

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXX.

NUMBER 12

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

MARCH 23,

1911.



SOON WE FARMERS WILL HAVE DONE WITH THE SLOW SINGLE FURROWED PLOW

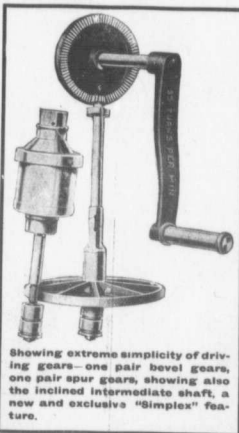
One thing a great many of us farmers have yet to learn is the value of time. There was a day when farm labor was plentiful and low priced and time did not mean money to the extent it does to-day. That day is gone. Now we must change. By adapting our methods of management to meet the changed conditions we can hire labor even at a greatly increased price and still make it pay. We must, however, make use of a full complement of labor saving implements and machinery; that one furrowed plow must give place to one that turns two furrows, and our men must be trained to drive three and four-horse teams drawing faster working implements else we cannot hope to obtain the satisfactory results we might.

—Photo Courtesy G.T.R.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

There is a Difference in CREAM SEPARATORS

SOME farmers have an idea that all Cream Separators are alike. Because the machine they are using is not a success they conclude that there is not a better machine and that they will "just make it do for a while."



Showing extreme simplicity of driving gears—one pair bevel gears, one pair spur gears, showing also the inclined intermediate shaft, a new and exclusive "Simplex" feature.

There are many kinds of Cream Separators, some are almost useless, some "pretty good," but there is only one make that will give entire satisfaction no matter how difficult the test. The "only" machine is

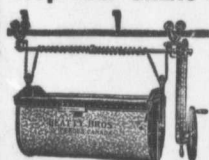
The Simplex Link-Blade

This is because it is the only machine having the LINK-BLADE Separating device and the SELF-CENTERING BOWL. These two features alone make the machine superior in construction to any other machine. But! there are other points of excellence about the machine that are just as important, with the result that the SIMPLEX is a machine of lifetime-lasting value. Our new Booklet is brimful of Separator facts and this free for the asking.

D. Derbyshire & Company

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What work is harder or more disagreeable than cleaning out the stable. A "BT" Litter Carrier will make this work easy, for with it four barrow loads of manure can be removed from the stable at one time—no heavy wheeling, no climbing through snow or mud. If desired the manure can be dumped directly into a wagon or sleigh and save reloading. The "BT" Line also includes Stanchions and Steel Stalls and Hay Tools.
Write for our free catalogue, showing best methods of erecting litter carriers and telling why you should put in a "BT" Litter Carrier.
Write to-day to
BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont.

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

Stallion Enrollment and Inspection

At last week in Ontario are to have some government control in connection with our horse breeding interests. Last week in the Legislature, the Hon. J. S. Duff introduced a bill respecting the enrollment and inspection of stallions in the province of Ontario.

The Act, which is cited as the Ontario Stallion Act, provides for a stallion enrollment board of four persons to be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture on the recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. These four with the director of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, will constitute the board.

Competent persons to act as inspectors under the direction of the board, will be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture. These inspectors, of whom there will be three, constitute a committee.

Before any person may stand, travel or offer for use any stallion, the name, description and pedigree of such stallion must be enrolled and a certificate of such enrollment be procured.

Certificates are to be renewed annually each year until the stallion has reached the age of eight years, the first inspection thereafter to be final. The fees to be paid before the use of any certificate shall be: For enrollment, \$2.00; for inspection, \$5; for renewal of enrollment, \$1; for transfer certificate, \$1. The Board will fix the times and places at which stallions may be inspected by the committee.

Posters issued by stallion men must contain a copy of the certificate of enrollment and shall not contain any illustrations, pedigree or other matter which is untruthful or misleading. Where no posters are used to advertise the stallion, the owner of the stallion must exhibit to owners of mares, on demand, the original certificate issued for his stallion. A penalty of not more than \$100 and less than \$25, is provided by the Act, which will not come into operation until Aug. 1st, 1911.

Reforestation by Counties

The municipal council of a county may under the provisions of "The Counties Reforestation Act," introduced as a Bill in the Ontario Legislature last week, pass By-laws—(a) For acquiring by purchase, lease, or otherwise such lands designated in the By-law as the council may deem suitable for reforestation purposes; (b) for planting land so acquired and for preserving and protecting the timber thereon; (c) for the management of such lands and the sale or other disposal of the timber grown thereon; (d) for the issuing of debentures from time to time for the purpose of providing for the purchase of such land to an amount not exceeding \$25,000 in any one year.

No By-law, however, shall be finally passed under this Act until the same shall have been approved in writing by the Minister of Agriculture.

Experiments with Farm Crops

The Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union is prepared to distribute into every Township of Ontario for 1911, as in previous years, material of high purity for experiments with grains, fodder crops, roots, grasses and clovers. Some 30 experiments in all are included in the list.

Any person in Ontario may choose any one of the experiments for 1911 and apply for the same. The material will be furnished in the order in which the applications are received while the supply lasts. All material will be furnished entirely free of charge to each applicant, and the produce will, of course, become the property of the person who conducts the experiment. For full particulars, write to C. A. Zavis, O.A.C., Guelph, Director.

Important Events for 1911

J. A. Ruidtke, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner

A further advance has been made in the cow testing movement by the organization of "Dairy Record Centres" in several localities. The Recorder, as the man in charge of each centre will be designated, will devote his whole time to a limited territory, covering something like a radius of six or eight miles. He will be expected to secure a complete census of every herd and to encourage, as far as possible, of the farmers in his district to keep accurate records of the individual cows. It is the intention to follow up this line of work for several years in each locality. Dairy Record Centres have already been established in Oxford County, Ontario, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, and at Kensington in Prince Edward Island. There are likely to be started in the Eastern Townships and in central and eastern Ontario.

There is every prospect for another record year in dairying if the weather conditions are favorable. Winter feed has been abundant, including a large increase of supply of corn silage. There were probably more silos erected in Canada in 1910 than in any previous year.

There is a revival of interest in the question of "paying by test" at cheese factories, and many factories will adopt the system this year for the first time, and others will resume this method of declaring dividends.

The Minister of Agriculture has authorized the calling of a conference of dairy experts during the year 1911. It will probably be held during December next.

A beginning has been made towards co-operation among the fruit growers in the province of Quebec. There is a great opportunity to improve the apple trade of that province. There are many fine old orchards, that include a large proportion of trees, some of the finest dessert apples in the world, which are almost non-productive through neglect. The renovation of these orchards and the proper handling and marketing of the crop would, under present conditions, yield a handsome return to the owners.

Items of Interest

The Winter Fair Board Executive met at Guelph on March 17th to consider the enlargement of the Winter Fair Buildings. More stabling room is essential, and to get more room the present fire hall, carcass room and lecture hall may be turned into stables for horses. The lectures could be held in the city hall adjoining and the dressed carcass room could be moved upstairs.

Over 1800 entries of seed grain of a quality that has never before been equalled on the Island, made the provincial seed fair held at Summerside, P.E.I. on March 8, 9 and 10, the most successful in the history of the fair. This seed fair, one of the largest in Canada, is a great stimulus to the Island seed growers, and to it seed buyers come from all parts of the Maritime provinces, and in fact from all parts of Canada, to purchase the high class seed for which Prince Edward Island has a reputation.

Discussing the next possible city where their convention may be held, the directors of the Western Dairy-men's Association, which met in London last week, left it with the executive committee to decide later. The directors discussed the dairy farms and factory competitions, and appointed J. N. Page as representative on Farm and Dairy.

It was decided to continue the dairy herd competition along similar lines to last year, any changes in details to be left with the executive. A few minor points regarding the coming season's work were discussed, which as yet are not in shape for publication.

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXX.

Dairy Farmers
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Geo. Mars

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FARM AND DAIRY

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RURAL HOME

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a Year

Vol. XXV.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 23, 1911.

No. 12

A GREAT FORAGE CROP THAT IS MAKING MANY FARMERS WEALTHY*

Geo. Marsh, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Dairy Farmers and all Live Stock Farmers will find Alfalfa to be a Money-making Crop—What it has done for Agriculture in the United States—Our Land in Ontario is well Adapted to its Growth.

CAN one afford to farm, in any line, without growing that wonderful plant, alfalfa? He can't! Vast areas of land in Ontario, and especially the farming land of Peterboro county, is well adapted for growing heavy yielding crops of this great forage plant. Peterboro, like many other counties, is essentially a dairy county; most everywhere in Ontario there is a growing inclination to turn towards dairying, and in all sections live stock is an important industry. All live stock, dairy cattle first of all, call for a protein feed. Our requirements in this respect heretofore have largely been met with bran. Now there is a great need for a cheap protein feed to take the place of the high-priced bran or the oil-meal, cotton-seed meal, or gluten foods, which latter many dairy farmers of late have been using. This cheap, easily obtained feed is provided by the alfalfa plant.

Bran sells for from \$20 to \$25 a ton. A ton of alfalfa hay is practically of equal feeding value to bran; some good feeders say that it is superior to bran as a milk producer. Much land in Ontario will produce from four to five tons of alfalfa an acre, which means that the money value per acre for this crop is from \$80 to \$125 according to the price of bran.

The alfalfa, once it is established, requires no seeding, planting or other care for years. Is it not worthy of our consideration? Is it not time that we farmers awakened up to the possibilities wrapped up in this wonderful plant? It is all very well to talk about reciprocity, single tax, the oppression of the trusts and other things that should be remedied, but in the meantime if we farmers cannot reduce the cost of production of milk and butter we will have gone to the wall long before those remedies are applied.

Alfalfa has been known since the earliest dawn of history. It has been esteemed for its high food value from the time that Ne-luchadnezzar was driven out from men to eat grass, (or alfalfa as it was even then known) like an ox, until the more modern experiments in the American west where a class of young college men were fed nothing but alfalfa hay ground into meal and baked into bread, pies, cakes, etc., for several weeks and not only did their regular work on it but gained in weight.

*This article is the first of a series that are being especially prepared for Farm and Dairy by Mr. Marsh, an expert on alfalfa culture, who has had a wide experience with this great crop in various States and also in Ontario. Later articles in this series will give specific cultural directions for growing alfalfa. Your neighbor would like to inform himself on this crop. Let him have this copy of Farm and Dairy and let him see the alfalfa articles in this issue of Farm and Dairy as well as get the benefit of the great wealth of practical information published from week to week in Farm and Dairy.

At the Illinois experiment station they have for the past three years kept 12 cows on 20 acres of land, buying no feed and feeding only what has been produced on the 20 acres. They have been enabled to do this by the growing of corn for ensilage and by growing alfalfa. Good milk yields are there produced, as one of the cows the past year produced 9,000 lbs. of milk.

If every farmer in Ontario kept 12 cows on every 20 acres there would be a vast increase in the production of milk and dairy products. It would mean that the man on 100 acres would keep 60 cows and do it without buying any feed. Alfalfa will assist every farmer in attaining to such an ideal. The objection may be made that such increased production would glut the market. If there was any danger of this happening, a farmer could keep the same number of cows on less land and grow more grain or fruit for sale, rent the idle land or give it away. What is the use of working over 100 acres, paying taxes and rent or interest on money so invested, if 20 acres can be made to produce the same results?

CHANGE OF FORTUNE IN KANSAS

Out in Kansas, a few years ago, farmers became so poor that all who could left the State. Land there was almost worthless. Since they commen-

menced to grow alfalfa this has all been changed and the Kansas farmers now have more money than they knew what to do with and are building banks to place it in for safe keeping.

If alfalfa would not do quite so much for Ontario it would at least double the price of land. Mr. Severhill, a real estate agent in Newark, N.Y., told me that 10 years ago the clay hills of Onondaga county could have been bought for \$100 an acre; to-day they can not be bought for \$100 an acre,—all due to the increase in alfalfa growing. Mr. W. N. Giles, the Secretary of the New York State Grange, who lives at Skaneateles, on the edge of the alfalfa belt, says that when the Western men go through looking for land all the farmers have to do is to convince them that they have alfalfa land and they can ask any price they choose, and get it.

RAILROADS ARE INTERESTED

Hogs and alfalfa have made the money in the west; they will do the same here in Ontario if the farmers will only sow alfalfa. Across the line the railroads are waking up to the value of alfalfa as a freight producer. I have for the past year spent the most of my time aiding the farmers of Pennsylvania and New York along the line of the P.R.R. to grow alfalfa. The Lehigh Valley has a man who spends a large amount of his time doing the same. The N.Y.C. and the B.R. & P. are at the same work, while I understand that the Erie and Lackawana are also considering the move. Now, if the railroads are spending money to increase alfalfa growing simply for the additional freight they will get indirectly surely it will pay us farmers to grow it for our own good!

There is probably not a county in Ontario that even now has not good stands of alfalfa on a great variety of soils, which proves that Ontario soils are favorable to the growth of this plant.

Alfalfa will grow anywhere on any soil on which ordinary crops will grow if the two necessities are provided, lime and alfalfa bacteria (inoculation). I have made the statement at probably 200 Grange meetings in New York State that I had never known a farmer, who applied per acre one ton of lime and two bags of soil from an old alfalfa field, to fail in getting a catch on any soil dry enough to grow good oats, or corn, no matter how he sowed the seed, what kind of soil his was, or how he prepared it or when he sowed the seed, be it any time from May to September.

In Ontario only a small part of the land needs lime; most of it needs inoculation. You might as well throw alfalfa seed into the river as to sow it on land without first putting therein the suitable kind of bacteria.

WILL GROW ON ANY SOIL

At Newark I saw alfalfa roots 30 feet long growing down in a gravel hill where the gravel was being drawn away for building purposes. At Horseheads where a clay tank was being cut out by a steam shovel for brick making the alfalfa went down the full depth of the cut, 10 feet, and no one knew how much further. At Rock Stream last year, an exceptionally dry year, I saw four crops taken off a piece of ground where there was not soil enough to hold a crowbar upright; the alfalfa roots went down about two inches and



Geo. Marsh



A Five-Year-Old Alfalfa Plant

†The long roots of the alfalfa plant will subvert your land most effectively and will prove drought resisting. Be sure to read the alfalfa articles in this issue of Farm and Dairy. I. D. May, of Granville Centre, N. Y., one of thousands of American farmers who would not farm without alfalfa, is he that appears in the illustration.

then turned off at a right angle along the top of the flat rock. At Roaring Branch, a man cut four good crops of a field that I was told the boys skated on all winter. This shows that the plant can adapt itself to all conditions. In California the people will show you fields of alfalfa that are 800 years old. In New York there are fields supposed to be of 100 years standing, while there are a number of fields that have been in 25 years.

VALUE AS A ROTATION CROP

I believe that the chief value of alfalfa will be found to be as a rotation crop. It is valuable as a subsoiler of the land; it will absorb much cheaper than can a plow and the amount of nitrogen, which it obtains from the atmosphere, if paid for at the regular rate of 20 cents a pound in commercial fertilizer would cost a large sum of money. At Montour Falls a poor piece of ground was sown to alfalfa; the alfalfa hay was taken off for four years when it was broken up; then three crops of wheat were taken off, all being better than the land would have grown before the alfalfa was grown. At Granville Centre, Mr. L. D. May raised the record crop of corn in his district on a six-year-old alfalfa sod with no manure or fertilizer. His cow "Rose of Glenside," which made a record of 18,000 lbs. of milk and 700 of butter, was on alfalfa pasture all summer and had alfalfa hay to eat all the year.

HOW TO SOW ALFALFA

If you supply lime and inoculation it matters very little how you sow alfalfa. I obtained a good stand on 35 acres of land along with oats last spring on my farm at Clarksburg, Ont. I also sowed alfalfa on 12 acres of fall wheat. (I will let Farm and Dairy readers know later how it turned out). I have seen beautiful stands sown on fall wheat in the spring.

Probably the best way is to sow alfalfa in the spring with barley, using 20 lbs. of alfalfa seed, and about one half the regular amount of barley to the acre. If the season is favorable the alfalfa will be from 15 to 25 inches high when the barley is ripe and it is quite safe to cut it for grain. If on the other hand the season is unfavorable and the alfalfa has made a weak growth it will be better to cut the barley for hay at which time leave as high a stubble as possible.

If the land needs lime apply from a half a ton to a ton of lime to the acre. (It is doubtful if very much of Ontario land needs lime). Wherever red clover will grow luxuriantly no lime need be applied for alfalfa. In the state of Pennsylvania it is necessary to apply a ton of lime per acre to grow red clover, and more to get good alfalfa.

INOCULATION, SOIL VS. CULTURE

Sweet clover makes use of the same bacteria as alfalfa, so wherever sweet clover is abundant inoculation is not likely to be necessary. This is one reason why farmers are frequently successful in growing alfalfa without supplying bacteria through inoculation. The bacteria was already in the soil. Such cases, however, are comparatively rare.

It is absolutely necessary to have the inoculation if the alfalfa plant is to live. It is thought by recognized authorities that some of the seed is often inoculated naturally before it is sown; this accounts for the typical patchy appearance of many uninoculated alfalfa fields the first time alfalfa is sown in a district.

INOCULATION WITH SOIL

The alfalfa nitro-culture as sent out from Guelph I believe has been very successful; the prepared culture as sent out by some of the experiment stations in the United States have not always given satisfactory results and on that account they now largely depend on the soil from an alfalfa field to provide the necessary bacteria. The experimental stations of New York and Pennsylvania have given up sending out culture and

now send out soil entirely. They recommend alfalfa planters to sow from one to two bags of soil to the acre over the field and then harrow it in.

While it often is not absolutely necessary, fertilizer or manure will greatly increase the yield of alfalfa. It is well to work into the soil 15 or 20 loads of manure, or, if you want to astonish the natives, apply a half a ton of 2-8-10 fertilizer.

DON'T PLOW ALFALFA UP

If you have a piece of alfalfa that does not look promising do not plow it up; you will likely have the same trouble in starting another patch. If the good spots are within 10 feet of each other and the poor spots, although yellow, are all living, all that is necessary is to give the field a couple of strokes with a heavy spring tooth harrow; this will scatter the inoculated soil from the good patches over the poor patches and the whole field will change color in a few days.

If there are many spots where the alfalfa has been killed out scatter seed over these spots and sow about two bags of inoculated soil per acre over the whole field and harrow it thoroughly.

TAKE NO NOTICE OF GRASS

It will not make any difference if there is considerable grass in the alfalfa. In the vicinity of

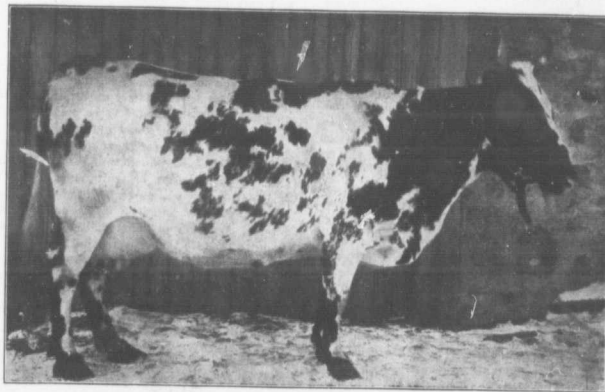
Varieties of Oats in Ontario

Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph

From an inquiry made throughout Ontario in 1910, it was found that the most extensively grown varieties of oats in the Province of Ontario were the Banner, the Siberian, and the Ligowo, in the order here given. Although 19 different varieties were mentioned as being the most extensively grown in the different localities, it appears that the three varieties here referred to occupied more land than all the other varieties combined.

The Liberty variety of oats, which stands at the head of the list in yield of grain per acre of the four varieties tested in the cooperative experiments throughout Ontario in 1910, possesses a spreading head and white grain of fairly good quality. Of all the varieties of oats which have been grown at the College, the Liberty is one of the best in quality of straw. The straw of this variety possesses sufficient elasticity to prevent its becoming badly lodged except in very unusual cases. A heavy storm will sometimes cause the straw to break, but very seldom causes the straw to be crushable.

The Siberian variety of oats also possesses a



A Cow of Known Production Exemplifying the Possibilities of Her Breed

Primrose of Tanglewyld (No. 15,945) (Ayrshire) gave during 1909, 13,556 lbs. of milk in which was 529.08 lbs. butter fat. In 1910 she gave 14,185.00 lbs. of milk containing 531 lbs. of butter fat. Thus the amount of milk she gave for two years was 27,771.5 lbs. and a fat yield of 1,060.08 lbs. She made her last year's test in her seventh year. She is owned by Wood disse Bros., Rothsay, Ont.

Syracuse, N.Y., the farmers sow about one half the seed timothy as they say they get a heavier crop of hay and one more easily cured. I would counsel Farm and Dairy readers not to plow any of their alfalfa up until they have all their grass land seeded to it and then alfalfa can be used in the regular rotation. We must recognize that there is nothing that timothy and clover will do for us that alfalfa will not do better and cheaper.

I would advise any progressive farmer to sow not less than 10 acres of alfalfa. A smaller patch is only an aggravation. It takes just as much time to get out the mowers, rakes, etc., for a half acre of alfalfa, as for a field. Alfalfa is no experiment. It has been proved that it can be grown just as surely as corn or oats.

Sow alfalfa on fertile, well drained soil, lime it, and inoculate it, and alfalfa will be as sure as any other farm crop.

One reason why boys and girls leave the farm is because their elders complain too much about farm life. This leads them to think that there is too much drudgery about farm work and so they leave the farm.—Robt. Hunter, Glengarry Co., Ont.

spreading head and a white grain. The quality of the straw is not quite equal to that of the Liberty variety. The Siberian was imported by the College from Russia 22 years ago, and is one of the leading varieties in grain production at the College. Of all of the varieties which have been grown in the experiments at Guelph during the last five years, the Siberian stands fourth in average yield per acre.

The Yellow Kherson variety of oats was imported from the Agricultural College at Kansas. It is a Russian variety which was introduced through the United States Department of Agriculture. We obtained this variety five years ago, and the sample which we obtained was badly mixed, some of the oats being white and some being yellow. After the first year's growth, we made a hand separation, and have continued to grow the yellow and the white strains separately in each of the past four years, and we find that they reproduce true to color.

The Daubeney oats have been grown at the College for some 12 years with a good deal of satisfaction. This variety occupies highest place in average yield per acre of all the varieties which have been grown in the Experimental De-

partment at variety position grain which. In the average College, the of hull, the the Siberian hull. The are one or six-rowed and barley

According to experimenters, more rust Kherson, but straw than of the Liberty general cut Kherson variety the early cutting in combination. The oat crop is important one, amounts to fully. About the experimenter Guelph, with ties have been after five years dropped and satisfactory results.

Sidelights

It is very important on the market the top price. syrup. For the son, I get from use the old method get only. The quicker from the tree the syrup. On large equipment With a large storage room required to boil Hawes, Leeds Co.

I usually get the weather is the sap is gotten will be. Our strained into the of the fire and ready for the and the sap a tap into the work is saved. and settled I pugallon cans, according to market wing on order from. Our maple trees about one-half g way get from \$1 sell a lot more for beginners in syrup, and do not know who made will not be made possible for you Kennedy, Middle

A far superior by using clean tins, and boiling make, which is better, we have no \$1.00 per Imperial cerners from year

partment at Guelph for the past five years. This variety possesses a spreading head and a white grain which is exceptionally thin in the hull. In the average of four years' experiments at the College, the Daubeney oats had 24.7 per cent. of hull, the Yellow Kherson 28.5 per cent., and the Siberian and Liberty each 29.5 per cent. of hull. The Daubeney oats are very early, and are one of the best varieties for mixing with six-rowed barley when it is desired to grow oats and barley in combination.

According to the reports obtained from experimenters, the Siberian variety had slightly more rust than either the Daubeney or the Kherson, but it was somewhat stiffer in the straw than either of these two varieties. Either the Liberty or the Siberian are good oats for general cultivation. The Dauleney and the Kherson varieties are amongst the very best of the early oats and are both well suited for growing in combination with barley.

The oat crop in Ontario is an exceedingly important one, as the market value of this crop amounts to from 35 to 40 million dollars annually. About 260 varieties of oats have been under experiment at the Agricultural College, Guelph, within the past 22 years. New varieties have been introduced from time to time, and after five years' tests the poorer kinds have been dropped and those which have given the most satisfactory results have been retained in the tests.

Sidelights on Maple Syrup Making

It is very important for one to get his syrup on the market as soon as it is made so as to get the top price. I get \$1.15 to \$1.25 for my best syrup. For the poorer quality later in the season, I get from \$1 to 90 cents. Those who still use the old methods of syrup making in our district get only 65 to 80 cents for their best grade.

The quicker the sap is boiled after it is run from the tree the better will be the quality of the syrup. On that account, one must have a large equipment capable of boiling sap rapidly. With a large sized evaporator one requires less storage room for the sap and less wood will be required to boil a given quantity of it.—W. H. Hawse, Leeds Co., Ont.

I usually gather the sap twice a day, unless the weather is very cold, since the quicker the sap is gotten into syrup the better quality it will be. Our sap is never handled after it is strained into the gathering tank until it comes off the fire and for the third time is restrained ready for the market. Our driveway where we unload the sap is high enough to let it run from a tap into the storage tank and thus a lot of work is saved. As soon as the syrup is cooled and settled I put it in from one to four or five gallon cans, according to orders; I very seldom go to market with it, the most of my syrup being on order from one year to another.

Our maple trees in a good year will average about one-half gallon of syrup, for which we always get from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a gallon. We could sell a lot more if we had it. I would counsel all beginners in syrup making to start right with modern equipment and make a good quality of syrup, and do not be afraid to let the public know who made it. Label your cans and you will not be making long before it will be impossible for you to fill all of your orders.—B. Kennedy, Middlesex Co., Ont.

A far superior article of syrup can be made by using clean tin utensils for gathering, storing, and boiling the sap. For the syrup we make, which is boiled in our Champion evaporator, we have no trouble to get from \$1.50 to \$1.60 per Imperial gallon, and retain our customers from year to year. Those of our neigh-

bors who make syrup in the old way are selling it to the few who demand the "good old-fashioned" syrup, as they call it, although some call it "blackstrap," at about \$1.25 a gallon. There are about 30 up-to-date sugar making outfits within a radius of two or three miles in this section, and the syrup is sold in the towns around here, although several send it to Manitoba and even as far as Vancouver. Syrup made with an evaporator is much superior to that made by other methods. I can eat the evaporator syrup with a relish, knowing that it is not colored or contaminated by ashes, dust, millers, scot, leaves, and so forth, and it is filtered through pure wool felt instead of an old flannel bag.—T. R. Bennett, Huron Co., Ont.

Good Results from 4 year Rotation

W. C. Barrie, Waterloo Co., Ont.

Our farm of 200 acres is divided into two parts, 100 acres on each side of the road. One of the 100 acre lots is divided into four fields. For the last 10 or 12 years we have carried on a four year rotation of wheat, clover, a hoe crop, and barley. Starting with a wheat crop,

Purchase Seed Corn in the Ear

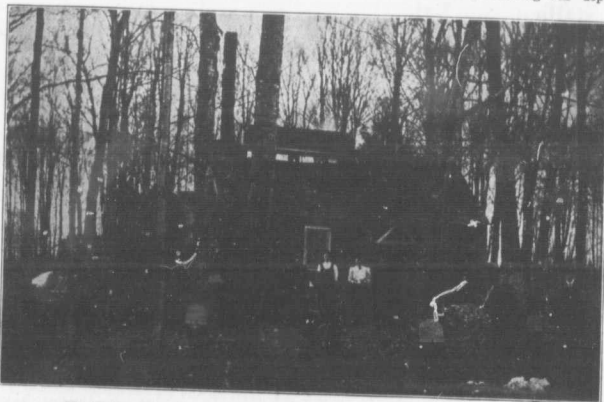
E. D. Eddy, B.S.A., Ottawa, Ont.

The best safeguard against poor seed corn is to insist on purchasing it in the ear rather than shelled. There are several reasons for this. When you purchase in the ear you have a chance to see the type and quality of all the ears you are using for seed. If there is a mixture of variety or any undesirable types, you can detect it and discard what you do not want.

On the other hand, if the corn is shelled the identity of the ears is lost, and you may get a number of all sorts of types with a liberal sprinkling of deformed ears and nublins. From such seed you can reasonably expect a crop lacking in uniformity and general desirability. Then when corn is shelled, the vitality is much more likely to be impaired. There is also a further advantage in this system in that most of the growers have now adopted the plan of shipping in the ear, and the best corn goes out that way. If you buy shelled corn you are likely to get what was not good enough to offer in the ear.

COOPERATIVE BUYING

The best method of purchasing will depend



The Fully-equipped, up-to-date Sugar Camp of an Eastern Ontario Farmer.

There are probably few farmers in Ontario more alive to the possibilities of our Maple Industry than is Mr. Andrew Reichardt, a farmer of Dundas Co., Ont., whose sugar camp is here shown. Mr. Reichardt taps 1,200 trees. With his outfit he is enabled to boil all of his sap in daylight and often turns out from 50 to 60 gallons of syrup in 12 hours. An article on maple products, written by Mr. Reichardt, appeared on page 4, in the March 9th issue.

we seed it down with clover early in the spring when the ground is frozen. We have found this better than sowing later when the land is dry. The next year one crop of clover is taken off and the field is pastured the rest of the summer. Manure is spread on the sod in the winter.

We have found it much better to spread manure on the land and direct from the stable than to leave it in the yard till spring, and then haul it out. By feeding the cattle loose as we do, it saves a lot of handling to haul the manure direct to the field. In the spring we plow this manure in fairly deep, so that the sod will not work up. It is then disked, harrowed, and rolled until it is fine enough for sowing sugar beets, mangolds, potatoes, and corn. By using a clover sod for root ground we have very little trouble with weeds.

After the root crop is harvested the land is plowed very shallow, so as not to bury deeply the soil that has been cultivated all summer. Next spring this land is well cultivated and sowed with barley. As soon as the barley is off it is plowed and cultivated for wheat. This rotation, which has worked so well with us, can be carried on in nearly any part of Ontario where wheat is grown.

largely upon local conditions. Many of the farmers' clubs have been successful with the cooperative plan. Where it can be managed, there is perhaps no better way than for a number of farmers to join together and order direct from the grower. It might also be good economy to send a representative to select the corn before purchasing, as I understand some clubs are doing. If this can not be done, orders may be placed with growers by individuals, although the price will likely be somewhat higher. In any case, place your orders early so that you may have plenty of time to examine your seed and test it, and, if necessary, change it before seeding time.

Our syrup when drawn from the evaporator, is put through a felt strainer, settled in large cans, and then filled into smaller cans of from one to five gallons and labelled "Pure Maple Syrup." We get \$1.25 a gallon f.o.b., or about 25 cents a gallon more than the pan made article brings here. We ship to both private customers and grocery men. Some of our private customers we have supplied for 19 years.—Carl Smith, Lambton Co., Ont.

THICK, SWOLLEN UDDERS
that make a horse Whorse.
Best have Thick Udder,
Coke-down, and re-
served well.

ABSORBINE

er any Bunch or Swelling,
No Killers, No Injuri-
gone, and horse legs of
ment, Book 3 D Free.
Lived. Book 3 D Free.

Mr. Robert Jones, Sr., Montreal, Que., writes
April 8, 1907: "I had a valuable horse with a
big leg, and used one bottle of ABSORBINE, and it
cured him completely."

W. F. YOUNG, P.R.F., 123 TEMPLE ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
LYMANS Ltd., Montreal Canadian Agents

AUCTION SALE OF FIFTEEN

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLES
AT ORMSBY HORSE
STOCK FARM, ORMS-
TOWN, on the second
day of the great
spring show, 15th May.



They are by Baron's
Best Lad Derwent
and by the Colchian
Sir Geoffrey & Silver
Cup. This is a rare
opportunity to buy the
best at lowest prices.

D. McACHRAN

**Imported Champion Percheron
Stallions for Sale**

The winners of all Firsts, Sweepstakes
and Medals at Toronto and Ottawa Fairs.
Prices below all competitors, quality and
breeding considered. Terms to suit
the buyer.

Come to the Home of the Prize Winners

JOHN HAWTHORNE

SIMCOE - ONTARIO

AGENTS WANTED

\$1.00 a day easy. No experience needed.
Sells on sight. Absolute necessity to farm
ers. Does work of 20 men. Pays for itself
in one hour. Write to-day. MODERN
MACHINERY CO., Box 57, Sarnia, Ont.

**WE DO NOT SELL ALL KINDS OF
Dairy Supplies
and Machinery**

But we do claim to make the best
milk and curd agitator on the list
ket fitted with our new two-speed
attachment. Slow speed for milk
and fast for cooking curd. For sale
by all the leading dairy supply
houses or write for prices to

WM. BAIRD - WOODSTOCK, ONT.

G. A. GILLESPIE
AGENT FOR EASTERN ONTARIO

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK
Booklet Free
Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont

A BREEZE OR A GALE

is all the same to a



Canadian Airmotor

Made for either one or the other.

17 Years Test!

The cheapest power on the
earth. Our catalog for asking.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.

TORONTO
WINNIPEG - CALGARY

Our Legal Adviser

MAINTENANCE OF LUNATIC—If a
person over the age of 21 years is sent
to the asylum, do the parents have to
pay his keep after all the first party's
money is spent?—G. C. Norfolk Co., Ont.

The parents of a lunatic over the
age of 21 years committed to a pub-
lic asylum are not liable for his
maintenance except in so far as they
may have bound themselves by con-
tract to provide for the same.

OWNERSHIP OF FARM—If a person
comes to live on a farm, and remains
there 10 years without paying me any-
thing for rent, or anything that a Court
would construe as rental, would that person then
own the farm? What should I have re-
ceived from that person to make my title
good?—L.S.S., Stantsted Co., Que.

In Ontario the law provides that
any person must bring an action to
recover any land within 10 years next
after the time at which the right to
bring such action first accrued to him
or to some person through whom he
claims. If, therefore, the true owner
of the land permits any other per-
son to occupy land without paying
any rent therefor, or acknowledging
the owner's title, the owner would

set out in the inquiry, and may re-
move straw or manure from the prem-
ises.

Food Value in Thin Hulled Oats

As oats are the leading grain crop
in Ontario and the bulk of them are
fed to stock on the farm, the farmer
should be doubly interested in grow-
ing those which possess the highest
food value. There is a variation of
from 20 to 50 per cent. of husk be-
tween varieties. When we consider
that husk, or hulls, have practically
no feeding value we can see the im-
portance of growing a variety having
a thin hull.

Oats with 20 per cent. hull means
that every bushel contains 27 1/2 lbs. of
kernel and 8 1/2 lbs. husk. Other vari-
eties with 50 per cent. hull, have only
17 lbs. kernel—a difference of 10 1/2 lbs.
of husk. Knowing the high value of
oats as a food for man and beast
—better than wheat or barley meal,
and nearly as good as peas—we cannot
fail to see the great difference between
the two in actual value. Taking oats
at 40 cents a bushel there is a differ-
ence of 15 cents a bushel in favor of
the thin-hulled variety.

Taking the average of 10 acres on



Kordyke Queen Pieterje, No. 5371

This Holstein cow Kordyke Queen Pieterje, owned by A. D. Foster, Bloomfield,
Ont., has just completed a seven day record of over 20 pounds of butter. Her
daughter Kordyke Pieterje Keyes has a record as a three year old of 23 1/2 pounds
butter in seven days; she also has a 10 months' record of 13,200 pounds milk
54.12 pounds butter. She is to be sold in the Breeders' Consignment Sale at Belle-
ville, April 7th. A son of Queen's will also be sold at this sale. See Gossip notes
for other particulars in regard to Mr. Foster's offerings.

become barred after 10 years' ad-
verse possession by the other party.
The claim of the true owner may
be kept in force by the payment of
rent or by obtaining an acknowledgment
in writing of his ownership
from the party in possession, and the
true owner would have the right to
bring such action first accrued to him
within 10 years from the last pay-
ment of rent, or the last written ac-
knowledgment of title. The law is
substantially the same in the other
provinces of Canada.

REMOVAL OF MANURE—A man having
a small place rented, so small that he
could not grow sufficient fodder to main-
tain more than one or two head of stock.
He decides to keep a small dairy herd.
Has the tenant the right to sell or ex-
change the land? If not what power
could the landlord have over him for
having exchanged the manure for straw.—
A.J. York Co., Ont.

The right to sell or exchange man-
ure or straw from the premises de-
pends upon the language of the lease.
If the lease is on the usual printed
form it will probably be found to con-
tain a provision preventing the re-
moval of manure or straw from the
premises. If the lease exists by vir-
tue of a verbal agreement it may have
been expressly provided in such agree-
ment that there should be no such re-
moval, but unless the removal is re-
stricted by the terms of the lease the
tenant is quite free to act in the way

each 100 acre farm, with a yield of 40
bushels to the acre, we get in a thin-
hulled variety two tons more nutriment
than in a thick-hulled one. This being
so, is it not worth our while to see that
we sow the right varieties? Nor is
this the only advantage. Heavy hulled
varieties are not heavy yielders. In
our experience they do not yield as
well as the light hulled varieties; be-
generate them. This tells against
them in a dry spring, and for this
same reason shed grains will often
germinate before fall plowing and con-
sequently they grow up the next
spring to the detriment of the succeeding
crop.

A thin-hulled oat is known by its
wide open bosom. Lay a kernel with
its oval side downward, the bosom
will then be up. There should be a
good space with only a film over it.
In a coarse oat the opposite will be ob-
served. We cannot name varieties—
they are far too numerous, and we ex-
pect some varieties have many differ-
ent names. The Banner, Abundance,
Siberian, Lincoln, and Thousand Dollar
are among the best, while Tartar
Early Godthland are among the objec-
tionable varieties. Because while they
weigh, look and handle well, the nutri-
ment is not in them.—Report of Agri-
cultural Societies.

It pays to advertise. Try it.

March 23, 1911.

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ground, 100 lb

Do You Grow BARLEY?

If so grow O.A.C. No. 21. It
is the best. Our price while
the stock lasts in 5 bus. lots
or over is \$1.10 per bus. Bags
free.

or OATS

In this day of intensive farming it
has become absolutely necessary
to secure the largest possible return
from the land, and as Oats have
become the most important and
valuable crop, special attention
should be given to the selection of
seed. Herewith find our prices for
some splendid proven varieties.
Prices are f.o.b. Toronto, in 5 bus.
lots or over. Bags free.

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|--|-------------|
| Lincoln, per bus. |80c |
| Early White Cluster, per bus. |80c |
| Early White Wave, per bus. |80c |
| Canadian Crown Regenerated Abun-
dancer, per bus. |80c |
| Canadian Crown Regenerated Ban-
ner, per bus. |80c |
| Scotch Crown Regenerated Banner,
per bus. |80c |
| Da-benezy, per bus. |\$1.25 |
| Do-benezy, per bus. |90c |
| Black Gossanette, per bus. |90c |

or ALFALFA

Ninety-nine times out of one hun-
dred we can save you money on
Red Clover, Alfalfa Clover, and Tim-
othy. This week's prices are, per
bus. for our best brands, as well
as for the freight in Ontario on or-
ders of 200 bus., or over of Clover
and Timothy: "Sun" Red Clover,
\$10.00; "Sun" Mammoth \$10.25; "Gold"
\$10.00; "Sun" Mammoth \$10.25; "Diamond"
Timothy at \$7.00. These all grade
No. 1 Government Standard. Allow
5c for cotton bags.

Do You Use FERTILIZERS?

Prices f.o.b., Toronto.
Nitrate of Soda, per ton, \$57.00 or
\$5.00 per sack of 200 lbs.
Sulphate of Potash, per ton, \$52.00
or \$7.00 per sack of 224 lbs.
Muriate of Potash, per ton, \$49.50,
or \$6.00 per sack of 224 lbs.
Acid Phosphate, per ton, \$18.50,
or \$2.25 per sack of 200 lbs.
Crelone Seeders, \$1.50 each (25c
will express charge to most points
in Ontario, to do the way places
75c will cover postage).

See Our Catalogue

We will be pleased to send you
samples of identical lots of the
Grain or Seeds offered in this ad-
vertisement.

Geo. Keith & Sons
124 King St., East
Toronto, - Can.
SEEDMERCHANTS SINCE 1866

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The Feeders' Corner

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

A Ration for Milk Cows

What would constitute a balanced ration of the following: Flaxseed meal, barley meal, oats and bran? We have corn ensilage and clover hay to feed until the cows go on grass about June 1st.

2. Would it be profitable to purchase cottonseed meal and mix with the above ration?
3. Are carrots good for cows.—J.E.J., Leeds Co., Ont.

A ration including the feeds mentioned and likely to give good results in the way of milk produced might be prepared and fed as follows: Corn silage, 100 lbs.; 15 lbs. oat chaff or better still, cut clover hay, mixed with the silage and the following meal mixture: flax seed meal, 50 lbs.; bran, 100 lbs.; barley meal, 100 lbs.; oats, ground, 100 lbs.

First thing in the morning feed what the cow will eat up clean of the ensilage, straw, or clover mixture, scattering thereon the meal it is desired to feed. When this part of the breakfast is consumed give from three to four lbs. long clover.

At noon feed to heavy milkers from two to three lbs. of meal and an equal weight of clover hay. If carrots are available this would be the time to feed them in addition to hay and meal. They might be fed as much as 20 lbs. a day of carrots. If such a quantity could be or were being fed the meal might be reduced by two or three pounds. At evening repeat the morning feeding in every respect.

A good dairy cow can make a profitable use of meal up to about one pound of such a mixture as described above each three or three and a half lbs. of milk produced. This means that a cow giving 35 lbs. of milk a day should receive from nine to 10 lbs. of meal a day. The meal had better be fed in two nearly equal portions night and morning allowing for the light feed at noon. Where feeding is done early in the evening, there is no advantage in feeding at noon.

2. Cottonseed meal of good quality is usually profitable. It should show about 41 per cent. protein and would then be worth about \$38 or \$39 a ton.

3. Carrots are a most excellent feed for dairy cows, as are most roots.—J.H.G.

Cotton Seed Meal at \$32

What do you think of cotton seed meal at \$32.00 a ton—J. E. Fontaine Co., Ont.
Cottonseed meal at \$32 a ton is very cheap provided the quality is good. Cottonseed meal should show about 40 per cent. protein. If materially less than this in protein content the feed is adulterated and should not be fed without careful examination to see that adulterants are not of an injurious character.—J.H.G.

Rapid Decrease in Milk Flow

A fairly good cow freshens at the end of August. Her milk record is as follows: September, 1,300 lbs.; October, 1,307 lbs.; November, 1,477 lbs.; December, 694 lbs. At the end of December she gave 48 lbs. per day and gradually she dropped down to 25 lbs. towards the end of December. Is this rate of decrease a fair average for a well-kept cow?—N.O.B., Lincoln Co., Ont.

This cow is falling off in milk production considerably more rapidly than usual in the case of good cows. I am not prepared to say, however, that the cow is not a good one since the rapid decrease in milk production might be due to poor feeding, uncomfortable quarters, unkind treatment, or a combination of any two or all three in a greater or less degree.

Cows vary so greatly in milk producing capacity that it would be quite impossible to give such a table or estimate as asked for. Generally speaking, however, cows should milk for from 10 to 11 months each year. The milk produced the first month is usually about the same in quantity as the milk produced the second month. After the second month the decrease is usually gradual and regular, that is, from 10 to 15 per cent. less each month than the next preceding month.—J.H.G.

Our Veterinary Adviser

EATING AFTER BIRTH.—Why do cows eat their afterbirth? Does it do any harm? How can it be prevented?—Subscriber, Northumberland Co., Ont.

We can give no reason for cows eating their afterbirth, except an abnormal appetite. In some cases it causes digestive troubles, and in rare cases death. I do not think it affects the quality of the milk. There is no way of preventing it except by watching and removing the membranes when expelled or keeping the cow tied so that she cannot reach them.

FEED FOR COWS.—Is barley, four gallons a bag of oats, good food for cows? We have been feeding along with good silage and clover hay and a few manure. I do not like the looks of the cows. Would this feed last them.—N.J.M., Peterboro Co., Ont.

The mixture should give good results, especially if chopped. If your cows are not locking well it is due to some other cause.

LEUCORRHOEA.—Cow passes a watery and substance two or three times daily.—K.M., Lanark Co., Ont.

This is called whites or Leucorrhoea. It is very hard to treat. Her womb should be flushed out daily with a warm two per cent. solution of creolin in water. An injection pump is necessary to introduce the liquid into the womb. She should be given about 40 drops carbolic acid in a pint of cold water as a drench or sprinkled in her food three times daily until the discharge ceases.

SWOLLEN LEG AND SHEATH.—Ever since last fall my horse has had a swollen leg and sheath. Exercise reduces the inflammation, but it reappears when standing in the stable overnight.—J.A.C., Grey Co., Ont.

Purge him with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Follow with one dram iodide of potassium twice daily for 10 days. Feed lightly and give regular exercise. Handrub and bandage the leg when in the stable. If his appetite begins to fail reduce the dose of iodide of potassium to forty grains.

TREATING MARE AT FOALING TIME.—How should I treat a mare at foaling time? Should the navel cord be tied and how.—J.R., Bruce Co., Ont.

Watch the mare, and if everything is all right you need not need to interfere. If complications, which you do not understand and cannot rectify, occur, send for your obstetric without delay. It requires a man with experience to handle difficult cases. Provide her with clean bedding, well bedded, and clean box with the navel cord becomes swollen during parturition you will have to tie it, but if it is still healthy to the foal it should be kept tied about an inch from the abdomen with a strong string that has been soaked in one part carbolic acid to 20 parts water, and cut off about an inch below the ligature. It is also good practice to dress the navel cord with the carbolic lotion several times daily until the opening heals.

Nine new subscribers to Farm and Dairy will win you a pure bred pig.



Consult your wife about the new barn.

It's your duty, Mr. Reader. She has helped you make a new barn possible. Get her opinion of "Galt" Steel Shingles. She has probably read about them and her opinion is worth something to you. Find out for yourself what "Galt" Shingles are made of—how they are made—how they lock—how they make a storm, fire-and-lightning-proof and permanent roof—how they save you money compared with any other building material you can use. Or if your present barn needs a new roof make it a first class barn by putting a "Galt" Roof on it. For old and new barns, wood shingles are out-of-date, use

"Galt" Steel Shingles.

Tear out this advertisement write your name and address on the line at the bottom and enclose it in an envelope. We'll know you want a free copy of our book "Recovering Economy" and will send it by return mail.

Name _____ Address _____
THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited. - GALT, ONT.
Watch for the advertisements with The Kids from Galt.

DAY AFTER DAY— YEAR IN YEAR OUT AN IHC PAYS BIGGEST — PROFITS —

NOT only should your cream separator pay you the best possible profit at the start—but it should keep on paying biggest profits for a lifetime.

The durability of a separator is just as important as its skimming qualities. Many separators break down just when they are beginning to pay for themselves. Avoid loss and disappointment by getting an IHC Cream Harvester. They skim as clean and run as easily years hence as on the day they were bought.

IHC Cream Harvesters

have proved their value by years of perfect service. If you investigate all cream separators you will appreciate IHC features and advantages all the more. You will find that IHC Cream Harvesters are the only separators available. IHC Cream Harvesters are protected against wear at all points by phosphor bronze bushings—not cast iron or brass. IHC Cream Harvesters are constructed with larger spindles, shafts, and bearings than any other separator, insuring greater efficiency and durability; the IHC bowl is free from slots or minute crevices—that is why it is so remarkably easy to clean.

A Style and Size for You

Made in two styles—Dairymaid and Bluebell—each in four sizes. The IHC Cream Harvester will be glad to explain the many IHC Cream Harvester advantages, all of which have much to do with your dairy profits. Ask him for catalogues and all information, or write nearest branch house for information desired.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

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

IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the IHC Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.



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Dinking Alfalfa in the Spring

The foremost method of cultivating alfalfa is with the disk harrow, one of the most excellent farm implements ever invented. Alfalfa sown in the fall is almost invariably helped by dinking the following spring, with the disks set quite straight, so as not to cut the crowns but to split them. It is usually well to follow this dinking with a spike tooth harrow, with its teeth set straight. Occasionally in a dry summer the disk may be used to great advantage after the second, and possibly the third cutting also. Many dink their alfalfa fields every spring, and some after each cutting, others doing so only once in two or three years, owing to weather conditions and the conditions of the alfalfa. In some instances the common harrow is used instead of a disk.

The dinking has several beneficial effects. It splits and splits the crowns, causing more and consequently finer stems to spring up, affording hay of the most delightful quality easily cured; it loosens the soil about the crowns, conserves moisture, and destroys the weeds. There need be no fear of killing the plants if the disks and the harrow-teeth are set straight and weighted or otherwise adjusted to give direct and steady forward movement. As an implement for the cultivation and invigoration of alfalfa the disk harrow has no equal, and its frequent use by those who know it best is deemed quite indispensable.—Coburn's "Book of Alfalfa."

Money in Alfalfa Growing

Alfalfa is making money for the farmers in the Western States sure enough. On irrigated land in Washington State yields as high as eight and nine tons per acre are secured, and this hay sells for \$14 a ton. On Friday last Mr. Hutchison, lately from the Western States, but now of Cavan township, Durham Co., Ont., called on the editors of Farm and Dairy in Peterboro, and during the course of our conversation some very interesting facts in regard to alfalfa were given us.

Rough, unimproved land in Washington State, which cost from \$1 to \$1.25 an acre, on being improved, irrigated and seeded to alfalfa, yields over \$300 an acre. This alfalfa land for rents for \$15 an acre. It yields from seven to eight tons of alfalfa hay per acre, and frequently a yield of three tons is obtained.

The Washington farmers use 28 pounds of the best alfalfa seed obtainable per acre. They have no fear so their alfalfa hay is all stacked. Mr. Hutchison is confident that there are great possibilities for Ontario farmers in the matter of alfalfa growing. He intends seeding a large acreage on his Durham County farm this spring. He believes that we can grow alfalfa in Ontario, and that when we farmers generally grow this great crop, our land, which now sells for about \$50 an acre, will be worth from \$100 to \$150 an acre.

From his observations that he has been privileged to make of alfalfa growing throughout the west and here in Ontario, Mr. Hutchison is of the opinion that too many of our farmers, who have had heretofore, only a small patch of alfalfa, have plowed it up too soon. Out in the Walla Walla Valley in Washington, he states, there are stands of alfalfa that are now over 20 years old, and these are producing nine tons per acre. The longer the crop is established the better it grows and the heavier yields it produces. He feels that we are too inclined here in Ontario to think of the high first cost of alfalfa seed and sow it, if we sow it at all, in too small a quantity, probably 12 lbs. whereas we should sow at least 20 lbs. of seed to the acre.

There are possibilities in alfalfa other than for hay. The hay may be ground into meal. Mr. Hutchison told us of two boys at Wapato, Wash., who, with a somewhat crude grinding machine and a portable engine, ground up stacks of alfalfa, which they bought from the western farmers, and made over \$8,000 clear profit in one season of less than six months. The alfalfa meal, which they thus produced, they shipped down through the central States, where it found ready sale, much of it being used as a basis for the stock feeds that are so common upon the market.

Results of Growing Corn

J. H. Gristdale, Dominion Agriculturist

It will cost you to grow a ton of hay from \$5.00 to \$6.00 in a good year and in a poor year from \$7.00 to \$8.00. It will cost you to grow a ton of ensilage, if you grow it under fairly good conditions, taking the average of 12 years, not considering the rent of the land, about \$1.25 a ton. A ton of hay is worth from two to 2½ tons of ensilage in food value—and I say that reluctantly because I do not believe it is worth that much. The nutritive element, the dry matter, is not the exact measure of the value of a ton of ensilage; it is the succulency.

The palatability and acceptability of ensilage to the animal is really a very great deal. You know that if you get a dish that you like very much, you are apt to eat considerably more of it than if you get a dish that is not so palatable, and it is the same way with the animals. While it may sound peculiar to say that you ought to feed an animal in such a way as to persuade her to eat more than she otherwise would, yet it is the best thing you can do. You should so feed an animal that she wants to eat more and that is the way that will result in having your animal in good condition. Therefore, I am safe in saying a ton of hay is not worth more than two tons of ensilage and you can grow for \$2.50 on the corn field, just as much food as you can grow for \$5.00 or \$6.00 on any other field you like to mention on your farm.

CORN HELPS OTHER CROPS

And that is not all, because if you grow a crop of corn properly, you will grow tons of hay on that land where you only grew one and a quarter tons before when the time comes for the hay crop again. It is not only that you grow the corn very cheaply, but you grow other things more cheaply. The corn crop is a soil saver and will improve the land. It is the salvation of agriculture in Eastern Ontario.

There is no crop that can be mentioned that can be so cheaply and easily and conveniently and certainly cultivated as corn—no failure, no great expense, no material labor, no extra help required. Everything is in favor of increasing the production of corn.

MORE STOCK TO THE ACRE

We have a 200 acre farm and 25 years ago, we started growing between seven and eight acres of corn; to-day we grow 60 acres a year. Alfalfa has been the result? Twenty-five years ago, we started out with 25 head of cattle—in fact 12 years ago, when I went on the Experimental Farm, we had only 40 head. I bought a few more steers and we had about 50 head for a while. But to-day, we have 180 head of cattle on the farm, over 50 sheep, 30 horses and 300 pigs and we do not buy any hay or straw for bedding, because we cannot produce all the bedding that is required to bed them in the way we like it done. We do not buy any commercial fertilizers and we produce an enormous amount

of barn yard manure, something like 1,200 or 1,500 tons every year. We of course give part of that away to the other divisions of the farm, but we get all the manure that we want for our fields.—Extract from an address at Perth, Ont.

In Farm and Dairy's report of the W.O.D.A. convention it was mentioned that Mr. John H. Scott, Executive, the retiring president was still connected with the executive. Mr. Scott will still give the association his services as a director.

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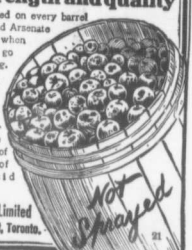
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way. Whether this was in preparing the soil or in preparing the manure to explain. The sure that lime sulphur is of advantage for the vines: First, it does work to rust; second, we are boiled concentrated, a little cheaper than the hose, however, count the comparison to control us. The only condition we have any opinion on the best for the fungus like machines in an hour spraying with lime and then note the

POULTRY YARD

Pointers on Artificial Brooding

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.
We use the Universal Hoover in our colony house for a brooder. The Universal hoover in connection with the colony house has an advantage over the brooders most commonly used in that there is lots of room in the colony house for the chickens, and as they get older they are not crowded. They also get more fresh air than they would in the ordinary brooder. We all know that it is very difficult to change chickens to new quarters after they have gotten used to one place. Where the hoover is right in the colony house, the chickens are in the brooders where they will stay until they are marketed or transferred to the laying house, and the difficulty of teaching them to go into new houses is avoided. When the chickens are large enough to withstand the cold, the hoover is taken out of the house and stored away to be used next spring.

GRIT THE FIRST POINT
The first feed that the chickens get when taken from the incubator is clean, fine sand. Unless grit is supplied, we need not expect healthy, strong chickens. We never feed soft foods of any kind. They first get a mash of cracked wheat, middings and crushed oats with the hulls sift-

ed out. When a week old, they are fed cracked corn, cracked wheat and crushed oats, equal parts, with milk to drink. This mash is fed through the entire summer, being fed in the hopper, which is refilled about once a week. The chickens get milk when we have it, and always have water. In wintering, we use the barrel equipment in use at the Ontario Agricultural College, and which we first saw described in Farm and Dairy.

I believe that most of us never go so far as to do this, because we dislike worrying and fiddling around with setting hens and a dozen or two chickens. When we use an incubator and a brooder, poultry raising locks more like a business proposition and not a job for the women folks. Artificial incubation and brooding together with hopper feeding on dry mashes is less work and more profitable than the old-fashioned method of using hens and wet mashes.

Nuggets of Poultry Lore

Much valuable information along poultry lines was given by Prof. Elford of Macdonald College in an address before the last meeting of the Huntington Dairymen's Association. Here are a few of the nuggets of poultry wisdom as gleaned from the Professor's address:
"Too great a variety of breeds in a flock is a mistake. A uniform flock is desirable."
"Produce high quality eggs and fowl, and there will always be a good market."
"Housing is undergoing a revelation. Artificial heat is not necessary. Cold air houses give best results."
"Market clean, choice eggs, of which you have no suspicion and which you know are all right. When the consumer asks for fresh eggs, give him fresh eggs and your market will be sure."
"Select the best laying strains of the breed you fancy. The American breeds are best suited to our conditions."
"Keep the house dry. Damp houses will ruin your flock."
"Our farmers are only beginning to awake to the great possibilities in poultry raising. Every 100 acre farm should keep 100 hens, and from these a revenue of \$300 a year should be realized. These 100 birds should consist of 50 hens one year old and 50 pullets. This will give winter and spring eggs when the egg market is highest. In 1910, the product of the hen in Canada equalled half that of the cows in value or a total estimated value of \$40,000,000. Man owes much to the hen. She has supplied the eggs to meet all his needs at the country store, and supplied him with many a good dinner as well."

Build Up Gradually.—One of the most common mistakes made by poultry keepers who suddenly become enthusiastic is to immediately make large expenditures for expensive stock. A much better plan is to do the best we can with the stock we have and devote the profit we have to purchasing new stock. Suppose we make \$50 profit with our common fowls this year. Then let us take \$25 of this and invest it in good stock, which will bring large future returns and will not make it necessary to draw on other sources of revenue to build up a flock of high quality stock immediately. At the same time we will be getting experience and will be better able to handle a good flock when we finally get it.—J. I. Brown, Montreal, Que.

Selection of Breeding Stock

J. W. Clarke, Brant Co., Ont.
The prospective poultry man, whether he be farmer or specialist, should pay as much attention to the selection of a good utility type of bird as to the selection of the proper type or any other line of live stock. A utility fowl, which is the fowl for the farmer, is the one that produces a good number of eggs, and is a good table fowl as well. If we do not select birds of proper utility type, we cannot be successful.

We must have a bird that will fatten easily and will bring the top price. In selecting a male, which is 50 per cent. of the flock at least, get one that is low set; that is, has short legs, a broad breast, and one that carries its breadth all the way back. He should have a good full breast. A bird with a high breast bone when dressed is not pleasing to the eye. No matter how fat the bird is, it will still look boney. Too much of the poultry marketed is of the cool sensitive type; that is, they are broad in both ends. Constitution, which is very important, is indicated by a large, well curved beak and a broad head.

The egg laying capacity of a strain of fowls is governed by heredity to such an extent as to make milk production in the case of cows. We must select birds of a laying strain. The value of breeding for laying is shown in the case of a pullet at the Ontario Agricultural College which laid 68 eggs in 68 consecutive days. This bird had been bred for several generations for laying. All hens of the same strain are very heavy layers. It is impossible for the average farmer, by means of trap nests, to build up a laying strain of poultry. We have not the time. But cockerels of laying strains can be bought at very reasonable prices at the Ontario Agricultural College poultry department and should be made use of.

Poultry Pointers

It is not the expensive poultry houses and the high priced feeds that bring the biggest results.

should be given to have everything clean about the poultry yards. Dryness and a dust bath for biddy helps out in getting a supply of eggs and can be given by placing a box in front of the window in which dust or sifted soft coal ashes have been placed.

Much of the so-called cholera among chickens is lice, or indigestion. The chickens attacked with any of the latter diseases may linger for several days after they become sick, but those attacked with cholera will die within a few hours.

One of the best mediums through which disease passes from one fowl to another is the drink dish. On that account it should be thoroughly disinfected by scalding with boiling water every day or every other day.



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Fruit Trees

The information about top dressings, how to select the seasons, and how to maintain the fitting fertility of the soil, is a good fruit-remedy. One from one year's crop to the next is not a variety that is not a real cold weather may be taken at any time in the cellar burrow. Select seasons from the best for a good graft, namely, four parts; best, one part; by

Apple

Prof. Fruit Division, Uo. Ont.
is a very profitable anywhere. It is not large, but it is large, and a reasonable profit in the south fairly early in September. The rush of other stands shipping. Profitable apple crops, because the trees almost when the new grown there, fall or early winter, particularly desirable. In Essex County, the least disordered they grow good

Nursery Stock

recently issued an Insect and Pest nursery stock, of trees, shrubs, cuttings or buds into Canada if in stock, brown tail West Indian man, potato canker, gooseberry pine blight. coming into Canada on dates pre-B. C., Oct. 1 to Man., Oct. 1 to 15 to May 15 to Dec. 7; Windsor, Que., March 15 to Dec. 7. At the importations a certificate of about which no lot of bond. Imported are to be subjected.

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SILVER GREY DORKING EGGS from young laying strain, \$1.00 for 15 30 pullets of this strain bred over 50 eggs from Dec. 12th to Jan 11th, 1911. Jas. Stouhous, Port Perry, Ont.

WANTED.—Persons to grow mushroom for us in waste-rooms in gardens, yards, sheds or cellars, \$15 to \$30 per week. particulars—Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

WYANDOTTES FOR SALE.—Golden Silver White Wyandotte \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 each. Eggs Golden \$2.00, White, \$1.50. Harry T. Lush, 182 Dublin St., Peterboro, Ont.

POTATOES.—Empire State; registered seed; 3 years selection; 4.50 bag. Siberian oats from hand-selected seed; 60 bushel. Emmer, the new feed grain, 75 bushel. A. Hutchinson, Mount Forest, Ont.

MONEY MAKERS.—Heavy winter layers. Red Chief strain, Rose Comb Rhode Island Red. Send for beautiful, fully illustrated free catalogue. Guild Bros., Rockwood, Ont.

LIVE MAN OR WOMAN wanted for work at home paying \$2.00 or \$3.00 per day with opportunity to advance. Spare time can be used. Work not difficult and requires no experience. Winston, Limited, Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.

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REWARD INVENTIONS



APPEAL OR WRIT

ANENT RECIPROCIY

How American Farmers View it

Those whole-souled Canadians who would have us believe that the Americans are all throwing up their hats at the prospect of obtaining free access to our markets for their wheat and other cereals, dairy products, fish, live animals, fresh fruit, vegetables, poultry, and many other food-stuffs should take note of the following. In order that Farm and Dairy readers may know how the United States farmers view the proposed reciprocity measure and in order that we may thereby gain further appreciation of what a splendid thing access to the American markets will be for the American farmers, we reproduce the following extracts from the editorial pages of three leading United States farm papers, also the more important objections taken to the measure by the Grange of the United States.

INFLUENCE ON FARM VALUES
New England Homestead.—There is very little opposition to the so-called Canadian Reciprocity measure in Ottawa and the Parliament at Ottawa will doubtless pass the measure by a well-nigh unanimous vote, which will not be surprising in view of its colossal advantages to Canada. The farmers of America are not averse to close relations with Canada. Indeed, they are even willing to make sacrifices to have such relations possible, though they do not want to carry all the burden.

Looked at from a purely selfish standpoint, the measure might well be called "a bill to reduce farm values throughout the United States, to the price of farm production, to reduce the price of farm products, and to increase our farmers' competition with cheap lands." Or it might be called "a bill to increase land values throughout Canada, to still further advertise that enterprising country and promote its development at the expense of the farmers of the United States.

INJUSTICE TO AMERICAN FARMERS
Chicago Dairy Produce.—The full meaning of the so-called reciprocity bill now pending between this country and Canada is beginning to dawn upon the people and especially upon those engaged in agricultural pursuits. Notwithstanding the fact that some of the greatest statesmen we have in this country have come out in favor of it, others equally as great have been examining into the measure and are satisfied that a great injustice is about to be done to a certain class of our people. The farmers' products are placed upon the free list and this bill cannot fail to injure him, while it will undoubtedly increase the export sales of manufacturers.

We fail to see any justice or right in the farmer's grains, seeds, dairy products, eggs and poultry coming into this country free while the wagon he hauls it to market in is taxed 2 1/2 per cent, and his threshing machine, mower, hay rake and other farm implements are taxed 15 per cent. In fact, we would like to inquire why farm wagons are especially favored anyway; and we would like to know also why a cream separator is admitted free into both countries, it being practically the only article that the farmer uses that is so especially favored.

Again, we would like to inquire: where is the justice or right in compelling the farmer to pay on an average of about 45 per cent duty on everything he buys and subject him to free trade in farm products, which can be produced more cheaply in Canada than in this country?

This is a statement that may not generally be admitted as a fact; but when it is considered that the price of farm lands in Canada are fully 50 per cent lower than here and farm labor 33 1/2 per cent lower, it cannot fail to convince any honest person that the above statement is a fact.

SENTIMENTS OF NORTHWESTERN FARMERS

The Farmer, (Minnesota)—Some four weeks ago the *Farmer* took the position that the pending treaty was decidedly unfair, in principle, to our agricultural interests, all the concessions to Canada being asked of prospective benefits going to our American city interests. Naturally we believed that the American farmer would resent an injustice of this kind. The scores of letters received from readers commending us on our position, and the utter lack of criticism leads us to believe that the article appearing in *The Farmer* we have voted correctly the sentiment of Northwestern farmers.

Certainly, we see no reason for changing our opinions unless reciprocity can be taken a step farther and made of some real value to American farmers by a general revision of the tariff on some things that our farmers buy. If the American farmer he can scarcely demand some things he should rightfully have later on, in case the pending treaty is consummated.

THE GRANGE IS ALARMED

The appeal sent out by the legislative committee of the National Grange condemns the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada. This appeal is addressed to the members of the United States senate and is as follows:

We, the undersigned farmers, respectfully urge that the Canadian Reciprocity bill now pending in Congress should not become law. Following are some of their more important reasons:

The bill provides for the admission free of duty of all Canadian farm products. Since Canada is the only country from which any considerable quantity of these products can under any circumstances be imported, this would result in practically free trade in everything the farmer produces. The Canadian farmers, by reason of their lower general tariff, and their preferential trade arrangements, can buy manufactured goods at lower prices than those prevailing in this country. The prices of farm lands in Canada are also much lower than in the United States. These conditions give the Canadian farmers an advantage over us, and the free admission of their products will subject us to unfair competition.

We hold that the farmers should receive exactly the same measure of protection as is given the manufacturers, and that there must be no either by reciprocity or tariff reduction, unless the duties on all manufactured articles are at the same time correspondingly reduced.

As the adoption of the proposed reciprocity law would be a serious injury to the farmers' interests in this country, and would greatly reduce the value of our farm lands while increasing the value of Canadian farms, we earnestly protest against its enactment.

Last year Farm and Dairy sent me a pure bred Yorkshire pig for a club of nine new subscribers to Farm and Dairy. The pig was bred by W. F. Disney, of Greenwood, Ont., and is now a fine animal. It weighs about 300 lbs., and the farmers in my vicinity like it fine. I received the pedigree of the pig from Mr. Disney and am much pleased with my transaction with Farm and Dairy.—John Doherty, Peterboro Co., Ont.

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Some of the Farmers and others of the East Riding of Peterborough who took advantage of a Recent Short Course in Stock Judging at Norwood. A very successful two day short course in stock judging was conducted by the Branch Office of the Department of Agriculture in charge of Mr. H. C. Duff, at Norwood, in the tent, part of which appears in the background of illustration. Farmers turned out in large numbers to take advantage of instruction offered.

SWINE DEPARTMENT
Our readers are invited to ask questions in regard to swine. These will be answered in this department. You are also invited to offer helpful suggestions or relate your experiences through these columns.

Why Young Pigs Die

Jas. A. Russel, Northumberland Co., Ont.

The causes of young pigs dying are generally two, parent stock of poor constitution and improper feeding. Some people think a sow can live on very little, and in winter they give her nothing but mangels. Then when the little pigs are born, they are weak and likely die. Others again will feed mangels till near farrowing and then begin to feed hard grain. This heats the sow's blood, and will likely check her milk flow and the pigs die.

Still others will feed the sows all right till farrowing time and then they feed too much and cause her to have too much milk; the udder cakes and dries. Sometimes the udder does not cke, but the young pigs may get too much milk and get secura. In either case the young pigs die. The general reason for young pigs being born dead is that the sow when in farrow has drowed her lolly over something, injuring the pigs before birth.

Feeds His Pigs Twice a Day

Concerning feeding of spring pigs, Mr. A. Lovejoy, writing in the "Berkshire World," has the following to say:

"Many men feed pigs three times a day, but in our 30 years of swine breeding we have never fed but twice daily. We think that the pigs should not be disturbed during the heat of the day. They will make more pounds living in the shade during the middle of the day than if out roaming about.

"About 5 o'clock they will all come out and graze like a flock of sheep, and after the evening meal will remain out till dark, and will be out very early in the morning grazing, and will remain out till after the morning feed, when they will go back to the shade, and stay till towards evening again. Well-bred pigs carried on in this manner will make good gains and should make from one pound to one and a quarter pounds daily, and at a very low cost. As the season advances and the pastures become dry the grain ration should be increased, more corn can be used as the pigs become older, and if one will

plant a few acres of sweet corn early as possible he can have one of the best feeds to grow the pigs and at a low cost. This should be fed very carefully at first, however, and only one ear and stalk should be given at first, but after a day or two it may be increased slowly, and at the end of a week they may have all they can eat up clean once daily, still having the one feed of old maize daily.

"By pushing the pigs along in this manner they should be ready for an early fall market. If one can get his crop of spring pigs ripe enough for the market early in the fall he can generally get a better price than if fed in a careless manner along till late fall or early winter when the markets are glutted. It is the early pig that gets to the top of the market."

The pure bred Yorkshire pig sent me by Farm and Dairy recently for a club of nine new subscriptions to that paper, was bred by Mr. J. E. Brethour of Burford, Ont. It is a fine animal, and I am well repaid for my work in getting up this club.—C. Jantzi, Perth Co., Ont.

Renew your subscription now.



This is the lock With the double-grip

You've heard a great deal about the Leader double-grip lock during the past two years. You'll hear even more about it this year, for its fame is spreading throughout the land. Because of this wonderful lock, the demand for Leader fence is rapidly increasing. We advise you to order at an early date.

Look at the Leader lock and you'll agree that nothing more simple in a fence lock has been devised. That's the beauty of it. There are no wonderful wraps, no fancy twists, to weaken the wire. But the ends do curve in such a manner that the lock

practically interlocks

itself, and produces the now famous double-grip. It's impossible to spring the ends of the Leader lock. And the vice-like grip of the Leader lock never relaxes. It's always doing its duty.

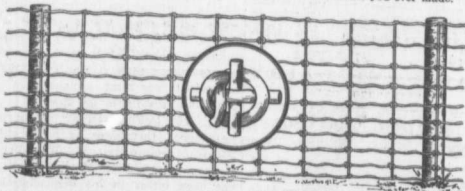
The Leader fence is built entirely of No. 9 hard steel wire. The galvanizing is very heavy and very smooth.

No better wire was ever put into a fence, for the largest mills in the world make this wire to specifications we have proved are correct for Canadian requirements. Leader fence is a match for Canadian weather. From zero weather to scorching summer,

through snow and rain, it stands up stiff and erect.

defying rust,

rusting wear. The Leader is your kind of fence—the kind you will be proud to erect—the kind you will mark down, in later years, as one of the best investments you ever made.



LEADER FENCE

In almost every locality, we have competent agents to show farmers the proper way to erect Leader fence. If there isn't a Leader agency in your locality, perhaps you would like to be appointed. We've a mighty good proposition for you, covering a complete line of farm

and ornamental fence and gates, and will lend you every reasonable assistance to close orders. Ask for full particulars.

Send for Leader fence booklet, which describes and illustrates the Leader Fence and double-grip lock in a clear and interesting manner.

FRAME & HAY FENCE CO., LIMITED
STRATFORD, ONTARIO

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the Western Ontario, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec Dairy and Beefing Associations, the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$14 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$18 and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

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

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

6. 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 \$300. In the actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers and not elicited by in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 5,000 to 10,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the regular subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment we receive from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any advertiser is unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to help protect our readers of our Protective Policy, you kindly note the words, "I say" or "I guarantee" in Farm and Dairy. Compliments must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

DR. SAUNDERS' SUCCESSOR

The announcement that Dr. Wm. Saunders of Ottawa, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, is shortly to retire, is one of more than usual importance. During the many years in which he has held the position of director, Dr. Saunders has seen a wonderful development of the work of the Experimental Farms conducted by the Dominion Government throughout Canada. The success they have achieved is due largely to his capable management. He has well earned the right to retire.

In view of the high standard of the work of the Experimental Farms, it is a matter of vital importance that Dr. Saunders' successor shall be a man of marked ability, and in close touch with agriculture. It was always a handicap to Dr. Saunders that he had not had a more thorough

practical training in agricultural practice. The new director, whoever he may be, should not be lacking in this respect. There is only one logical successor to Dr. Saunders, and that is Mr. J. H. Grisdale, the Dominion Agriculturist. Aside altogether from the excellent work Mr. Grisdale has accomplished in connection with the agricultural work of the Experimental Farms, which alone entitles him to the appointment, Mr. Grisdale is recognized as probably the greatest all-round practical authority on agriculture that we have in Canada. His ability as a judge of all classes of live stock is so generally recognized that his services as a judge have frequently been in demand, not only in Canada, but at the large expositions in the United States as well.

In addition, Mr. Grisdale is a master of the practices of agriculture. He was born and brought up on the farm, and until recently owned a farm of his own. He is the only effective speaker in French, as well as in English, on the staff of the Experimental Farm. His experience as a speaker at farmers' meetings in the French Districts of Quebec has given him a close knowledge of the agricultural problems of that Province. It is to be hoped that neither political nor any other influence will be allowed to play a part in this appointment, and that Mr. Grisdale will receive the promotion to which he is justly entitled.

OUR TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

Opponents of free trade in natural products with the United States are very persistent in their contention that the proposed trade agreement will divert trade to north and south lines and result in the ruin of our transcontinental railways. While some bankers, manufacturers, and opposition journalists have been bewailing the fate of our railways, our Canadian railwaymen themselves are predicting a prosperous future for their roads. The stock market, which is always the first to feel any adverse influence, shows C.P.R. stock several points higher than it was when the agreement was first announced; it continues steadily to go upwards.

Only two leading railway men have pronounced themselves as being opposed to reciprocity. Sir Wm. Van Horn, ex-president of the C.P.R., has been bitter in his denunciation of the agreement. But just here let us know that Mr. G. M. Bosworth, Vice-President of the C.P.R., has stated emphatically that Sir Wm. Van Horn does not speak for the Canadian Pacific Railway! He also states that the C.P.R. will continue "to do business on the old stand," and that they have no fear of the competition of any other road on the continent. Sir Wm. McKenzie, of the Canadian Northern fame, at first pronounced unfavorably on reciprocity; since he has taken time to think it over, however, he is inclined to view the agreement more favorably.

Whose opinion as to the effects of

the proposed reciprocity agreement on our transportation systems should we regard as most important—that of bankers, manufacturers, and journalists, or that of our railway kings, the men who have their money directly invested in these systems? While our railway men, with their interests at stake, express their confidence in their ability to "do business on the old stand," our ordinary mortals need not worry about the future of our transportation systems.

NO OVER-PRODUCTION OF EGGS

Consequent on the recent drop in prices, enquiry has been made by producers as to there being an over-production of eggs. Recent declines in prices were caused not by an over-cold production. Immense quantities of storage stock, which were dumped on to the market, were responsible; this stock had been held for two years for an advance in price. Notwithstanding the immense quantities of cold storage stocks marketed in the last few weeks, the egg market is now again steady; such a slump was recently experienced may not occur again for years.

Almost every country in the world is consuming more eggs than ever before, and that without an accompanying increase in production. Great Britain, one of the largest importers of eggs, is now receiving eggs from all countries, with the exception of Russia, in smaller quantities than heretofore. Imports into Germany have increased 50 per cent. in the last 11 years. The United States is not exporting anything like the quantity of eggs she formerly did; while we Canadians, who once had an export trade of promising proportions, are now importers of eggs.

Our consuming population is ever increasing, and the consumption of eggs per capita is increasing enormously as the value of eggs becomes more appreciated. We need not fear over-production. There is a large and growing market for all the eggs that we can produce for many years to come.

NEEDED FORESTRY LEGISLATION

The members of a number of county councils in Ontario counties interested in schemes of reforestation, and in preserving the forest growth on waste areas within their bounds for the future benefit of their municipalities, have been in the dark as to whether or not they have the right to acquire these lands for the county and hold and manage them for the future benefits they will certainly return under proper management. Counties and municipalities have required special legislation to enable them to manage forestry properties.

A bill introduced last week in the Legislature by the Hon. J. S. Duff provides for county reforestation systems. It gives the county councils, as may be learned from the full text of the bill elsewhere in this issue, the right to acquire lands by lease or purchase for the purpose of planting trees, together with power to issue

debentures up to \$25,000 a year to cover the amount expended.

Through this measure the several counties in the province, which of late have been intensely interested in the question of placing their waste-forest areas under their own control, may now take steps to carry out their forestry projects, which give promise of such splendid returns in years to come, to their ratepayers.

It is well that the Legislature has dealt with this matter in its present session. Private speculators have been interesting themselves in many of our waste forest areas of late. Delay in providing the legislation would have been all to the advantage of these speculators. Waste forest areas should be kept for the benefit of the people. Only as counties take over and manage the waste land within their bounds will there likely be any definite action taken seeking to preserve and manage these for the future benefit of the ratepayers.

CROPS THAT ARE DEPENDABLE

Alfalfa is no more an experiment. In many parts of Canada, and now generally throughout many of the States, it is becoming widely grown and is bringing prosperity in its train. On farms, dotted here and there, over Ontario, alfalfa is being grown successfully. Thus it is being proved that the crop is adapted to our soils. Its feeding value is known to closely approximate wheat bran. Since bran now sells from \$20 to \$25 a ton, and we may secure from four to five tons of alfalfa hay per acre, sometimes more, the wonder is that alfalfa is not more generally grown and in larger acreages on the farms whereon it is known to be a great "money" crop.

The question before us farmers now is not "can we grow the crop?" Will it pay?" Rather is it, "Can we afford not to grow alfalfa?" For years Farm and Dairy has been giving its readers the benefit of the experience of men who have grown alfalfa successfully. Having gained, by ripe practical experience with alfalfa, great faith in the money making, mortgage-lifting possibilities of this crop we again have sought for our readers the best information in regard to alfalfa and herewith we announce a special series of practical articles on this subject, the first of which is published elsewhere this week. In succeeding articles full cultural directions for alfalfa will be given.

Let us be resolved that alfalfa is a crop we all should grow and grow it in abundance. We ought also to grow are by far the most profitable of any, and do most conserve the fertility of the soil, do best nourish all manner of farm animals, do most surely build the fortunes of the farmer.

Deeply buried in suitable soil the alfalfa roots know nothing of the vicissitudes of winter; as certainly they put out green as leaves upon the oaks in spring, and drench that wither up ordinary meadows has little effect upon them. Wheat, oats,

potatoes, dried other affected by the weather in dry, rich of the winter planted up, vated, most force both and heat pass it by and undisturbed.

These conditions destined man labor, for but they grow and per growing make our crop. We Progressive and grow

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potatoes, timothy grass and a hundred other things are uncertain, affected vastly by the vicissitudes of the weather. But alfalfa once rooted in dry, rich soil has the permanence of the wild native things. Corn also planted upon alfalfa sod, well cultivated, mucks at seasons, for floods affect it not, since the land must perforce be well drained, and drouths and heat that scar other vegetation pass it by, leaving it fresh, green, and undismayed.

These crops, corn and alfalfa, are destined not to free us farmers from labor, for they bring abundant labor, but they take away many of the cares and perplexities incident to the growing of uncertain things and make our incomes abundant and secure. Will we grow these crops? Progressive farmers will answer yes, and grow them abundantly.

QUESTIONABLE ADVERTISING

Not many years ago newspapers in various parts of Canada were taking unctious to themselves because that they would not print "patent medicine" advertising in their columns. The local dailies were among them. Few of the papers who got so suddenly good have retained their virtues in that respect. Nearly all of them are now loaded with advertisements about various nostrums. Never any more do we read criticisms of those, for the most part, fake medicines. No more do we read of the glow of a satisfaction in well-doing with which the daily papers used to regale their readers. You can have any disease you fancy merely by reading up the symptoms described in those advertisements, and you can make your choice of numerous "cures" for your imaginary ills from the same source.

The evil of patent medicines and their fake advertisements is just as evil to-day as it was five years ago. The fakes are just as fakey and the frauds quite as fraudulent. Yet most of the papers seem to have become drowsy on this question, or to have fallen from grace entirely. At any rate a great deal of the nauseous stuff is being published.—Saturday Sunset.

Farm and Dairy stands by its policy in this regard, and although we, thereby, drop thousands of dollars in immediate revenue, that does not make us waver from the course we have adopted. Our readers appreciate the fact that our paper is clean; that they can without anxiety have it come into their homes as a real friend, and have no fear as to any untoward influence on the members of their families. Our advertisers appreciate the fact that we stand back of them, as set forth in our Protective Policy published on this editorial page, and refuse to accept Electric Belt, Patent Medicine, and other forms of questionable advertising.

The rural phone can be made to play a very important part in the marketing of farm produce. Market quotations vary considerably from one day to another. Buyers are always ready to take advantage of any change in the market and those of us who have no ready means of getting the daily market

quotations are apt to accept prices, which are considerably lower than the ruling market figures. Through the rural phone, however, many of us when the buyer comes are able to call up to the nearest town, get quotations and then do business with a certainty that we are getting what is ours. No wonder the rural phone is becoming increasingly popular.

FARMERS' RIGHTS

A leader in all farmers' organization work is Mr. James McEwing of Drayton, Ont. He was born and grew to manhood on a farm in the Township of Tucker-smith in the County of Huron. He has lived all his life on the farm, except during the years of 1882 and 1883. The summer of 1883 he spent looking over sections of the west which was then prominently in the public eye. During 1883 he was engaged in the buying and shipping of grain.

In 1884 he purchased the farm upon which he now resides and has been engaged in farming ever since.

When Farmers' Institutes were first organized Mr. McEwing was early on the ground. The Institute in his district was the second one to be organized and Mr. McEwing was president for two years after which he filled the office of secretary for 12 years. During that period the old Central Farmers' Institute was a centre for the discussion of problems affecting agricultural interests. Mr. McEwing was president of this organization one year. During that time he fully realized the need of some strong organization to deal with public questions from the standpoint of those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

For several years Mr. McEwing was amongst those who were delegated to address Farmers' Institutes. He was quick to perceive that while other classes were willing to give the farmer great encouragement towards better methods in agriculture they were just as anxious to discourage them in any effect toward securing better process and better markets; and the same course is being followed to-day. On several occasions Mr. McEwing has been a member of deputations to Ottawa asking the government to provide wider markets and better transportation facilities for farm products.

A few years after the disappearance of the Central Institute the Ontario Farmers' Association was formed, an association which did some splendid work for the farmers during its brief existence. Mr. McEwing was president of the association for two years,—the year before the last revision of the tariff and during the year it was revised. On account of the strong efforts of the manufacturers' association to educate the people and influence the government to raise the tariff to a degree that was thought would be injurious to the best interests of the country, it was decided by the Farmers' Association to make an effort to stem the tide towards higher duties. As president of the Association, Mr. McEwing was in the front of the fight, appearing on several occasions before the tariff commission, also with other representative farmers at Toronto, Guelph and later on at Ottawa, near the end of what proved to be a

(Continued on page 16)



Your Profits

You take more interest in your own welfare than anybody else, or than you do in anybody's else.

What you do, and how you do it determines your success or failure.

If you skim milk with the genuine

De Laval Cream Separator

Congratulations

If you don't, send for Catalogue.

Agents Everywhere.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
173-177 Williams St.
MONTREAL

WINNIPEG - - - VANCOUVER

GUARANTEED TELEPHONES

RURAL telephone systems—of any other cannot give satisfaction unless the instruments will give perfect service, month in, month out, without needing expert attention. That is the kind of telephones we make—the kind that give the best possible service for the longest time with least attention. Made of the best materials, by highly skilled men, we can safely—as we do—fully guarantee them.



Try ours this way

If you are using any other make of 'phone on your lines, let us send you for test two or three of ours under conditions that commit you to no outlay at all. We welcome comparison with other make. We know ours will excel in any practical test. Write us for details of this FREE TRIAL OFFER. Ask for Bulletin No. 1.

To New Companies

Our Engineers will gladly furnish you full information if you think of building a line. Write for Bulletin No. 2 and big illustrated book, "Canada and the Telephone."

SUPPLIES

We carry in stock wire, insulators, and everything else in construction supplies. Get our prices. Prompt delivery assured.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited
24 DUNCAN STREET, - TORONTO

GET IN EARLY.—The Special Dairy Number will be out April 6th. This is going to be a big number, and you should not fail to get your copy here in plenty of time. Cut this advertisement out and keep it as a reminder. Get your copy here at least a week before the issue comes out.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Are You Going West this Spring?

If so there are abundant opportunities to do so via Grand Trunk Railway System to Chicago and thence connecting lines. Low rates every day to **Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.** Exceedingly low rates each **Tuesday, until April 25th**, inclusive, to principal points in **Saskatchewan and Alberta,** including points on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Reduced rates for one-way tickets daily until **April 10th**, inclusive, to **the Wash, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Calif., Los Angeles, Cal., Mexico City, etc.** Before deciding on your trip consult any Grand Trunk Agent, or address **A. E. DUFF, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ontario.**

160 ACRES OF LAND FOR THE SETTLER

Large areas of rich agricultural lands, convenient to railways, are now available for settlement in Northern Ontario. The soil is rich and productive and covered with valuable timber. For full information regarding homestead regulations, and special colonization rates to settlers, write **The Director of Colonization, Department of Agriculture, TORONTO**

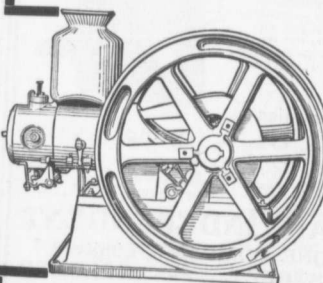
Reid Pasteurizer

FOR SALE

A 6000 lb. Pasteurizer, just the thing for a factory that wants to ship sweet cream. **Cost \$200, will sell for \$100 Cash**

City Dairy Company, Ltd. TORONTO

Reliable Power for the Farm



Power for pumping, sawing wood, grinding and cutting feed, running the grindstone, cream separator, churn, washing machine, etc. Ready at any time—Is best secured by installing an

OLDS GASOLINE ENGINE

Backed by an experience of over thirty years in gasoline engine building. Built in the largest factory in the world devoted entirely to the building of gasoline engines.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LIMITED

Toronto, Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton.

Creamery Department

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

How First Prize Butter was Made

H. W. Patrick, Elgin Co., Ont.
The butter which won me the first prize at Toronto last fall, the manufacture of which I will outline at the request of Farm and Dairy, was not made especially for the occasion, but was selected from the everyday make of the factory. Our creamery is run on the gathered cream system, all patrons having individual cans. The cream is gathered three times a week. Some is drawn by teams and some by express routes. We endeavor to interest our patrons in the proper care of the cream. On the whole we get very good cream. The cream comes in at a temperature of 60 degrees and contains about 28 per cent. fat, with acidity reading 3.5 to 4 on the aridimeter. The cream is all strained through a large sieve into the ripening vat. I then add about two per cent. of culture to the cream, containing about six-tenths acid. Then I heat the cream to 70 degrees, and leave it at that temperature for a couple of hours, giving it an occasional stirring. I then cool the cream as rapidly as possible to 50 degrees. By this time the cream has developed acid very close

to five-tenths. The cream is held at that temperature till morning, when it is churned.

It takes from 30 to 40 minutes to churn. I stop the churn when the granules are like small beans. After the buttermilk is drawn off I spray the butter with water at about 64 at 52 degrees, giving the churn only about 15 revolutions in washing, which will take the buttermilk out just as well as 40 revolutions, and has not so much tendency to spoil the grain. I then salt it five per cent., work it for five revolutions, and let it stand about 10 minutes. I do this

cheaply. Where farmers have no other method of cooling their cream than of lowering it into the well or tanks, we cannot expect that they will send in good cream. Where the only work necessary would be to drop a block of ice into the refrigerator every two or three days, the cream would be better cared for and many of the creameryman's troubles would be eliminated.

If the same refrigerator is to be used for preserving meats, etc., for the house, a separate compartment should be provided, as undesirable flavors might otherwise get into the



A Well Equipped Factory Where First-Class Butter is Made

Sanitary surroundings, a good building and modern equipment all facilitate the work of the buttermaker and enable him to turn out a first-class product. Butter made in this Elgin county, Ont., creamery took a first prize at Toronto National Exhibition last fall. For information as to how this butter was made read Mr. Patrick's article on this page.

three times, giving 15 revolutions in the whole working. Our butter is put up in one pound prints, in as neat a condition as possible. Careful printing has a very important influence on the sale of butter.

A Refrigerator for Every Farmer

J. K. Rutledge, Peel Co., Ont.
Every farmer who is shipping cream to the creamery should have a refrigerator. A refrigerator large enough to hold two cans, one for cold cream, and another for fresh cream to be cooled could be built very

cheaply. If care was taken to keep the cream covered, a separate compartment would be necessary.

Farmers Rights

(Continued from page 15)
successful campaign on the part of the farmers.

At the end of Mr. McEwing's term in office as president of the Association it was decided to amalgamate with the Dominion Grange believing that it would be preferable to maintain one good strong organization instead of endeavoring to carry on two separate ones. This union was made and time has justified their action.

Mr. McEwing took part in the conference between the Dominion Grange and representatives of the Western Farmers' Association when it was decided to affiliate all these organizations in the Dominion Council of Agriculture. What that council has accomplished during recent months in bringing to the front the interests of agriculture as a factor to be reckoned with in natural legislation is now a pleasing recollection to Mr. McEwing that he had the pleasure of taking part in that great demonstration at Ottawa.

From his seat in the provincial house as member for West Wellington, Mr. McEwing has ever been a terror to those who would waste the people's money. Increased expenditures for agriculture or primary education, however, always meet with his hearty support. He was one of the four members who protested against the increase in the indemnity to members at the last session of the legislature. An enemy of extravagance, a strong supporter of all progressive legislation Mr. Jas. McEwing is a leader in whom farmers can repose every confidence.

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Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese, and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address: Editors of The Cheese-Maker's D. parment.

Cool Curing of Cheese

J. A. Ferguson, Leeds Co., Ont. The first question to be considered in a discussion on cool-curing is: "Whom does it pay, the patron or the Manufacturer?" As a rule the maker gets no more for making cheese whether a cool room in connection with the factory or not. During the hot weather however, he feels perfectly sure that his cheese will be wanted at the highest price providing the milk is received in good condition.

A different type of cheese can be made in a factory with a cool curing room in connection. In an ordinary room where the cheese is made to fit the temperature more moisture is exhaled, consequently the bacterial growth from working too quickly. Just the same factors govern conditions in curing cheese as in growing a crop on the farm. If a rapid growth is wanted we must have heat and moisture. By placing a green cheese in a hot room we get too rapid a growth, that is, the ferments in the cheese work too quickly. As a result the cheese will open up or go off flavor.

SAVING IN BUTTEREG

It is here that the cool-room is a

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

DAIRY HAND WANTED to take charge of herd of Registered Holsteins. Good wages and yearly engagement. Write J. C. Drewry, Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alberta.

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

EXPERIENCED MAN WANTS TO KNOW of a good place to start a creamery or of a place where a cheese factory could be converted into a creamery. Apply Box D, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

FOR SALE—Success churn cream vat, bottles, cans, belts, pulleys, etc. Above machinery used a month. C. Harris, 440 Waterloo St., London, Ont.

MAN WITH SOME EXPERIENCE WANTED for Creamery for coming season.—J. Stonehouse, Fort Perry, Ont.

FOR SALE—Two Steel Cheese Presses good as new, one Beach Curd Mill, two Vais in fair condition, at a bargain for quick sale. L. A. Southworth, Orono, Ont.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

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

great benefit to the patron or the producer of the raw material. The maker does not need to expel any more moisture than in cool weather in the spring or fall for he can leave the proper amount of moisture in the cheese.—say from 84 to 35 per cent. according to the richness of the milk. A cool room is of a uniform temperature, consequently the ferments in the cheese work slowly. The moisture in the room remains at from 70 to 80 per cent., so that the cheese practically lose no weight. This is where the patron gets his profit. You can make a pound of cheese out of less milk for the season and have a better quality of cheese. This extra quality will please the consumer and he will be ready to pay a higher price for such goods.

Just a word about the ice chamber and curing room. After building, the ice chamber should have a coat of shellac to preserve the wood and keep out mould. Also the cement floor should be washed before it is filled with ice. The wood-work in the curing room is better painted, and the cement floor white-washed every spring and once or twice through the summer. This white-washing is a great help in keeping down the mould. Cheese-buyers have it in their own hands to make cool-curing general. Let them make a preference in price, say a quarter of a cent a lb., and you would soon see every factory equipped with a cool room.

Two Factories or One

J. P. Flood, Peterboro Co., Ont. The Myrtle cheese factory, at which I am proprietor and maker, at one time received 800 standards of milk. We now receive only 400. One of our patrons for some reason or other was dissatisfied, and started another factory just one and one-half miles away. All of the milk could have been easily manufactured at one factory.

The establishment of this new factory means just a double expense for manufacture, and the people now see it. They realize that the best profits come from the large factory, as there is less expense in manufacturing per hundred pounds of milk, and they get larger profits from the buyers, as there is less work inspecting the cheese and getting it out.

Before the competing factory was established, I had bought the old winter hall, intending to make it of a twin-churn creamery and thereby provide a market for the milk of my patrons the year round. Since the new factory has been established, however, my business has not been large enough to make such a course advisable. The patrons are losing and I am losing, because there are two factories where there should only be one.

Cheese as a Food

The great majority of consumers are inclined to look upon cheese as a luxury only to be used along with other food to make it more palatable. Experiments recently carried on by Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture prove that cheese can be used as a staple article of diet, and that it is a healthy and economic food. As a result of these experiments, Secretary Wilson claims that cheese should be more of a staple article on the table, and that one pound of it is equal to two pounds of fresh meat.

University students who were the subjects of these experiments lived for some time on cheese and bananas, they eating from one-half to one pound a day of the former. The results showed that the students so experimented on were just as healthy and able for their work as those eating an ordinary ration in the College dining hall.

Telford Bros., of Ennismore Township, Peterboro Co., Ont., have a herd of 12 cows from which in six months last season, 75,039 pounds of milk were delivered to the Myrtle cheese factory or an average of 6,253

pounds each. This was just about twice as much as the average production of all the cows from which milk was delivered to that factory. These cows had good feed and were bred to milk.

Why Do Shrewdest Buyers Choose SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators?

It is because Tubular users always get the most for their money. How? In two ways. Tubular Separators have twice the skimming force of others. Consequently, Tubulars skim faster and twice as clean. With this double skimming force Tubulars save—year after year—what others lose. This saving rapidly pays for the Tubular. Tubular users soon find themselves the full price of a Tubular ahead of users of other machines. This saving repeats itself time after time during the long life of the Tubular.

Here is another reason: Dairy Tubulars contain neither disks nor other complicated parts. They are perfectly simple. They last a lifetime, are guaranteed forever, by the oldest separator concern on this continent. Being perfectly simple, Dairy Tubulars last several times longer than the best of others. So shrewd buyers again save the cost of several separators by buying one Tubular, which lasts for life.

In world-wide use. "The World's Best." The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Probably replaces more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells. Our local representative will show you a Tubular. If you do not know him ask us his name. You can own and use a Tubular cheaper than any other. How can you afford to waste time or risk money on any "peddler's" or other inferior machine? Write today for catalogue No. 263



30 Years

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

"PERFECT" STEEL CHEESE VATS

TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN.

This is to certify that the Cheese Vats bought from The Steel Trough and Machine Co. of Tweed were to our entire satisfaction. I think it is a perfect article—do not see it how it could be improved on. It is a sanitary vat; no trouble to keep it clean and sweet; no foul odors from it. It makes a cheese-maker's work a good deal easier as the elevating attachment makes it possible to raise and lower it with the lever inch by inch. The operator always has perfect control and consequently does not strain the neck like the old way of knocking out like the blocks with a crowbar. We are thoroughly pleased with the way it heats the milk; does it more evenly than the old style and yet does not heat the room as much. I gladly recommend the Steel Vat. I will buy no other.

SANDY ROBERTSON,
Morrisburg, Ont.

The Steel Trough Co., Ltd. - Tweed, Ontario
Agents Wanted For Our Full Line of Tanks, Etc.



Patented 1906
Let us quote you on entire equipment
Send for our Catalogue

The most popular and sanitary line of dairy utensils in Canada. Steel Cheese Vats, Steel Whey Tanks, Steel Cream Vats, Steel Curd Sinks, Steel Agitators, Steel Butter Whey Tanks, Milk Cooling Tanks, Steel Whey Leader, Smoke Stack.

CREAMERY MEN

The Dominion Government will pay you \$100.00 bonus on condition you equip your Creamery with a satisfactory Refrigerator.

The following letter fully explains what they are doing for those who use the EUREKA REFRIGERATOR.


Imperial Creamery,
Jarvis, Ont., Dec. 16th, 1910
Messrs. The Eureka Refrigerator Co., Toronto, Ont.
Dear Sirs: Regarding the letter which you have placed in my Creamery last June, I am glad to say it has given entire satisfaction. All through June, July, and August, the temperature registered from 37 degrees to 42 degrees, which temperature is very satisfactory for a Creamery, and it is always dry and sweet, with no loss of moisture.

It was so satisfactory in every respect that the Government has already paid me the bonus of \$100.00. I think myself very fortunate in having secured a "Eureka" in preference to any other make.

Yours
WM. PARKINSON.

Write for catalogue and information.

Eureka Refrigerator Co. Ltd. Toronto



THE lazy man aims at nothing and generally hits it

The Road to Providence

(Copyrighted)
MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

(Continued from last week.)
SYNOPSIS OF "THE ROAD TO PROVIDENCE."

Mrs. Mayberry, a country physician's widow, has taken into her home Elinora Wingate, a famous singer, who has mysteriously lost her voice. Mrs. Mayberry is much loved throughout the countryside. Her son, Tom, is a rising doctor in the city, but among the home neighbors there is a humorous preference for "Mother Mayberry's remedies. Miss Wingate becomes happier than she has been at any time since the loss of her voice. Mother Mayberry takes into her home Martin Luther Hathaway, the little son of a poor missionary. Miss Wingate desires to be able to restore her power to sing. Dr. Mayberry is told by Miss Wingate upon one occasion that she is so happy, it realizes that his strongest desire is to be able to restore her power to sing. Dr. Mayberry is told by her though he does not know why he knows, he is going to give her that which she calls for. Mother Mayberry's remedies are made, but she is always up and ready to respond to them. The sewing circle meets with Mother Mayberry, whose table and philosophic kindness are as usual beautifully served to her guests. Miss Wingate tells Tom the story of her early years.

VERY soon the Road was in a general hum of conversation as the congregation issued from house doors and went their way slowly toward the little church, which, back from the Road in an old cedar glade, brooded over its peaceful yard of graves. The men had donned their coats and exchanged hats for stiff, uncomfortable, straight-brimmed straw, and their wives still wore the Sewing Circle gala attire. The older children walked decorously along, each group in waded in the heels of their own-family, though Buck Peavey had managed to annex himself to the Hoover household.

"Well, I don't know just what to do with you all," said Mother Mayberry, as she came out on the front porch, sedately bonneted, with her Bible and hymn-book under her arm and fortified with a huge palm-leaf fan. "It's my duty to make you both come with Cindy and me to the prayer meeting, but I don't hold with a body using their own duty as a stick to fray out other folks with. I reckon I'll have to let you two just set here on the steps and see if you can outshine the moon in your talk, which you can't, but think you can."

"Oh, we'll come with you! I was just going to go with you!" exclaimed the singer lady as she rose from the steps upon which Uncle Tom kept his seat and puffed a ring of his cigar smoke at his mother daintily.

"No, honey-bird, you've had a long day since your sun-up breakfast and I'll excuse you. I'd let Tom Mayberry go only I have to make him stay to keep care of you. Put that lace fascination around your throat if it blows up! Tom, try to make out with Elinory's help, to bring a fresh bucket of water from the spring for the night. Goodbye, both of you; I'm going to bring you a blessing!"

"Yoursel', mother," called the Doctor after her.

"Honey-fuzzle," called Mother back from the gate. "Better keep it, son, you'll need it some day."

"Was there ever, ever anybody just like her?" asked Miss Wingate, as she sank back on the step beside the Doctor.

"I think not," he answered, with a hint of tenderness in his voice: "but, then, really, Mother is one of a type. A type one has to get across a continent from Harpeth Hills to appreciate. She's the result of the men and wo-

men who blazed the wilderness trail into Tennessee, and she has Huguenot puritanism contending with cavalier graces of spirit in her nature."

"Well, she's perfectly darling and the little town is just an exquisite setting for her. Do you know what this

soft moonlight aspect of Providence reminds me of, with those tall poplars down the Road and the wide-roofed houses and barns? The little village in Lombardy where—where I met—my fate."

"Met your fate?" asked the doctor quickly after a moment. His face was in the shadow and not a note in his voice betrayed his anxiety.

"Yes," answered the singer lady in a dreamy, reminiscent voice. The moon shone full down into her very lovely face, fell across her white throat and shimmered into the faint rose folds of her dainty gown. Her close, dark braids showed black against the fragrant wistaria vines and her eyes were deep and velvet under the soft light. "Yes, it was the summer I was eighteen and I had gone over with my father for a month or two of recuperation for him after

a long extra session of Congress. Monsieur LaTour was staying in the little village, also recuperating. He heard me singing to father, and that night my fate was sealed. It was a wonderful thing to come to me, and I was so young."

"Tell me about it," said the Doctor quietly, and his voice was perfectly steady, though his heart pounded like mad, and his cigar shook in his fingers.

"My father died at the end of the summer, after only a few days' illness, and he had grown to believe what LaTour said of my voice, and to have great confidence in my future. I had no near relatives and in his will he left me to Monsieur LaTour and Madame, his wife. She is an American, and her father had been in the Senate with father for years. Monsieur is a very great teacher, perhaps the greatest living. Madame wanted to come to Providence with me, but Doctor Stein insisted that I come alone. I'm very glad she didn't, though they both love me and await—" She paused and leaned her flower head against the wistaria vine.

And the great breath that Doctor Thomas Mayberry of Providence drew might have cracked the breast of a giant. In this world no record is kept of the great moments when a private individual's universe collides with his far star, and of the crash that ensues.

"I rather thought you meant another—another kind of fate. I was preparing for confidences," he managed to say in a very small voice for so large a man.

"Mais, non, Monsieur, jamais—never," she exclaimed quickly. "I—I haven't been tempted to think sometimes I might like that sort—of a fate, but I haven't had the time. It was work-

finger, bells on my toes, for Teether Pike. He is wild about his humming it, and dotes on it with his absurd, chubby little legs at the first note. What will he do if I can really sing? And I'll sit on Elouah land for Cindy, and mother, perhaps Oh, the kindness of my heart, for Buck, and Dr. Stein, for Squire Tut! Hymns for the Deacon—and a paan for you, if I have to order one for my mother."

"Do you know," said the Doctor, after a long pause in which he lit his cigar and again began to puff rings out into the moonlight, "I'd like to say that you are—a perfect wonder."

"You may," said the singer lady, laughing. Then suddenly she stretched out her hand to him and, as he took it into his, she asked very quietly with just the one word, "When?"

"In a few weeks, I hope," he answered her just as quickly, comprehending her instantly.

"I'll be good—and wait," she answered him with a tone of voice that would have done little to little Bettie Pratt. "Let's hurry and get that bucket of water; don't you hear them singing the doxology?"

CHAPTER VI

THE PROVIDENCE TAG-GANG

MISS ELINORY, who you think getting married and such is ketching, like the mumps and chickenpox, asked Eliza Pike as she sat on the steps at the daintily shod feet of the singer lady, who sat in Mother Mayberry's large arm-chair, swinging herself and Teether slowly to and fro, humming happily little vagrant airs that floated into her brain on the wings of their own melody. Teether's large blue eyes looked into hers with earnest rapture, and his little head swayed on his neck in harmony with her singing.

"Why, Eliza, I'm sure I don't know. Do you think so?" answered Miss Wingate, as she smiled down into the large eyes raised to hers. The heart-to-heart communions which she and Eliza found opportunities to hold, were a constant source of pleasure to Miss Wingate, and the child's quaint little personality unfolded itself delightedly in the sunshine of her adoration.

"Yes'm, I believe I do. Miss' Pratt and Mr. Hoover started it, and last night Mr. Petway walked home with Aunt Prissy and Maw set two rocking chairs out on the front porch for 'em. Paw said he was more'n glad to set in the back yard and smoke his pipe. Maw wouldn't put Teether to bed, but rocked him in her lap 'cause he might wake up and disturb 'em. She let me set up with her and Paw and he told tales on the time he co'ted her. She said hush up, that cotting was like mumps and chickenpox and he was about to get a beau, too, Miss Elinory."

"Well," answered Miss Wingate slowly with a candor that would have sympathized no other soul save the sympathies of Eliza, "it might be nice."

"I thought you'd like one," answered Eliza enthusiastically, and you know I had done picked out Doc-ter Tom for you, but since I saw him dress up so good this morning and go to Bolivar to take the train to the City and he got the letter from Mr. Alford day before yesterday—that is Aunt Prissy says Mr. Petway thinks it was from her—I reckon it wouldn't be fair to get him. I ought to have had him first last summer, but he had to be fair about taking folk's skipping rope."

(To be continued.)



Farmers of Tomorrow

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The Upward Look

Success in Life

"For the Lord God is a sun and shield; the Lord will give grace and glory; No good thing will I withhold from them that walk uprightly."—Psalms 84:11.

We all desire to achieve success in life. Such an ambition is commendable. It helps to explain also how it is that a number of new books dealing with principles that it is claimed underlie the gaining of success, that have been offered to the public during the past few years, have met with such a ready sale. Several of these have run through edition after edition. Their readers are numbered in the scores of thousands.

Most of us are conscious of great defects in our characters. We feel that we are not making the success of our lives that we should. We realize that there are weaknesses that are holding us back and which prevent us from attaining greater worldly wealth and the comforts and pleasures of life that we are enjoying. Some people express the view that if God loves us He cannot desire us to lack these blessings. We wonder why we do. As we examine our characters we become increasingly aware that we ourselves are our own worst enemies. This leads us to wonder if there is anything that we can do that will enable us to overcome our limitations and thereby achieve greater worldly success.

Our desire for material advancement may not be entirely selfish. It may be based on the belief that God desires to give and will give good gifts to those that love Him. For this assurance we have Scripture itself as our authority.

To people who are dissatisfied with their position in life and who are longing for an improvement in their condition, the teachings contained in such books as those referred to are apt to be most alluring. They teach the doctrine that anyone who may achieve success. They claim that certain great laws, if understood and followed faithfully, will ultimately bring certain prosperity. They profess to explain these laws.

Some of these books base their teachings upon a number of the greatest promises in the Bible. They claim to have divine authority for all that they say. If we will but strive to work in harmony with God's laws, and have faith in His promises, they contend that we may gain ultimate prosperity by whatever we desire. One of the foremost of these writers expresses this belief in this way:

"The one who is centered in Deity is 'the one who not only outdoes every 'storn, but who through the faith, 'and so the conscious power that is in him, faces storms with the same calmness and serenity that he faces fair weather, for he knows well beforehand what the outcome will be. He 'knows that underneath are the 'everlasting arms. He it is who realizes the truth of the injunction: 'Delight thyself in the Lord, and He 'shall give thee the desires of thine 'heart.'—(Psalms 37:4)"

Other writers handle the subject in

other ways. Some of them make no mention of God. They claim that success in life depends upon the character of one's thoughts. All that we have to do, therefore, to achieve success, is to change our methods of thinking. One writer gives the encouraging assurance that "if you 'strongly desire to do a thing it is 'certain proof that you have the power 'to do it," explains this statement by stating "Desire is a 'power seeking expression. You cannot desire what is not potentially 'within you, and, therefore, you can 'do what you want to be. The 'proof that you can be."

Another of the most popular writers of this class commences one of his books with this clear cut statement: "What man is and what man does determines in what conditions, circumstances and environments he shall be placed. And since man can change both himself and his actions, he can 'determine what his fate is to be."

The general effect of books of this class, is, for the most part, distinctly helpful. They encourage hope and stimulate ambition. They tend to give a brighter and more cheerful view of life. They encourage people, including, of course, earnest Christians, to think what they want but sometimes scarcely dare to think.

To some extent at least they have been called into existence by that type of gloom, discouraged Christian who prefers to look on all forms of adversity as something sent by the Lord, something which must be submitted to, but which cannot be explained. This aspect of Christian life does not harmonize with the view that God is a loving Father; it repels people and keeps many from becoming Christians.

We should realize, also, that many of the principles taught by these writers were taught by Christ Himself; that they are in harmony with some of God's greatest promises. The wide acceptance they have received has been due to this fact. Nevertheless, they are apt to lead, at least superficial thinkers into dangerous and deep waters for they teach only part of the truth. The greatest example that the world has ever been given of a perfect life was the life of Christ. Christ's object in life was not to achieve mere worldly success, but something infinitely grander and better. Christ even warned us strongly against the dangers that lurk in riches. He said, "It is easier for a camel to go through 'the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of 'God."—(St. Mark 10: 24). But Christ did not say that a rich man could not go to heaven nor did He even condemn the rich because they were rich. He had friends among those who were rich as well as among those who were poor. He told us if we would but seek the kingdom of God first, all needful things would be added unto us.

How far then can we harmonize the teachings of these modern writers on success with the word of God as given in the Old Testament, as well as with those of our Divine Saviour, as contained in the New Testament? We must be permitted to deal with this subject somewhat fully in this department during the next few weeks.—I. H. N.

Household Helps

A little soda rubbed on dressed young chicks after singeing will make quick work of the pin-feathers.

A most effective means of removing white marks from furniture is to rub a little kerosene over them.

A pint of alcohol with 20 drops of carbolic acid mixed with it makes a very effective and quick relief for tired feet.

A cloth skirt should never be hung up inside out, as this tends to cause it more than anything else.

To insure that potted plants will

thrive always have a little water in the saucer under the flower pot.

Gravel, when properly prepared, should be a little thicker than cream, and should be absolutely free from lumps.

To Launder Clothes

Every woman who has to superintend washing, even if she doesn't do it herself, doesn't know all the fine points about good laundering.

There are many women who are so endowed with this world's goods that they do not have to think of the primary work of the world; but those women are in the minority, and instruction is never given to them, for they do not need it.

There are thousands of others who must do it, and it is necessary, for good housewives in every sense, to have a knowledge of the wash tub as well as of an afternoon tea.

To those who should know all the fine points of good laundering, and do not, an expert gives the following suggestion:

To begin at the beginning, the clothes should be sorted into different kinds. It is not necessary that women make their first and fundamental mistake. They put all the clothes together in a tub and begin to rub.

SEPARATE THE GARMENTS

Instead, do not necessarily, but if carefully separate the garments. If there are stains of any kind on the white clothes they should be soaked well, then barely covered with tepid water.

A little borax or ammonia is added to the water and the clothes are left to stand over night.

Flannels, stockings, or colored goods should never be allowed to soak. The white garments without wool in them should always be boiled every washing if one has time. If not, they should be boiled at every third washing.

Early the next morning they should be lifted out of the tub in which they have soaked and be rubbed slightly in clean warm suds and then put into the boiler.

Remember that this boiler should be off the stove and filled with cold, not hot, water. Plenty of soft soap should be mixed in with it and it should be left to boil for fifteen minutes.

After this they will require but a slight rubbing. If they are not boiled, but simply doused in a tub of hot water, they will need the maximum amount of alkaline grease of which anyone is capable. Therefore, let the fire and water do the work.

The bluing should be dissolved in a cup of water and poured off carefully into the tub. The clothes are then rinsed and wrung out in this bluing added and then the starch, and, if possible, the clothes should be dried on clean grass.

There is nothing like this method to lighten them, for yet women who live in the country, and even those who have grass plots in the back yard, will hang the clothes on a line instead of putting them on the grass.

If a wire clothesline is used it should always be washed off with kerosene and the edges of the garment should not be allowed to touch it.

MECHANICAL WASHING

Those who have large families and have the washing done in the house find time and labor saved by using the washing machine.

WASHING TABLE LINEN

Table linen of all kinds should never be washed with the rest of the clothes.

It should be separated and put into the tub by itself. It requires a good deal of clean water, and must be of excellent whiteness, or it is not fit to use.

If it be washed with underlinen the method is not a clean one, to say the least, and, secondly, the result will be unsatisfactory.

Therefore always have one tub into

which all the tablecloths, napkins, dollies and centrepieces are put. To these add the soaps from the sideboard and serving table.

If this linen has food or wine stains on it they should be attended to the night before wash day.

WASHING STARCH

Most family laundresses prefer boiled starch. It must be used for aprons, white skirts, and other similar pieces.

It is made by taking half a cupful of dry starch, moistened with cold water. On this is poured a quart of boiling water. It is well stirred, and a teaspoonful of granulated sugar is added. It is then allowed to cool.

The garments, which have already been starched and dried, are dipped into this, rolled up in tight wads, and left for half an hour. They must be rinsed while damp.

It is best to avail one's self of all the mechanical devices for saving vitality as well as time. Among these is a clothes sprinkler.

The prepared articles for it, separate soaps heaps should be made of large and small pieces.

The small ones should be rolled together each one by itself and done into a tight little bundle. Sheets and tablecloths should be folded as after ironing. All the clothes should be packed into a large basket, and a damp cloth laid over the top, and a dry one put over that.

Be sure not to make the mistake of letting them remain in a warm place over twenty-four hours, or they will mildew.



Baby's Own Soap

Parfums de toilette délicats jusqu'à
dernier petit morceau. Il est si bien
fait qu'il s'use à la finesse d'une
feuille de papier.

Albert Soaps Ltd., Montreal.
Méfiez-vous des contrefaçons et substitutions.

Do You Wash Clothes?

Every Woman who has to wash clothes should know about the CONNOR HALL BEARING WASHING MACHINE, the machine which is the most service, comfort and convenience. It is a large roomy washer or without any sort of obstruction in the tub. It bears the clothes and takes up the room.

Runs on Hall Bearings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wash-day looks like other days if you use a Connor Hall Bearing Washer.

Free descriptive booklet for the asking.
J. H. Connor & Son Ltd.
OTTAWA, ONT.

CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS

carefully selected. Parties arriving March 20th and April 2nd. Apply now. The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal, or 14 Grenville St., Toronto.

HOME-MAKERS' ATTENTION

Each new subscriber to The Canadian Horticulturist, who before April 26th will send 60 cents for a year's subscription, will be given choice of any one of the following premiums free of cost. Those who get one or more friends to subscribe as well, may select additional premiums, one for each new subscription.

CLIMBING ROSES

1. THOUSAND BEAUTIES, a new climber introduced, and easily at the head of the list of climbing roses. Flowers are a beautiful shade of pink with tints low, all on the same cluster. It is very hardy and free from disease.

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- 9. One Caladium (Elephant's Ear)
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Hints on Cleaning House

If you have fitted carpets, take them up. You would do better to relay them. But to paint and varnish floors and convert your carpets into rugs. Fitted carpets are more or less unsanitary, hard on the housewife, and entirely out of date. Clean stain or paint, and then varnish. This will kill vermin and germs.

Carpets should be carried out of doors, spread on the grass, and thoroughly beaten or hosed with the wrong side first. If very dirty, wash up on a line and beat some more. But the very necessity of so much cleaning proves that fitted carpets are not sanitary. The color of your carpets can be brightened by wiping with ammonia and water.

When laying matting, first wash and dry the floor thoroughly, then place several thicknesses of newspapers under it. It will prevent wear and catch dust that sifts through. When stains or spots with damp, soapy water, and then sweep thoroughly, lastly freshening it by going over it with a cloth dipped in ammonia water. To clean sweep twice, the first time along the grain of the straw, the next crosswise with a soft broom. Then dissolve a handful of salt in a pail of tepid water and wash quickly. Use wet-ringing cloths. Cover crease spots thickly with turpentine, let it remain two days, then brush off with stiff brush.

Linoleum or oilcloth, after being washed can be brightened by wiping with skim milk. Floor varnish applied to new linoleum will save the pattern from wearing off.

After carefully cleaning stained and wipe with a clean rag, dry thoroughly and sand and dipped in furniture polish. Clean papered walls by wiping with a cloth moistened over the broom brush, and remove stains or streaks with a lough made of water and ammonia water.

Little Kitchen Talks

After many trials and much questioning of other housekeepers with little good results, this plan was a complete success for keeping the juice of crust: Mix a tablespoon of flour with the sugar to be used and the crust will keep crisp and will not become soft or soaked with juice.

How to get a well-done, perfectly uniform lower crust for custard, lemon or berry pies has always been a problem of putting the crust between the two pie plates of the same size, and in a good oven. The shells are uniform and keep for days without becoming soggy.

When roasting potatoes under the meat, they should first be parboiled, and then lightly sprinkled with coarse salt before serving.

Another wrinkle that is worth remembering is this: If only the top of the cake is to be iced, and it cannot be the tin, butter the cake left in the tin, butter a strip of paper and pin it around the half an inch above the top. When the icing is set remove the paper, and a neat looking cake, with the icing on top, where it is needed is the result.

you know that you mean to renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy in a few days, so why not set right down and do it now?

Treatment of Phlox

I have several clumps of phlox which come up nicely in the spring but when the buds seem the plants seem to dry up rather sadly and never open. The soil is rather sandy but I always dig in plenty of rotted manure and we keep the ground well. How should these plants be treated?—M. L.G.K., Grey Co., Ont.

It is quite possible that the soil the suits phlox best. If the clumps spoken of have not been divided recently, I should recommend dividing them early in this spring and planting them in a new place. A clump or division hard to grow for 12 months of growth would do well for transplanting. The end of April or early in May is the best time for this.

If the leaves turn yellow in the summer it is likely caused by an attack of red spider, a small insect which attacks the under side of the leaves. A good spraying with cold water every day in very hot weather will prevent attacks of red spider and help the plants.—Wm. Hunt, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

Some Uses for Common Salt

If lamp chimneys are rubbed over with salt after washing, a more brilliant light is the result. Various kitchen appointments and utensils also derive benefit from the application of salt.

To rub over the inside of a dishpan daily with dry salt keeps it sweet and free from grease, and saucepans will always smell sweet if, after scouring inside and out, they are rinsed first with hot salted water, then with plain cold, carefully dried and put away.

Discolored crockery should be rubbed with dry salt, enamelled cooking vessels with a flannel, or, if much stained, with a lemon-skin dipped in the same; copper utensils respond to the latter treatment, while milk pails should be given an occasional scouring with dry salt, being afterwards scalded, rinsed and dried in the usual way. If when cleaning silver or plated spoons which have been stained by rubbing on the bowl, the stain will be at once removed.

Cut flowers will keep longer if a pinch is added to the water in which they are kept. Drooping flowers, after travelling, may be revived by warm salt and water, to which has been added a few drops of ammonia. The gardener uses salt as a species of manure in growing asparagus, straw, it around tender plants and naranders upon moss-grown paths to destroy the slippery and unsightly green, and to clear the walks from snow.

Again appertaining to the cook's domain are the hints that eggs stored in dry salt, especially if first rubbed with vaseline, remain fresh for a considerable length of time; that a capital improvised lutter cooler is managed by standing a plate covered with a clean inverted flower pot in a larger one containing well-salted water and wrapping over all a piece of flannel, of which the ends lie in more easily to a froth if a pinch of salt be added.

When salt is mixed with broken ice it lowers the temperature to 32 degrees below freezing point, and advantage is taken of this property in making ice. The housewife will also find salt an invaluable aid. Floor-matting, matted-top furniture, wicker, willow and cane chairs, and baskets do not wax yellow with age if washed with salted water. Salt rubbed on discolored marble or tan-n-stained china acts as a speedy and efficient cleanser. Enamelled baths should receive a regular scouring with dry salt, and a thorough weekly rinsing with strong brine will marvellously prolong the lives of all household brooms and brushes.

If the carpet is dull looking, the colors may be renewed by rubbing it over with a flannel cloth wrung from soapy water and afterwards from water in which a little salt has been dissolved. Common sense will tell the housewife that using too much will leave the carpet damp. A little salt in the ink bottle keeps the ink from turning mouldy.

A Word of Cheer

If you're prone to feel downhearted
And a little out of tune,
Don't sit down in idle sorrow
And begin to croak and crouch—
There is not a ray of comfort
In bemoaning what is gone,
Or in putting on a visage
Just a trifle woebegone.

Courage, friend, your lot has many
Compensations if you'll try
To discern them through the vapor
That just now obscures your sky.
And the best way to remember
That the sun will shine again
Is to cast your clouded vision
Over the lots of other men.

If your crops have failed you'll never
Reconstruct your barren field
By bemoaning your misfortune—
All you only as you wield
All your implements of labor
With a zeal to match our grit,
That you'll better the condition
Of your acres by a whit.

And then while your plot is waiting
For God's sunshine and his rain
To set things a-starting upward
In their usual way again;
Look around among your neighbors
For a chance to help them through
Just the same ill luck, it may be,
That has been disturbing you.

—H. M. Richardson.

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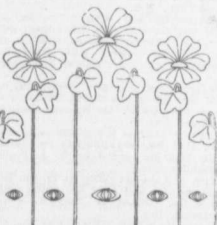
Designs illustrated in this column will be furnished for 10 cents each. Readers desiring any special pattern will confer a favor by writing Household Editor, making for same. They will be published as soon as possible after request is received.



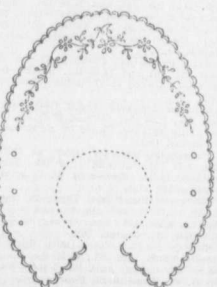
558 Design for a Band or Border. To be embroidered or beaded.



555 Design for an Embroidered Hamkerchief Case in Envelope Shape.



554 Design Suitable for Embroidering a Cushion Cover 17 inches square.



561 Design for Embroidering a Baby's Bib.

The scalloped edge is to be padded and buttonholed; the flowers and leaves can be worked either solidly or as epaulettes, the stems are to be outlined; the dots are to be worked in solid embroidery.



567 Design for Embroidering an Infant's Pillow. Sofa Cushion or Centre-Piece

Cook All Pork Well

Cases of illness sometimes occur from eating uncooked or insufficiently cooked pork, which is infested with a microscopic parasite commonly known as trichina or flesh-worm, the scientific name being *Trichinella spiralis*. An average of one or two per cent. of the hogs slaughtered are infested with this parasite. When transmitted to human beings, trichinina may cause serious illness, sometimes resulting in death. Out of about 15,000 cases of trichinosis recorded in medical literature, most of which occurred in Europe, 830 resulted fatally.

No method of inspection has yet been devised which the presence or absence of trichinae in pork can be determined with certainty, and the government meat inspection does not include inspection for this parasite. All persons are accordingly warned not to eat pork, or sausage containing pork, whether or not it has been inspected by federal or municipal authorities, until after it has been properly cooked.

A temperature of about 160 degrees Fahrenheit kills the parasite; therefore pork, when properly cooked, may be eaten without any danger of infection. Fresh pork should be cooked until it becomes white and is no longer red in color in all portions of the piece, at the centre as well as near the surface. Dry-salt pork, pickled pork, and smoked pork previously salted or pickled, providing the curing is thorough, are practically safe so far as trichinosis is concerned, but as the thoroughness of the curing is not always certain, such meat should also be cooked before it is eaten.

How to Dry Wet Boots

If we have been out in the rain and got our boots thoroughly wet, it is often a difficult task to dry them properly; but there is a very simple way of doing this which is well

worth knowing. Of course, wet boots should never be put near a fire to dry, for the heat makes the leather very hard, and the leets get out of shape and not only look ugly, but hurt the feet.

To dry boots properly, we should fill them with oats. Oats absorb the moisture, and, as they do so, swell, so the boots are filled out as though they were fitted upon wadded shoes. The same lot of oats may be used over and over again, being dried thoroughly in a slow heat each time.

THE COOK'S CORNER

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

GRAHAM MUFFINS

Sift together one cup, each, of white flour and graham flour, from one tablespoonful to one-fourth a cup of sugar, four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Beat one egg; add about one cup and a fourth of milk and stir into the dry ingredients; beat in from two to four tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Bake in a hot well-buttered, iron gem pan. Muffins of this sort are best when baked in an iron pan.

WHITE MUFFINS

Cream one-third a cup of butter; beat in one-fourth a cup of sugar; alternately, add one egg, beaten and mixed with three-fourths a cup of milk, and two cups of sifted pastry flour, sifted again with four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-fourth a teaspoonful of salt. Bake in a hot, iron muffin pan about twenty-five minutes.

GRAHAM FUDGING

One cup of sweet milk, one cup of molasses, one cup of raisins, two teaspoons of soda dissolved in one tablespoon of water. One teaspoon of cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoon of cloves and two cups of graham flour. Steam three hours. If a portion is left it can be steamed for other moments and serve for dessert the second or third day.

BAKED BEAN FRITTERS

One half-cup of cold baked beans, mashed. One egg, one small onion, chopped, one-half cup flour, one and one-half cups breadcrumbs, four tablespoonfuls milk, and two teaspoons baking powder, pepper and salt. Chop the onion, add the mashed beans, mix well, beat the egg, add the milk, breadcrumbs, and sift in the flour and baking powder. Beat well; it will be very thick. Fry in spoonfuls, in fat two inches deep. Serve with thick slices of broiled tomato.

The Sewing Room

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

ONE-PIECE BLOUSE, 6584

The one-piece blouse is almost universal. This one is made over a lining, and this lining is faced with lace to form a yoke and pretty under sleeves. The trimming portions are distinctly novel. The waist can be finished with the crushed girde, as in the illustration or with a plain belt. For medium size is required 1 1/2 yds. of material 24 or 27 or 7/8 yd 36 or 44 in. wide, with 1/2 yds. 20 in. wide for the trimming portions. The pattern is cut out for a 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. bust.



CHILD'S BISHOP DRESS, 6556

The bishop dress that is made with a straight lower edge is both a practical and a pretty one. It is especially well adapted to flouncings and bordered materials. A child of 2 yrs. of age will require 2 1/2 yards of flouncing 27 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards of plain material 27, 2 yards 36 or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.

This pattern is cut in sizes for children of 6 months, 1, 2 and 4 years of age.



GIRL'S COAT, 6535

Little girls are wearing a great many attractive coats this season. This one is especially well adapted to light-weight cloths and the lining. The yoke and the sleeves being cut in one give pretty and fashionable lines, while at the same time labor is greatly reduced. For a girl of 6 years of age will be required 3/4 yards of material 27 or 2 1/2 yards 44 or 52 inches wide, with 1/2 yard of silk for the collar and cuffs. The pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6 and 8 years of age.

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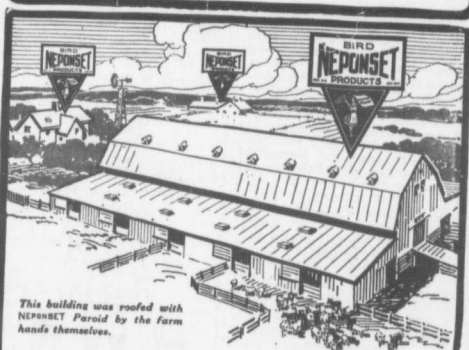
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HOLSTEIN OFFICIAL RECORDS FOR FEBRUARY

Evergreen March (3896) at 6y. 1m. 2nd. 23.56 lbs. fat and 39.45 lbs. butter; milk, 19.49 lbs. fat and 24.45 lbs. butter; milk, 711.3 lbs. Thirty-day record: 97.81 lbs. fat and 122.25 lbs. butter; milk 2983 lbs. Owned by G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

Thelma De Kol (1979) at 7y. 10m. 2nd. 20.00 lbs. fat and 25.00 lbs. butter; milk 533.25 lbs. Owned by J. M. Steves, Steveston, B.C.

Rose Ella of Lulu (4793) at 7y. 9m. 4d. 19.84 lbs. fat and 24.80 lbs. butter; milk 539.25 lbs. Owned by J. M. Steves, Steveston, B.C.

Pietje Priscilla (6868) at 5y. 7m. 26d. 19.64 lbs. fat and 24.55 lbs. butter; milk 524.91. Owned by J. M. Steves, Steveston, B.C.

Adeline De Kol (5568) at 6y. 11m. 20d. 506.87 lbs. Owned by J. M. Steves, Steveston, B.C.

Eloise De Kol Netherland (12787) at 6y. 2m. 2d. 17.94 lbs. fat and 22.42 lbs. butter; milk, 503.5 lbs. Owned by H. Bollert, Castrol, Ont.

Princess Dixie Abbecker (6754) at 5y. 7m. 2d., 17.10 lbs. fat and 21.70 lbs. butter; milk 492.25 lbs. Owned by T. W. McQueen, Lacombe, Ont.

Pietertje Mechthilde De Kol Netherland (11741) at 6y. 0m. 2d., 17.33 lbs. fat and 21.57 lbs. butter; milk 461.22 lbs. Owned by W. C. Clemons, Phillipville, Ont.

Princess Aurora (6866) at 5y. 7m. 15d., 17.02 lbs. fat and 21.27 lbs. butter; milk 512.25 lbs. Owned by Mary A. Steves, Steveston, B.C.

Manilla Maud (7822) at 6y. 1m. 15d., 16.27 lbs. fat and 20.34 lbs. butter; milk 507.71 lbs. Thirty-day record: 60.23 lbs. fat and 72.91 lbs. butter; milk 266.91 lbs. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont.

Kaas J. (4657) at 7y. 5m. 5d., 15.14 lbs. fat and 19.12 lbs. butter; milk 473.4 lbs. Owned by G. H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont.

Pietje Rose De Kol (4305) at 6y. 6m. 16d., 15.00 lbs. fat and 19.15 lbs. butter; milk 492.63 lbs. Owned by Mary A. Steves, Steveston, B.C.

Kate Mercedes (4919) at 7y. 6m. 17d., 15.51 lbs. fat and 19.29 lbs. butter; milk 497.78 lbs. Thirty-day record: 59.81 lbs. fat and 74.75 lbs. butter; milk 362.4 lbs. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont.

Elsa Mercedes (4174) at 8y. 1d., 15.17 lbs. fat and 19.14 lbs. butter; milk 442.44 lbs. Thirty-day record: 64.42 lbs. fat and 76.79 lbs. butter; milk 1896.39 lbs. Owned by H. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont.

Cremallina de Lulu (5994) at 6y. 3m. 16d., 15.27 lbs. fat and 19.08 lbs. butter; milk 503.38 lbs. Owned by J. M. Steves, Steveston, B.C.

Barbara Tensen 2nd (7322) at 6y. 9m. 1d., 15.07 lbs. fat and 18.84 lbs. butter; milk 417.5 lbs. Owned by S. M. Walker, Fairfield, Ont.

Georgina E. (4048) at 5y. 11m. 18d., 14.00 lbs. fat and 18.50 lbs. butter; milk 402.30 lbs. Owned by G. H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont.

Mountain Mayflower (3896) at 9y. 4m. 12d., 14.56 lbs. fat and 18.39 lbs. butter; milk 404.8 lbs. Owned by G. H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont.

Gertie de Lulu (5370) at 6y. 10m. 6d., 14.26 lbs. fat and 17.92 lbs. butter; milk 450.76 lbs. Owned by J. M. Steves, Steveston, B.C.

Nettie Dewdrop (5706) at 6y. 9m. 4d., 14.15 lbs. fat and 17.70 lbs. butter; milk 404.8 lbs. Owned by G. Bollert, Tavistock, Ont.

Nettie McDonald (4288) at 7y. 8m. 23d., 14.06 lbs. fat and 17.67 lbs. butter; milk 410.07 lbs. Owned by Walter M. Lea, Victoria, P.E.I.

Aggie Daisy De Kol (4613) at 7y. 8m. 27d., 13.94 lbs. fat and 17.53 lbs. butter; milk 444.8 lbs. Owned by Walter M. Lea, Victoria, P.E.I.

Lady Colanthis De Kol (4651) at 5y. 2m. 15d., 13.64 lbs. fat and 17.05 lbs. butter; milk 372.3 lbs. Owned by M. McDowell, Norwich, Ont.

Beatty of Fairmaid (4125) at 7y. 11m. 14d., 13.56 lbs. fat and 16.94 lbs. butter; milk 456.14 lbs. Owned by Walter M. Lea, Victoria, P.E.I.

Wistake Hengerold De Kol Mercedes (10559) at 10y. 1m. 8d., 13.52 lbs. fat and 16.89 lbs. butter; milk 555.25 lbs. Owned by P. J. Salley, Lacombe, Ont.

De Kol Houwie (7762) at 6y. 11m. 13d., 13.48 lbs. fat and 16.73 lbs. butter; milk 469.9 lbs. Owned by T. W. Craig, Brantford, Ont.

Manilla Beauty (7885) at 6y. 7m. 1d., 13.27 lbs. fat and 16.59 lbs. butter; milk 360 lbs. Fourteen day record: 55.82 lbs. fat and 35.53 lbs. butter; milk 730.8 lbs. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont.

Lettie 2nd (3254) at 9y. 6m. 9d., 13.06 lbs. fat and 16.12 lbs. butter; milk 376.83 lbs. Owned by W. C. Clemons, Phillipville, Ont.

Sylvia Teake (3096) at 10y. 3m. 24d., 13.00 lbs. fat and 16.25 lbs. butter; milk 396.4 lbs. Owned by H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont.

Elna Water Lilly (8183) at 4y. 7m. 19d., 13.59 lbs. fat and 16.59 lbs. butter; milk 423.1 lbs. Owned by Thos. Goodison, Manhard, Ont.

Lady Pietje Canary (9546) at 3y. 6m. 12d., 21.16 lbs. fat and 26.45 lbs. butter; milk 491.52 lbs. Thirty-day record: 84.39 lbs. fat and 106.49 lbs. butter; milk 2104.07 lbs. Owned by Mary A. Steves, Steveston, B.C.

Canary Queen De Kol (5645) at 3y. 7m. 3d., 20.71 lbs. fat and 25.89 lbs. butter; milk 491.25 lbs. Owned by J. M. Steves, Steveston, B.C.

Aurora Mechthilde (9701) at 3y. 1m. 16d., 16.25 lbs. fat and 20.31 lbs. butter; milk 422.22 lbs. Owned by Mary A. Steves, Steveston, B.C.

Pietje Jowl (5644) at 3y. 5m. 22d., 15.56 lbs. fat and 19.45 lbs. butter; milk 456.76 lbs. Owned by Mary A. Steves, Steveston, B.C.

Maple Grove Patsie (9925) at 3y. 3m. 3d., 13.20 lbs. fat and 17.35 lbs. butter; milk 466.62 lbs. Owned by E. L. Hicks, Dalhousie Jet., N.B.

Housteje De Boer (8798) at 3y. 2m. 3d., 10.90 lbs. fat and 13.53 lbs. butter; milk 311.3 lbs. Thirty-day record: 60.80 lbs. fat and 53.75 lbs. butter; milk 1246.6 lbs. Owned by G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

Maggie Poesh 3rd (10454) at 3y. 10m. 7d., 12.85 lbs. fat and 12.83 lbs. butter; milk 306.26 lbs. Owned by William Kennedy, Rosanna, Ont.

Blanche Akkrum 2nd (10088) at 3y. 10m. 14d., 12.62 lbs. fat and 17.03 lbs. butter; milk 404.23 lbs. Owned by C. J. Pearce, Ostrander, Que.

Lina de Lulu 2nd (10304) at 3y. 0m. 23rd., 11.52 lbs. fat and 12.92 lbs. butter; milk 309.64 lbs. Owned by Mary A. Steves, Steveston, Ont.

Pietje Mechthilde (11756) at 3y. 5m. 13d., 13.23 lbs. fat and 15.54 lbs. butter; milk 355.15 lbs. Owned by Mary A. Steves, Steveston, B.C.

Rivierier, Carlotta (12104) at 3y. 3m. 27d., 12.54 lbs. fat and 15.68 lbs. butter; milk 308.25 lbs. Fourteen-day record: 54.00 lbs. fat and 61.25 lbs. butter; milk 749.50 lbs. Owned by P. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids, Que.

Maple Grove Lina (12162) at 3y. 2m. 15d., 10.62 lbs. fat and 12.92 lbs. butter; milk 309.9 lbs. Owned by G. Bollert, Tavistock, Ont.

Princess Abbecker Poesh (12446) at 3y. 9m. 15d., 10.04 lbs. fat and 12.40 lbs. butter; milk 308.13 lbs. Owned by M. McDowell, Vancouver, Ont.

Hengerold Mercedes (12689) at 3y. 6m. 23d., 9.32 lbs. fat and 11.65 lbs. butter; milk 215.45 lbs. Owned by W. C. Steves, Phillipville, Ont.

Evergreen March 2nd: Thirty-day record at 5y. 1m. 13 d. 20.44 lbs. fat and 49.31 lbs. butter; milk 1174.4 lbs. Owned by G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

Housteje De Boer Poesh (10341) thirty-day record at 3y. 2m. 12d., 37.56 lbs. fat and 46.98 lbs. butter; milk 1051.5 lbs. Owned by G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

Victoria Teake 3rd (8799) thirty-day record at 3y. 7m. 14 d., 34.88 lbs. fat and 43.60 lbs. butter; milk 1059.8 lbs. Owned by G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont., G. W. Clemons, secretary.

RECORDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR JANUARY

Netherland Mottie Ewina (10138) at 2y. 11m. 31d., 8.27 lbs. milk; 10.77 lbs. butter; 24.00 lbs. milk. Owned by W. B. Poole, Jernin.

Opaline Favorit (12364) at 1y. 11m. 21d., 8.23 lbs. milk; 10.36 lbs. butter. Owned by M. Milk, owned by P. E. Pettit, Burgoyneville, Ont.

Pietje Hengerold Poesh (11766) at 2y. 2m. 7d., 8.23 lbs. milk; 10.37 lbs. butter; 23.53 lbs. milk. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downview, Ont.

Thos. Hartley De Kol (13043) at 1y. 10m. 8d., 8.22 lbs. milk; 10.32 lbs. butter; 23.71 lbs. milk. Owned by Smith and Dymond, Dundas, Ont.

Tempest Clothilde Mercedes (653) mature class; 3,646.7 lbs. milk; 600.317 lbs. fat; average 1.65 lbs. milk; 2.13 lbs. fat; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by J. T. Harts, Lacombe, Ont.

Victoria Teake 3rd (8799) at 3y. 2m. 1d., 8.08 lbs. fat; 10.84 lbs. butter; 26.92 lbs. milk. Owned by G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

Belle Hengerold 5th (8314) two-year-old class; 1,052.00 lbs. milk; 469.37 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 4.50. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Arimer, Ont.

G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, March 23th.—Trade for the season is fair in all lines and about as better than last year. Manufacturing establishments are running full time. Supply, notably of hardware, is unable to meet the demand and prospects for a busy season are good. Reports received from the country districts of Ontario and Quebec indicate that the make in the cheese factories this season will be large. In the Canadian west preparations are being made to seed the largest crop in the history of the country. All money available for loans in the west is being rapidly taken up to be used in the development of many enterprises starting in that new country.

Call money rates at 5 1/2 per cent here.

WHEAT

There is nothing of interest to chronicle in the wheat market this past week. The Chicago market has varied within small limits as adverse weather. Theather reports were received. The world's visible grain supply, however, is so large that we have stand no chance. Quotations on the local market for Manitoba wheat, closed one cent higher than last week. No. 1 Northern is quoted at 97 1/2; No. 2, 95 1/2. Flouring in Ontario and No. 1 Northern is quoted at 97 1/2; No. 2, 95 1/2. Flouring in Ontario and No. 1 Northern is quoted at 97 1/2; No. 2, 95 1/2. Flouring in Ontario and No. 1 Northern is quoted at 97 1/2; No. 2, 95 1/2.

COARSE GRAINS

Trade in coarse grains is very quiet. Corn is up 1 1/2 from last week's quotations while barley has suffered a further drop of two to three cents. The reasons given is that the malsters are full. The fact that prices have not declined in the United States however, would indicate that the almost indefinite postponement of reciprocal trade with the United States discouraged those who were buying for future advances. Quotations are as follows: Oats, Canada Western No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 55c at lake ports; white No. 2, 55c; No. 3, 50c outside; 34 1/2 to 35c on track Toronto; corn, 52 1/2 to 53c; peas, 50c to 51c; rye, 65c; barley, 60c to 62c for malting; 55c for feed; buckwheat, 40c. On the farmers' market oats are quoted at 54c; barley, 55c; rye, 65c; buckwheat, 52c. On the Montreal market quotations are as follows: Oats, Canada Western, No. 2, 58c; No. 3, 52c; No. 4, 48c; white No. 2, 55c; feed barley, 49c to 50c; corn, 56c to 56 1/2c.

MILL FEEDS AND MEALS

During the past week, Manitoba bran has gone up \$1 to \$1.50 in price due to small offerings. Other quotations are unchanged: Manitoba bran, \$23 to \$23.50; shorts, \$24; Ontario bran, \$23 to \$23.50; corn meal, \$24; oat meal, \$27.50; oil cake \$39; and oat meal, \$23 per 90 lb. sack. On the Montreal market conditions are unchanged: Manitoba bran, \$23 to \$23.50; shorts, \$23 to \$23.50; Ontario bran, \$23 to \$23.50; shorts, \$24 to \$25; corn meal, \$26; and oat meal, \$1.50 per 90 lb. sack.

SEED

The following prices are being paid by seed merchants to growers: Alsike, No. 1, per bush, \$7 to \$7.50; alsike, No. 2, per bus., \$6.50 to \$7; alsike No. 3, per bus., \$5.50 to \$6.00; red clover, No. 2, bus., \$6.50 to \$6.75; red clover, No. 3, bus., \$5.00 to \$5.40. Timothy No. 1, reseeded, \$6.25; No. 2, \$5.75; alfalfa, reseeded, \$12.25 to \$13.25.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Prices here for potatoes are only fairly good and have dropped somewhat since last week. Ontario's lot for 90 a bag out of store and 80c to 85c a bag in car lots. Eastern Delawares are quoted 5c to 10c higher. One of the greatest reasons why the eastern potatoes sell higher than the Ontario is that potatoes all of one variety can be collected in car load lots without trouble. A car load of Ontario is apt to contain several varieties and the price accordingly rises lower. A greater uniformity in grades from Ontario points would increase the appreciation of Ontario potatoes with the dealers. On the farmers' market potatoes are quoted at 90c to \$1.10 a bag. On the Montreal market there has been another break of 1 1/2c to 5c a bag in potatoes, the price now being 23 1/2c to 25c and sales are hard to make. Beans here are quoted at \$1.50 for primes

and \$2 a bushel for hard picked. Mon. 1c. Prime are \$1.72 1/2 to \$1.75 for three lbs. and 1 1/2c for four lbs.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Prices for fruit and vegetables are as follows: Apples, unable to market, apples are selling at \$2.75 to \$3 a bbl., according to quality. In vegetables, dry onions 50c; and celery, a dozen, \$6 to \$1.

WOOL

Trade is normal and prices unchanged. Good washed wool is quoted here at 25c to 22c and unwashed at 15c; 16c for rejects.

HIDES

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 95c; No. 2, 85c; No. 3, 75c. Calf hides, 15c. Prices for country stock: sheep skins, 8c to 8 1/2c; green, 6 1/2c to 8c; hide caps, \$1 to \$1 1/2; calf skins, 10c; horse hides, No. 1, 20c to 25c; No. 2, 15c to 20c. On the Montreal market No. 1 beef hides are quoted at 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. Calf skins 10c to 12c; lab skins 11 1/2c each.

HONEY

Wholesale prices for honey are as follows: buckwheat, 60c to 70c a lb. in time; and 5 1/2c in bulk; strain clover, 45c to 48c; 10 1/2c in 60 lb. tins and 11c in 10 lb. tins; No. 1 comb honey is quoted at \$2.50 a dozen.

HAY AND STRAW

The trade in hay and straw has been very quiet this past week and prices are unchanged. Wholesale quotations are No. 1, timothy, \$11.50 to \$13; mixed hay, \$8 to \$11; and straw \$6.50 to \$7; on track here. On the farmers' market timothy hay, sells at 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 and straw bundled \$14 to \$16, loose, \$7. Trade is still dull on the Montreal market. No. 1 hay selling at \$11.50 to \$12; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$10.50 and clover mixed \$6.50 to \$7.

DAIRY PRODUCE

The demand for butter of the best grade is exceedingly heavy and the supply however is large and prices are unchanged. Creamery prints 25c to 29c; solids, 15c to 24c; separator prints, 25c to 26c; dairy prints, 17c to 18c and inferior grades 15c. On the farmers' market choice dairy butter is quoted at 25c to 27c. Prices of calves scored 1/2 a lb. and is quoted at 1 1/2 for large and 1 1/4 for small.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs have suffered a slight drop in price during the past week. The cold storage stocks that caused the slump in prices a few weeks ago are entirely depleted, but Canadian spring eggs are coming in in large quantities and in spite of it, keen demand the market has been forced down. Strictly new laid are quoted at 20c to 21c the case, and on the farmers' market at 15c to 16c. The Montreal market has dropped from the same cause to 20c and the tendency is to towards lower prices yet. Sales are being made at 20c in the city and 19 1/2c to 17c f.o.b. shipping points. The demand for poultry here is strong, with supplies moderate. Chickens are quoted at 16c to 18c a lb.; fowl, 15c to 16c; weight, 1c to 1 1/2c. Turkeys, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. On the farmers' market are quoted: 15c to 20c; chickens, 15c; spring chickens, 35c; and fowl, 14c to 15c. On the Montreal market, turkeys are 17c to 12c; geese 1 1/2; ducks, 15c; chickens, 12c; and fowl, 11c.

HORSE MARKET

The demand for horses from the West has opened up export considerably and a few shipments are going forward from coast points. The tendency of farmers to hold on to their surplus stock, however, keeps the trade down to very small proportions. Quotations are as follows: Good heavy drafters, \$250 to \$300; medium heavy, \$150 to \$200. Good quality horses bring \$150 to \$200 and fair quality ones, \$100 to \$150. Express horses are quoted \$175 to \$200. Drivers \$150 to \$200, and saddlers \$150 to \$200.

LIVE STOCK

A week ago to-day, prices were 10c higher on export cattle than on the Montreal market previous. This was due to a heavy rain that prevented any natural increase in value, and no one anticipated any sudden jump in prices. The tendency is cattle and a serious competitor in exports becoming a new being laid down on the English market. While this has dampening effect on the export trade, dealers do not

anticipate that prices will be any lower than they now are, as Easter is close at hand.

The large numbers of steers in a finished condition in the stables throughout Ontario is causing the dealers considerable uneasiness. Many of these steers were purchased last fall at prices as high as the finished product will now sell for, and the only hope for the farmer is from an improved demand. A few cattle buyers have expressed the opinion that if the farmers hold on to their stock until May or June, higher prices will be realized. First class butcher cattle are quoted at \$5.75 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.75; fair, \$5.25 to \$5.50; butcher cows, \$3 to \$5; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5; milch cows, \$40 to \$70; calves, \$5.50 to \$8.

Hog quotations are unchanged at \$6.75 f.o.b. shipping points, and \$7.00 on the market.

The demand for sheep and lambs has been firm. The former being quoted at \$4 to \$5 and the latter at \$6.50 to \$7. Spring lambs are quoted at \$5 to \$6 each. Prices on Montreal markets generally are weaker, and drovers are complaining of losing money. A few choice steers are selling as high as \$5.25, but the bulk of the trading is done at \$6; good at \$5.50 to \$5.75; and fair at \$4.75 to \$5.25; common grades, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Prices for cows range from \$3.50 to \$5.25. Prices of calves scored another sharp decline. At the reduction the demand was good and an active trade was done at prices ranging from

O. A. C. No. 21 BARLEY

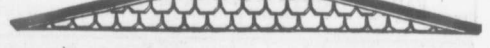
You are not too late to get a good heavy barley, 1st class sample of this improved strain, O.A.C. No. 21, originated by Prof. C. A. Zavis of the Ontario Agricultural College. If you grow it through you can grow barley O.A.C. No. 21 the best, away ahead of other varieties in yield per acre, long stiff straw, free from rust.

I have grown O.A.C. No. 21 for four years. It is the most valuable feeding or selling (malting) grain you can grow. Order at once; I still have 300 bushels that I guarantee O.K. and satisfactory. Price, \$1.00 a bush; 10-bushel lots at 90 cents; in 25-bushel lots 85 cents a bushel. Bags extra. Your money back if barley is not as represented, hence you take no risk. I have supplied hundreds of satisfied customers. Be quick about your order.

H. R. NIXON ST. GEORGE, - - ONTARIO

\$7 to \$8 each. Old sheep sold at from \$4 to \$7 and yearling lambs at from \$5 to \$8 each.

MONTEAL HOG MARKET Montreal, Saturday, March 18.—The downward movement in the price of live hogs seems to have been arrested, and



How "Eastlake" Steel Shingles will save you money



It's a one-man job laying "Eastlake" Shingles—that means a big reduction in first cost.

Most roofs can only be laid properly by practical roofers.

The laying of all roofings calls for the time and labor of two or three men—Excepting "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles.

The "Eastlake" is easy to lay—takes just one quarter the time and labor of the four-lock shingles.

There is only one side-lock and gutter, which prevents all leaking and allows for ample expansion and contraction.

Then the "Eastlake" counter-sunk cleat, a special patented feature, holds the bottom of the shingles solidly in place, allows for no sifting in of rain or snow.

"Eastlake" Steel Shingles are absolutely weathertight.

Roofs covered with "Eastlakes" 25 years ago are in perfect condition today. That is the only sure test of quality.

Read about these roofs—some may be in your neighborhood. Send for our illustrated booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles." Write to-day.

N. B.—An "Eastlake" roof means clean rain water for household use.

By also manufacture Corrugated Iron, House and Barn Siding, Metallic Ceilings, Eave troughs, Conductor Pipe, Ventilators, etc.

The Metallic Roofing Co. LIMITED

Toronto - Winnipeg Agents Wanted in Some Sections.



CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIERS STANCHION

The standard of nations and countries for the purpose of... Mr. Crumb's stanchions have been very much improved with the most practical execution of Warrenton... Write for booklet and specifications of one of the simplest yet sanitary stanchions in this country...

HOLSTEINS

Two bull calves, good butter strain, for sale at reasonable prices; also prize winning year-old bull ready for service. S. ARMSTRONG, JERMYN, ONT.

PLEASANT VIEW HOLSTEINS

For sale four bull calves, two of them fit for service this spring from highly bred stock from Record of Performance cows. One of these bulls is from Prince De Kol Pouch, son of Lady Aggie De Kol... F. LEON & SON, AILM, R. ONT.

GLENSPRINGS OFFERS

Six fine pure bred calves from two to 10 weeks old. These are all officially tested dam. Color markings to suit every taste. Those that wish Hengerveld blood secure cow and calf service of some. Those that wish Carmen Silva and Alta Pouch blood secure one from Inka Silva... E. B. MALLORY, FRANKFORD, ONT.

MISCELLANEOUS

Norman Montgomery EXPERT PURE BRED LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Long Distance Phone. WOOLER, ONT.

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

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. Seven bulls from 6 months to 18 months; 65 pigs, either sex. If agree write for prices. Phone in residence, on section via Colborne. BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully, Ont.

TAMWORTHS AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE. Several choice young sows bred by Imp. Bear, dams by Imp. Cholo, Canada's champion boar 1904-5, and 6, recently bred to young boars made over 19 lbs. of butter each. A few very choice yearlings and two year old thorough heifers. First class family. Excellent milkings. Prices right. A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newmarket, Ont.

FOR SALE

TWO JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE, REGISTERED—One yearling fit for service, 1 six months old bred from best milking strains. For further particulars address: WILL. H. YOUNG - - TAVISTOCK ONTARIO

Metal Stock Ear Labels With name and numbers—for cattle, sheep or hogs. Sample and circular mailed free. Write for them. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

PGS & CALVES WANTED

Farm and Dairy would like to purchase Yorkshire Boars, Poland China Sow and Boar, and Ayrshire Heifer Calves from 6 to 8 weeks old. Write Circulation Manager FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro, - - Ontario giving prices and ages of animals

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the 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.

NOTEWORTHY HOLSTEINS AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Some breeders are going to get great big value for their money no matter what they pay for the stock, from the Hillcrest Stock Farm, owned by G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont., which will be sold without reserve at the forthcoming Consignment Sale at Belleville, April 7th, which sale is being run under the auspices of the Belleville District Holstein Breeders' Club. Ten cows from two to five years old, which are, these cows, are as uniform a lot as we have ever seen in one stable. They are richly bred, everyone of them is good to eat, and all of them have one or more have been tested officially and have made splendid records, some of them going up to 15.5 lbs. of butter in seven days. These cows are at present in the care of Mr. Brethen each over \$1 per day for their milk, which is shipped to the city. Those cows that are of the highest grade (if others will let him have them) offer the greatest opportunity that has yet been available in this country to start right, with a young, uniform herd, which is rich in every way, and of the richest breeding obtainable.

IT IS WITH SOME DEGREE OF RELUCTANCE that Mr. Brethen will part with these 10 splendid cows. He has a young herd, mostly heifers from these cows, which will take their place. Mr. Brethen believes that there are breeders in this country who have good cows, the best obtainable and who will go after these cattle when offered the opportunity of buying them. He believes that his best will receive recognition, that is the due, at the sale and it is his best that he is offering. In addition to the 10 females, Mr. Brethen will also sell three bull calves from his noted sire, "Pontiac Hermes". The dams of these calves are in the sale and Pontiac will be on exhibition at the sale so intending purchasers will be able to satisfy themselves as to the individuality and splendid backing, which these calves have.

Pontiac Hermes is sure to interest every breeder of Holstein cattle. He is bred by the world famous champion Holstein bull Hengerveld De Kol, which bull has 64 daughters in production. He is the sire of a butter champion in seven days. The world's champion junior three year old heifer, Bloomfield Hengerveld Ormsby, is a half sister to Pontiac. He is three-quarters the same blood as Pontiac Artis, a cow which made 1.075 lbs. butter in one year, which is the second largest record for butter of any cow in the world. In breeding, in individuality in all that makes a bull a satisfactory sire, Pontiac stems like the requirements of the most exacting. The cows offered at this sale will all have been re-bred to this great sire.

BULLS TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION The three bull calves that Mr. Brethen offers, bred by Pontiac, are out of officially tested cows. One of these calves is from a 17½ three year old that is now milking up to 67 lbs. of milk in one day with her first calf. Another of the bulls is out of a three year old, of the May Belle family, which has milked up to 73 lbs. in one day with second calf. The dam of the other bull calf is a great producer of show stock and is making a good record in the Government Record of Performance yearly test.

All of the ten cows, which Mr. Brethen offers, are young, and are in the right every way. They are an exceptionally uniform bunch and are of the low-down, approved dairy type. All have straight top lines. Not a one of them has a "droop" or all have well balanced udders, nicely placed teats and are easily milked. Mr. Brethen has given special attention to having only those cows such as these several udders with well developed feet-adders.

\$1.00 PER COW, PER DAY It should be noted that these cows have been run on the same business principles. The surplus milk from the herd goes to the City Dairy, Toronto. Eight of these ten which will be sold at Belleville, 3 two-year-olds, 3 three-year-olds, 4 four-year-old, and a five-year-old, have averaged each a cash return of over \$1 per day (Continued on page 27)

Hill-Crest Holsteins

My offerings for the forthcoming BELLEVILLE CONSIGNMENT SALE includes ten Cows officially tested, and three Bull Calves all of them are

PONTIAC HERMES—My best header, the great son of the World Champion A.R.O. sire "Hengerveld De Kol", will be on exhibition at the sale. Pontiac is a bull of strong individuality and superior breeding. His calves are mostly heifers. Ten females between two and five years old straight clean, with large well-attached udders, good teats and are easily milked will be sold. These heifers have all been recently officially tested, not one being less than 15½ lbs. of butter and 420 lbs. milk in 7 days, two two-year-olds averaged 19 lbs. of butter each in 7 days and milked up to 67 lbs. in one day. Each of these cows has exceeded its age. They have been re-bred to Pontiac Hermes. I offer them because I have a younger herd in my stables to take their place.

Three bull calves, by Pontiac Hermes, in good to eat, and Hengerveld De Kol, are offered in the sale that I may demonstrate to Holstein breeders that showing quality in production are combined in the stuff I breed. I have been told by no less a man than A. C. Mallam, that my Holsteins are too good to offer at a public sale. I believe that people are after good stuff and I am prepared to leave it to them to say what price they will pay for the breeding—the purple Holsteins I offer.

G. A. BRETHEN Hill-Crest Stock Farm - Norwood, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

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, WOODVILLE, QUE.

RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM

A few very choice Bull Calves, out of deep milking dams, and sire "Bencheska's Chief Boy" (Imp). Write now and secure first choice of all ages. A Commercial Herd.

W. F. KAY, PHILPSBURG, QUE.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding, of good type and have been selected for production. THREE young bulls dropped in this fall, sired by "Nether Hall Good-Time" - 6447-, (Imp) as well as a few females of various ages for sale. Write or come and see. J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que. 14-1.

BULLS I HAVE 4 AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES

They are nicely marked—two mostly white two half white. They have been well raised since birth and are of the best quality. They weigh about 450 lbs. Come and see them or write for fuller particulars. Priced to give big value for your money.

WOODLAND STOCK FARM J. O'CONNOR, Prop. CAMPBELLFORD, Ont.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months, or 25 insertions during twelve months. SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEINS—Young stock, all ages—J. M. Montie & Son, Stanstead, Quebec. CLYDEDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE—Large selection of best stock, prices reasonable.—Smith & Richardson, breeders and importers, Toronto, Ont. EDMONTON HOLSTEINS—TAMWORTH—Young stock for sale. Quality good, prices reasonable.—George H. McKenzie, Thornhill, Ont. TAMWORTH SWINE—Choloe stock for sale at all times at reasonable price. Correspondence invited. Wm. Keith & Son, Listowel, Ont. BURNING AYRSHIRES I AM LEAVING FOR SCOTLAND after 1st March to make a large importation. Any orders entrusted will be carefully attended to. Agents there have over 40 head of heifers and cows bred to Hengerveld & Sons, Crossed, HOWICK, QUE. CHOICE AYRSHIRES Write for prices, etc., on Imported Ayrshires. We are now buying in Scotland for Spring delivery. Over 50 bought as a result of our October visit. First class of 1910 crops of Bulls and Heifers. Highest Record. Home Raising—A few very choice Bull Calves. Two \$1 for service. ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont. 'La Bois de la Roche' Stock Farm Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. YORKSHIRES of the best bacon type. WHITE PIGS, WHITE WIND-DOTTED and BARRED ROCK Poultry. HOW. L. J. FORBET, J. A. BISSAU, Proprietor, Manager Ste. Anne & Bellevue, Que. AYRSHIRE BULLS Young Bulls all ages up to one year, three months to immediate service, all from E.O.P. stock. Write for prices. JAMES BEGG, ST. THOMAS, ONT. R.R. No. 1 THE SPRINGBANK FARM OF AYRSHIRES Contain more World's Champion milk and butter producers than any other herd in America. Four choice bull calves for sale. Address: of large tested heavy producing dams: A. STURNER & SON Ryckman's Corners, Ont. 1 Mile south of Hamilton. LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES Special offering of four young bulls, different ages, from imported stock. Write for particulars. LAKESIDE FARM, PHILPSBURG, QUE GEO. H. MONTAGMERE, Prop. 164 St. James St., Montreal CHOICE AYRSHIRES Are Bred at "CHERRY BANK" A few young bull calves for sale. Write for particulars. P. D. McARTHUR, North Georgetown, Howick Station on G. T. Ry. Que. 15-11

AYRSHIRES

HIGH CLASS STOCK FOR SALE Ayrshire cattle, all ages. Yorkshire Pigs, and Superior Yorkshire Boar, 20 months. Clydesdale stallion 5 years. Standard bred fillies, 4 and 5 years. Apply to

HON. W. OWENS, ROBERT SUTTON PROPRIETOR MANAGER Riverside Farm, Montebello, Que.

SELECT AYRSHIRE BULLS



A pair of choice calves would be sold in March and April 1910, both from Record of Performance dams testing high in butter fat. Phone W. W. BALLANTYNE Stratford, Ont.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

Write for prices, etc., on Imported Ayrshires. We are now buying in Scotland for Spring delivery. Over 50 bought as a result of our October visit. First class of 1910 crops of Bulls and Heifers. Highest Record. Home Raising—A few very choice Bull Calves. Two \$1 for service. ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont.

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HOLSTEINS

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

GORDON B. MANHARD, Manhard, Ont.

WOODCREST HOLSTEINS

A few choice Bull Calves for sale; six to ten months old. Sons of Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad, and grandsons of Pietje 2nd. Recently tuberculin tested by a U. S. Inspector. Write for pedigree and prices.

WOODCREST FARM

RIFTON; ULSTER CO., NEW YORK

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bull calves sired by Count Hangerford Graye De Kol, who is brother to the great cow, Grace Fayne De Homestead. He is the butter in 7 days, and De Kol Oremale. This bull is butter in 7 days, and 100 lbs milk; also 100 lb milk in 10 days. Sons with records of 50 lbs. Telephone. W. F. O'SULLIVAN, Bronte, Ont.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

Sons of Pontiac Korolyka, sire of the (world record) cow, giving 100 lbs milk in 7 days. He is the sire of seven daughters whose 7 day records average 100 lbs. One of the daughters is the sire of the youngest bull of the herd. He is the sire of the best living or dead. He is the sire of the best living or dead. He is the sire of the best living or dead.

We have in service, and can offer you some of Sir Johanna Colantia (find, a son of the highest recorded cow, a Hangerford De Kol, 114 A.R.O. daughters, four over 50 lbs. each. This young sire is a son of Colantia Johanna Lad, whose dam Colantia 4th, Johanna, has a 7 day record of 82 1/2 lbs., making his dam and sire's dam average 104 lbs. each, which is higher than that of any other sire of his breed. Let me send you breeding and quote price on anything you want in Service Holsteins; young sires, any quantity. H. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELD, N. R. Lawrence Co., N.Y. Near Prescott, Ont.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The most profitable dairy breed. Illustrated Descriptive Booklets Free. HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDERS OF AMERICA, 71 N. HUNTINGTON, SECT. 2, BOX 148, BRATTLEBORO, VT. 05517

"LES CHENAUX FARMS"

HOLSTEINS-Winners in the ring and at the pen. Gold Medal herd at Utawia Fair. They combine Conformation and Production. Bull and Heifer Calves from our winners for sale. R. HAWWOOD, Prop. D. BODEN, Man. No. 10-18-11

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull Calves from February 16th, 1917. Sire Sir Aagie Besta Regis. His dams in pedigree average 10.6 lbs. in seven days.

P. A. GALLEY, Lachesias Regis, Que.

HOLSTEINS

I am offering my Stock Bull, Son of Prince Pouch (Patented), being three years. Also a son of Sir Henrywood De Kol, and a son of R. M. of cow. Telephone connection.

C. R. JAMES, Thornhill, Ont.

MERTON LODGE STOCK FARM

Offers 41 year old heifers, whose sire is a son of Hangerford De Kol, and a son of the Royal Panl, who has two daughters with 100 lb. records, and a son of De Kol the 2nd, the best cow of De Kol family. Also a few young cows and bulls, sired by the best bull in the End Butter Boy the 1st. Inspection In. In. Station, telegraph and phone. Putnam. Seven miles from Brampton, Ont. W. W. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONT.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

NOVA SCOTIA

COLCHESTER CO., N.S.

THURO Mar. 6-Prices for all kinds of farm produce are fair and demand good. Potatoes are a poor failure and prices and prices are now almost prohibitive. 20c a bushel and 10c a bushel. Many farmers are asking \$1.00, and the indications are they will get it. A few carloads of Maine potatoes are coming to this county, in which may ease the situation. Beef is selling on the hoof at about \$4.50 to \$5; mutton and lamb, 5c to 6c; pork, dressed, 10c; eggs, 25c; butter, 25c. The market is heavily stocked with butter. The increase in winter dairying has something to do with this. Milk feeds are high and good. Dealers are selling \$5.00 a ton for bran and find it hard to buy at any price; middlings, \$7.00 to \$8.00, oats, 80c; cottonseed meal, 22c and oil cake, \$37.50. Some farmers are selling turpentine at 50c to 50c a barrel. This seems strange when one considers the fact that turpentine is practically done now, and maple sugar is in the market. Farmers are talking very much of reciprocity. We hope to see soon American buyers of horses, cattle and sheep, and some good money as they would do in the good old time.-A. H. C.

QUEBEC

L'ISLET-CO. QUEBEC L'ISLET, March 12.-After a very cold and snowy winter, the weather is turning milder. The snow is melting and the wells are dry. The hauling of cord wood is practically done now, and maple sugar is in the market. Farmers are talking very much of reciprocity. We hope to see soon American buyers of horses, cattle and sheep, and some good money as they would do in the good old time.-A. H. C.

ONTARIO

LEEDS CO., ONT. FRANKVILLE, Feb. 23.-The tariff arrangement with the United States is the chief topic of discussion. The predominant sentiment is against the change. There is much talk of reciprocity. H. M.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

TWEED, March 13.-Farmers with good dairy stock are finding an unprecedented demand for surplus, especially in the beef calves. Those who have kept a good type of pure bred sire for so long are finding it difficult to find a good sire. The passing of the new bill will have a considerable effect on the rolling sections, badly exposed to the north. A goodly number of horses are changing hands at prices ranging from \$150 to \$225.-H. M.

TERRIFF, March 12.-We have had an ideal winter. An old settler says, "This is the first winter in 25 years here that the roads have never been blocked by storms on any day." Fodder is plentiful; peas and potatoes are little short; wheat farmers have their own hands full. Beef is scarce, and the few calves offered for sale bring good prices. It is expected that very little maple syrup or sugar will be made.-W. W.

PETERBORO CO., ONT.

PETERBORO, March 16.-The Zion Farmers' Club held a most successful meeting on March 15. C. S. Moore gave a report of the Farmers' Institute. Concluded with a debate. A feature of the evening was a debate. A feature of the evening was a debate. A feature of the evening was a debate.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

ERIE VIEW, March 15.-Chesapeake factory meetings, creamery gatherings, and fruit day. Tobacco meetings are the order of the season. Farmers are a paying industry. Butter is selling at 65c; eggs, 15c; and 87c. Many farmers have commenced with milk. Maple syrup will probably sell for 15c.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

WATERLOO, March 15.-A successful three day stock adding course was held in Waterloo on March 15. D. B. Deane of Georgetown, took up the subject of the stock culture in a practical way. Practical work under Mr. Howitt of the O. A. C. Mr. Howitt of the O. A. C. Mr. Howitt of the O. A. C. Mr. Howitt of the O. A. C.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

ELMIRA, March 13.-Winter apparently has been a success. The feed market is vigorous in preparing for our spring work. Manure is being sold at 10c and spread on corn and potatoes. Our plows and harrows being looked over and repaired, harnesses being oiled and repaired, and everything cleaned and exchanged and everything has the appearance of an early spring. The weather is turning milder. The snow is melting and the wells are dry. The hauling of cord wood is practically done now, and maple sugar is in the market. Farmers are talking very much of reciprocity. We hope to see soon American buyers of horses, cattle and sheep, and some good money as they would do in the good old time.-A. H. C.

BRANT CO., ONT.

FALKLAND, March 13.-Our Farmers' Club held a meeting on February 27. Mr. Myrtle had charge of the class. He was assisted by Mr. B. Brotherton, Brookbank. Sixty were present, and many valuable lessons were learned. In the evening a social was held. An attended meeting of the Club on "The Feeding and Care of Horses." Grain prices will be expected to rise. Hopes are to be going downward. Hogs are weak; beef cattle and milk cows are in strong demand and high prices are being asked. L. B. BRUCE CO., ONT.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

WATERLOO, March 12.-The winter has been remarkable for its mildness. Unbroken sleighing; there were no complaints about lack of feed. There is a good stock of cattle. Many sold their stock at high prices. At those fancy prices, 50c and 55c, and it looks as if they were getting a good price. Promised prices around 80c are not high. Prices of lumber are high. Most farmers took on some long term contracts. The sale and save would soon be laid to rest for ever. Nobody thinks of planting trees. The land is being planted with trees and cattle have done more harm to timber than the lumbermen.-L. B.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

GERBICH, March 13.-This season should witness considerable improvement in orchards in this district. The number of apple orchards have been leased by a company for a period of 10 years. The average rental is about \$250 an acre. Many farmers who do not believe their best interests are being served by renting have formed a fruit growers' association, which promotes to buy a company for the apple growers. Little spraying has been done in the past, but last season convinced the most doubtful of its value. L. B.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SIMILKAMEEN DISTRICT, B.C.

ALLAN GROVE, March 7.-February was a typical winter month, with steady cold and good sleighing, which is unusual here. March has come in much milder. Stock scarce and high. Iron and steel are scarce and high. Iron and steel are scarce and high. Iron and steel are scarce and high.

CREAMERY REFRIGERATORS

This issue of Farm and Dairy contains an advertisement for the Bureka Creamery Refrigerator. This refrigerator should be read by every man in the creamery business. This refrigerator should be read by every man in the creamery business. This refrigerator should be read by every man in the creamery business.

EVERGREEN FARM HOLSTEIN HERD

Has at its head Valera Tr. (imp.) 2771, whose dam, Manure, is a day 107 1/2 lbs. milk. Valera is a day 107 1/2 lbs. milk. Valera is a day 107 1/2 lbs. milk. Valera is a day 107 1/2 lbs. milk.

ELMDALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE.-One yearling bull, and bull calves, sired by "Paladin Ormsby, whose 2 years dam average over 2 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days, and from dam with good records, one 10.00 lb. in 5 months, and 7 day A. B. O. record 80 1/2 butter 50 days after calving.

WOODLAND HOLSTEINS

Chobes bull calves by son of Stead Aagie De Kol champion Record of Performance cow for 1905, milk 21.56 lbs. butter 10.00 lbs. in 7 days. All yearlings Record of Performance heifers with records from aged 12 months, 15.00 lbs. milk and 7.00 lbs. butter in 7 days. With names and records from 14,000 to 18,000 lbs. milk. J. M. VAN PATER & SONS, Aylmer, Ont. Rural Route No. 1

DON'T WRITE

Unless you want it Impored and High Testing registered Holstein cows or calves from same by Sir J. M. Van Pater, Pledge Butter Boy with official backing of 115 lbs per day. Prices moderate. I. N. HOWE, GLENWOOD STOCK FARM, CRAMPTON, ONT.

FOR SALE

A pure bred Holstein bull calf, fit for service, from a high-class milk. Price reasonable. For particulars and breeding write to J. H. SANDERSON, MORROW, ONT.

FOR SALE

Heifer Calf beautifully marked and highly bred, born Feb. 25th, 1911, sire, Mercedes, Rochester, Prince, and son of Tids Aberkerk, Mercedes's Posch. Dam a prize winner. This is a good son of 40 weeks old. With a milk record of 100 lbs and put on board car 60, with pedigree. E. L. GARNER, M.D., WELLAND, ONT.

Holstein Bull For Sale

One highly bred yearling Bull fit for service, nicely marked, more black than white. Good sire and thrifty. Price \$50 for quick sale.

R. W. JOHNSTON, BOSTON, ONTARIO

For Sale, Holstein Bull

Canary Bull Baron by Brook Bank Butter Baron dam (Canary Starlight Lassie L.), with official 7 day record of 100 lbs. milk. Old Brook Bank Butter Baron is the sire of Queen Butter Barons and Calamity Starlight. Queen Butter Barons and Calamity Starlight. Canary Bull Baron is 5 years old, but too good a bull to go under. Also 2 1/2 calves got by him, one out of Madona Clotilde 3rd with a 7 day record of 18 lbs. at 4 years. Will sell right.

T. THIRLWELL, AILSA CRAIG, ONT. Middlesex Co.

FOR SALE

Two two year old Holstein bulls, sons of Usterlander De Kol Butter Boy, No. 470. Price \$75 each. Write to R. A. GILLESPIE, ARBOTSFORD, QUE.

Lyndale Holsteins

We are now offering two young bulls fit for service, one from a 29 lb. Junior 3 year old and sired by a son of 2 1/2 lbs. cow. Both bulls are good individuals light in color.

BROWN BROS., - - - LYNN, ONT.

FOR SALE

Holstein Bulls of choice breeding and individuality, all ages, from my best cows sired by King Mercedes Posch, who is also a sire for sale, four years old. W. E. THOMAS, LESLIE FARM, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

On the Maple Stock Farms for sale a number of young cows in the advanced register making good records for half-bred. They are all a couple of years old, with good backing. We invite inspection of our herd. Trains met at Waterloo when advised. Purchaser can have his choice of the herd. Wm. SLAUGHT, BRALTON, ONT.

NOTEWORTHY

(Cont.) for some little kept careful. Some of the 21 per day of feed. There are cows every cow of the milk. Under such preparation 10 records in one day. COWS OF RE. Since Mr. B. experience in these cows put in milk production being developed in the hands of the loving; Agra first years. Most of the Belle Boho second calf, a Butter Girl 9 years old, see

FOR SALE

The calf of the Second Butter right is a Dutch sire bred by him in 7th. Catalogue

FOR SALE

73 lbs in a seven butter in a day. Butter Girl 1 year old, second yearling. Minnie Myer calf, 17.57 lbs. record being in circumstances. 69.5 lbs. and h. cont. Butter Girl Saddle Jewel calf (only dry 18.38 lbs. giving 10 lbs. up to 4.3 in the other of balance of Mr. time our editor's time our editor's make very few be posted and the time of this

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NO FEWORTHY HOLSTEINS AT PUBLIC AUCTION

(Continued from page 25)
for some little time. Mr. Brethen has kept careful account of the feed also. Some of these cows have produced over 21 cents at a cost of 23 cents a day for feed. There are no blanks among these cows. Everyone of them is a breeder. Most of them have dropped their calves in about 10 months and were scarcely dry. Under such conditions and with no special preparation for the making of large records five of these heifers, with their first and second calves, have completed seven day records averaging each 17.35 lbs. they milking up to from 63 to 73 lbs. of milk in one day.

COWS OF REMARKABLE POSSIBILITIES
Since Mr. Brethen has had no previous experience in official testing it shows that these cows possess remarkable possibilities in milk production, which would have been developed to a much greater extent in the hands of an expert feeder and tester. Some of these cows are listed in the following: Angie De Kol Hengerveld, three years, first calf, made 17.58 lbs. butter, milking up to 87 lbs. in her best day. Belle Echo Cornucopia, three years old, second calf, made 17.57 lbs. butter in seven days and milking up to 73 lbs. a day. Butter Girl Beets De Kol junior three years old, second calf, made 17.57 lbs.

young herd, which will take the place of these that he is offering, are out of these cows and by Butter Boy Calamity, son of De Kol's 2nd, Butter Boy 3rd, 95 A.R.O. daughters, 43 proven A.R.O. sons, the greatest bull of the breed, living or dead rating him by both his bulls and heifers. Others of his young herd are by "Sara Hengerveld's Son," whose dam milked over 100 lbs. in one day and has an A.R.O. Record of 23.13 lbs. butter in seven days and which cow with her daughter was sold for \$3,500. Others are by Pontiac Hermes, the bull which now heads Mr. Brethen's herd and which bull is a son of Hengerveld De Kol, the champion A.R.O. sire of the breed, 114 officially tested daughters and 75 per cent. full brother of Pontiac Artis, 1,076 lbs. butter in one year, 31.7 lbs. A.R.O. in seven days, the largest water record of any individual of the breed for a cow carrying a calf. Breeders and would-be breeders of Holsteins will have a grand opportunity in this stock of Mr. Brethen's, which will be offered at the Belleville sale, to get first class, grand cows officially tested and ascribed to the last named great bull. Ascribed to the last named great bull, Pontiac Hermes is the only son of Hengerveld De Kol in Canada, this event will be the one chance for breeders to secure his stock. Since Pontiac's calves are mostly heifers and since Mr. Brethen is retaining this bull in his herd, until he has tested all

BELLEVILLE DISTRICT Holstein Breeders' Club
Belleville, Ontario, Canada

WILL OFFER

APRIL 7th, 1911
REGISTERED
75 HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN 75
CATTLE



(Mostly Female) at their
FIRST ANNUAL

Consignment Sale
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Belleville District H. F. Breeders' Club represents about 75 members. In their herds are some of the largest producers of the breed including mature cows (Canadian champions) with milk records from 92,000 to 24,000 lbs., and over 1,000 lbs. butter in one year. Two year olds milking up to 86 lbs., and yearlings up to 75 lbs. in one day in official tests.

When we realize that many of these champions, their offspring and animals closely related to the best of the breed will be offered "Absolutely without reserve," there should be a record attendance of interested buyers.

We believe we have the best offering of good, clean, young, officially tested females ever offered by public auction in Canada.

When granddaughters of "Hengerveld De Kol," champion A.R.O. sire of the breed, Franny 3rd (Canadian champion), De Kol 2nd Butter Boy 3rd, Pieteritz Hengerveld Count De Kol, etc., are being offered, along with the Canadian yearly record champion cow, "May Echo," 24,000 lbs. milk, and over 1,000 lbs. butter, it should convince the most critical buyer that the best that money can buy is on sale to the highest bidder.

This is our **FIRST**. We will make it a "HUMMER." We intend to hold other sales in the years to come, and it is up to us to give all a square deal. Every consideration will be shown the buyer who attends this sale. No plugging, no bidding. Breeders entering cattle have submitted to forfeit \$50.00 per head on every animal returned to owner's barn.

The sharp competition among club members to secure highest average for their individual offerings should be sufficient guarantee of the quality of the cattle on sale.

If you want a foundation cow, a herd header, or a car-load, it will pay you to attend this First Annual Consignment Sale of the **BELLEVILLE BREEDERS' CLUB, BELLEVILLE, APRIL 7th, 1911.**

Secure a catalogue at once and get in line for attending this Greatest Canadian Sale of Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

F. R. MALLORY, Frankford, Ont.



Bull Calves of Superior Individuality and Choicest Breeding

The calf to the left of the illustration is Helena's Butter Bull, No. 9327, a son of Helena De Kol's De Kol. This bull has in a marked degree the blood of De Kol's Second Butter Boy which is the best son of the best sire of the breed. The calf to the right is Sir Korndyke Hengerveld, No. 9416, out of Korndyke Queen Pieteritz. His sire is Dutchland's Sir Hengerveld Maplecroft, an exceptionally fine show bull. Both of these calves were bred by Mr. A. D. Foster of Bloomfield, Ont., and will be offered by him in the Belleville District Breeders' Consignment Sale, at Belleville, April 7th. Catalogs may be obtained on application to Mr. F. B. Mallory, Frankford, Ont.

of his heifers now in the Hillcrest Herd. Mr. Brethen's cows offered in the Belleville sale appears to be the one opportunity to get in Canada daughters of this great sire. Pontiac will be on exhibition at the sale in Belleville so that all who wish may see him.

A GOOD HOLSTEIN RECORD

Mr. A. D. Foster, of Bloomfield, Ont., in addition to the Holstein cattle illustrated and mentioned elsewhere in this issue in connection with the Belleville District Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale writes Farm and Dairy that Helena Keyes No. 5907, a daughter of Helena De Kol's De Kol has just completed a seven day record as a senior two year old of 20.11 lbs. butter. Her average test for the seven days was 3.9. This record means a good deal for Mr. Foster's Helena family. Helena Keyes bull calf will be sold at the Belleville Breeders' Sale at Belleville on April 7th.

Dr. Farwell returned last week from a trip through N.Y. State, where he purchased several Holstein heifers, daughters of Pontiac Korndyke, the greatest producing bull that ever lived. These heifers are from dams with records of over 20 lbs. of butter in a week. Dr. Farwell has also purchased several records of over 20 lbs. Segis who has more 20 lb. 2 year old daughters than any living bull. King Segis is a young bull and has no matured daughters. The Doctor has a bull belonging to one of these two great families and it is his intention to adopt a system of line breeding and thereby propagate their great distinguishing characteristics. This is the greatest impetus of high-class Holstein cattle brought into Canada. This will be a chance for farmers to get high-class bulls to improve their herds. —Oshawa Reformer.

butter in seven days and milking up to 73 lbs. a day. Butter Girl Beets De Kol, junior three year old, second calf, 15.77 lbs. butter in seven days, best day's milking 64.5 lbs. Minnie Myers, three years old second calf, 17.57 lbs. butter in seven days, the record being made under most unfavorable circumstances. Her best day's milking was 69.5 lbs. and her milk tested up to 4.7 per cent. butter fat. Sadie Jewel Poch, two years old, second calf (only dry two weeks) butter record of 19.35 lbs., best day's milking 63 lbs., test. in up to 4.3 per cent. butter fat.

The other cows, which comprise the balance of Mr. Brethen's offering, at the time our editor visited his place last week, are still running in the test. They will make very favorable records which will be posted and announced in Belleville at the time of the sale.

WHY THESE CATTLE ARE OFFERED

Some people might wonder at Mr. Brethen disposing of these cattle at public auction. In fact no less a Holstein breeder of note than Mr. A. C. Hallman, of Breslau, Ont., who visited Mr. Brethen last week told Mr. Brethen that had he not care to put them up at public auction, but would want to keep them. Mr. Brethen told him, however, that he had a herd without these cows he is offering and that he would shortly have others milking which would be just as good as the ones he is selling.

Some of the individuals in Mr. Brethen's

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