt "Classik" Ceilings

472 Design Especially ad

474 Design The Oval for an

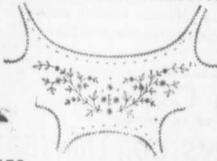
475 Designs

462 Design fo

others rather than the latter will be in comparison  
 strong society of high minded men has already ex-  
 tinction for good districts of the  
 will continue to us to main-eady set un-  
 stood for in-  
 ent, healthful course, high  
 uly spirited that is good  
 recet her re-  
 hat the good to well begun  
 r for good to community.

**Embroidery Designs**

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



472 Design for Embroidering a Chemise. Especially adapted to Way Manton Pattern No. 8052.



474 Design for Embroidering a Removable Cover for a Card Case. The Oval for the Back is Designed to contain an Initial or monogram.



475 Designs for Embroidering Two Jabots



462 Design for Embroidered Dutterflies.

**OUR HOME CLUB**

**Dot Replies to Son**

And so I am saluted as a "back number" almost before I have made my bow, and by the "Son of the Home," too. "Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us, Ta see ourselas as fishers see us" 'fore we have to be told where we're going, too little play and a scarcity of money they could call their own, was driving farmers' sons to more congenial employment where shorter hours and regular returns for work is the rule.

In the "Son's" letter he contradicts all this, and points with a steady hand to the contented paths of optimism. But, Lo! in his next, hear his pessimistic wail of the "Son of the Home," "the crude quarters with their lack of things that would interest any human being," "responsible for uncouth natures and discontent with home." I have seen, I have seen, optimistic that they could stand talking with a neighbor as they both rapturously gazed on signs of fine hay weather while the boys did the milking, fed the pigs, cleaned off the team, etc. The daughter in the meantime carries in the wood and waters the garden, both feeling a little rebellious as they contrast their summer evenings with those of home. I have seen lots of this kind of thing, but I have yet to meet the mother who allots to her boys the kind of room "Son" complains of. The difference is in the children, I think. Girls are not content with crude surroundings, but use their ingenuity to make things attractive. Why not the son?—especially as he claims money is easily made at their home.

I believe few boys have been driven from their country home by any neglect on their mother's part, for those I know are equally as proud of their sons as their daughters and gladly surround them with all the luxuries they can afford. Often too much is spent in housing stock and buying machinery, to leave much for household luxuries. As my space is limited, I will only add that we will look for advice from the "Son" in the near future on how to manage the work on the farm so that the work hours may be short, the play hours long and the bank books grow. Then we shall get at the secret of the growing discontent, for as justice is the keynote of harmony, someone has blundered or "why this increasing unwillingness to stay with the farm?" "Dot."

**WHY DO PARENTS LOSE AN INFLUENCE OVER CHILDREN?**

Is there anything on this earth more prized than good parents? Money certainly cannot buy them. It is a gift from God to be blessed with good parents. If here I say good, I mean parents who let the faults of their children and strive to teach them what is good and pure, thereby forming character that will stand out spotless, as it were.

The majority of parents, and mothers in particular, are apt to think their children are the best. They seem blind to their faults where if seen in another child how ready we would be to see them. Is it any wonder the children of some parents go down and down? There is a certain age in children, say from sixteen to nineteen, at which if they were talked to seriously and earnestly, instead of being let drift with the tide, as it were, they would rise up in after years and call their parents blessed. There are some children who never seem to experience this "silly age," as we sometimes term it. They are as wise parents. Some parents are anxious to see their children launch out into society too

young. Better they had them gathered around their fireside, each one trying to make the others happy; for the good times spent around your own fireside will never be forgotten, but the times spent in a society will often stand out as a black cloud on the memory. Let us hear from some of the other members of the "Home Club" along this line.—"Aunt Jane."

**THE COOK'S CORNER**

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

**COFFEE PIE**

One and one-half cupsful coffee, ½ cup milk, yolks of 3 eggs, 2 table-spoonfuls corn-starch, 4 table-spoonfuls sugar and 1 table-spoonful lemon-juice. Cook in double boiler until thick, and pour into a freshly-baked crust. Beat the whites with two table-spoonfuls sugar and spread over the top and brown.

**COCCANUT COOKIES.**

Cream 1 cup butter with 2 cups sugar, add 2 eggs, and 2 cups rich cream. If sweet cream is used add 2 teasp baking powder to the flour, but if sour cream is used dissolve in it 1 teasp soda and omit the baking powder. Flavor with ½ teasp vanilla, and sift in flour enough to make a very soft dough, using only as much flour as is absolutely necessary to be able to handle the dough. Roll out, cut, and bake. Meanwhile, prepare the following: To 1 cup confectioner's sugar add just enough rich cream to make it of the consistency of frosting. Flavor with 1 teasp vanilla, and beat till smooth. Spread over the cookies and sprinkle thickly with coccanut. Pleasing variety may be had by separating the frosting and coloring with different fruit colors.

**BEEF BROTH.**

Cut in small cubes 1 carrot, 1 onion, 1 turnip, 1 parsnip and 1 stick of celery. Fry these a golden brown in butter, and then add 2 lbs. lean beef, cut fine. When well browned, season with salt and pepper, and add 3 qts. boiling water and 1 cup well washed pearl barley. Let simmer two hours. Serve with croutons—bread cut in small dice and browned in butter.

**MOLASSES CUP CAKES**

To 1 cup molasses add 1 cup boiling water, ½ cup sugar, butter the size of a small egg, 1 teasp soda, and stir stiff with flour.

**VEGETABLE SOUP.**

To 3 qts. of soup stock add ½ head cabbage, ¼ turnip, 1 carrot, 2 onions, and 3 potatoes, all chopped fine. Season to taste and boil 1 hour.

**Quaker Oats**

is the world's food  
 Eaten in every country; eaten by infants, athletes, young and old.

Recognized as the great strength builder.

Delicious and economical.

**The Sewing Room**

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

**TUCKED BLOUSE 6555.**

Blouses such as this one are in demand at all seasons of the year. It includes prettily tucked sleeves, and it allows effective use of embroidery. The embroidered daisies are exceedingly simple, they elaborate an effect of production. Material required for the medium size is 3½ yds 21 or 24, 2½ yds 32, or 2 yds 44 in wide, with 4½ yds of banding. The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.



**GIRL'S DRESS 6558.**

This dress can be made in a number of ways. When the dress is made unlined as illustrated, it is especially well adapted to washable materials. When the lining is used it becomes adapted to wool fabrics of a simple sort. Material required for the medium size is 2½ yds 24 or 27, 4½ yds 32, or 3½ yds 44 in wide for the dress, 2½ yds 36 wide for the gumples. The pattern is cut for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 15 yrs of age and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.



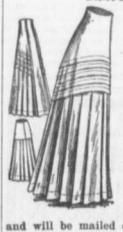
**BREAKFAST JACKET 6589**

Breakfast jackets that can be belted are always desirable. They give an effect of trimness and neatness that is attractive without interfering with comfort. This one can be treated in that way or left loose as preferred and it also allows a choice for square or high neck, elbow or long sleeves. Material required for medium size is 4 yds 24 or 27, 3½ yds 32, or 2 yds 44 in wide. The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 in bust and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.



**PLAILED SKIRTS WITH TUCKED OVER DRAPER.**

Walking skirts with short drapery giving an apron effect, are new and smart. The one includes a full length box plait at the back. It is perfectly well adapted to all the settings of the coming season. Material required for medium size is 7½ yds 24 or 27, 4½ yds 44 or 52 in wide; width of skirt at lower edge 4½ yds. The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 in bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.



**CARE IN ORDERING**

Be sure and state size, and number of patterns. Do not send illustrations of patterns. Order by number and size only. Your address is also quite necessary.

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

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

## OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEINS

During the period from January 16th to January 24th, 1910, records for 156 cows have been accepted for entry in the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Register, two of which were extended to 14 days, and two to 30 days. The averages by ages or classes were as follows:

Fifty-six full aged cows averaged: age, 7 years, 2 months, 10 days; days from calving, 19 days; milk, 457.6 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.50; fat, 16.623 lbs. Nine senior four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years, 8 months, 12 days; days from calving 15; milk, 494.9 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.34; fat, 16.554 lbs. Twelve junior four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years, 2 months, 14 days; days from calving, 24; milk, 446.3 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.56; fat, 15.892 lbs. Ten senior three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years, 9 months, 2 days; days from calving 15; milk, 484.2 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.59; fat, 17.271 lbs. Seventeen junior three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years, 2 months, 14 days; days from calving, 36; milk, 375 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.43; fat, 12.78 lbs. Ten senior two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years, 9 months, 24 days; days from calving, 36; milk, 382 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.67; fat, 12.079 lbs. Forty-two juniors for two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years, 1 month, 19 days; days from calving, 34; milk, 300.7 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.41; fat, 10.24 lbs.

This herd of 156 animals, of which a trifle over one-third were full aged cows, produced in seven consecutive days 6,464 lbs. of milk, containing 213,734 lbs. of butter fat, thus showing an average of 3.46 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 39.9 lbs. milk containing 1.678 lbs. of butter fat; equivalent to 56.4 lbs., or 27 quarts of milk per cow and nearly 16 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week. No remarkable records are reported for the older classes to aid in producing these fine averages, and again as in the last issue of these reports, it is the high average quality of the cattle that tested that gives such results.

A correspondent writes to ask if it is not true that pure bred dairy cows of all the dairy breeds are greatly over fed in the making of tests and while denying that it is in any sense the rule, I must believe that it is true in some instances. But in these comparative few cases over feeding is the result of lack of skill on the part of the feeder; and instead of proving an advantage, it results in positive disadvantage.

The dairy cow is a machine that must be kept in the best running order to get the best results, and any over feeding which does not mean feeding more than the cow can digest and assimilate, but, rather, the feeding of more than those organs that throw the waste can properly care for—clogs the digestive part of the machinery, and decreases the cow's production. In the case of humans, physicians advise us to eat what we may desire, and let nature select such portions of the digestible food consumed as she may need for the body provided we do not over burden the organs caring for the waste; for in that case we will surely suffer.

The skilled feeder aims to feed in such a way as to allow the internal economy of the food to select such portions of the food given which will be best fitted for the use to which it must be put; and he does not mind the waste, provided the cow is not harmed in the caring for it.

Get acquainted with  
**Black Watch**  
the big black plug  
chewing tobacco. A  
tremendous favorite  
everywhere, because of  
its richness and pleasing  
flavor.

2286

He cares nothing about the per cent. profit, but looks sharply to the net profit. No Holstein-Friesian breeder, who is "out to his job," ever hesitates to increase his grain feed by 10 lbs. per day if he believes that his cow can properly care for it, and knows that an investment of 15c. butter fat or other marketable product at 30c more or less—M. H. Gardner, Supt. of Advanced Registry.

## DAIRY BRED STEERS

As to the value of dairy bred steers for beef, I would make reply to many writers or inquirers with a quotation from an address before our annual meeting by Prof. Clinton D. Smith of the Michigan Agricultural College.

"We turn next to a consideration of the dressed carcass, and ask the steers whether, on the average, beef bred animals give a higher percentage of high priced forced to find state of facts existing quite contrary to our preconceived ideas and, in fact, quite contrary to judgment of the market—facts which seem to relegate that judgment to the realm of unwarranted prejudice. Let me quote one instance of an experiment conducted at the Iowa station by very heart of the cattle feeding area of the United States. At this station, Shorthorn and Holstein steers were fed, and when fattened, sent to the Chicago yards for slaughter and subsequent examination. From Henry's "Breed and Fatness," page 37, the work being reported in the Experiment Station Bulletin, No. 20:

For each cut of the various cuts of the dressed carcasses of the Holstein and Shorthorn Steers:

	Shorthorn.	Holstein.
Ribs	17.1	16.5
Loins	9.9	10.2
Rounds	22.9	23.3
Plates	21.1	21.9
Shanks	5.7	6.4
Minor cheap parts	7.9	7.4

"I cannot state the figures indicate no superiority on the part of the beef bred as far as yield in percentage of dressed carcass is concerned."—F. L. Houghton, Secretary.

## COW TRANSFERS FOR DECEMBER, 1909.

The publication of these transfers is paid for by the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association:

Aaggie Abbecker Pieterje, Frank M. Barber to Monro & Lawless, Thorold, Ont.  
Aime Belle, Ontario, to J. McLean to Henry-Davis, Scotland, Ont.  
Alexa, James Park, Ontario, to J. McLean to Alexena, David Rife to L. C. Smith, Oshawa, Ont.

Alexena 4th; Alice Pieterje DeKol 2nd, David Rife to Monro & Lawless, Thorold, Ont.

Alice Pieterje Posch, David Rife to Bessie Bond, Galt, Ont.

Annie B. E. Palmer to W. A. Hartley, New Durham, Ont.

Arawannah Posch 2nd, T. E. Bedgood to B. B. Barr, Harrisville, Ont.

Artis Sylvia, E. R. Long to Charles Martin, Redgrave, Ont.

Arie Johanna Korndyke, Benj. Webster to Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Betty DeKol, George Foster to Thos. Newman & Son, Lacombe, Alta.

N. Hilliker, Burgessville, Ont. to Chas. Belle of Sylvan, L. Abbott to Geo. M. Allan, Bridgen, Ont.

Beryl W. Milk Maid, J. H. McLean to Ralph Cummings, Ventnor, Ont.

Bessie Queen, Arnott Bailey to R. G. Ward, Spryden, Ont.

Bessie Pieterje Teasle, Frank M. Barber to Monro & Lawless, Thorold, Ont.

Bettina's Queen 2nd, Wm. A. Rife to Nell McLean, Rockwood, Ont.

Black Beauty Zozo, A. Mittleheidt to C. R. Gies, Heidelberg, Ont.

Blossom Pontiac Ormsby, W. J. Tregillus to Wm. Muller, Sirrine Grove Centre, Alta.

Bonnie Netherland Posch, A. J. Thompson to Samuel Facey, Belton, Ont.

Bonnie Pauline Jane, M. J. Pescok to Miss G. E. Palmer to Saleen, Ont.

Brema 3rd's Beauty, J. H. McLean to Malcolm McEwen, Lochiel, Ont.

Calamity DeKol, Ellen R. Mains to George Hill, Berryton, Ont.

Calamity DeKol, Wm. A. Rife to J. V. Brydon, Galt, Ont.

Carrie Favorit, E. F. Hicks to Geo. Henry, Orin, Ont.

Clothilde Jane of Maple Line, L. Abbott to Nell McLean, Talbotville, Ont.

Clothilde Jane of Maple Line, L. Abbott to B. B. Barr, Harrisville, Ont.

Clothilde Topsy DeKol, L. Abbott to Nell McLean, Talbotville, Ont.

College Kate, L. H. Rife to J. R. Namsmith, Preston, Ont.

## LIVE HOGS

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

THIS WEEK'S PRICES FOR HOGS DELIVERED AT FACTORY

\$8.50 a Cwt.

FOR HOGS WEIGHING 160 TO 220 LBS.

THE GEO. MATTHEWS CO., LIMITED  
PETERBOROUGH, HULL, BRANTFORD

Concordia Pieterje, Geo. A. Bonisteel to F. E. Mallory, Frankford, Ont.

Corinne Pieterje, H. E. George to G. A. Brechen, Norwood, Ont.

Countess Doreen DeKol, Geo. A. Bonisteel to F. E. Mallory, Frankford, Ont.

Countess Sylvia, S. C. Hawkins to Lawrence P. Gavin, Mallorytown, Ont.

Countess Wynne Posch, Edwin Butler to Clarence Kettle, Whitbyville, Ont.

Daisy Champion DeKol, J. E. Rutherford to Thos. Rutherford, Ormstown, Ont.

Daisy H. W. A. Hartley to Thomas Hartley, Downsview, Ont.

Daisy Mildred W. J. McElberte to Joseph Fletcher, Oxford Mills, Ont.

Daisy Queen of Shadyide, H. E. George to Nell McLean, Talbotville, Ont.

Dinah Bell, Jas. Williams to Dan Campbell, Komoka, Ont.

Dora Celeste, George Ares to Louis Archambault, Pitts Station, Que.

Doris, Jas. Williams, to Dan Campbell, Komoka, Ont.

Duchess DeKol Mercedes, L. Summerfeldt to Jas. Jenson, Scarborough, Ont.

Duchess Pieterje Lynn, J. C. Rowe to J. E. Frouse, Dereham Centre, Ont.

Elevener Barnum, Louis A. Pearce to C. J. Pearce, Ostrander, Ont.

Fairmount Johanna, A. Mittleheidt to C. R. Gies, Heidelberg, Ont.

Fairmount Johanna Mercedes; Fairmount Mercedes; Fairmount Mercedes Beauty; A. Mittleheidt to C. R. Gies, Heidelberg, Ont.

Fanny DeKol Pride, Thos. Hartley to W. E. Watson, Pine Grove, Ont.

Fera DeKol, Robert Willis to Homer Smith, Wingham, Man.

Flora Grace Pieterje, A. D. Foster to W. L. Wood, Hillier, Ont.

Flora Pieterje DeKol 3rd, W. L. Wood to A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont.

Florence Lady, R. F. Hicks to G. F. Carlisle, Newton Brook, Ont.

Florence Mildred, W. McElberte to Jos. Fletcher, Oxford Mills, Ont.

Frances Bourjeie De Kol, I. N. Howe to John Hope, Merton, Ont.

Frances Howie Pauline, I. N. Howe to Alex. Brown, Brantford, Ont.

Francy 2nd, J. H. McLean to A. Riddie, Melvin, Ont.

Shrewd buyers appreciate that now is the time when they have the best selection of all the seeds offered. Geo. Keith &amp; Sons, seed-merchants, Toronto, are offering at present O. A. C. No. 21, Mandschuri Barley and bags free; also No. 1 Government Standard Red Clover at \$1.00 per bus., Timothy at \$3.00, Alsike at \$3.50 and Alfalfa at \$12.50 per bus. bags extra, 25c. each. For the most exacting they are offering their "Sun" brand Red Clover, "Ocean" brand Alfalfa, "Gold" brand Alfalfa and "Diamond" brand Timothy at 50c. per bus. in advance on above prices. These brands represent the purest that can be got. Free from Buckhorn, Ragweed and Mustard. Ask for samples, also catalogue.

GOOD CULTIVATOR  
INSURES  
GOOD  
CROPS

Every farmer knows that no matter how good the soil may be it must be properly cultivated before being sown if



you are to get good results, and there is no Cultivator built today that will give you as good results as the PETER HAMILTON ELASTIC CULTIVATOR, simply because every tooth will cultivate exactly the same depth. The sections to which the teeth are fastened are divided into two parts so that the front or back row of teeth follow the unevenness of the ground independently of each other.

A comfortable seat and perfect control of the teeth make it a pleasure to drive this Cultivator. See the nearest agent or write direct.

THE PETER HAMILTON CO., Limited  
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Toronto, statements since the h... appearing adian pr... effect of not only in... indifference the vagr... across the rate... Call money

A few v... Bullish ten... across a c... crop. Now... a few poin... that the S... to show a... wheat cr... have fall... at Chicag... would jump... from \$11.25... tender wher... \$1.05 and... from Europ... sent state... however, the... damage and... despondent... The total... western... Saskatchewan... amounted to... ing was gr... which this... by the diff... general fe... western cr...

"O.A." This advert... if you are c... for every y... "O.A. No. 2... that stand... at once. O... rough, but... \$1.35 a bush... els or over... each cent... your check... H. R. NIXON

Scottish Ch... straw, heavy... expressly for... 10 bushel ton... each extra... ALEX. A. V... POW... SAVED 75%... SEND FOR... THE POWD... PIGS... Yorks... Polan... Durco... Tamw... Berks... Young Pi... 8 weeks old... for registrat...

POW... SAVED 75%... SEND FOR... THE POWD... PIGS... Yorks... Polan... Durco... Tamw... Berks... Young Pi... 8 weeks old... for registrat...

POW... SAVED 75%... SEND FOR... THE POWD... PIGS... Yorks... Polan... Durco... Tamw... Berks... Young Pi... 8 weeks old... for registrat...

POW... SAVED 75%... SEND FOR... THE POWD... PIGS... Yorks... Polan... Durco... Tamw... Berks... Young Pi... 8 weeks old... for registrat...

POW... SAVED 75%... SEND FOR... THE POWD... PIGS... Yorks... Polan... Durco... Tamw... Berks... Young Pi... 8 weeks old... for registrat...

POW... SAVED 75%... SEND FOR... THE POWD... PIGS... Yorks... Polan... Durco... Tamw... Berks... Young Pi... 8 weeks old... for registrat...

POW... SAVED 75%... SEND FOR... THE POWD... PIGS... Yorks... Polan... Durco... Tamw... Berks... Young Pi... 8 weeks old... for registrat...

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Feb. 22.—The various statements of financial institutions which since the beginning of the year have been appearing from time to time in the Canadian press, have had a very encouraging effect on trade in general. This is seen, not only in the healthy condition of all lines of business, but in the absolute indifference with which the market values the vagaries of the stock manipulators across the line. The Bank of England rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent. Call money ranges from 5 to 5 1/2 per cent.

WHEAT

A few weeks ago operators gave a bullish tendency to the market by rumors of a failure in the Argentine winter crop. Now the price is being boosted up a few points at Chicago by the rumour that the Southwestern States are likely to show a serious deficit in the winter wheat crop. Although European markets have failed to take the matter seriously, at Chicago it has been different. May wheat jumped up two points on Thursday from \$1.25 to \$1.45, and July and September wheat also advanced, the former to \$1.65 and the latter to \$1.90. The winter wheat from Europe are remaining as to the present state of the coming crop. In France, however, the late frosts have done great damage and the farmers are somewhat despondent as to the outlook.

The total output of wheat of the three western provinces—Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan—during the past season amounted to 138,000,000 bushels. This showing was gratifying but the ease with which this vast crop has been handled by the different railways has created a general feeling of optimism as to the future which cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the country. The way in which the grain has been moved has been a source of wonder to everyone. There has been no shortage of cars and everything has been worked by the railways with ease and dispatch.

Dealers make local quotations as follows: No. 2, mixed winter wheat, \$1.06 to \$1.07; white, \$1.07 to \$1.08; Manitoba, No. 1, \$1.13; No. 2, \$1.11; on track lake ports. On farmers' market fall wheat is quoted at \$1.09 to \$1.10 and goose wheat at \$1.04 to \$1.05 a bush.

COARSE GRAINS

The market is quiet in all grades of coarse grain. Canadian western oats are quoted by local dealers at: No. 2, 45c on track lake ports, and 46c all rail; No. 2 farmers' market oats are quoted at 46c to 45c a bush. In Montreal No. 3 and 4 are quoted at 45c to 46c a bush according to quality.

Prices of other grains quoted by local dealers are as follows: Barley, No. 2, 56c; No. 3, 55c a bush; buckwheat, 55c to 57c; rye, 67 to 68c; peas, 84c a bush. On the farmers' market barley is quoted at 60c; rye, 68c to 70c; buckwheat, 55c to 57c; peas, 85c to 86c a bush. In Montreal the demand for coarse grains is also quiet, and the following prices are quoted: Feed barley, 54c to 55c; malted barley, 55c to 57c; wheat, 55c to 57c; peas, 91c to 92c; rye, 60c to 66c a bush.

MILL FEEDS

Brans and shorts remain firm at unaltered prices. Manitoba bran is quoted at \$22 to \$23 a ton, Ontario bran at \$23 and Ontario and Manitoba shorts at \$23.50 to \$24 a ton on track Toronto. In Montreal the market is also firm, the prices being Ontario bran, \$22, Manitoba bran, \$23.50 and shorts \$22 to \$23 a ton.

HAY AND STRAW

The Americans have not been such active purchasers during the past week but notwithstanding the diminished demand prices have been kept up at the old level. Farmers are beginning to be cautious in offering their hay market, but they have an eye to the future and the concerted attempt of the dealers in the United States to refrain from purchasing in view of their equanimity with the producers. Those who have hay to sell and are willing to sell it are realizing from \$15 to \$16 a ton on foreign sales. Local dealers quote No. 1 timothy, \$13.50 to \$14 a ton, and straw, \$7.50 to 8a ton. On the farmers' market hay is quoted at \$17 to \$20 and clover and mixed hay at \$10 to \$12 a ton. Straw is nominal at \$14 to \$15; clover and clover mixed at \$9 to \$10; baled straw at \$6 a ton on track Montreal.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The market is dull both in Quebec and Ontario for potatoes, for reasons that have already been mentioned in the superabundant supply. Local quotations for potatoes by local dealers are 45c to 50c a bush on track, and 45c to 48c from store. On the farmers' market potatoes are quoted at 70c to 75c a bush. In Montreal Quebec are selling at 40c to 45c and Ontario at 50c a bush. Green Mountains are quoted at 50c.

Prices are still firm for beans, local quotations being \$2 to \$2.10 for primes, and \$2.10 to \$2.20 for three pound pickers. In Montreal prices are as follows: Primes, 82, and three pound pickers \$1.95 to 2a bush.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs have not come down much in price since last week's quotations although they are coming in in large quantities. Local dealers quote fresh laid at 20c to 30c a dozen and set eggs, at 25c to 30c a dozen. On the farmers' market, new laid eggs are quoted at 35c to 40c, and storage at 25c to 30c a dozen. In Montreal no quotations are given by dealers at 35c and storage at 25c to 26c a dozen. The prices of poultry range as follows: Turkeys, 15c to 20c; geese, 15c to 16c; ducks, 17c to 18c; chickens, 15c to 17c; fowl, 12c to 14c a lb. On the farmers' market, turkeys are quoted at 15c to 21c;

geese, 15c to 17c; ducks, 15c to 16c; chickens, 16c to 18c, and fowl, 10c to 15c a lb.

SEEDS

Quotations for seeds are the same as last week, but purely nominal, as there are scarcely any purchasers, and the dealers apparently having full supplies on hand. Alhops, No. 1, 86 to 87.50; No. 2, 84.50 to 85; No. 3, 82.50 to 84.50; clover, No. 1, 87.50 to 88; No. 2, 87.50 to 87.55; No. 3, 87 to 87.25.

HIDES

The price of hides is firm in the local market. Beef hides are quoted at 10c to 11c; cured, feth 9 1/2c to 10c a lb; green hide, 9c to 9 1/2c a lb. Sheepskins are quoted at \$1 to \$1.50; calf skins, 15c to 15c a lb. At country points dealers are paying for horsehides, \$2.50 to \$3; beef hides, cured, 7 1/2c to 10c a lb; green hides, 9 1/2c to 10c, sheepskin, 30c to \$1; calf skins, 10c to 15c a lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The price of export butter has advanced in England, notwithstanding the increased supplies from the colonies and Denmark. This is due to the action of local dealers, who are buying for storage purposes, and because they shall soon hear of prices coming to a normal level. Local dealers state that supplies are plentiful. They quote creamery, 27c to 30c; separator prices, 22c to 25c; dairy, 26c and storage, 15c to 17c a lb. On the farmers' market dairy butter is quoted at 23c to 30c, and storage at 25c to 26c a lb. In Montreal, Manitoba dairy is quoted at 15c to 20c; western dairy, 21c to 22c; storage at 20c to 21c a lb. The stocks of cheese are steadily declining throughout Canada, and high prices are being asked by holders; local, 1 lb, finest large, 15c to 15c a lb, and 13 1/2c a lb for twins. In Montreal finest quality is quoted at 12 1/2c to 12 1/2c a lb.

HORSE MARKET

A good trade was done at the West Toronto Exchange last week. Seven carloads of fine heavy draught horses were shipped to the river prairie provinces. Two carloads went out of Quebec province. Following are the prices quoted: Choice heavy draught, \$190 to \$230; agricultural horses, \$125 to \$150; drivers, \$100 to \$200; serviceably sound horses, \$30 to \$75.

LIVE STOCK

There has not been so much talk during the past week in regard to the high prices of meat and the boycott against the retailers in the States seems to have faded out. The farmer is king at the present time, and while money is as easy as it is, will be well able to maintain his demand for farm commodities. There is no immediate prospect of a lowering in live stock at any rate. One does not need to be gifted with prophetic vision to see that as long as farmers are so short handed, and the influx of settlers is so vast, the price of almost everything bound to be maintained at a good stiff price. The live stock trade is of course booming and high prices are being paid for medium quality cattle. At the city cattle markets some of the animals sold as high as \$6.25 a cwt. On Thursday and Friday of last week 104 cars arrived, containing 1,628 head of hogs, 150 calves and 300 sheep and lambs.

Following are the local quotations: Choice operators, \$4.75 to \$5.30; butchers' cattle—steers, \$4.50 to \$5.75; cows, \$5.85; heifers, \$4.50 to \$5.85; hogs—\$4.50 to \$5.85. Stockers and feeders—choice stockers, \$3 to \$4.50; choice feeders, \$3.50 to \$4.35; bullocks, \$2.50 to \$3. Milkers—choice, \$45 to \$70; ordinary, \$30 to \$40; springers, \$3.25 to \$7.00; canners, \$2 to \$3.50. Hogs—\$5.50 to \$9.

The Montreal quotations at last address were as follows: Choice steers and heifers, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium, \$4.75 to \$5.75; milkers, \$5 to \$6; springers, \$3 to \$4; calves, \$4.50 to \$8; sheep, \$5, and lambs \$7 a cwt.

Hogs are quoted at \$9 to \$9.50 a cwt. The Trade Bulletin's London cable quotes as follows: Canadian hogs, 56c to 57c.

MONTEAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, February 19th.—The markets here for live hogs closed easy this week with prices tending downward owing to increased offerings on the local markets. A few sales were made at \$9.25 per 100 lbs. for selected lots weighed off cars but the bulk of the offerings changed hands at \$9 a cwt. Dressed hogs were quiet and unchanged, quotations ranging from \$12.50 to \$12.75



Advertisement for The Traders Bank of Canada, featuring the text 'A Pass Book from the Traders Bank is worth more than the balance which it shows in actual cash. The money in the bank is safer than in your pocket, and it is money saved—put away where it is earning interest, and is not at all likely to be drawn and spent. If you haven't a Savings Account already, now is the best time left to start one.' and 'THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA Over 100 Branches in Canada.'

Advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure, featuring the text 'Kendall's Spavin Cure' and 'Took Oil Bog Spavin' with a testimonial from a farmer in Alberta.

at prices. thorough. If you write railroad

MITED NTFORD

A. D. Foster to rd, W. L. Wood G. Ont. to G. F. Car Roberts to Jos. I. N. Howe to I. N. Howe to m. to A. Riddie.

iate that now have the best offered. Gen. O. A. C. rley and hagnent Stand- 00 per bus, @ \$8.50 and bags ex- most exact- their "Sun" brand Al- fa and "Dia- 50c. per bus, prices. These rest that can khorn, Rag- for samples,

"O.A.C. No. 21" BARLEY. This advertisement will not interest you if you are content to grow the same old barley year after year. But if you want "O.A.C. No. 21" barley that will yield to eight bushels or more per acre more than lands cultivated with any other in at once. Orders are coming in with a rush, but we have not raised the price. \$13.5 a bushel; 10 bushels, \$13.00; 15 bushels or over, \$12.00 a bushel; bags extra in each case. Send money in order, or mark your checks payable at: N. H. NIXON & SONS, St. George, Ont.

SEED OATS. Scottish Chief, large white oat, strong straw, heavy crop, grown in Huron Co. expressly for seed. Price per bushel, 60c; 10 bushel lots, \$5.75. Good cotton bags, 5c each extra. Sample on request. ALEX. A. WATT, Bruceford, Ont.

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

PIGS WANTED. Yorkshire Boars, Poland China Sows, Duroc Jersey Boars, Tamworth Boars, Berkshire Boars. Young Pigs as above wanted, 6 to 8 weeks old, pure bred, with pedigrees for registration. Cash Paid.

Cresoline FARM AND DAIRY. Write:—Cresoline FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro Ont.

HOLSTEINS

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM  
GORDON H. MANHARD

Breeder of Choice Holstein-Friesian Cattle  
At present I will sell 20 young cows due to freshen in the early part of the winter. Also a few young bulls. E-11-3-10

FOR SALE, HOLSTEIN BULLS

One born Dec. 31, 1908. Dam's official record at three years old, 456 lbs. of milk and 21 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Bull calf born March 18th, 1909, dam Canadian two years, 454 lbs. of milk, official record also. DAVID CAUGHELL, Yarmouth Centre, Ont.

RIVERVIEW HERD

FOR SALE, 2 Bull Calves, sired by Sir Anglie Heirs Scgis, son of King Scgis, world's greatest 5 year old bull, sired by Lily Pieterje Paul, champion Jr. 4 lb. calf born 1908, sired by 7 days Dam of calves a 20 lb. 2 year old, and 23 lb. 4 year old. Price reasonable considering breeding. P. J. BALLEY, Lachine Rapids, Que. E-10-6-10

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

One bull ready for service and a few ready shortly. All sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, a son of Pieterje Hengerveld Count De Kol, whose daughter De Kol Creamline, has a record of 119 lbs. milk in one day and 720 lbs. in 7 days. His dam, Grace Fayne 2nd (25.30 lbs. but. in 7 days), has a record of 119 lbs. milk in one day and 720 lbs. in 7 days. Fayne 2nd Homestead, who broke all records with 35.55 lbs. butter in 7 days, fat averaging 5.42 per cent. Visiting met. at Bronte, G.T.R., or Trafalgar Crossing, Hamilton Road. E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ont.

GLENSPRINGS HOLSTEINS

I have sold all my young bulls but one. Write at once if you want an option on this one. Also have a number of young heifers for sale from good milking strains and will sell one or two cows to make room. Cows have records from 9,000 lbs. to 15,000 lbs. a year. Price according to value as producers. (E-7-21-19)  
E. B. MALLORY, Frankfort, Ont.

LYNDALE

Offers for sale young Bulls sired by a son of the highest record cow ever owned in Canada. SARA JEWELL HENGERVELD JR. A. R. O. 30.39 lbs. butter in 7 days, 123.37 lbs. in 30 days. These bulls are all from official record dams, some of them from daughters of "Count De Kol Pieterje Paul," one out of a daughter of "Brightest Canary." E-1-27-10  
BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—Two Holstein bulls dams all have good 7 day records. Prices and particulars on application.  
R. E. W. Tackberry, Box 7, Lion's Head, Ont.

NORTH STAR HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Bulls ready for service, out of high testing A.R.O. dams, sired by Count Hengerveld De Kol, a son of Sara Jewell Hengerveld Jr. The highest tested bull in the high yield list ever in Canada. Also a few females in calf to same bull. E.T.F.  
J. W. STEWART, Lyn, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

WINNERS IN THE RING  
Gold Medal Herd at Ottawa Fair  
and  
WINNERS AT THE PAIL  
See Our A.R.O. Records  
Just the kind we want. They combine CONFORMATION and PRODUCTION  
Bull and Heifer Calves for Sale from Our Winners  
"LES CHENAUX FARMS"  
Vaudreuil, Que.  
Dr. Harwood, Prop. D. Beden, Mg

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—Six Holstein bull calves, 8 months old, dams all have good 7 day records; also good yearly records; all sired by Corneil's Posey, five times first prize bull at Toronto and London fairs. Also a few females. E-2-20-10  
THOS. HARTLEY, Downsview, Ont.

AVONDALE HOLSTEINS

Offers for sale high class Holsteins, all ages. Herd headed by Prince Hengerveld Pietje, a son of Prince Edward. Woodruff Lad—out of Princess Hengerveld, a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol with record of 32.54 lbs. butter in 7 days. We also offer some fine young Yorkshire pigs of choice breeding. E.T.F.  
ARTHUR C. HARDY, Brockville, Ont.

THE SUMMER HILL HEAD OF HOLSTEINS

Is making some wonderful records. This year it has produced the champion record, 2915 lbs. also the champion 2 year old Canadian bred butter cow for 7 days, having some younger ones that promise to be just as good. We offer for quick sale test fine heifers, all in calf to an imported bull. Come and make your selections AT ONCE. Prices as tight as everything guaranteed just as represented. Write for catalogue if advised.  
D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont. R.D. No. 2  
Farm Phone, No. 2471 Hamilton.

FOR SALE

Holstein bull, Queen's Taseo De Kol 2 1/2 years old, proved stock getter and from dam and Dutchland Colantha sire. Change herd bull. Price \$100. Never before shown fresh. Ring by animal of his age.  
S. ARMSTRONG, Jerymn, Ont.

FOR SALE

Two Holstein bull calves, two and three months old, from good stock of choice breeding met. at Bronte, G.T.R., and W.M. BARRON, Box 392, Bracebridge, Ont.

HOMESTEAD HERD OF HOLSTEINS

Present offering—bull calves from high record dams and Dutchland Colantha sire. Abbeker (Imp), whose dam and sire's dam average 33.83 lbs. butter in 7 days. Write for catalogue.  
EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS  
Aylmer West, Ont. Box 254 E-2-16-11

SUNNYDALE

Offers 2 sons of the champion Hengerveld Count De Kol, the champion bull of the territory, the only one that has two daughters bred, that have made officially over 32 lbs. butter in 7 days. Book your orders now for calves to be born February and March from good official record dams in our Helena family.  
A. D. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont. E-4-10-10  
Hallowell Station

AYRSHIRES

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES  
Are large producers of milk, testing high in butter fat. Young stock for sale. Orders booked for calves of 1909, male and female. Prices right. Write or call on  
P-24-10 W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que.

AYRSHIRE.—Record of Performance won a speciality; young bulls from R. of F. cows, and sows that will go on at next freshening. Milk reports of dams, for everything.  
JAMES BEGG, Box 88, St. Thomas

FOR SALE—AYRSHIRE BULLS

From one month to two years old; all bred from large good milking stock. Also Yorkshire pigs. Apply to  
DANIEL WATT or to MON. W. OWENS, Proprietor, 8-19-10 Riverside Farm, Montebello, Que.

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred stock of all breeds for sale. See our stock at the lead and show this fall. Write for prices.  
ROBT. HUNTER & SONS  
Newville, Ont. E-7-4-10  
Long Distance Phone.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding, of good type and have been selected for production. They are young bulls produced by a sire by "Nether Hill Good-Time"—8668—(Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages for sale. Write or come and see.  
J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que. (Phone in house.) E-4-13-10

age in the supply of creamery butter. The demand from the local dealers has also been good and stocks have been considerably reduced. There has been no advance in prices but if this demand continues throughout next week we may look for higher prices, as the quantity in cold storage here is not as large as is generally stated, and we may have a sharp squeeze before new butter comes in sufficient quantity to supply the local requirements.

GOSSIP

SOME COWS IN MR. CASKEY'S HERD  
In a recent issue of Farm and Dairy, the history of Mr. J. A. Caskey's Herd Holsteins, which are to be sold by public auction at Madoc, on March 25th, was dealt with in part. The herd was traced from the first importation made by Mr. Caskey in 1898, and a brief account of



ROCK SALT for Horses and cattle, in tons and carloads. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto. G. J. CLIFF, Manager

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder cures kidneys. The 24th century drug, bottles and every county. Write for a free trial 25c. This offer only good for 60 days. Limited to 500 bottles.  
DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

"La Bois de la Roche's" Stock Farm  
Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. DOTTES and BARRED ROCK Poultry.  
MON. L. J. FORGY, Proprietor. J. A. BISEAU, Manager  
E-5-26-10 Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES  
Having disposed of my 1909 importation, another lot I expect to have a number of bulls through quantity by first week of June. Orders entrusted to me will be young bulls fit for service, on hands of choice breeding, and females of all ages. Phone, etc. R. H. WEBB, E-24-10-10  
Burnside Stock Farm, Howick, Que.

STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM

Is the home of most of the coveted honors at the leading eastern Exhibitions, including first prize old and young herd.  
FOR SALE a few Choice Young Cows, also Bull Calves.  
HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Que. E-4-10

RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM

Ayrshires, Clydesdales and Yorkshires  
If in need of good stock prices which are always reasonable.  
W. F. KAY, Philipburg, Que. E-5-19-10

MISCELLANEOUS

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

CHESTER PIGS

I am offering for sale Ohio improved Chester White pigs, all ages; 100 under 100 import.  
J. H. M. PARKER  
Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Que. Importer E-3-2-10

NINTHSIDE FARM

Herd of large English Breeds—Southdown Sheep and Silver Grey. Dorking and Gray Sows due to farrow. Also Four young boars fit for service. Also Four Sows due to farrow in April. Dorking Country, \$3.00 each. None but first class registered stock sent out. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
E. F. MARTIN, Canning P.O., Paris Station, Oxford Co., Ont.

each of the stock bulls used from that time was reviewed. A short history of them in Mr. Caskey's herd, followed by Pieterje Hartog De Kol, sired by De Kol 2nd and Pieterje De Kol, Hengerveld De Kol, Belle Burke Mechtild, whose dam Clothilde Artis Bell has an equivalent 7 day record of over 100 lbs. milk in 30 days. McQueen De Kol, but. A.R.A. 8. Korndyke is too weak of cross. Also De Kol's ment. 4 Laka Darkness 3rd, seven days in one day; 2.23 lbs. milk in 30 days and over 15,000 lbs. in eight months. 5 Inka, Darkness 3rd's Pieterje 2nd and in her balmy days produced about 70 lbs. per day. 5 Jesse 2nd's Inka, a great machine for the continuous production of milk and butter and who has left four fine daughters, two of which produced this year under unfavorable conditions in lbs. of milk each, and are still milking. 7. The famous Pauline (a granddaughter of the famous cow Pauline Paul, butter in one year, 1153 lbs. 10c, etc.) is Stevenson's son of this great cow as her stock book for a number of years. 8 Inka Darkness 2nd, a cow that produced 74 lbs. milk in a day, and a dandy. 9 Inka Pieterje Zoo, another good one, carrying the same blood lines as Inka Darkness 2nd and previously mentioned. 10 De Dikler's De Kol, an excellent type of a dairy cow, in whom several excellent daughters were bred. Surely with such stock bulls as have been used in the herd mated with the foundation stock of the best Holstein breeding available.

The young bulls we are offering are nicely marked, well bred and produced 4 should get heavy producing females of good type.

The dam of one is sired by a brother of "Colantha Johanna" and the \$3.00 bull, and is a great producer and of the low-down type. The dam of No. 2 was our first prize bull, sired by last fall summer. She milked 46 1/2 lbs. in a large class. Inka 2nd's milk, 60 lbs. day last summer as a two year old. She is closely related to Inka 2nd, 20.78 lbs. in one year. The dam of Inka 3rd's Pieterje 2nd, a cow strong in the blood of "Melba's Pieterje Netherland" (grand sire of three of the greatest Holstein bulls in the world). This great bull milked 72 lbs. a day, and her daughters and grand daughters have proved even greater producers.

We will be pleased to meet any train by appointment and meet any purchases or not. We want you to know our cattle. Write to A. Breshen, Norwood, Ont., Peterboro Co.

A branch of the Traders Bank has been opened in Erskine, Alta., and we are advised that this will be opened in Matheson, Ont. This one will make 106 branches of the Traders Bank in Canada.

OUR BOOKS FREE  
Get our FREE Books and Get More Profit from Your Farm!  
The Business Farmer doesn't all of and buy new land. He makes his old lands get our Free Books which go into the hottest subject of Nitrate of Soda fertilizing and shows how little it costs to get larger crops and more profits.

Nitrate of Soda  
is an investment that's bound to pay. Thousands have proved it. So can you.  
The Nitrate of Soda, made in the U.S.A. has increased the yield of corn 25 to 50 lbs. per acre. ALCO'S Nitrate of Soda, made in the U.S.A. will increase the yield of corn 25 to 50 lbs. per acre. ALCO'S Nitrate of Soda is also highly successful in starting clover and alfalfa.  
Special directions and books on the crops you are interested in, sent free on request.  
Send a post card for your book or books today.  
Dr. Wm. S. Myers, Director Nitrate Propaganda, John St. & 71 Nassau St., New York

used from that  
hort history of  
foundation cows  
by De Kol 2nd's  
Pietertje Hen-  
Hengervold 7 day  
the Kol 2  
those dam Cloth-  
quivalent 7 day  
ha. 3. Korndyke  
R. A. seven days  
Belle Korndyke  
of further com-  
ment. Hay is  
ilk in 30 days  
t months. 5  
the 2nd and a  
v. and in her ut  
70 lbs. per  
great machin-  
tion of milk  
left four and  
produced this  
conditions in  
out over 1200  
still milking,  
daughter of  
aul, butter in  
and 100 lbs.  
cow as his  
years. 8. In-  
producing 74  
andy. 9. Inka-  
one, carrying  
mka Darhness  
ness 3rd Piet-  
oned. 10. De-  
excellent type  
from several  
ered.

ulls as have  
ted with the  
is over 1200  
the greatest  
entral Ontario  
olestin breed.

ffering are  
ungsters and  
females of

by a brother  
3,000 and  
r and of the  
o. 2 was our  
large class.  
last summer  
esely related  
year. The  
red cow,  
a's Pietertje  
three of the  
world. This  
d, and her  
thers have

any train  
s will be  
er purchas-  
know our  
Norwood,

lk has been  
in Mathe-  
branches of

Onion  
oil  
FREE  
and Get  
r Far-

't all of  
old lands

Into the  
fertilizing  
not larger

da  
y. Thou-  
1000 lbs.  
the acts,  
the price,  
successful

rops you  
ompared.  
Today  
pendants  
York

**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**  
Contributions Invited.

**QUEBEC**

**COMPTON CO., QUE.**  
**COMPTON CENTRE.** - We are having rather stormy weather now. There is quite a lot of teaming going on; quite a lot of square elm and birch has been made. Hay is very scarce; it does not hold out well. Pigs are scarce. Butchers are paying 12c a lb for fat pork; eggs are 30c a doz; butter, 25c to 26c a lb.; hay, 31c to 32c a ton.—H. G. C.

**ONTARIO**

**PETERBORO CO., ONT.**  
**GALWAY.**—Although the winter is mild, three feet of snow makes it very difficult for those engaged in taking out the products of the forest, to make it successful. This industry will soon be a thing of the past, as the forests are being rapidly depleted. Should the snow remain on the ground somewhat late this spring a great many people will be hard up for feed for their stock. Quite a number are already looking for feed. Stock is looking fairly well so far but the long winters make it very difficult to keep them in as good shape as is desirable. It is impossible to keep them in thrifty condition on straw, and hay is out of the question.—C. C.

**VICTORIA CO., ONT.**

**HARTLEY.**—Prices for farm products are fair. Hay sells at \$12 to \$14 a ton; straw, \$3.50 to 5c; mitch cows, \$50 to \$70; horses, from \$150 to \$200. Feed is plentiful. Butter sells for 25c; eggs, 20c; potatoes, 40c a bag; apples, \$2 to \$4 a bbl.; wheat, \$1 a bush; oats, 35c; peas, 40c to 55c; buckwheat, 50c; barley, 40c; rye, 60c; clover, \$7.50 and \$8 a bush; alfalfa clover, \$5.75—W. M.

**BURHAM CO., ONT.**

**BLACKSTOCK.**—Prices for almost every thing are ruling high; heavy horses are bringing high prices and good blocks are selling high. A couple of buyers from Dixbury, Alta., visited this section, looking for two carloads of horses, but could

not buy them as the prices are beyond their reach. Good cattle are bringing as high as \$5.00 a cwt; hogs are a little lower at present but we do not anticipate much decline in that market. \$9 a bush for clover seed has been paid the farmer. Potatoes are a little dull, only 30c a bag being offered.—R. J. F.

**ONTARIO CO., ONT.**

**GREENWOOD.**—February is drawing to a close with exceptional sleighing for the quantity of snow, which has been a commendable feature of the winter so far. Farmers are using this opportunity for teaming of all kinds. Fodder seems to be lasting well, and stock in general has put in a good winter. The price of good dairy cows is high, owing to splendid city marketing facilities of butter, cream, etc. Farmers' Institutes have done and are doing a grand work and are branching out into local societies called "Farmers' Clubs" which bid fair for the future of the interests of the farmers in this section. One of these organizations, though young, is flourishing in the village of Kinale, and the farmers are determined to make it succeed.—E. B.

**BRUCE CO., ONT.**

**HEPWORTH.**—The January thaw did not amount to very much this year. The roads still keep good. The fields have been covered with snow since early winter. Will that have any effect on the crops next year with fields that were plowed last year with fields that were not plowed last fall? As there is little or no frost in the ground, I have always found that a plowed field that was bare to the action of the frost most of the winter would work better and produce a better crop than the strip next to the fence where a snow drift had been laying all winter. Will it be the same with the fields this coming spring? The saw mills are nearly all stocked with logs. The farmers are starting to put in their supply of ice. There are very few farmers but have ice houses. The ice is good this year.—J. K. L.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**CHILLIWACK CO., B. C.**  
**MUNRO.**—The weather is beautiful. From all appearances spring has begun. The frost is all out of the ground. It is a weather for plowing, but nobody has

plowed to any great extent. The horses are looking exceptionally well, also the sheep.—J. C.

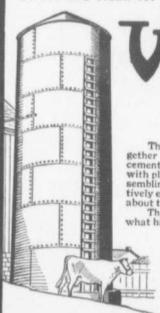
**GOSSIP**

The annual spring show of the Royal Dublin Society will be held this year at Ball's Bridge, Dublin, Ireland, on the 19th April, and three following days. This is the most important agricultural fixture in Ireland, nearly all the principal Irish herds of cattle being represented, as well as many British herds. It is the largest show of pure bred bulls in the United Kingdom, there having been nearly 800 bulls of the various breeds exhibited at a recent show. Auction sales of cattle will be held on each day of the show, 550

animals having passed through the ring last year. The total value of prizes offered for competition exceeds 3,000 pounds. Owing to the fact that breeding cows in Ireland live practically an outdoor life, and that animals are only admitted into the country under license, Irish cattle are comparatively free from disease.

These top the list—O. A. C. No. 21, Mandescruir Barley and Regenerated Scotch grown; Banner Oats. Geo. Keith & Sons, Seedmerchants, Toronto, offer both these grand grains in 5-bush lots at \$1.25 per bus, bags free. Send for samples and catalogue.

In the ordinary cement or wood silo there is usually formed about the wall a rim of ensilage of considerable width, which is frozen and decayed, and therefore unfit for use. This waste is reduced to practically nothing and the ensilage is kept sweet and clean for the whole feeding season in the



**Waterous Steel Silos**

These silos are composed of heavy steel plates firmly riveted together to be tight and absolutely waterproof and when set on a cement foundation are self-supporting. They are shipped out complete with plates rolled and punched and rivets for same, all ready for assembling. The erection can be done in any weather and is comparatively easy. Four or five men should do the work without trouble in about three days.

The initial cost of the steel silo may at first appear to be somewhat higher than the ordinary cement silo, but when you consider the fact that it takes at least three times as long to erect a cement silo, that it is impossible to work when the frost will affect the setting of the cement, and add to this the cost and time taken for hauling gravel—often a considerable item—you will see that the final costs are practically identical, and if anything in favor of the steel silo.

They can be added to at any time, and if necessary, can be dismantled and re-erected at little cost. Write and let us tell you all about them.

**Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd., Brantford, Can.**



**RURAL TELEPHONE SERVICE**

Is growing rapidly, and wherever introduced its benefits are at once recognized. As a result, rural lines with small beginnings soon become systems supplying the entire neighborhood.

**You are Invited**

If you are thinking of extending your lines in the Spring, we invite you to write us and let us quote you on your requirements. It will pay you to do this.

If you are thinking of building a telephone line, we invite you to write us and we will furnish you full information regarding organization, costs, construction of your lines, etc.

**Ask for our No. 2 Bulletin.**

**You will be Satisfied**

Thousands of our telephones out in service are reliable witnesses to the quality of our goods. We guarantee our telephones for ten years. We are a Canadian Company manufacturing telephone equipment for independent companies, and recognize that our permanent success depends upon a high standard of quality always maintained.

We carry everything in the way of construction material and supplies.

**Prompt Shipments and Guaranteed Satisfaction are Making Our Success**

**CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED**

**18-20 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO**

# Send Now For Free Book and Sample

"For more than five years I have been experimenting with our experts to find the BEST culvert for all-round uses. We



sought the markets of the world for one that was just right; and we didn't find it. If we had, we'd have bought the patent rights for Canada. Finally, last spring we struck the idea. Then we put in some expensive months

in making that idea better—and NOW we've got a culvert that is so far ahead of any other there's no comparison."

"You'll read something about it here; but to KNOW how 'way-ahead it really is, you'll want to see the sample (sent free) and read the booklet (free, ditto). With that before you, you will soon see why every Reeve, or Warden, or Town Councilor, or anybody who has any use for culverts at all,—will find it pays to get in touch with me right NOW. I'm asking you to lay aside your notions of what makes a good culvert, and a cheap culvert and find out about this NEW culvert. I don't expect you to buy a foot of it until it PROVES to you that Pedlar Culverts are in a class by themselves, and that you can't afford to overlook them. Let us start that proof toward you soon—address nearest Pedlar place."

*G. A. Pedlar*

## Frost-Proof, Rust-Proof, and Water-Proof

This triple-rib flange-lock principle, found only in Pedlar Culverts, not only adds greatly to the strength of the piping and makes a perfect joint—practically as good as if welded—but it also allows for expansion and contraction under cold or heat. Though a Pedlar Culvert, of any length, be frozen solid full of ice, it will not split nor spring a leak.

Send for Free Sample and Booklet 21—Address

State Your Probable Needs and We Will Quote Prices and Discounts

BRANCH WAREHOUSES

HALIFAX	16 Prince St.
ST. JOHN, N.B.	42-46 Prince William St.
QUEBEC	127 Rue du Post.
MONTREAL	321-3 Craie St.
OTTAWA	423 Sussex St.
TORONTO	115-113 Bay St.
LONDON	86 King St.

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE



WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES

WHITE FOR DETAILS

MENTION THIS PAPER

Learn about the strongest, most practical, most durable and easiest-laid culvert ever made—that's

## PEDLAR Perfect Corrugated Galvanized CULVERT



A structure like this, with Pedlar Culvert, won't wash out nor need repairs.



A few hours' work and a few dollars will put a modern and permanent culvert in place of a ramshackle bridge. Easily laid by anybody.

### Made of Special Billet Iron, Extra Heavy

In very size of Pedlar Culvert, which comes in all standard diameters from 8 inches to 6 feet, we use nothing but the best grade of Billet Iron, specially made for us, of extra-heavy gauge (14 to 20 gauge, according to the diameter). This Billet Iron curved into semi-cylinders—curved COLD, so there will never be any variation from exact dimensions; and it is then deeply and smoothly corrugated on a special press that puts a pressure of SIXTY TONS on every square inch of the metal. The corrugations, therefore, are uniform and very deep.

### Galvanized After Being Pressed Up

When the corrugating process is done, the sections are galvanized by our exclusive process that covers the entire surface with a thick coating of zinc spelter. Every edge, every crevice is heavily coated with this rust-proof, corrosion-proof galvanizing, not a spot is left unprotected. This is the only culvert galvanized after being shaped. Is absolutely Rust-Proof.

### Will Stand Incredible Strains

The heavy-gauge Pedlar Billet Iron sections, deeply corrugated and locked together without bolts or rivets by our compression triple rib (this rib is flat—not corrugated), make a culvert that will stand enormous crushing strains, and neither give nor spring. A thin cushion of soil on top is all the protection such a culvert needs against traffic; and no special precautions need be observed in laying it,—it will stand what no other culvert can.

### Compact—Portable Easily Laid



Half-sections nested for shipment.

Note that the ribs are flat, and the curved part of the cylinder deeply corrugated. These ribs add vastly to the culvert's strength.

Pedlar Culverts are shipped in half-sections, nested—see Fig. 1. Saving freight charges and making carriage easy in rough country. Quickly and easily transported anywhere.



Sections in course of assembling.



Clinching the flange lock—no bolts, no rivets, no makeshifts.

Unskilled labor, with a single tool, quickly clamps the flange together, making a triple joint that is tighter and better than any riveted or bolted joint can be.