

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXX.

NUMBER 18

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

MAY 4,

1911.



AN ATTRACTIVE ROADWAY IS OF CONSIDERABLE DIRECT VALUE TO ADJOINING FARM LAND

What a country of homes this Canada of ours would be like if roadsides were all as pictured here! Scenes like this are by no means rare in Ontario, and because of such environment many of the farms throughout the province are most desirable places on which to live. Trees like these serve splendidly as fence posts. They develop in a comparatively short period of years and may be secured in most woodlots at a cost only of a little time and labor. The prize-winning farm owned by Mr. Isaac Holland, of Oxford Co., Ont., in the last Dairy Farms Competition, lies on either side of the roadway shown in this illustration.

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Some makers of Cream Separators lay special stress on the **ONE STRONG POINT** in their machines, losing sight of the fact that they have weak points, and forgetting that no Cream Separator is stronger than its weakest part. A Separator that turns easy is of no particular merit if it is constantly getting out of order. A Separator that is easy to wash will not long remain in favor if it does not get all the cream out of the milk. It is not enough that a Separator have **ONE good point**. It must be good in **EVERY** particular.



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Look at the good points of the **'SIMPLEX' LINK-BLADE SEPARATOR, with the SELF-BALANCING BOWL. IT GETS ALL THE FAT** that can be obtained from the milk by any process. It is **Self-Balancing**, and does not cause trouble as other separators do by the bowl getting out of balance. It is the **LIGHTEST RUNNING**. It is the **SIMPLEST** machine, having the fewest parts, and will not get out of order like the more complicated machines do. It can skim cold or hot milk, and **WILL NOT CLOG UP**. In fact, it has **ALL** the latest features in Cream Separators, many of which belong exclusively to the **"SIMPLEX"** machine.

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Let us tell you more about them. Write for our Illustrated Booklet. It is Free.

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The Third Annual Farm Machinery Number

The Next Special Magazine Number of Farm and Dairy—will be issued on

JUNE THE FIRST

EVERY READER will find in this number material that will help him solve some of the most difficult problems of farm life. This number will be anticipated by all our readers, for every one of them desires to keep abreast of the times.

ADVERTISERS of all kinds of machinery and labor-saving devices for use on the farm will find it to their advantage to use large space in this Farm Machinery Number.

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FARM AND DAIRY PETERSBORO, ONT.

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Farm Improvement with Alfalfa

The alfalfa crop bids fair to work a great improvement on the farms of this country. Wherever it has been grown the idea has "caught on" that alfalfa is great stuff. Last week Mr. E. A. Dobbin, Peterboro Co., told the editors of Farm and Dairy about his experience with alfalfa. He said, "I do not know what is in it, but the substance is there somewhere and gives results. I am now feeding alfalfa hay to my cows. I kept it to feed this spring, and am now feeding it once a day. If I miss one day, which I have done on purpose to experiment, the cows immediately fall off in their milk flow to a considerable extent."

"I have only two acres of alfalfa," continued Mr. Dobbin, "but am sorry I have not 25 or 50 acres of it. I am unable to seed that amount as soon as I should like, but am sowing five acres to alfalfa this spring."

INFLUENCED BY A NEIGHBOR

"I was induced to sow the two acres of alfalfa that I cut last year by my neighbor, Mr. Geo. Webber. From the two acres I cut 4½ loads from the first cutting, and since alfalfa hay is very heavy for its bulk it should weigh easily 4½ tons of dry hay. I sowed this alfalfa along one side of a field seeded at the same time to red clover. I had to pasture this red clover and decided that the alfalfa would have to take its chances. My horses, cows, and other stock pastured on this field, and they pastured the alfalfa closely, seeming to prefer it to the red clover. I often dogged the stock off that two acres of alfalfa, but it was no use—they would have it, notwithstanding the close pasturing, however, on not a foot of that two acres was the alfalfa killed."

"SEEMING IS BELIEVING"

Concluding, Mr. Dobbin told Farm and Dairy of a little incident he experienced with a farm friend who was with him over Sunday. For that week Farm and Dairy contained considerable matter relative to alfalfa, so he induced his friend to read it, and asked him what he thought about alfalfa. "Oh," said his friend, "I do not take much stock in that stuff." "Well," said Mr. Dobbin, "come on out to the barn and I will show you." "All right," said the barn, and Mr. Dobbin fed some of it and his cows and some to his little calves. The friend was quite surprised at the eager way in which the stock ate the alfalfa hay, and he exclaimed: "That is the greatest stuff I ever saw. It is great to see those little calves eating that alfalfa hay."

Mr. Dobbin claims alfalfa hay to be great stuff for little calves, and says it is remarkable how soon they will eat it and how well they will do when fed upon it. As for his cows, he said: "They milk better and they are in much better shape this spring than ever before on account of the alfalfa they have had."

Saw Alfalfa in Nebraska

"To see is to believe," Mr. Paul, a Peterboro county farmer, thirty years ago was out through the state of Nebraska. Every farmer grows alfalfa out there, and they grow lots of it. Mr. Paul saw them threshing it, and determined to try some for seed himself on his farm in Peterboro county. Last year with an acre and a half he got a fair return although he cut it on the green side, and claims that as he did not know much about the crop he could do better another time.

Mr. Paul's son, William, while conversing with the editors of Farm and Dairy last week, said that they had about eight acres seeded to alfalfa, and were sowing two acres more this spring. Last year they seeded it with

oats, and it was up one foot in the sheaves. "We cut three acres last year," said Mr. Paul, "and we like it fine for feed. In Nebraska the people feed it to all of their stock. They find it particularly valuable for pigs. Everybody has cut there, and one sees little else in the crop line save alfalfa and corn."

"Since having alfalfa for our cows we have fed them no chop. They do well on alfalfa hay and on an ensilage. The milk flow dropped off a year ago when we were through feeding alfalfa, in spite of the ration of chop, which they were fed in order to maintain the flow."

"When we first sowed alfalfa we used only 16 lb. of seed to the acre. The stand was not thick enough, and since that we sow 20 lbs. of good seed to the acre."

Paints and Painting

Of the various classes of paints—as tar, varnish or resin, and oil paints—the last are the most extensively used, and in the majority of cases afford the best protection."

The weight and quality of a paint, and its protecting power, are due mostly to the pigment that is in the oil. With a pigment ground in oil, the finer the pigment, the longer it will wear; but it will dry more slowly. A layer of paint is about three times as thick as a layer of linseed oil; hence, for this and other reasons, a paint affords better protection than oil.

Paint should be applied only to a clean and dry surface. Moisture under a paint causes it to blister when exposed to the sun; also, moisture between coats has the same effect. On old painted surfaces, the paint should be removed or rubbed down smooth before applying new paint. In some cases a careful removal of blisters is sufficient, but the surface should be free from dust and dirt. In case of the removal of paint by a solution of caustic alkali, the surface must be thoroughly washed to remove traces of alkali, and carefully dried before painting. Iron or steel surfaces should be carefully cleaned, by means of a steel wire brush and emery paper, to insure the removal of all rust before painting.

APPLY WITH BRUSH

Paint generally should be applied with a good round brush, and well rubbed out. The rubbing out serves to remove any bubbles of air; also the film of air dry on all surfaces, and it insures a thorough incorporation of the paint with the surface, thus affording better protection. The rusting of farm machinery is no doubt largely due to the fact that it is "painted" by the dipping process. Air bubbles causing openings in the paint film, moisture enters and rusting begins; also, the paint not being completely on the surface by being well brushed out, is easily removed mechanically.

READY MIXED PAINTS

In the case of ready-mixed paints it is generally found that the pigment has largely settled to the bottom of the cans. In preparing the paint for use, the liquid portion—oil and dryer—is poured off into a clean can; the pigment and the small amount of oil remaining in the bottom of the cans are thoroughly worked up and mixed, by means of a stirrer or shot stick. When the pigment is the only loosened from bottom and sides of the can, the fluid portion removed is added from time to time, until the paint is uniform in color and should be kept in cans having eight or ten coverings.

After using, brushes should be cleaned with kerosene or turpentine, and should not be left in the paint.

It pays to advertise. Try it.

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXX.

A Tale of How Victor
into the Fi

THIRTY-FIVE
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MR. BEGGS'
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He came to Canada
was but 13 years of
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to join my grandfather
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FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

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Vol. XXX.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 4, 1911.

No. 18

THE STORY OF A NOTED PRIZE WINNING FARM

A Tale of How Victor Begg, of Moose Creek, Ont., Transformed his Farm from a Bush Lot and Swamp into the First Prize Dairy Farm in the Eastern Section of Ontario. It is Now One of the Best Farms in the Province. An Achievement to be Proud of

THIRTY-FIVE years ago the farm at Moose Creek, Ont., Stormont county, owned by Victor Begg, was mainly swamp and bush. To-day it holds the award for being the best dairy farm in the eastern section of Ontario and a prize for being one of the best dairy farms in the province. The story of the transformation of this farm is one of ambition, pluck and indomitable perseverance on the part of Mr. Begg. It should offer inspiration to those thousands of young men who each year start out for themselves on the farms of Canada to overcome difficulties that in some cases may seem almost insurmountable, but which really serve but to show the calibre and metal of those who face them. An editor of Farm and Dairy, who recently spent a night in Mr. Begg's comfortable home, obtained from him the following story of his life.

MR. BEGG'S PARENTS

"My father," said Mr. Begg, "was born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1814. He came to Canada in 1827 when he was but 13 years old, with his step-mother, her infant child, and four other children, including one full brother, six years old. They intended to join my grandfather who had come out the year before. When they landed at Quebec they expected to meet or hear from him there, but through an accident in the mails were disappointed. They waited in Quebec until their money was about gone when my father, who was the oldest child, set out for Montreal and Ottawa, then called By-town, to find his father. He took a boat to Montreal with nine cents in his pocket and walked from Montreal to Ottawa, which then consisted of but a few cabins. Arriving there he found that his father had left there some time before to work in Glengarry county, so he walked back to Martintown and found his father there. His father, who was greatly astonished to see him when he walked in, tried to collect money to send him back to Quebec, but failed. He, therefore, told him to work his way back, as he could travel the cheapest. He did so and brought the family to Point Fortune, where his father met them. They settled on a farm on the Indian Lands.

"In 1838 my father took up the farm next adjoining the one on which I now live. He married in 1839. This section then was nearly all bush. He built his own log shanty. The roof was made of larch wood shingles. They were logs that were cut in half, hollowed out and put on the roof. Moss was used to stop the spaces between the logs.

"At that time there were only a few scattered settlers in the section. I have heard him tell how the first babies were nursed in a sap trough. My mother used to go out and help to log the land. There was 200 acres in the farm, 80 of which he sold later. He cleared the high land only, as the low land was largely swamp and too wet for anything to grow on it.

"There were five boys and four girls in our family. My father was a remarkable man. Although he had almost no schooling, he managed to learn to read and write well, and became exceptionally well informed. I can remember long arguments he used to have in our house with



In the Making of This Home Hangs an Interesting Story.

Home of Mr. Victor Begg, Moose Creek, Ont. First prize farm for his district in the last Dairy Farms Competition. An account of Mr. Begg's experience is given in the article adjoining. Be sure to read it.

Thomas Bennett, the member of Parliament for our section, on public questions of the day.

"I was the sixth child, there being two boys and three girls older than I. We grew up on the home farm. Our nearest school at first was about three miles away, largely through the bush. We all had to work, and work hard, on the farm, as money was scarce. I can remember when I was about 13, threshing a flooring of peas in the morning and tending about 25 head of cattle before going to school. My father and brothers used to start off for the bush at daylight to make timber. They used to haul big pine timber nine miles to Casselman and get five cents a foot for it. I had to do the chores, and if I got them done in time I could go to school. As I wanted to get a schooling I used to hurry through the work the best I could.

MARRIED IN 1872

"In 1872 I married my wife, Martha Blair, a neighbor's daughter. We used to go to school together. We did not have any spare money when I got married. I threshed all morning with

a tread power and got married in the afternoon. My father gave me \$20 to buy a suit of clothes, a license, and to pay the minister.

"My older brother was settled on a farm at Gravel Hill. My older sisters and one younger one were married. My other older brother was also on the home farm, as well as my younger brother. Mrs. Begg and I went to live with my people. In the meantime my father had bought a 100 acre farm at Gravel Hill for my older brother, the farm on which I now live consisting of 100 acres for my next oldest brother, and a third farm of 100 acres near mine for me. I moved on the farm after getting married, but we continued to work the farms together.

"The farm on which I now live at that time was all bush. He paid \$400 for it, or \$600 less than he did for the farm that he had intended for me. The farm was so rough and hard to clear the neighbors said that no one could live on it. As my brother did not want it my father asked me to take the home farm so that my brother would have the farm that had been intended for me. I consented to the proposal and moved back to the home farm and my brother took my farm. This left the farm on which I now live vacant. As none of us wanted it because it was so rough my father decided to use it as a bush lot and to buy another place for my younger brother.

EARLY DAYS

"Mrs. Begg and I continued on the home farm for about four years. In the meantime our first three children were born. As my father was still a comparatively young and vigorous man I felt that I would like to start out somewhere for myself. Mrs. Begg and I finally decided to make a start for ourselves. As there was no place else for us to go but on the farm that it had been decided to leave as a wood lot we decided to settle on it. This we did in about 1876. There was not a building on it. Only about eight acres had been cleared. This had been under hay for years. The only fence on the place was a log fence along the road. The land to the west of mine was still uncleared at the front. Only part of the farm to the east had been cleared.

CHARACTER OF THE FARM

"The eight or nine acres of cleared land near the front was slightly higher land than the rest. From it the land ran back into a swamp of about 25 acres. This swamp extended over both adjoining farms. The water never dried in it. In the spring it was two and three feet deep in places; in fact, there was a run of water across the farm. The lush consisted of ash, cedar, soft elm, and a few pine and hemlock along the edge of the swamp.

"Back of the 25 acres the land rose again and formed a ridge of hardwood trees with some very

nice bass wood, which was of no value at that time. This land was full of stones and boulders. The balance of the farm, about 65 acres, was of this nature.

"Although some people thought that I was going to have a very hard time on such a farm, I made up my mind then that I would ultimately make it one of the best farms in the section, and that I would stock it with good stock. I was only 26 years old. I must have got this ambition from my father. His farm was considered one of the best improved farms in the township. He had done considerable underdraining with stones and timber and had some good stock. He used to like and have things done right. I well remember that when boys we had to have a straight furrow when plowing, as he had a 12 foot pole that he used sometimes to measure the furrows. I did not realize how much work I would have to clear my farm or I might never have attempted it.

"My father gave me, to start with, a 20-year-



A Driveway Into Mr. Begg's Barn

The stones in this driveway Mr. Begg cleared from his field and made efficient use of them.

—Photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

old horse and a two-year-old colt, a set of harness, a pair of home-made boltsleighs and some provisions. My wife had been given \$25 when we were married, with which we bought a few chairs and a table. We had also a stove that my wife's family had abandoned and two cows that were given us by my wife's father when we were married, and a few other household necessities.

"Our first task was to build a house. We lived with my brother while this was being built and until the barn was completed. My brother was not married and he boarded with us. Our home was completed that fall. We got it by moving over a building that my grandfather had used to weave in on an adjoining farm. It was made of cedar logs seven or eight inches thick. It was 20 feet square outside, and had only one room inside. There were three windows and one door. Our bed was in one corner.



A Slash Alongside Mr. Begg's Farm

Some idea of the difficulties Mr. Begg has overcome will be gained from this photo of unimproved land as it exists to-day immediately adjacent to his farm.

At first the children slept on a bed that during the day was shoved under ours. Later we got a bunk, that could be used as a lounge during

(Concluded on page 26)

Practical Instruction About Alfalfa

Geo. Marsh, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Although by this time many Farm and Dairy readers will have practically finished their seeding, there is still plenty of time to sow alfalfa. If your barley or oats have not already been



Geo. Marsh

seeding and taken chances on a crop of alfalfa.

I prefer to have the alfalfa seed sown ahead of the hoed, because in that case it is more easily covered, but if your drill is not arranged to sow in this way it makes little difference as long as the field is harrowed with a light harrow immediately after to cover the seed. First inoculate the seed with the culture from the Agricultural College, Guelph, which will only cost 25 cents, to a bushel of seed, or else use 200 lbs. soil from an old successful alfalfa field, either just before the drill or afterwards and harrow immediately.

BE SURE TO INOCULATE

A number of farmers have told me that they were preparing to sow alfalfa without inoculation. They might better leave the seed with the seed dealer and save their money; with seed at \$14 and \$15 a bushel it is poor policy to take chances on losing not only the seed but the use of the land, and I should urge most strongly that every farmer should use the inoculation every time alfalfa seed is sown.

SEEDING ALFALFA WITH PEAS

In Haldimand Co., Ont., where alfalfa has been successfully sown in a variety of ways, I was told recently by a farmer that he obtained his best results by sowing alfalfa along with a bushel of peas. The peas in this case were not thick enough to smother the alfalfa, while the creeping nature of the pea plant shaded the soil and conserved the moisture. Others have had good results by sowing the seed in the spring with fall rye. The rye would make a good growth in the spring, keep down weeds and protect the alfalfa. Later on when the hot weather came it would wither up and in a good season a heavy crop of alfalfa would be cut about August. Other very successful alfalfa growers will sow no nurse crop at all, claiming to get very much better results when sown alone, and that the crop of alfalfa hay they are thus able to obtain the first year is worth more than the crop of grain.

TO IMPROVE OLD FIELDS

Farm and Dairy readers who have any old alfalfa fields that are not doing well are advised not to plow them up until they have secured all the alfalfa they want. Often the trouble with these is lack of inoculation, and the same trouble will be experienced on a new piece. Stick to the one piece until you have made a success of it. If the alfalfa is all living, but is patchy, some pieces making rich, rank growth, while other patches are a sickly yellow and short, put on the spring tooth harrow or cultivator and give it three or four strokes. In the majority of cases that will be all that is necessary to revive the field. If the good patches are few and far between, or if there are patches on which the alfalfa has entirely died out, it would be necessary to inoculate the soil and sow more seed before harrowing. Take the soil from

around the patches which are good, examining closely to make sure that there are plenty of nodules on the roots. Sow this soil over the entire field. Sow seed on the bare patches and bear it up thoroughly with a spring tooth cultivator.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS ALMOST CERTAIN

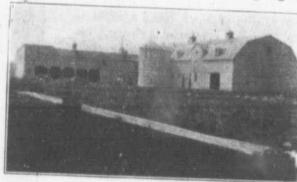
I would advise you to sow alfalfa any way you like, only be sure and sow it; and don't forget the inoculation. We have yet to find the man who has sown 20 lbs. of good seed inoculated with the Guelph College culture, or sown 200 lbs. of soil from an old successful alfalfa field, who has sown it on any soil in any way with any crop or at any time between the middle of April and the middle of August that has not made a success of growing a crop of alfalfa from such seeding.

Alfalfa, it should be remembered, will improve the farm. The long roots will subsoil the ground better than a plow will subsoil. The bacteria on the roots will tap the inexhaustible supply of nitrogen in the atmosphere, and for just such nitrogen a farmer must pay 20 cents a lb. and more when bought in commercial fertilizers. Alfalfa will greatly increase the value of farm land by increasing the production of the land. Better crops will be grown after alfalfa, and with this great increase of feed better and more horses and cattle, and other live stock, will be produced, better returns will be obtained from the farm, and last and not least, the farmer and his family will have a better living and more of everything.

(Concluded on page 19)

Facts,—Not Guess Work Here

A mixed lot of grade cows are capable of great improvement and the milk production and profit—note especially the profit—can be greatly increased as is shown by the interesting figures



Barns at the Metairie St. Joseph

At this institution as may be learned from the adjoining article some remarkable results have been obtained in the way of dairy herd improvement with grade cows.

Given herewith in the table, the record being for the cows at the Metairie St. Joseph, St. Hyacinthe, Que.

	COST OF FEED	PROFIT	COWS REEFED
1906	\$23.84	\$46.37	9
1907	34.57	64.85	6
1908	43.84	73.79	8
1909	53.09	76.72	8
1910	53.09	84.85	8

Increase . . . 30.06

The number of good heifers in this herd was increased from five in 1906 to 22 in 1910, these additional heifers having been bred from the best cows. The expense of buying a new bull and some choice cows is included in the average cost of feed per cow. In 1906 there were milked in this herd 51 cows. In 1910 only 48 were milked. The profits as shown in the foregoing table include the milk and calves sold and the proceeds of the cows beefed.

In 1906, when milk records were first kept in connection with this herd, the average yield per cow was 3,997 lbs. a year. In 1910 the average per cow was 5,979, and they are only a mixed lot of grade cows. This low average includes 20 cows that gave from 7,000 to 9,000 lbs. of milk each in a year and 15 cows that gave over 6,000 lbs. of milk. All of the rest of the cows that gave 5,000 lbs. of milk or under are being beefed and sold this year. The milk from this herd is sold in the city.

A Study in

Farm fences have during the past year on this page afforded a study in evolution, and also of which are in use in a great many places is the stump



Stump Fences

everywhere condemned it is probably not only by the structure of stump-pull fence. In their day of usefulness, the structure of the fence is of great importance.

Following after the common practice to structure, while has is far from satisfactory posts are inclined to of a few years who in Fig. No. 3 need considerable outlay to avoid the danger of stock getting into the

A TYPE OF

As fence posts in and in many places obtain, various methods into favor. The one is the "Russel," is however, has many hardwood rails it erect it. The efficient a large extent upon constructed. With the even a more vital of fence, and unless it being staked and ground at regular panels, the first broadside tumbles it "Russel" fence occupies primarily short time starts endwise in the

RAILS ARE GET

With any of the this time forward since for the most part life and cannot be against the strains of time inadvertently be The wire fence of ing to be the favorite of woven wire, substituted on live posts, "tree is the ideal fence of good sized, suitable spaced. At the best,



Costly to Keep

A Study in Fence Construction

Farm fences have undergone a marked evolution during the past 20 years. The illustrations on this page afford a partial study of this fence evolution, and shows various types of fences, all of which are in use to a greater or less extent in a great many localities of Ontario. First, there is the stump fence. It is and should be



Stump Fences Have Outlived Their Day

everywhere condemned. As a shelter for weeds it is probably not unclassified, and is seconded only by the structure, which came after it, the snake-rail fence. Both of these types have had their day of usefulness, but now on arable, high-priced land, such encumbrances of the soil and structures of inefficiency are not to be tolerated.

Following after the snake fence it has been the common practice to erect the post-and-rail. This structure, while having some desirable features, is far from satisfactory, especially on land where posts are inclined to heave. It is only a matter of a few years when the conditions as pictured in Fig. No. 3 necessitate much attention at a considerable outlay for labor. Then there is imminent danger of rails becoming broken and stock getting into fields where they should not be.

A TYPE OF POSTLESS RAIL FENCE

As fence posts have become more expensive, and in many places they are quite difficult to obtain, various models of postless fences came into favor. The one shown in Fig. No. 4, known as the "Russel," is of outstanding merit. It, however, has many disadvantages, and with old hardwood rails it is doubtful if it pays to erect it. The efficiency of any fence depends to a large extent upon how well it has been constructed. With the "Russel" construction is even a more vital point than with other types of fence, and unless all details are attended to, it being staked and fastened to posts set in the ground at regular intervals every five or six panels, the first windstorm that strikes it broadside tumbles it over. But even should the "Russel" fence escape such mishap, it is a surprisingly short time settles into the ground and starts endwise in the direction that it was built.

RAILS ARE GETTING OLD AND ROTTEN

With any of the rail fences satisfaction from this time forward need scarcely be anticipated, since for the most part the rails have lost their life and cannot be depended upon to stand up against the strains to which they may at any time inadvertently be put.

The wire fence of a dependable brand is coming to be the favorite everywhere. A good brand of woven wire, substantially erected, and if it be on live posts, "trees," as shown in Fig. No. 5, is the ideal fence of to-day. Posts made from good sized, suitable material are not to be despised. At the best, however, they are expen-



Costly to Keep this Fence in Repair

sive, liable to heave, and allow the fence to become out of repair. They are the best that can be hoped for in many places and in tenant farms. On these farms owned by the men who work them, however, and who take pride in permanent improvements and attractive roadsides, woven wire strung on trees for posts are bound to grow in favor and to become more general.

TREE POSTS DISCUSSED

It is surprising how soon maples of fair size taken from the woodlot, re-set in the fence row and given necessary protection, will be large enough to serve as posts. Their trees have their disadvantages, it is true; and one may lose some area of crop to the north and to a lesser extent on the other sides of any given fence-row where such trees grow, but the disadvantages are more than compensated for in the improved appearance they give a place, in the value they directly add to a farm, and in the labor saved, which labor would be required annually to repair other types of fence as illustrated on this page. And then as a last consideration such posts and fences on a farm reduce to a minimum the well known weed evil, augmented and kept flourish-



A Very Satisfactory Road-side Fence

All Photos by an Editor of Farm and Dairy
ing from the usual seeding places in the common fence row.

As a still further consideration inducing one to erect the wire fence it should be noted that the wood in a stump fence and oftentimes the rails in a fence will sell for fuel, bringing in a return exceeding the cost of the woven wire.—C. C. N.

A Good Well as an Investment

Alfred Smith, Brant Co., Ont.

My stock never did so well in years gone by as they have done this current season since I have provided plenty of water at the barn. Previously my cattle were often obliged to go a considerable distance to the creek for water in the winter time because the water supply I had from cisterns often gave out. Last fall I put in a drilled well 255 feet deep at a cost of \$1 a foot. The whole equipment, not counting my own work, cost \$319.

This well, even at that figure, is a good investment, and I would not take twice what it cost me and have it away. Now the water is never cold as it used to be, and the cattle drink more than when they took it from the creek. Had I started with even such an expensive well years ago instead of cisterns, I would have hit it right.

Farm Improvements That Pay

E. Terrill, Northumberland Co., Ont.

One of the most extensive improvements that I have made on my farm in the last few years has been the erection of a new barn and stables. The difference in favor of the new stable in convenience in doing work and in the increased production of our dairy herd, fully warrant the in-



Another "Back" Number Well to be Rid Of

vestment. In the old stable, due to lack of conveniences, chores were drudgery. The stock was cold in winter, always had a pinched look, and there was no comfort for either sick animals or well. Much more feed was necessary to keep the animals in condition.

All this is now changed. Our stock looks fine on much less feed. They are so comfortable and contented that it does me good to go to the stables just to have a look at them. Our stables are well lighted and with our simple ventilating system the air is always fresh and pure, the temperature even and water never freezes. With such a stable it is a pleasure to do the chores and give the cattle proper attention during the winter.

SILAGE IS GREAT FEED

Last summer we built a cement silo, 16 by 40 feet. We are now wondering how it was that we never built one before. The benefits we are deriving from it are far in advance of anything we ever dreamed of. The feeding value of ensilage is wonderful. Our stock are all fed on it and are in a healthy, thriving condition. Nine cows that freshened this spring are giving an average of over 40 lbs. a day, and three of these are two-year-old heifers. This is double the quantity we would have received from the cows under the old system of stabling and feeding.

Farm improvements such as I have outlined, which tend to make the stock more comfortable, cannot be too highly spoken of. They pay from a dollar and cents point of view. Then there is the extra satisfaction which a man gets from having attractive buildings.

I have found that the Dairy Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy the last two years, in which I was a competitor, was a great stimulant to further improvement. The judges of the competition were competent men and quite capable not only to judge a farm, but to give many helpful hints for further progress.

Reciprocity.—I must congratulate Farm and Dairy on the stand it has taken on reciprocity. It is a caution the money that the manufacturers and the bankers' associations have put up for big advertisements, paid at advanced rates over regular advertising, in order to influence the farmers against their own best interests.—Percy Clemons, Brant Co., Ont.



A Substitute Lacking in Efficiency

How to lay Tile Drains

John Firter, Macdonald College, Que.

In deciding to underdrain careful study should be given to the best manner of laying out a system of drains, the aim being to secure the greatest fall, the least amount of digging, the least outlay for tile and the most perfect drainage. To secure these results drains must be laid so that no two lines are taking the water from the same territory. The outlets must be as few as possible. As large a tile should be used as is needed to do the work.

When the positions of the mains and laterals

be placed shallow or about three feet deep. The distance apart is also determined by the nature of the soil. In porous soil place the laterals 50 to 60 feet apart. In heavy clay 30 to 40 feet apart will be found best.

The outlet of a tile drain should be clear and unobstructed. The last 12 or 20 feet of the drain should be composed of hard tile, or sewer pipe. A plank box is also most useful when stoned back a considerable distance to keep the cattle from disturbing the outlet. Of the several kinds of tile in use, the round hard burned clay tiles giving a clear ring are the best.

In laying them they can be so turned as to make close joints.

THE SIZE OF TILE

The proper size of tile can only be definitely stated when the detailed conditions under which one is to work is known. They should be large enough to remove in 36 to 48 hours the excess water of the heaviest rains likely to occur.

For a main drain in ordinary cases, five or six inch tile may be used for the lower

end, and four inch tile for the upper portion. For the laterals or branches three inch tile will be found best. Tile laying should begin at the outlet of the main, proceeding upwards to the first lateral, where the junction should be made and tile enough laid in the lateral to permit the main to be partly filled. The greatest care should be taken to pack sods or straw about the joints so as to avoid large openings through which the water may rush during heavy rains, washing dirt into the tile. Care should be taken not to leave the upper end of an unfinished line of tile open.

In filling the ditch after the sods or straw have been placed in, it is an excellent plan to put in one foot or more of good heavy soil with the sods amongst it that were first plowed out. This will allow the water to enter the tile more freely and at the same time prevent fine sand from entering; the balance of the drain may be filled in either with the plow or drag scraper. The ordinary road scraper makes an excellent job. Still another method is to use a light board scraper provided with handles, to be held against the bank of earth, which is drawn into the ditch by a team on the opposite side.

How to Raise Good Calves

"People talk about the small cows that are to be seen on farms throughout the country. It is a wonder that there are cows at all when we consider the way the calves are raised." Thus did Mr. Percy Clemons express himself to an editor of Farm and Dairy recently, who noted that Mr. Clemons' calves as year-olds were almost as well developed as much of the two-year-old stock to be seen throughout the country.

"How do you feed your calves?" we asked. His reply follows: "For the first three months we feed new milk and gradually wean on to skim milk. Alfalfa hay and bran are provided for the calves as soon as they will eat. They are given all the alfalfa they will take, and three quarts of bran twice a day by the time they are about five months old."

"As the calves get older they get some ensilage. I am a great believer in feeding dairy calves lots of roughage."

Sewage Disposal at Farm Homes

The great problem in connection with installing modern plumbing in farm houses is to dispose of the sewage. There are numerous solutions to the problem; many are open to decided objection in that accumulations may harbor disease and be the means of contaminating the water supply. Of these latter there is the practice of dumping the sewage into a stream, be it creek or river.

The most satisfactory method of sewage disposal is one in which the decomposition of the organic matter in the sewage is brought about through the aid of bacteria. This system primarily demands a septic tank, or a filter-bed of gravel, in which the bacterial action may take place. If the sewage is held in a suitable airtight tank, the septic tank, there are certain



LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

kinds of bacteria which will by disintegrating action liquify the solids. After this septic action the liquid may be discharged into an open stream or used in irrigating a small area of land without any danger to the health of the farm residents. The undesirable odors will be liberated in the process and the water from the septic tank may be handled with impunity.

The septic tank has on previous occasions been described in Farm and Dairy and cuts showing plans have been given. In Farm and Dairy last week, page 14, a diagram showing a septic tank in use at a cheese factory was published. The illustration reproduced herewith gives a very clear idea of the principle of this method.

Sewage disposal by means of a septic tank consists primarily of three parts: A septic tank, a siphon-chamber and a filter-bed of gravel and sand, or a series of tile drains of capacity equal to the total discharge from the tank at any one time, these tiles being laid under the ground preferably in the garden were one may reap the advantage from the sub-irrigation they will give.

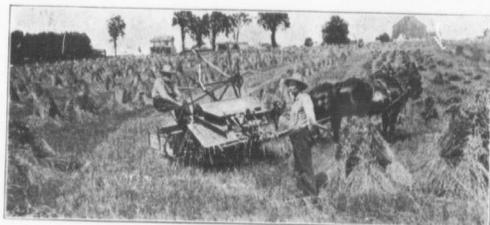
Now that a system of farm sewage disposal has been demonstrated to be practical and efficient



At Work on Indirect Farm Improvement

Good roads are of great value to farm property adjacent to them. In view of this fact it is somewhat surprising that great interest in good roads is not more evident on the part of many farmers.—Photo taken by an Editor of Farm and Dairy in Prince Edward Co., Ont.

we may hope to see a more rapid installation of fully equipped bath rooms in the farm homes of this country. Those who will continue to deprive themselves of the comforts that these really necessary conveniences give in the farm home will have cause for regret some day. People in cities will not do without them. The majority of the people in the country need not either. Why should they? The question of cost is of course no little factor but this article is written having in view those people who can afford those necessities, but through indifference and lack of thought, heretofore have not lived up to what the writer believes to be their obligations.



The Result of Underdrainage.—A Bumper Crop of Fall Wheat

The field here illustrated, on the farm of Mr. J. W. Borrowman, Lanark Co., Ont., produced a crop of 30 bushels of Dawson's Golden Chaff fall wheat off of six acres the first year after the drains had been laid. Previously this field would not grow wheat. Mr. Borrowman has hauled the tile 40 miles to do the work and yet it is usually supposed that fall wheat will not grow in Lanark Co. More tile drains are needed.

have been decided on, the next step is to find out the grade of your land. On level land where the fall is small and the outlet questionable, it is best to employ the services of a practical engineer to plan the system. If the landowner proposes to act as his own engineer, the best instrument he can use is a spirit level, with an eight or 10 foot straight edge. The straight edge is placed perfectly straight on top of two pickets. The operator can then sight ahead to any reasonable distance. A staff of eight feet in length is graduated in feet and inches, and held by an attendant at the various points of observation. When the levels are taken it is well to mark the depth on a stake and at the same time put them in a note book, as the stakes are liable to be disturbed.

USE OF HORSE POWER

Whenever possible horse power should be used, as it will be found much cheaper than hand labor. In opening the drains the ordinary plow will be found best. Throw two furrows in opposite directions, leaving a comb. The third turn of the plow will throw this comb well to one side. If the drain is to be deep this may be removed with the drag scraper. If the drain is to be shallow it may be only necessary to plow two furrows. Should the lower soil be hard for digging the subsoil plow will be found most useful. In hitching to the subsoil plow, fasten a chain seven or eight feet long to the point of the beam and move back on the beam as the drain is deepened. The eveners will require to be long enough to allow the horses to travel one on each side of the drain.

The bottom should be dug with a narrow draining spade or narrow shovel and the loose earth thrown out with a crumpler. To secure the proper grade for the bottom of the drain, use the spirit level with a straight edge about eight feet long; dig and grade 100 feet or more before laying the tile.

DEPTH OF THE DRAIN

The depth of the drain will vary with the character of the soil and the nature of the slope. In very sandy or other porous soils, they may be placed at a depth of three and a half to four and a half feet. In heavy clay soil they should

St. George Farm
Silo has for many years been a profitable part of the farm. The silos in the vicinity of St. George are the best. In 1909, and in 1910, and in 1911, the silos are all in the old-fashioned barns, to the chasms and the stone built of steel. The about silos being a following what a new recently told an editor their silos:

CAN'T KEEP 'EM

"People can't farm without undertake to cannot do it profitable structure is to gravel is easily clogged for a man to think under such conditions two of cement, and silo this summer."

"We would not do. They are worth doing my silos has been up side of the barn. To hard room, and I was inside of the barn."

BUILD A

"If a man don't advise him to build a while, of course, the durability of a silo concrete silo has been found satisfactory. Waste at all, and in any other kind of freeze to the sides and nothing like as wooden stave silos."

HAS GOT

"If we are going to have a silo. We silo affords the best to store a large amount of facts available, and seems to thrive on



A Durable and

This structure on a Brant Co., Ont., and kitchen who may be slightly over \$150, not even the own work, which Photo by a

St. George Farmers Talk About Silos

Silos have for many years been an indispensable part of farm equipment on the great majority of the farms of Brant county in the vicinity of St. George, Ont. Some of the leading farmers there have had silos now for over 20 years, and numerous silos have been up for periods exceeding 10 years. The various types of silos are all in evidence, these ranging from the old-fashioned square silos, built inside the barns, to the cheaper, more destructible stave silos and the stone silos, cement silos and silos built of steel. There is no question any longer about silos being a good thing. Read in the following what a number of St. George farmers recently told an editor of Farm and Dairy about their silos:

CAN'T KEEP STOCK WITHOUT SILOS

"People can't farm here without a silo. They won't undertake to keep stock—in fact, they cannot do it profitably without a silo. The cement structure is the only one to build where gravel is easily obtained. In fact, it is insane for a man to think of building any other kind under such conditions— I have four stave silos, two of cement, and will build another cement silo this summer."—S. G. Kitchen.

"We would not do without our silos at all. They are worth double what they cost. One of my silos has been up for over 20 years. It is inside of the barn. To have it there is a waste of barn room, and I would never put another one inside of the barn."—H. R. Nixon.

BUILD A CONCRETE SILO

"If a man don't care for the cost I should advise him to build a concrete silo. It is durable, while, of course, there is a marked limit to the durability of a silo made of wood. My concrete silo has been filled three times and is perfectly satisfactory. In fact, with it there is no waste at all, and one could not get better silage in any other kind of a silo. The silage does not freeze to the sides to any considerable extent, and nothing like as bad as it freezes to the wooden stave silos."—S. J. McLean.

HAS GOT TO HAVE A SILO

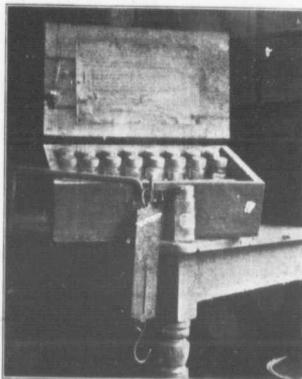
"If we are going to keep cattle we have got to have a silo. We cannot well do without it. The silo affords the handiest and the easiest way to store a large supply of fodder. I have not got facts available, but I know that all my stock seems to thrive on silage. My stave silo has

been up for over 10 years, and it looks good for 10 years more at least."—Arthur W. Smith.

"Stave silos seem to keep the ensilage just as good as if it were in cement, but we like the cement silo the best, however, and we have one of each. It is often difficult to keep the staves close and there is always danger of the stone silo blowing down. It would pay anyone to put in a cement silo, provided he had gravel and stone at all convenient."—A. F. Kitchen.

WOULD BE LOST WITHOUT SILO

"The cement silos are more desirable than



Essentials in Dairy Herd Improvement

Herewith is shown a cow testing outfit—a box for holding the sample bottles, the small dipper for taking the samples, and spring scales for weighing the milk and a convenient "hot" hook, which fits into a hole in the gatepost at the stable and may be swung out of the way when not in use. This outfit was photographed two weeks ago by an editor of Farm and Dairy in the milk room on H. R. Nixon's farm, Brant Co., Ont.

those made of staves. My silo has a four foot brick foundation with a superstructure of staves. I would build cement if I were to put up another, since with the staves one must stay them. The wind blew my stave silo almost off the wall a couple of years ago, and I thought sure it was going down. It has been erected 10 years. I wouldn't try to keep cows without a silo. It is difficult to estimate its value. I would be lost without it."—Alfred Smith.

Comments on Farm Improvement

W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon Co., Que.

Improvements should be made with a three-fold view—To lighten, and therefore save, labor, increase revenue, and improve appearances, all of which ultimately add to the value of the farm. All improvements are not wise. There has come to the writer's notice cases where extensive improvements have been made at great outlay of capital without corresponding results; for instance, a \$4,000 barn on a \$1,000 per year farm. In such a case the improvement was unjustifiable and is the exception.

On the other hand we frequently find that very necessary improvements have been delayed because of lack of capital. Fences might have been removed, and fields enlarged, thus economizing land and labor; houses and barns might have been remodelled at slight cost, and conveniences added that would have saved many a step for the housewife, and otherwise lightened labor; possibly a water system could have been installed that would have added dollars to the income each year, to say nothing of convenience of same, and comfort to the stock. Many such improvements when wisely installed more than pay their

(Concluded on page 14)

Maritime Methods With Potatoes

Geo. W. Sharp, Carleton Co., N.B.

By raising but one variety of potatoes we farmers in Carleton Co., N.B., are able to get a better price than we did at one time when several varieties were grown. I grow from seven to 10 acres a year of Green Mountains, which is the variety commonly grown here.

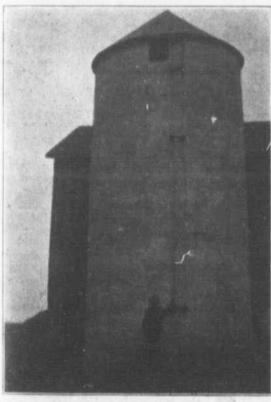
We prefer for our potato crop a good clover sod plowed in the fall, or as soon as the ground dries in the spring, from seven and one-half to eight inches deep. We spread from eight to 10 tons of farm yard manure per acre and then disc and harrow until we get a thoroughly good seed bed. The ideal seed potato is the one of the size that the market demands. We prefer medium sized, smooth potatoes, which we cut into four pieces, leaving two eyes to each seed if possible.

USE HORSE POWER

Practically all of the work of seeding and caring for the crop is done by horse power. We use the Robins potato planter, which makes the furrow, drops the seed, sows the commercial fertilizer, of which we use 300 to 500 lbs. per acre, all at one operation. From eight to 10 days after planting we start to cultivate and go through the rows twice a week if possible.

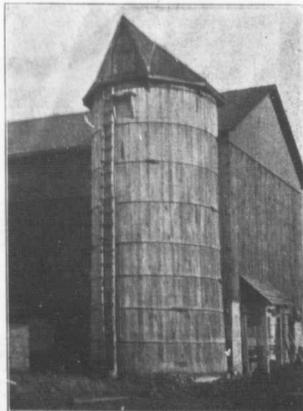
Just as the potatoes are coming through the ground we go over them with a horse hoe and cover them with earth. We find that this smothers out the weeds and does not injure the potatoes. A few days later the cultivator is started again and is kept going until the tops are so large that we cannot cultivate without unduly interfering with growth. The hand hoe is never used except occasionally for cutting out thistles, or for small weeds which come up close to the tops; but we seldom use it at all.

There are many things in favor of the hay loader. One of the essential points in hay making is to save and place the hay in the barn and preserve it in the state as near as possible to natural grass. It then possesses the greatest feeding value. The hay loader plays an important part in this connection. In ordinary good hay making weather, the greenest of clover can be stored in the barn the day after it is cut; sometimes the same day.—C. E. Moore, P.terboro Co., Ont.



A Durable and Thoroughly Efficient Silo

This structure on a farm owned by S. G. Kitchen, Brant Co., Ont., and at present worked by A. F. Kitchen who may be seen in the foreground, cost slightly over \$150, not counting the cost of Mr. Kitchen's own work, which of course was considerable. Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.



A Good Type of a Stave Silo

This structure rests on a four foot brick foundation and cost complete, \$125. Mr. Alfred Smith, of Brant Co., Ont., who owns this silo states his opinion of it in the adjoining article.

Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

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is all the same to a



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worked while being treated. Send \$1 for
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FARM MANAGEMENT

Solid Cement vs. Concrete Block Walls

Were you to build stabling under a barn which would you prefer "solid cement or concrete blocks. Kindly give reasons why blocks—W.A.S. Lambton Co., Ont.

This is a question rather difficult to answer satisfactorily. Both materials are good and will make a first-class job. I should think it would be only a matter of cost and choice.

Concrete blocks would probably cost 10 per cent. more than a solid wall, but on account of their better appearance it is only a question for whether he would prefer concrete blocks at the extra cost or not. If he in- tends doing the work himself, he would find the work very much cleaner than building a solid wall. Large brick would not make as good a job as a wall built from cement blocks or from solid concrete as the crushing strength of concrete is very much greater than that of Machinery Co., Ltd., H. Pockoc, Manager.

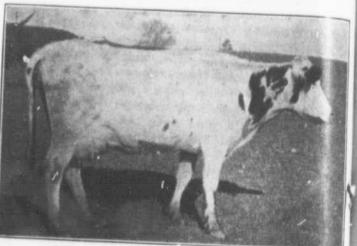
Our best alfalfa is on high ground. J. Lynn, Halton Co., Ont.

Follow Up Dairy Records

Cow testing in itself is of no value unless the information obtained is made use of in a practical manner. Instances have come to light of dairy- men who have been weighing and testing the milk from their herd for years and are getting no larger returns than a man who takes no such when they start- ed. They seem to think that the mere weighing of milk will have some magical effect on the pro- duction of the cows. The dairy- men who take the means of the B and B-a-b-c-o-k test find out what his cows are doing and then sells the poor ones, feeds the profitable ones up to the point of highest profitable pro- duction, uses a pure bred sire, and keeps the heifer calves from the best cows only, is in a fair way to greatly increase his revenue in a very short period.

Cow testing has advantages outside

of the mere financial returns. It is at the basis of scientific dairying and gives to the dairy farmer a new in- terest in his business. Milking cows, which he may have considered merely as drudgery, will now be interest- ing work. The intelligent man is a



What Would You Give for This Cow?

Following is her record:

	Milk	Test	Fat	Cash
1907	4200	3.4	177	\$69.15
1908	4900	3.5	161	\$1.50
1909	5000	3.4	170	\$2.50

well informed man. The intelligent dairyman is the one who knows what to do for him. He follows up his records with action.

Cisterns Under Driveways

In your description of Mr. E. Terrill's farm published some time ago in Farm and Dairy, I notice that he has the tops of his cisterns under the driveways at four inch concrete, supported by rail, side by side, strong enough. Do you con- sider this strong enough? I would be pleased to get more information regard- ing this system.—Subscriber.

My cisterns have always given the most of satisfaction. Each one is eight by 20 feet in the clear and five feet deep. The walls for the cisterns are one foot thick, the barn wall forming one side. They are care- fully plastered on the inside with cement and sand one and one. Particular attention was paid to match- ing and fitting the plaster in corners to prevent any possible crevice for leakage. The plastering was washed with a mixture of cement and water about the consistency of thick butter- milk, applied with a whitewash brush a day or two after the plastering. Repeat again in a couple of days, go- ing over the floor as well as the side walls.

The railway rails are sufficiently strong. Place them three and one half feet apart with cement four inches thick on top, made one to three. The corners should be rein- forced with expanded metal; yet in the absence of this I used hog wire fencing cut in strips the length of the top of the cisterns. Then I cut pieces to go over the crosswise, thus making this reinforcing of double thickness, and fastened together with wire ties, so making it a big mat. This cover I put on in the usual method of steel bridge covers, and I have had threshers run their horses' threshing machines and engines up- on these cisterns, and I believe they would hold up an ordinary railway engine.

My cistern tops are covered with about 10 inches of earth, and being partially below the surface of the ground with the ends banked with about two feet of earth, they never freeze. If I were building a cistern under a driveway where there was no bank to protect the cistern, I would build two walls at the ends, having an air space of six or eight inches between the walls, then cover the top with earth from eight to 10 inches or as much more as might be required to give the bridge the proper slope. Many of my advice have done this, and their cisterns are all giving the best of satisfaction.—E. Terrill, Northumberland Co., Ont.

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- Extra Early Eureka**—White, good quality.
- Extra Early Bowe**—Flesh color, good quality.
- Early Monarch**—Flesh color, good quality.
- Early King**—Flesh color, good quality.
- Irish Cobbler**—White, early, good quality.
- Bruce's White Beauty**—Med. early, fine qual.
- Sir W. Raleigh**—White, main crop, fine qual.
- Cold Cod**—White, main crop, fine quality.
- The Dooley**—White, main crop, fine quality.
- Peart of Savoy**—Late, white, fine quality.

1 lb. 15c, 5 lb. \$1. post paid. By freight, 5 bush, 70c, bush. \$1.30, bag, includ- ing bag, \$1.55, here.

1 lb. 15c, 5 lb. 65c, post paid. By freight, 5 bush, 65c, bus- \$1.30, bag, includ- ing bag, \$1.60, here.

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SEED MERCHANTS

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Manure Spreader



You can only buy one manure spreader with the reversible, Self-Sharpening, Graded Flat-Top Cylinder—and that is the Genuine Kemp. Because of this Graded Flat-Top Cylinder the Genuine Kemp is at least one-third lighter draft than any other spreader.

There is less friction on the Flat-Top Cylinder, because the teeth are wide and graded. On that account only one-third as many teeth are required, which reduces the friction when the manure is passing through the cylinder.

The square or round teeth on ordinary cylinders are not wide enough apart and the manure backs up, chokes cylinder, causing heavy draft.

The manure cannot back up against the flat teeth, and because the flat teeth are graded they will handle and thoroughly pulverize all kinds of manure from the clear gum to the straw material.

There are many other exclusive improvements on the Genuine Kemp. Our big catalog describes and illustrates them fully. Send for a copy and learn some new facts about manure spreaders.

There would be twenty times as many manure spreaders in use in Canada today if farmers realized the economy of spreading manure with the Genuine Kemp. The Genuine Kemp will pay for itself faster than any other farm machine.

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Grain Ration

For roughage I have... smooth. I have... single. With grain... gross a ton, which... ordinary ration... 25c; peas 20c... 85c; ground oats... and cotton seed... worth \$2 a cwt. a... pound of meal for... 2.8c. Nipping...

At the prices... ley meal, and gr... be left out of the... milk cows. A... 15 lbs. mixed cow... lbs. bran, three... one lb. of oil... economical for... the feeds given... tion could be... were enlarge or... the price given... plus the food nu... than either the... in a very heavy... feed judiciously... feed such as br... a value over an... value as a regul...

Feed For M

Have Glycylated m... old to... are best for her...



Now

Cow to milk	"P... Milk	Test	Fat
1910	5212	3.5	2.3
1909	6705	3.3	2.3

time; also after fo... should be fed. I... having tests.—E.G... This young man... liberal ration of... suitable for the p... as she is not only... detaching feeds, ... time, or at least... growing and devel... A suitable ratio... top of green clover... pounds a day... equal parts by w... osts. She should... run or be given c... to insure her dige... kept in good shap...

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.

Grain Ration for Milch Cows

For roughage I feed mixed clover and timothy. I have neither roots nor ensilage. With grain at the following prices a ton, what would be the most economical ration for milk production: bran, \$8; pea meal, \$3; barley meal, \$2; ground oats, \$3; oil cake meal, \$3; and cotton seed meal, \$3. When milk is worth \$2 a cwt. will it pay to feed one pound of meal for three pounds of milk?

J. S. Nipissing Dist., Ont.
At the prices given, pea meal, barley meal, and ground oats had better be left out of the question as feed for milch cows. A ration consisting of 15 lbs. mixed clover and timothy, six lbs. bran, three lbs. cotton seed, and one lb. of oil cake would be found economical for cows in full milk from the feeds given. The cost of the ration could be reduced considerably were ensilage or roots available. At the price given, cotton seed meal supplies the food nutrients more cheaply than either the bran or oil cake, but it is a very heavy feed, and must be fed judiciously, combined with lighter feed such as bran. The oil cake has a value over and above its feeding value as a regulator.

It would be inadvisable to start feeding a ration containing three pounds of cotton seed meal. Not more than half a pound or a pound should be fed at first, and the ration given worked up to by gradual stages.

With milk at \$2 a cwt. and the feeds at prices given, one pound of feed to each three pounds of milk would return a profit. The limit of profitable feeding can best be detected by keeping milk records and weighing the feed.

Feed For Mare With Foal

Have Clydesdale mare coming four years old and due to foal soon. What feeds are best for her from now till foaling?



Now Which One of the Two Cows Would You Buy?

Cow to left, "Pansy," 4 years old.				Cow to right, "Rose,"				Cash
Milk	Test	Fat	Cash	Milk	Test	Fat		
1910	6512	3.5	249	1910	2945	3.8	213.4	\$72.59
1909	6705	3.5	249	1909	7145	3.5	251	\$8.09
				1908	7050	3.8	249	\$3.00

time; also after foaling? What amount should be fed. I have plenty of good hay and oats—E.G.G. Kings Co., P.E.I.

This young mare should have a liberal ration of easily digested food suitable for the production of tittle, as she is not only carrying a rapidly developing foetus, but is at the same time, or at least, should herself be growing and developing.

A suitable ration would be made up of green clover hay, and eight or ten pounds a day of a mixture of equal parts by weight of bran and oats. She should be allowed a good run or be given considerable exercise to insure her digestive organs being kept in good shape.—J. H. G.

Cotton Seed Meal is Palatable

Cotton seed meal we had always believed to be unpalatable stuff. A breeder, on whom an editor of Farm and Dairy called recently, had been laboring under the same erroneous impression until a few months ago, when he commenced to feed cotton seed meal. On sampling it, as advised, he soon discovered it to be good to the taste and of a pleasant nutty flavor.

Great care must be exercised in feeding cotton seed meal. From one pound to one and a half pound is about all that is advisable to feed to a cow per day. Even the manufacturers warn you to feed not over two pounds of cotton seed meal a day. It should always be fed in mixture with other meals, millstuffs or "chop."

Our Veterinary Adviser

WEAK KNEES—Driving horse is slightly knee sprung and appears weak in front. His feet are perfectly sound. The whole trouble is in his knees. His legs appear cold from knees down. The man from whom I bought them says the trouble is not due to over-driving or over-feeding or watering when hot. How can I make him right again?—J. B. Bruce Co., Ont.

Over feeding or watering when hot will not cause this trouble. It occurs in horses that are naturally weak in the knees. Hard driving tends to produce it. It is not probable he will ever regain his normal condition. Give him a box stall to stand in and feed him off the floor. If you have to keep him tied see that the stall floor is not higher in front than behind. Local applications do no good. All that can be done is to stand him on a level floor and give all food so that he has to get his nose to the ground or ear as in grazing. Of course a long rest tends to improvement.

LAME HORSE—Horse has been lame in fore leg for six months. I can see nothing wrong except a small, hard lump just below the knee on the inside.—H. McK.

This lump is a splint. It is seldom that a splint causes permanent lame-

I find Farm and Dairy a good paper for my business, giving as it does many valuable pointers on all departments of dairy management.—John Sharp, Nipissing Dist., Ont.

DAIRYMEN, BUILDERS— Write me for plan of most practical, satisfactory and inexpensive Stanchion and Watering System in the world. Address: L. L. CRANDALL PICTON, ONT.

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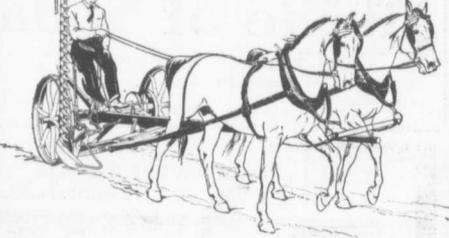
EQUIPMENT

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PETERBORO, ONTARIO LIMITED

HORTICULTURE

Home Grown Apple Trees

There seems to be a marked shortage of apple trees this spring and I cannot obtain them from the nursery. Would it be a practical proposition for me to take a limited number in my garden. How should I proceed to get satisfactory results?—B. H. Brent Co., Ont.

There are two ways of getting around the shortage of desirable varieties of nursery stock. The first, and probably the easier, would be to purchase from the nurseryman to stock of hardy varieties suitable for stock-working to commercial sorts. These would be planted in the ordinary way and top-worked either by budding during the second or third

season, or by top-grafting at the age of six or eight years. This method would obviate delay in planting, and if properly carried out would give satisfactory results.

With regard to the practicality of growing nursery stock at home, in the first place it is rather a slow process, in that three or four years will necessarily elapse before the trees could be grown to planting size. It is not a difficult matter to grow trees at home, but considerable care and attention are required. Seeds may be taken from any hardy variety of apple and the seedlings grown for one season in the garden. They should be thoroughly cultivated in order to encourage strong growth. They may be taken up at the end of one season and root-grafted during the winter or held over until the succeeding spring and planted out again to be budded in the summer.

The latter is probably the easier method. It will be two or three years from the time the grafting or budding is done until the trees are of sufficient size to be planted into the permanent orchard.

AN ADVANTAGE WITH HOME STOCK

The principal advantage to be derived from growing one's own nursery stock is that buds or grafts, as the case may be, may be taken from the best bearing trees. It is said that certain trees bear better fruit and more of it than others, and these, of course, are the best specimens from which to propagate. This advantage can be secured by either of the methods outlined above. If trees of such varieties as Tolman

swet, Hibernial, McMahon White, or Powaukee are purchased from a nursery, they may be budded or grafted, using for the purpose buds or grafts from the best trees available of the commercial variety desired.—Prof. J. W. Crow, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

Device for Gathering Brush

Most boys who live on farms where apple trees are cared for are never tired of that tedious work of gathering apple brush, especially since the work has generally to be done in the Easter holidays, during the season when the creek or nearby river—to the boy's mind teeming with fish waiting to be caught—is so inviting. The work of gathering apple brush may be greatly simplified, hastened and made much more interesting to the boys or men if the device like the one shown in the illustration on this

brush remains behind; it may then be rolled over on to the fire-already going, or a fire may be started under it.

Mr. H. R. Nixon, who may be seen in the near background of the illustration, learned of this device from one of the men who are renting orchards in his county. Before starting in to gather brush he put together in this crude device. He told one of the editors of Farm and Dairy that he was exceedingly surprised at the efficient work he was able to do with it.

Use Plenty of Spray Material

One of the most important points in spraying is that the tree be drenched with the spray mixture. When spraying was first practiced, many of the failures reported were due to being too economical of ma-



A Device that Greatly Simplifies the Work of Disposing of Appie Bush
The photo reproduced herewith was taken two weeks ago by one of the editors of Farm and Dairy on Mr. H. R. Nixon's farm in Brent Co., Ont. Particulars of the great assistance he was able to get from this simple means of cleaning up brush and which a friend had told him how to make.

page is used for the purpose of hauling the brush.

The device consists simply of two poles, about six inches through at the butt, and 12 or 14 feet long. These poles should be laid about six feet apart and a cross piece of scantling or rough wood wired or bolted to either end. In the butt ends of the poles bore a hole in each from the top side with an auger and place a stake in each. Attach the team to the small ends of the poles by means of a logging chain and your outfit is ready for use.

The brush may be loaded on to these poles by means of pitchforks, tramped down, and when loaded the whole may be driven to where the brush is being burned. The stakes are then pulled out from the rear of the device, the team started up, and

material. Covering a tree with a fine mist does not kill either insects or fungous pests.

In the first spraying of the season before the leaves are out, as much material is not necessary as later on, but even then with average sized apple trees, four gallons of mixture should be calculated on per tree. For the next spraying after the blossoms have fallen more material will be needed, and five or six gallons of spray mixture, whether lime-sulphur or Bordeaux, is not too much to use.

The San Jose scale is spreading rapidly throughout Ontario. According to Mr. R. H. Lewis of Hamilton, there is not an orchard in the Niagara district that is free from it and it is doing much damage in Essex and Kent Counties.

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COBALT, ONT. VICTORIA, B.C. WHERE YOU RESIDE.

POULTRY

Alfalfa

"Alfalfa is a boon," said Mr. Peterboro Co. "Mr. M. what he says at try. I had an alfalfa, and my hens pulled to run alfalfa cropped off." "In fact, the well that there gaining a crop of old catch on barn, and I jumping from it, hens took the more to cut. The pasture on that." "While the hen on the alfalfa they gave a spin we considered." "They ate the alfalfa and I am sure kill it."

Hopper Feed

In those days the cheapest way consistent with best way. The look after which they are hitched the pullets go in in the fall can be two by the feeding the hopper. By the Ontario Agricultural men was able chickens through son.

The chickens

SINGLE R. COMB

During May 1st best pen for \$1. birds are from New York strains will show how they

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White stock and \$2.00 per 15 white plingtons, Black \$1.50, Slat Harry T. Lush, 189

WHITE WANDOTTES
for heavy sets on points. Eggs \$1.00 guaranteed.—Thos.

BARRED ROCKS
Leighborn. Eggs \$1.00. Incubator \$1.00. Lettuce, Brighton.

BUFF ORPINGTONS
creek, Pullets and reasonable.—James Ont.

RHODE ISLAND
Eggs from selected 100% Satisfaction McKend, Cobourne.

FOR SALE—A few of Wyandotte Co. Eggs \$1.00 per Doz.

EGGS FOR HATCH
dutton, S. C. Bro Black Poland is \$1.00 per 15.—Robt. Ont.

CALVES RAISE
Steel, Bridge Seed Co.

POULTRY YARD

Alfalfa for Hens

"Alfalfa is great stuff for the hens," said Mr. John Elliott, of Peterboro Co., Ont., who called on the editors of the Farm and Dairy last week. "Mr. Marsh was quite right in what he says about alfalfa and poultry. I had an acre of alfalfa near my barn, and my 150 hens, which were allowed to run upon it, kept the alfalfa cropped closely to the ground. "In fact, the hens like alfalfa so well that there is danger of them ruining a crop of it. I had a splendid catch on that piece near my barn, and I just took the first cutting from it, and after that the hens took the rest, leaving nothing more to cut. There was nothing else pastured on the piece save the hens. "While the hens were running upon the alfalfa they got but little else. They gave a splendid egg yield, and we considered that they laid well. They ate the alfalfa most too much, and I am sure that they helped to kill it."

Hopper Feeding Economical

In these days of high priced labor, the cheapest way of doing anything, consistent with good results, is the best way. The labor necessary to look after chickens from the time they are hatched in the spring until the pullets go into the laying house in the fall can be more than cut in two by the feeding of dry mash in the hopper. By using this system at the Ontario Agricultural College, one man was able to look after 1,600 chickens throughout the entire season.

The chickens were divided into

SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS

During May I will sell eggs from my best pen for \$1.50 per setting. My birds are from the best Boston and New York strains. A cut in this issue will show how they look.

RED HEN YARDS

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Free in return for new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. A club of four new subscribers will bring you a pair of pure bred standard fowls. Write Circulation Director, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

WYANDOTTES GOLDEN SILVER LACED—White stock and comb for sale. Price, \$2.00 per 15, white \$1.50. Buy Black Orpingtons, Black Minorcas from choice pens \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harry T. Lush, 122 Dublin St., Peterboro.

WHITE WYANDOTTES exclusively bred for heavy egg production and standard for points. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed.—Thos. V. Pirlo Banner, Ont.

BARRIED ROCKS and Single Comb White Leghorns, Eggs \$1.00 per 15. \$1.50 per 15. Incubator lots a specialty. J. J. Latorny, Brimham, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, PURE BRED COCKERELS, Pullets and Eggs for sale. Prices reasonable.—James McGregor, Caledonia, Ont.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—both Combs. Eggs from selected matings, \$1.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. McKend, Cobourg, Ont.

FOR SALE—A few nice Rich Golden Laced Wyandotte Cockerels, \$3.00 each.—Peter Daly & Sons, Box 26, Seaforth, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING in S.L. Wyandotte, S.C. Brown Leghorns, W.C. Black Poland and White Rocks, at \$1.00 per 15.—Robert Houser, Ganboro, Ont.

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

colonies and placed in the orchard. The hoppers were made large enough to hold all the feed necessary for one week. Mixtures of oats, wheat and corn were fed, and in a small hopper animal foods were given. As the chickens were on free range they secured their own grit and green food. Water was supplied from a barrel with a loose plug in the bottom, through which the water trickled out gradually into a drinking pan. Had these chickens been fed two or three times a day on wet mash, as is the usual practice, three men would have been kept busy and several hundred dollars added to the labor account.

Pointers on Ducks

J. W. Clark, Brant Co., Ont.

Ducks marketed as broilers are most profitable as the fertility of eggs in the season is good and mortality small. Ducklings are fed plenty of soft food and a good quantity of animal food along with green food they should be in condition for marketing at 10 or 12 weeks. They then command the highest price and



"Ducklings"

These have gotten off to a good start. To return profits they must not be kept too long, at eight or 10 weeks is the best age to market ducks. Feed and labor expenses are taken, unless the birds are to be kept for breeding purposes.

more profit will be made on each than if they were carried longer.

A mash composed of low grade flour, corn meal and ground oats with the hulls sifted out, makes a good mash. Mixing the mash with milk supplies a large part of the animal food; beef meal should be fed in addition. Sprouted grain, alfalfa leaves, or finely pulped mangels will supply the green food. As the time for marketing approaches the proportion of corn meal in the mash should be increased.

It will pay the poultryman to ship ducks dressed rather than alive. When shipped alive the mortality is too great. If held for only a few days after they have their first feathers pin feathers will start, making it very difficult to dress them attractively.

Start in for Pure Breds

A single setting of eggs costing \$2 or \$3 (often less) will start any of us out with a high class stock of poultry. In many parts of Ontario, there are farmers who never sell eggs in a breeding season at less than \$1 for 13, while their neighbors, with common stock, are selling theirs at about 20 cents a dozen. Many more could profit from the better trade.

In the western provinces in the hatching season eggs from pure bred stock are demanded in carloads. The prices offered, while not fancy, are several times greater than the prices obtainable for eggs from common breeding stock for commercial use.

The main essential in catering to the western markets is that all farms in one section have not only pure bred stock, but stock of one breed only, so that carload lots of eggs from hens of uniform breeding can be secured readily. In one sec-

tion of Huron Co., Ont., this industry is regarded as one of the most profitable in connection with the farm. There is no reason why many other sections in Ontario should not enter to the same trade with greatly increased returns from their poultry. At any rate, any man ought to keep pure bred poultry if he has hens about at all. There is a distinct satisfaction in having a uniform flock, not to mention the extra profits.

Feed Old Hens Well

The old hens in the flock that are to be disposed of before next winter should be well fed from now on that they may be in good condition for the midsummer market, which is the most favorable for the selling of fowl. For the past few years old hens have sold at much higher prices during the months of June, July, and August than at any other season of the year. Good feeding now will enable us to make the best use of this market.

The common practice of carrying the old hens through to next fall and then disposing of them is a losing one. The price at which we will be able to dispose of them is less, the extra feed lost, and when the hens start to moult they go down in condition.

Artificial Incubation

The old saying that we cannot improve on nature was discredited long ago. We all know that under natural conditions a calf would run with the cow for several months and the cow give only enough milk to supply the wants of the calf. This truth applies to artificial incubation. The artificial method is much ahead of the natural one.

Incubator chickens are free from vermin that destroys so many chickens raised in the natural way. Where proper precautions are taken, incubator chickens are free from disease.

There is less labor, in that we can mix a bucket full of feed for the chickens hatched at one time in an incubator instead of a cup full for the brood of one hen.

Where poultry raising is carried on a large scale, the incubator is a necessity. For the average farmer, the incubator is a convenience and a profitable investment.

To keep the poultry house free from vermin spray with carbide twice a year. Carbide can be obtained from any one who burns acetylene gas.—Mrs. Chas. Love, Huron Co., Ont.

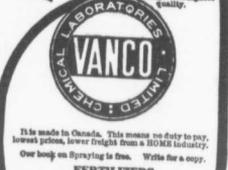
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Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15; Silver Grey Dorkings, \$2 per 15.

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AN INTERPROVINCIAL PRIZE DAIRY FARMS COMPETITION

Another dairy farms competition, similar to the one held so successfully during 1909 and 1910, will be held this year (1911) throughout Ontario and in the Beaufort District, Quebec. The contest will be continued during 1912, and possibly during 1913, to decide the best dairy farms and farmers in the two provinces. The competition will be conducted by FARM AND DAIRY, of Peterboro, Ont., the only farm and dairy paper published in Canada, assisted by a committee of prominent farmers and dairymen.

FIFTY HANDSOME PRIZES

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

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

THE DISTRICTS

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

DISTRICT NO. 1.—The Beaufort District, Que., comprising the counties of Beaufort, Chateaugay and Huntingdon.

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

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

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

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

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

JUDGING THE FARMS, THE POINTS OFFERED

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

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

House, 150, viz., plan, finish and approaches, 25, lawn 20, garden and orchard 35, arrangement of house 25, sanitation 15, ice and water supply 15, education, including books and periodicals, 20; total, 150.

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

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

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

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

Dear Sir,—I hereby enter my farm in the prize dairy farms competition being held this year throughout Ontario and Quebec, under the direction of Farm and Dairy. My farm comprises acres, and I hereby certify that I am a farmer and that I have been engaged exclusively in farming for the past five years.

Enclosed is my entry fee of \$..... Signed,.....
Date..... Post Office.....

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

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

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

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

The farms in each district scoring the highest number of points will be awarded the prizes. During 1912 the prize winning farms this year will be allowed to compete in a final or semi-final competition to decide the best ten dairy farms in Ontario and in a special competition to determine the best dairy farm in Ontario and Quebec.

THE RULES

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

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

3. Only practical farmers will be allowed to compete. If necessary, competitors will be required to furnish proof that their chief occupation is farming and that they have been engaged in farming principally for at least five years previous to competition. 4. To assist in defraying the expense of the competition there will be an entry fee of \$3.00. When intending competitors in Ontario are members of either the Eastern or Western Ontario Dairymen's Associations, the entry fee will be only \$2.00. Membership in these Associations costs \$1.00.

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

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

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

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

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

Running Water on the Farm

C. R. Barnes, University of Minnesota

A supply of running water is not only a household convenience, but it is a money-saver in numerous ways. In the mere matter of watering cattle it will not only make a large saving of labor, but, in connection with some simple apparatus for warming water in the winter, it will increase the amount of milk in dairy cattle and ensure fattening heaves to lay on fat more flesh than when their drink is limited and when such as they have is given them icy cold.

The economies it will effect on



It's Great to Get My Mail Like This

Mr. S. A. Northcott, an enterprising and very successful young farmer of Ontario Co., Ont., is here shown as he was photographing by an editor of Farm and Dairy last winter after the mail man had passed his farm gate.

even a moderate-sized farmstead will amount to a good deal more each year than the interest on an investment of \$500; and only rarely would the outlay for its installation amount to so large a sum as that. Forest Henry, in a recent article, figures that a well being already available—the cost may be kept within \$200; which includes a \$100 windmill; 100 feet of 1½ inch pipe, connecting with house and barn, and cost of laying same below the frost-line; the building of a cistern; a small stock-tank; float valves and sundries. The interest on \$200 at six per cent. is only \$12 a year. It is safe to say that any farmer, with an ordinary "bunch" of cattle, loses several times that amount in butter or beef product alone from that is inevitable the amount of water involved in watering the animals. All this without taking account of the gain which comes from slightly warming the water given the cattle—something very easily done by setting a stove—or of the inconveniences, the improved healthfulness, and the saving of labor in the house, which accompany the introduction of running water.

The question with most farmers is really not whether they can afford an equipment for running water, but whether they can afford to go without it. Those who have installed such an equipment are usually prompt in answering an emphatic "No."

Farm and Dairy is the best ad-vertising paper Holstein Breeders can employ.—R. Connell, Roebuck, Ont.

MAIL CO

SEALED TENDERS

Postmaster General, Ottawa, until Noon on MAY 31st, for the Majesty's Mails on route for Four weeks each, between PETERBORO and PETERBORO and NORTH MONAGHAN both over certain routes from the Postmaster. Printed notices, communication as to contracts, may be obtained of the Office of the Postmaster General, Ottawa, G. C. A.

Post Office Department, Ottawa, 17th

A Reply to M

Editor, Farm and Dairy of April, Carlilo, Dundas Co., Ontario, has made comparisons of product of Ayshire and Herfer his benefit and to the Editor of Farm and Dairy space to ask it from the standpoint



Checking the Weights

Mr. Geo. W. Clemons, in connection with Performance cow testing shown as he was performing official duties at Mr. Norwood, recently.

—Photo by an Editor of

Mr. Carlyle states his share produced 1,250 lbs. the Holstein 2,250 lbs. the milk of June. The month of 90 cts. a cow, as price paid at the time, worth at least 10 cts. in favor of the latter must add the value of the extra 1,000 lbs. worth at least 10 cts. making a total of the Holstein. For \$8.50 for extra feed for and we still have a net for the month covered made by the Ayshire take it for granted that consumed that grain feeding experience I met that in the case of pasture so much grain. Often touch any at all. Even eat it should be more than the other cow to net profit the following would have been much if Mr. Carlyle had production of the two should have been an since both were entered of Performance.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa, until Noon on FRIDAY, THE 5TH MAY, 1911, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on Two Provinces Contracts for Four Years, SIX TIMES per week each, between

1. PEBBERO and FOWLER'S CORNERS, 2. PEBBERO and the TOWNSHIP OF NORTH MONAGHAN, both over certain specified routes, dating from the Postmaster General's Pleasure. Printed notices, containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contracts, may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of FOWLER'S CORNERS and PEBBERO and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at KINGSTON.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent, Post Office Department, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 17th March, 1911.

A Reply to Mr. Carlyle

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In Farm and Dairy of April 6th, Mr. W. J. Carlyle, Dundas Co., Ont., asks some questions and makes interesting comparisons of production of two cows of Ayrshire and Holstein breeding. For his benefit and for the information of Farm and Dairy readers allow me space to analyze these figures from the standpoint of the dairyman.

The great demand for the Holstein is not a craze, as Mr. Carlyle suggests, but a recognition of their merit and intrinsic value to the general dairyman, as the most economical producer of milk. About the year 1895 it was almost considered an insult to offer a man a Holstein as a present; at least he would barely have thanked you for the offer. From that time on, through official testing, both for several days and the year, under the most rigid inspection, dates their steady rise in the estimation of our dairymen.

It is by practical dairymen that the extra high prices are paid for Holsteins. It is not the wealthy city man, who has looted the breed and the prices. The Holstein's economical production is her strong point. She has the capacity and the constitution to consume a large quantity of the fodders produced on the farm and convert them with profit into healthy, nutritious milk. My observations, gained during a number of years at the winter fairs, where the two breeds stand side by side, is that Ayrshires were fed fully as much as Holsteins, and that the production result is invariably in favor of the latter.

That Mr. Carlyle considers it worth 10 cts. to milk a cow I do not wonder. I have seen men at the winter fairs, with their forefinger and thumb, working for ten or 20 minutes to strip a small mess of milk from their short-tailed favorites. But we can with pleasure sit down and milk them out in at least one-third this time. This alone would make the difference in the value of the two breeds.—H. Bollert, Oxford Co., Ont.

Practical Instruction About Alfalfa

(Continued from page 4)

that goes to make life worth living if he grows alfalfa and grows it abundantly.

Some farmers are waiting until the alfalfa seed becomes cheaper. This is a "penny wise and pound foolish" position to take, for although the seed is expensive the farmer should be better satisfied to have it high, because the sooner he gets growing it and has the alfalfa seed himself, the more money he will make. Other farmers are waiting for a drop in the value of the crop! What proof could be asked for than the experiences of the large number of farmers which have been published in the last four or five issues of Farm and Dairy? Every man who has properly grown this wonderful crop is loud in its praises, and for me I am still looking for that man who is not satisfied.

Then why wait longer? If you do, you will be just that much behind in the race, and will say, just like hundreds of other farmers have said whom I have interviewed, "Who did not somebody tell me to sow alfalfa 10 or 15 years ago?"

Again, there are farmers waiting for next year in order to better prepare their land for alfalfa. This is entirely unnecessary. A man does not wait four or five years to prepare his land for red clover, and there is no more need to properly prepare his land for alfalfa than for red clover. The rank growth of the alfalfa will smother practically all the weeds, and any that will come through will be killed by the continual mowing, and if there should be a little grass in the field it will not hurt the alfalfa, but will improve the yield of hay.

PLENITY OF ASSURANCE

From what has been published during the past two months in Farm and Dairy in regard to the benefits to be derived from alfalfa growing in Ontario, any fair minded farmer who has followed these articles will say to

himself, "Why am I not growing it?" He must realize that a paper of the high standard of Farm and Dairy cannot afford to take any chances, and unless the editor knew that he was right and that alfalfa can be grown on nine out of every 10 acres in Ontario and that the yields and feeding value of the crop was just as high as the editor has stated, he would not have been stated, he would not have done, but the Editor of Farm and Dairy knows that if alfalfa is sown as directed there will be no failure. He feels that in regard to alfalfa he has a message to deliver, a message which will raise the standard of living on the farm, increase farm living, and add to the comforts on the farm, thus solving that vexed question, "Why does not the boy and also the girl stay on the farm?"

Silage Without a Silo

I am going to sow two or three acres of corn for ensilage. I have no silo. Can the corn be put up in a stack after going through the cutting box with a certain amount of frame supporting H-L-M. New Westminster Dist. B.C.

Corn cannot be satisfactorily preserved in the way described. If it is not possible to build a silo, then it would be advisable to grow the corn and dry cure rather than attempt to preserve by cutting into a pile. If the corn, however, was cut when quite green into a rough lex or enclosure sufficiently strong to keep the material in a compact pile, the pile to be at least 20 feet high, then the loss from decay around the outside would be quite small, and the material might be expected to give very satisfactory results as a feed for cattle.—J. H. Grisdale, Dominion Agriculturist, Ottawa, Ont.

Renew your subscription now.

AUCTION SALE OF FIFTEEN IMPORTED GLYDESDALE FILLIES

AT ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMS-TOWN, on the second day of the great spring show, 5th May, 1911, will be sold by Auction Sir Geoffrey A. Silver Cup. This is a rare opportunity to buy the best at lowest prices

D. McEACHRAN

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LANE 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 apply to the Registrar of the Dominion Lands Agency, or sub-Agency, for the District Entry by proxy may be made at any Agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 40 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

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

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

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

Checking the Weights in R. of P. Work

Mr. Geo. W. Clemons, one of the officials in connection with the Record of Performance cow testing work, is here shown as he was performing part of his official duties at Mr. Brethens' place, Newwood, recently.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

Mr. Carlyle states that the Ayrshire produced 1,250 lbs. of milk and the Holstein 2,250 lbs. during the month of June. The value of this milk at 90 cts. a cwt., about the average price paid at cheese factories, is \$11.25 for the Ayrshire and \$20.25 for the Holstein, a difference of \$9.00 in favor of the latter. To this we must add the value of the whey from the extra 1,000 lbs. of milk. It is worth at least 10 cts. a cwt., or 90 cts., making a total of \$9.90 in favor of the Holstein. From this deduct \$6.50 for extra feed for the Holstein, and we still have a net profit of \$3.40 for the month (over any above that made by the Ayrshire). We will take it for granted that the Holstein consumed that grain feed, but in my long experience I never had a cow that in the flush of pasture would eat so much grain. Often they will not touch any at all. Even if she did eat it she would be in better shape than the other cow to make a large net profit the following month. It would have been much more interesting if Mr. Carlyle had given the year's production of the two cows, which should have been an easy matter, since both were entered in the Record of Performance.



Why the Buyer of Amalite Never Complains



When a man buys ordinary ready roofing he usually neglects to paint it and after three or four years he comes back to the dealer with a protest. It is human nature to neglect painting roofs.

When a man buys Amalite Roofing he lays it on his building and in three or four years it is still as good as new and does not need any paint. He forgets he has such a roof but nobody else does by that.

concrete made of pitch and mineral matter.

This surface is plastic enough so that the material can be rolled up into handy rolls in the usual manner and handled just like any other ready roofing. When unrolled on the roof and nailed down it presents to the weather a continuous surface of mineral matter and pitch. On this surface wind, rain, storm, heat and cold have little effect. Year after year it looks up to the sky undisturbed and unaffected. It costs nothing to maintain and relieves the owner from all responsibility.

Dealers can improve their business by selling Amalite and buyers make a good bargain when they buy it. The price of Amalite is less than that of most painted roofings of less weight and durability.

There is nothing to neglect in the case of Amalite. Amalite has a peculiar surface—a sort of plastic Everlet Elastic Paint

A lustrous carbon black paint, very cheap, very durable—best protecting all kinds of metal and wood work.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., Limited
Montreal Toronto
St. John, N.B. Winnipeg Vancouver
Halifax, N.S.

Sample free on request.
Address our nearest office.

Creonol *Lite Destroyer* and *Disinfectant*
A powerful disinfectant for farm use to make the hen house and cattle barn sanitary. Suppresses odors, kills germs.

PARAFFINE WAX

Pure Refined Paraffine Wax in 120 lb. dust proof packages. Odorless. Tasteless. Free
—188 Page Book—all about oils and wax.
WATERLY OIL WORKS CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Independent Oil Refiners

4 CENTS PER LB.**WINDMILLS**

Towers Girted
every five feet
apart and
double braced

Grain Grinders
Pumps
Tanks
Gas and Gasoline
Engines
Concrete Mixers

Write for Catalogues
**GOOLD, SHAPLEY &
MUIR CO., LIMITED**
BRANTFORD - CANADA
BRANCH OFFICE
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

**Alabama Needs
50,000 Farmers**

Dairymen and stock raisers to supply her local markets with butter, poultry, vegetables, hogs and cattle. The best lands in the world can be had at \$5.00 to \$50.00 per acre. Let us help help you to get a farm in Alabama, where the climate is delightful, where you can raise several crops each year on the same land, and find a ready market for same. We are supported by the State and sell no lands. Write for information and literature.

State Board of Immigration
Montgomery, Alabama

**160 ACRES of
LAND
FOR THE
SETTLER**

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

The soil is rich and productive and covered with valuable timber.

For full information regarding homestead regulations, and special colonization rates to settlers, write

The Director of Colonization
Department of Agriculture,
TORONTO

WESTERN LAND FOR SALE

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

SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

250,000 Acres to choose from

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

Write for particulars. Reliable agents wanted in every county.

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

Room 100 Temple Building

Branch Office:—North Battleford, Sask.

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

Recipe for Whitewash Spray

For 40 years the United States Government has been using on all its ferrets and lighthouses whitewash prepared according to the following formula. It is claimed that, made in this way, the wash will stick better and retain its brilliancy longer than any other, and that it is not easily affected by rain or weather. Of course it is necessary to strain the material carefully before applying through a pump, else more or less trouble will result from the clogging of the nozzle. But with ordinary care the start no inconvenience will be experienced.

Half a bushel of unslacked lime, slack with warm water, over it during the process to keep in the steam; strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer; add a peck of salt previously well dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot; half pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of glue which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire, and add five gallons hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand for five days covered from the dirt. Strain carefully and apply with a spray pump. It should be put on hot. There is nothing that can compare with it for outside or inside work and it retains its brilliancy for many years. Coloring matter may be put in and made of any shade, Spanish brown, yellow ochre, or common clay.

Comments on Improvements

(Continued from page 7)

first cost in a single season. Our farmers are awakening to the great need of modern methods and improvements are being made each year, which tend to make life more agreeable.

The judges in Farm and Dairy's Prize Farms Competition found flaws in this respect in almost every common farm visited last summer.

In some cases the lay-out of the farm was not favorable to following closely some modern system of crop rotation, as fields were not uniform in size. The fields open on to roadways or arranged as to these lanes, in some cases, apparently had not seen a road grader for years. For appearance, if not for convenience of haul, every farm lane should be well graded. Occasionally barns were used at field entrances, where gates should have been hung. Ditches should be all bridged or tile drains substituted. Under drainage is possibly one of the most profitable improvements. We found, however, that it had been sadly neglected. This is

one of the justifiable outlays, and always returns a high rate of interest, if properly done.

In some cases we found buildings badly planned, causing a waste of material in construction and a failure to economize space as well as labor. Ventilation—that most important feature in building modern stables—is frequently so defective that it is little better than an apology. Herein is where a vast improvement may be made.

IMPROVE APPEARANCES
All improvements should be made with a view to make the farm more attractive in appearance, and thus

**Manure Too Close to the Stable Door**

When the wheelbarrow is used in removing litter there is a tendency to dump it immediately outside the stable door. Note how close the manure is to the door in the illustration. It is more valuable. Ditches may be straightened, fields levelled off, stone piles removed, new land brought under cultivation, new gates hung, and the lawn seeded, or shrubbery planted. Buildings may be repaired and given a coat of paint, lime or cement wash. A little labor and money expended in this way will transform an otherwise unattractive place into a tidy, neat, cozy spot, which appeals to the higher nature of the neighbor or passerby.

Such a farm competition as is being conducted by Farm and Dairy is a strong incentive to farm improvement. The scale of points is so general, covering every aspect of the farm life, that nothing can be overlooked. The careful comparing of farm with farm, the listing of points for every detail, indicates wherein the competitor is weak, and thus can the fault be remedied. A farm where the home, stabling and lay-out have all been improved is of greater value to its owner than one not so improved, and is a splendid advertisement of good farming in the community.

Roots or Corn, Which

Where corn can be grown and brought to a reasonable stage of maturity it is a much preferable crop to roots. Experiments carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College indicate that the average crop of fodder corn will yield twice as much dry matter per acre as will a crop of roots grown under similar conditions. Corn also has the advantage of requiring less hard labor. There is practically no hand work with corn where it is handled right. It can be cultivated by horse power and harvested and stored by horse power. Roots, on the other hand, require much hand labor, and in these days when labor is both scarce and high in price, the hand hoe is an implement to be avoided. The thinning of the roots and their harvesting and storage are both very expensive operations.

A prominent agriculturist has estimated that silage costs him when in the silc \$3.03 a ton of dry matter, while roots cost \$9.10 a ton of dry matter, or over three times as much. The experience of practical men as well as experiments carried on by experts show that pound for pound the dry matter in silage is of equal value with the dry matter in roots for milk or flesh production. In planning for crops this year we will

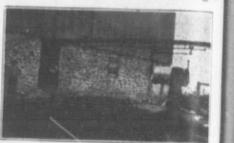
do well to make silage the main crop.

While silage is excellent food, roots are much more succulent and therefore have a value when fed in small quantities that is in excess of the actual feeding ingredients composing them. Cattle that are fed roots are generally healthier and better milkers than those fed silage alone as a source of succulence. For this reason some of us dairy farmers plan to have at least a small acreage of roots to feed in connection with corn-silage.

The tendency on the part of most of our farmers to plant turnips in preference to other roots is hard to understand. During the last part of last season patrons in many districts in Ontario had their choice docked in price owing to turnip failure. County after county in many sections complain that the value of their produce on the market is seriously injured owing to the carelessness of some of the patrons in feeding turnips.

Again referring to experiments carried on at Guelph we find that turnips yielded on the average 4,382 lbs. of dry matter per acre, while sugar beets yielded 4,739 lbs. of dry matter and mangels 5,334 lbs. Mangels, therefore, produce more actual feeding value per acre than the turnips, and they have the additional value for milk production of having a higher protein content. And they do not produce undesirable flavors in the milk. It is true that mangels are somewhat more difficult to grow in some seasons but where they are sown quite early in the spring with good seed and given careful cultivation good crops are assured.

One of the best farmers that we know of in Oxford county makes a practice of growing about 20 acres of corn and five acres of mangels, and he finds this proportion about right.

**The Proper Way To Do It**

The litter carrier is the best way. It insures the manure being carried away from the stable door. This photo was taken by an editor of Farm and Dairy on the farm of Mr. E. Dunford, Peterboro Co., Ont.

He believes that a certain amount of roots should be grown and mangels are to be preferred.

Items of Interest

James Laughland, B.S.A., has been appointed successor to Mr. I. F. Metcalf, as District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in the Collingwood District.

A. S. Smith, B.S.A., a graduate of class 1910 of the Ontario Agricultural College has been appointed District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture at Sault Ste. Marie.

The Canadian Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, of which Dr. J. Robertson is chairman, is now in Great Britain studying conditions.

It is reported that hog cholera has broken out in Essex County. Dr. Hilton of Ottawa, and Dr. W. B. Howe of Blenheim, diagnosed the cases, and all the infected animals have been slaughtered and burned. A rigid inquiry will be conducted as to the origin of the outbreak.

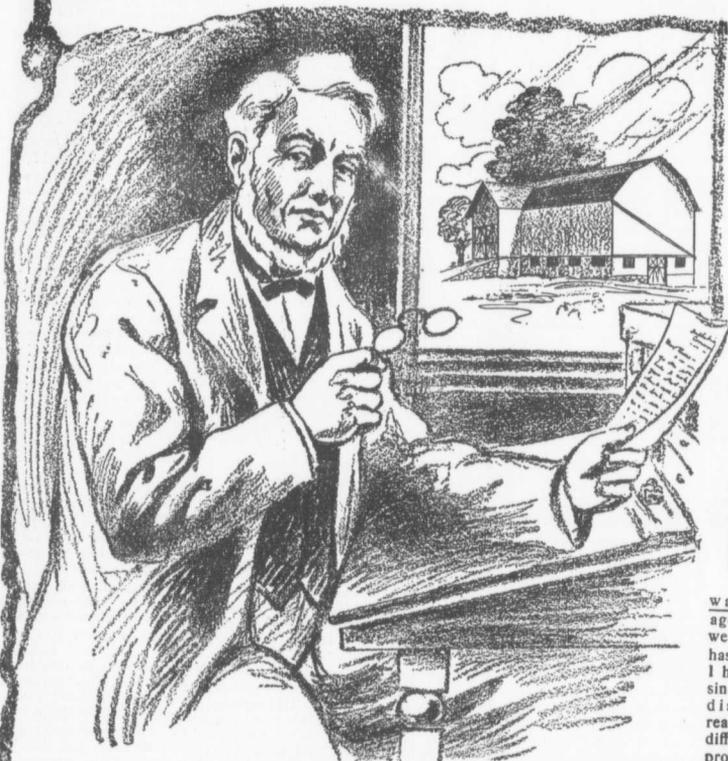
It is rumored that J. G. Robertson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner will resign his position at Ottawa to take up fruit growing in British Columbia.



"Then biggest part in the me gest in th ing Co.— in Canada "But perhaps, That's be "I hav church, s metallic n inside, fr the metal "I will better acc

The Philosopher

of Metal Town



"Now, I'm not a professional builder or a contractor or a carpenter, but it seems to me I have had some building problem or other on my hands for many years — first, my own, then my boys', then my nephews', and my grand-boys'.

"Twenty-five years ago I became a pioneer user of metallic building materials.

"It was only a barn, and not much of a barn at that which I first covered with metallic shingles — the first product of the Metallic Roofing Co.

"And, mind you, that was twenty-five years ago, and the roof is weather-proof now. It has never needed repairs, I have built many barns since then, but I have never discovered any sane reason for roofing them differently. You can't improve on a straight 25-year test.

which will interest you. To-day I'm emphasizing shingles.

"You can get them either galvanized or painted. They are always reliable. They are more economically durable and quicker to apply than any others, fitting accurately, and therefore most easily laid. They have been thoroughly tested in all kinds of climates, invariably proving fire, lightning, rust and weather proof.

"If you're building, make sure of satisfaction by ordering Eastlake's for the roof. Full-est information if you write."

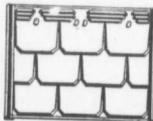
"Then besides, I always believe in dealing with the biggest people in any manufacturing business. You share in the merit of their goods which have made them the biggest in their line. That's why I stick to the Metallic Roofing Co.—they're the largest architectural sheet metal firm in Canada, with an output larger than all others combined.

"But it is not of barns alone I would speak. You note, perhaps, that they call me the 'philosopher of Metal Town'. That's because I'm a public character in a way.

"I have been chairman of many building committees—church, school, library, et cetera, and I always find the metallic man has been my most useful assistant. Outside or inside, front or back, ceiling or sides, I find they all need the metallic man's aid.

"I will tell you more about our 'metal town' when we're better acquainted. I can quote some comparative figures

THE
EASTLAKE
STEEL
SHINGLES



THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED, TORONTO and WINNIPEG
MANUFACTURERS FOR METAL TOWNS

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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

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

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

4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and new addresses should 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 their articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 9,500. The actual circulation of each issue, including the copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and the copies sent from 9,500 to 11,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate. The circulation lists do not contain any dead circulation.

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

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

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

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

FARM IMPROVEMENT

As the logical outcome of farm improvement better farming, better business, and better living go hand in hand. Each contributes to the other and all three are interdependent one upon the other.

Not a man of us is farming so well but that he might do better. All of us could manage our farms upon better business principles than we are now doing. Better living appeals to all, and who in this country of ours has a right to live better than we farmers?

To bring about better farming, Letter business and better living is the purpose of Farm and Dairy in publishing this its Third Annual Special Farm Improvement Number. This issue should help you in attaining these three ideals, and if it does and on its meeting with your approval, tell some neighbor of yours about it, and thus help us to do even

a greater work than is now possible, by enlarging our number of acquaintances and readers.

ANENT FARM FENCES

In the past we farmers have been cursed with too many fences. Now the situation is righting itself. As the old structures have rotted down new material has become scarcer and more expensive to get. Labor has increased in cost until of a truth we have been forced to learn that "time is money." We have come to see what at one time we would not believe, that very few permanent fences are really necessary. We have come to favor large fields of from 20 to 30 acres and only such permanent fences as are absolutely necessary, these being the boundary, roadside, and lane enclosures.

For other purposes, a temporary fence of some efficient, easily erected and readily transported design meets all requirements. With such a fence available small fields as needed for pasture can be fenced off as desired. Under these ideal conditions a minimum area of arable land only may not be cropped and these old-time harbingers of weeds and various other pests, the fence rows, cease to be.

NOT LOOKING FOR WORK

Most dairymen would have felt amused as we were recently had this caller on the same western Ontario farmer and saw him as we did hauling timothy hay from another farm to feed his dairy cows. He was producing milk—not too much—on timothy hay, some roots and a meal ration of barley and chaff. No silo, no clover, and no alfalfa were about the place.

The proprietor when questioned about a silo replied: "I am not much interested in dairying. My wife and I have to do the milking anyway, and we are not looking for work." Had he known it he might have cut his work in two, milked less than half his present number of cows, which if fed on ensilage and alfalfa would have given twice the milk and many times the net profit he now receives from cows.

NO TIME TO FARM RIGHT

"There is no money in farming. My oats last year yielded 20 bushels to the acre. Oats sell now for 35 cents a bushel. Is there any money in that?" Thus were we questioned by a farmer who recently called at the office of Farm and Dairy. When questioned by our editors it was learned that he was struggling along with scrub stock, poor seed, and without any definite system of rotation. Towards the end of the conversation he let in a little light on his lack of success in farming when he said, "Oh, well, I have no time to farm right."

Farming is an occupation requiring the constant attention of the husbandman; the best of our endeavors should ever be to run farms properly. Many of us have a tendency to have too many irons in the fire.

That was the trouble with this man. In addition to a farm he was running a cheese factory that took up a large share of his attention. Had he paid attention to business, kept better stock, and spent the money he had invested in a cheese factory in improving his farm, he would soon give up growing 20 bushel crops of oats for the more profitable corn and alfalfa; instead of scrub cows he would be grading up his herd and working for higher milk production. He would have found also that money in tile drains gives larger returns than money in cheese factories.

Those of us who farm right do not make fortunes. We do, however, get a good living. Close application to business will give success on the farm as in other occupations, and much of successful farming depends on growing the right crops and the right varieties of these crops.

BUSINESS THAT WE DON'T TAKE

Questionable advertising is debarred the use of the columns of Farm and Dairy. In living up to our protective policy as published in the first column of this editorial page we are forfeiting much in immediate revenue and scarcely a week goes by but we are obliged to turn down advertisements of a questionable nature that are offered and which we feel our readers would not care to have going into their homes.

But in this we are encouraged by the appreciation of this policy expressed by many of our readers and our advertisers. A prominent advertising man, Mr. S. C. Dobbs, of Atlanta, Ga., president of the Associated Advertising Club of America, gave us further encouragement in an address in Toronto a week ago Saturday when he said: "Before another decade the newspapers will have to 'clean up their columns of such advertising schemes or the ad men will say to them 'we will not associate with you any more.' This warning had reference to fraudulent and financial advertising and unclean policy matter in the newspapers, periodicals and magazines."

Mr. Dobbs gave a recipe for the advertising manager of a publication of any sort who is in doubt as to the admission of any particular advertisement that is offered. He said: "Use your own common sense and ask 'yourself 'Would I put my money into this scheme? Would I permit my 'eighteen-year-old daughter to read 'this? Would I admit this into my 'own home? If you would not, it is 'not fit to go into the homes that 'make your paper possible.'"

The policy of Farm and Dairy is one with Mr. Dobbs on this point and it goes even farther. Our advertising department through having to live up to the matter of answering these questions keeps Farm and Dairy in a class by itself and wholly different from other farm papers in this country and in this matter we have the backing and appreciation of those in 10,000 rural homes into which Farm and Dairy goes weekly.

POOREST EQUIPPED WORKS

"Work in the farm kitchen is done in the poorest equipped work shops in the country."—Miss Van Rensselaer, Ithaca, N.Y.

Speaking from her knowledge of the need of better economical conditions in the farm home, Miss Van Rensselaer hit the nail pretty square on the head in this statement as she did when she called attention to the fact at a Congress in Illinois last fall that the country women have never yet had their work measured from an economical standpoint and that all that the majority of women get on the farm is "board and clothes and a good steady job." Miss Van Rensselaer was of course speaking of United States farm women. The application, however, in all too many cases may be made right here at home and probably your home. Think about it. A few dollars rightly spent would alleviate the condition of the poorest equipped workshop—the kitchen. It would not take a very large expenditure to place water on tap in the house, as probably you already have it in the barn for your cattle—and then think of the extra comfort and satisfaction that would be yours in having that most necessary, even if now it be "the poorest equipped workshop," made over and re-equipped as it should be.

Although it is rarely taken advantage of and perhaps it is not generally known, there is provision made under the existing Municipal Act whereby a Township Improvement Council in Ontario has the right to grant a prize not exceeding \$10, for the best kept road side, farm front, and farm house surroundings in each public school section in the township. Township councillors wishing to leave behind them, yes, and have them even at the present day, lasting monuments—a tribute to their love of the beautiful and their interest in the improvement of their locality—have the opportunity within their grasp if they will but inaugurate competitions for which under the Municipal Act financial provision is made.

Relative expenditures on the navy and on agriculture would lead us to believe that the building of Dreadnoughts was of great importance, while agricultural work is of minor consideration. A halt should be called on expenditure for weapons of destruction. More of the public money should be spent rather on work of economic importance—on agriculture which so greatly contributes directly to the wealth of the country.

Do you ever stop to realize what it costs you if every row of corn you plant has 10 missing hills, or every 10 hills you plant has three missing kernels? If you would take out a pencil and figure this up and figure the capacity of every foot of your ground and could really see for yourself how much money is lost every year by not being particular along this line, it would amaze you. And henceforth you would take no chances on your seed corn.

FARMER

A Toronto daily paper after the Ontario Daily



Jas. R. Anderson produce of these times. My income would have been more than it was." On an explanation it is April 6th, page 500 as to how he cream shipping business in the United States, even present duty, has made him \$3 a day able to make four factured into the factory.

POLITICS Mr. Anderson is though heretofore as a staunch C. Come to see the has thrown politics is, out and out. s' men's rights, and worker in the cause.

Especially are he in with the dairy said Mr. Anderson. Farm and Dairy inter. "It is second of have been through know. We need t can get for our d the United States and profitable man products as is sho high prices over the extra money a mers in favored lo and especially dairy ping business."

A HARD Mr. Anderson wa and has lived all cally where he now been a hard work worked extremely standing this fact, he an active, fair an ponent of the best farmers, in the has ever held him has always been initiative in any advance the interest and especially dairy nction with the da Mr. Anderson has active part. He h tion of treasurer an cheese factory for The success of his the conditions ar largely the result given it by Mr. An years he was a dire on Ontario Dairy and for the past six has been treasurer tion.

Above other things a firm believer in the farmer to do his own objects to having ot interested in reaping the hard working of dairymen what they what they should ne they should market. These men have he

FARMERS' RIGHTS

A Toronto daily, in an editorial after the convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association at Perth last January, referred to a "conspirator" down east. A Mr. Jas. R. Anderson, who had contributed the following base, unworthy, unpatriotic, and altogether treasonable remark to a discussion at the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association convention,

"I have 35 cows, and had 1 been able to sell the produce of these cows in the United States my income for six months would have been \$3 a day greater than it was." Our readers were given an explanation in Farm and Dairy, April 6th, page 13. Ly Mr. Anderson as to how he figured out that the cream shipping business to the United States, even in the face of the present duty, last year would have made him \$3 a day more than he was able to make from his milk manufactured into cheese at his local factory.

POLITICS LAID ASIDE

Mr. Anderson is a thinker. Although heretofore he has been known as a staunch Conservative, he has come to see the light, and of late has thrown politics to the winds. He is, out and out, a supporter of farmers' rights, and he is a valiant worker in the cause.

Especially are his sympathies cast in with the dairymen. "Dairying," said Mr. Anderson to an editor of Farm and Dairy in Ottawa last winter, "is second only to slavery. I have been through the mill and I know. We need the best market we can get for our dairy products. In the United States there is a great and profitable market for our dairy products as is shown by the ruling high prices over there for cheese and the extra money a number of our farmers in favored localities have been able to make out of the cream shipping business."

A HARD WORKER

Mr. Anderson was born on a farm and has lived all his life in the locality where he now resides. He has been a hard worker and at times has worked extremely hard. Notwithstanding this fact, he has stood out as an active, fair and aggressive exponent of the best interests of the farmers, in the service of whom he has ever held himself available and has always been ready to take the initiative in any matter calculated to advance the interests of agriculture, and especially dairying. It is in connection with the dairy interests that Mr. Anderson has taken the most active part. He has held the position of treasurer and salesman of his cheese factory for a number of years. The success of his local factory and the conditions surrounding it are largely the result of the attentions given it by Mr. Anderson. For some years he was a director of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association and for the past six or seven years he has been treasurer of the organization.

Here other things Mr. Anderson is a firm believer in the right of every farmer to do his own thinking. He objects to having others who are interested in reaping a harvest off the hard working dairymen tell the dairymen what they should do and what they should not do and where they should market their products. These men have held the field too

long, and it is a hopeful sign of the times that men like Mr. Anderson, who know at least the producing end of the dairy interests, are prepared to come out and stand for their rights and bid adieu to the brigade who, heretofore, have been allowed to do all the talking for the farmers and dairymen.

Mr. Anderson has done a great deal for his district and for Eastern Ontario. He has an excellent farm and rich soil, and he has provided good buildings and good stock of a rent paying sort. His farm won the second prize for his district in the Dairy Farms Competition two years ago and seventh place in the general competition last year conducted by Farm and Dairy, in which the prize farms of the whole province of Ontario competed.

MR. ANDERSON GETS A "CALL"

All has not been a bed of roses for Mr. Anderson in taking the stand he has for farmers' rights. So far as he personally is concerned, he need not care particularly whether or not farmers ever get their rights, although he has as much as any one stands to benefit therefrom. Some time ago Mr. Anderson casually remarked to one of our editors that even his wife was opposed to him going into the consideration of these questions. One morning after some long evenings of study and late hours, Mr. Anderson was accosted with, "James, you seem to be losing your interest in the farm! Of late you never seem to care what time you get to bed, and you allow the boys to do all the work in the mornings."

To his helpmate he replied: "If we can but get the market we seek for our dairy products, that and nothing more, I will have done more for our country and for our own personal selves in the way of increased returns than I could do by years of hard work, and remain content to have others reap the profits which are ours legitimately, and which we should gain and retain." After that Mr. Anderson was left without further protests from that quarter.

Before ultimately obtaining all our rights we farmers shall need the services of many other practical, well-informed and willing workers in the cause, such as we have in the person of Mr. Anderson.

Scientific Farming

(Hoard's Dairyman)

The kind of farmers we should let? That is the question. Whether we perceive it or not, it still remains the paramount question. Upon how it is solved depends the good or ill fortune of the individual farmer and the ultimate welfare of the country. Secretary Wilson said the other day at the meeting of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations:

"The more scientific farmers we have, the better for the country. Our crops should have the same yield to the acre as in Europe." What is it to be a scientific farmer? Must he be a graduate of a college? No! But he must use the same knowledge and employ the same methods that sound science declares are best. Any man, if he will, can read, study and practise, can acquire this knowledge. When he puts it in practice he is "knowing good from evil." That is all that science teaches and it is scientific just the same if applied by a man who has been his own schoolmaster, as if he was a graduate.

But it is well to remember the words of the old Scotchman when told that a certain man was a "self-made man." "Yes," said the Scotchman, "but he should have had help." The school gives help, saves time, prevents costly mistakes, but science remains science just the same, with or without the school.



★ ★ ★
TAKE IT FROM US

**A
De Laval
Cream
Separator**

*And you will get efficiency, durability
convenience and general perfection.*

*Send for list of prominent users and
handsome Catalog.*

Agents everywhere.

★ **THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.** ★

**175-177 Williams St.
MONTREAL**

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VANCOUVER

WANTED

10,000

Readers of this paper to show Farm and Dairy to their friends, to their neighbors, to people they know, and who do not take Farm and Dairy.

Get one new subscriber to this, Your Favorite Home Paper, at our exceedingly low subscription of only \$1.00 a year, and A SPLENDID FOUNTAIN PEN LIKE THIS ONE



IS YOURS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT COST TO YOU, sent postpaid immediately on receipt of \$1.00 for a new subscription to Farm and Dairy.

Try how easy it is to get one new subscriber for us. Get the Boys or the Girls interested in this proposition. We have ONE OF THESE SPLENDID FOUNTAIN PENS FOR EACH ONE of them that gets us one new subscription.

Talk about our Special Features and the extras, Magazine Numbers, Illustrated Supplements, Special Articles, the Prize Farms' Competition, and the Practical Dollars-and-Cents value—and lots of it—that Farm and Dairy Gives.

Grasp this Opportunity! Allow the Boys and Girls to win some of the Farm and Dairy Premiums, which many others are getting and which are proving so satisfactory to them.

FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBORO, ONT.

There were in operation in 1910 933 factories, which is 19 less than in 1909. These factories receive from their regular instructors full day visits to the number of 1,479 and 5,386 call visits. In addition they re-

ceived 335 visits from Mr. Singleton, my assistant, or myself, which makes a total of 7,200 visits.—G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor, Eastern Ontario.

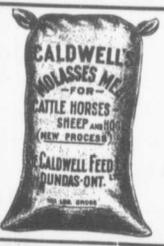
Make a big profit from every cow \$400

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

The Automatic Scale is a simple and accurate method of weighing milk. It is made especially for use in the dairy and on the farm. It is a simple and accurate method of weighing milk. It is made especially for use in the dairy and on the farm.

The Facile Jr. Babcock Tester is a simple and accurate method of testing milk. It is made especially for use in the dairy and on the farm. It is a simple and accurate method of testing milk. It is made especially for use in the dairy and on the farm.

W. A. Drummond & Co., 173 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.



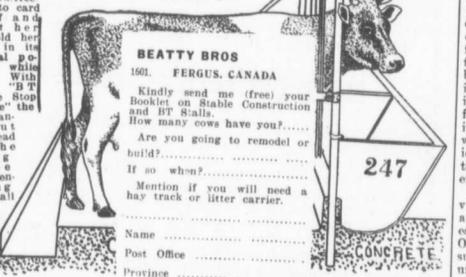
Caldwell's Molasses Meal

No stock man or dairy man should be without it. With the molasses meal rapidly take on flesh, and food your stock will form part of the daily grow glossy coats, your young animals will come earlier to maturity, your sheep will be kept free from coughs and colds; your milk and your animals will get the full benefit and all the nutriment contained in the milk. Come nothing extra to use, as it is substituted for an equal quantity of the one month. Ask your feed store or write.

The Caldwell Feed Company, Ltd. DUNDAS, ONTARIO

Your Barn is Your Profit Centre

If it is not right inside—if it is inconveniently and unsanitarily arranged—your cows must have clean, comfortable quarters or their milk will be poor in quality and short in quantity. If they are permitted to litter their stalls and the alleys they needlessly increase your barn labour expense. But when you use BT SANITARY BARY EQUIPMENT you avoid all this. BT Stalls and long ones and bring the litter into the gutter from whence it is easily and quickly gathered. BT Stanchions are practically noiseless, give freedom to card herself and permit her to hold her head in the natural position while lying. With the "BT Sure Hoop Device" the cow cannot put her head in the wrong place when entering the stall.



OUR NEW CATALOGUE IS FREE and will give you full particulars regarding our equipment. It shows the proper measurements for cement mangers, the length of the gutter for the gutter. Remember, the BT Line also includes the BT Litter Carrier and the broad east line of Hay Carriers in Canada.

Beatty Bros. Fergus, Ont.

Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send questions on matters relating to butter making to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to Creamery Department.

Re Express Rates

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In Farm and Dairy of April 20th I notice a protest by Wm. Newman, of Victoria Co., against the excessive express rates we creamery men are subjected to. Any increase in express



A Wasteful Way of Cooling Cream. This illustration made from a photo recently taken by an editor of Farm and Dairy shows a common means of cooling cream in an open tub containing ice and water. A great saving in ice and labor and more efficient cooling would be secured in an insulated tank.

rates would be a very serious handicap to our business. We make up our butter in prints and ship practically all by express.

If we have to pay 10c. return charges on empty boxes it will mean a loss to us of about \$75.00 each season. It will, in fact, almost prohibit the returning of the boxes. This rate should certainly net apply to small packages of 45 and 50 lbs., which we use. I believe that some creameries use an 80 lb. box. Something should be done to modify the excessive express rates.—F. Scott, Manager, Warton Creamery, Bruce Co., Ont.

Express Charges on Empties

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The letter from Mr. Wm. Newman in Farm and Dairy of April 20 is charges on returned empties by the express companies opens up a very important question to creamery men, as this charge will take off another slice from the fast diminishing profits in the creamery business. Expenses have been increasing on every hand during the past five or six years, but no increase can be made in the charge for manufacturing to offset the ever increasing expenses. This is a matter which should be brought to the notice of the Railway Commission, and this can only be done by united effort.

Most of the creameries in this province are located in western Ontario, and the W. O. D. A. is more interested in creamery work than the E. O. D. A. For that reason I would suggest that the W.O.D.A. be asked to unite with the creamery men of Eastern Ontario in presenting this matter to the Railway Commission. The creamery men of the other provinces are as much interested in this matter as we in Ontario, and they also should be asked to unite with the Ontario creamery men.

I suppose the return charge on empties is one way that the express companies are going to make up what the Commission has compelled them to let go in other directions. We all know that the cost of living has very much increased during the

past few years, and it may seem too bad to take the bread and butter out of the mouths of those railway employees, but if for one will try and make them do with less butter if this sense is enforced.—Jas. Stonehise, Ontario Co., Ont.

Dairy Instruction in Saskatchewan

A system of dairy instruction similar to the one that has given such good results in Ontario, has been adopted in Saskatchewan. The province has been divided into two districts; Mr. G. B. Craven will be instructor on Northern, and Mr. J. A. Macdonald in Southern Saskatchewan. In addition to creamery instruction work it will be their duty to visit the patrons on their farms and impart information along dairy lines.

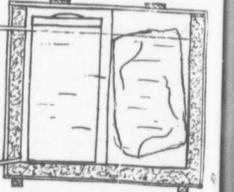
This course has been taken because of the more critical demands of the butter market. Butter that would pass unquestioned some years ago does not sell at the present time. An improvement in the quality of cream is the chief essential to better butter, and it is expected that the instructors will do much to improve the cream supply.

"Farm Dairying" by Miss Rose

All who know of Laura Rose (and she has friends and acquaintances numbering well into many thousands from one end of Canada to the other and in various states of the American Union) will be pleased to learn that she has recently written a book, "Farm Dairying," now to be had from her publishers.

Miss Rose states that in this book it has been her earnest desire and aim to present the dairy industry in a simple, practical manner, in the hope of benefiting those desirous of improving and succeeding in their chosen occupation, dairying. In this her aim Miss Rose has succeeded. Dairying from "A to Z" is treated in this book of nearly 300 pages. Many superb illustrations of types of animals and dairy equipment, together with the handsome and unique binding of the book, make it most attractive.

Were we to single out any one chapter of "Farm Dairying" as being likely to prove of unusual value to the many dairymen who will buy



A Labor Saver and Not Expensive. Every creamery patron ought to have an insulated tank like this in which to cool his cream. The insulation results in a great saving of ice. A whole block may be put in at one time and it will often last a week.

This book we would mention the chapter dealing with disease common to cows. The practical information given in this one chapter alone would warrant anyone several times over in buying this book, which can be had, post paid, from Miss Laura Rose, 16 Glasgow Street, Glaship, for \$1.35.

The farm needs inspection more than the cheese factories and creameries. There are very few makers to-day who would not turn out a first class article if they could get the right material to make it from.—A. Westphall, Wentworth Co., Ont.

Cheese

Makers are invited to send questions on matters relating to cheese making to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to the Cheese Department.

A Model C

Jas. Burgess, The Avonbury factory, situated south of St. Mary's, is owned by the Butter Manufacturing Company. This company is full of having in which to make into butter an

Joe... 4x28

Ground Pla

they have spending a modern otherwise improve now combined chesse and butter in Ontario. With cement butter and chesse with all and convenience chesse and butter PLAN

The arrangement shown in the picture is very convenient the summer and the cool cut

FOR SALE AND

TWO CANS - IRO

FOR SALE - Iron Chain Mill also, stating what you want and Meta

ESSEX-GROWN W \$1.00 per bushel. To

ASSISTANT BUTT in in Hammer -W. J. Weather

HARDWOOD ASI Geo. B. Ste

POTATOES - Empire 3 years selection, now feed grain, some, Moan

WANTED - Good in: state mak price Locust C

LIVE MAN OR W work at home, p with opportunit time can be us and requires n Limited, Spadin

LIVE AGENTS W to sell the new the market. Pro sell on sight to is in the

Write now for adtion Mail Order Quebec, Canada.

WESTERN FARM easy payments. In regarding of H. Suddaby Board of Trade, halders

WANTED - 100 ac buildings and Possession in Port Stanley, Mu

Cheese Department

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

A Model Cheese and Butter Factory

Joe Burgess, Oxford Co., Ont. The Avonbank cheese and butter factory, situated six miles from the town of St. Mary's, in Perth County, is owned by the Avonbank Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co., Ltd. This company is fully alive to the importance of having an up-to-date factory in which to manufacture their milk into butter and cheese. Since 1908

chamber were installed during 1909, and cost about \$730.00. The ice chamber will hold about 15 cords of ice, and the curing room will hold 680 cwt. cheese.

In 1910, 89,920 lbs. of butter were made, which sold at an average price of 27.47 cents a pound, realizing \$24,702.84. The total cheese made was 236,725 pounds and sold at an average price of 10.80 cents a pound, realizing \$25,579.41. The total value of the output in 1910 was \$50,282.25. The average pounds of milk required to make one pound of cheese in 1909 was 10.74; while in 1910, with the cool curing room in good working order, it only required 10.40 pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese. Just what proportion of this saving is due to the fact that they had a cool curing room in 1910 is difficult to estimate, but it is safe

as made at St. George are proving very popular on the market. Orders are being received faster than they can be filled. At the time of our call Mr. Malcolm had 15 carloads on order waiting to be filled.

St. George farmers may well congratulate themselves upon having this thriving industry, which so vitally concerns them, within their reach. In many other districts dairy farmers would pay handsomely—in stock if need be—to have such an industry come into their midst. Some of the larger farmers and milk producers in the vicinity of St. George placed themselves on record with our representative as believing that the presence of the condensory entitled their farms to an increased valuation of \$10 per acre.

But notwithstanding all this, however, before St. George farmers will profit as they should from the splendid market they now have for milk, they will need to obtain a better class of cows, many in the district being little short of mediocre. Some splendid cows and herds are to be found near St. George, but too many of them, as is so common elsewhere, are poorly bred and poorly fed and it is a wonder how the farmers can expect to make much money out of them.

Skim Milk Cheese is the sound, solid, and ripened product made from skim milk by coagulating the curd thereof with rennet or lactic acid, with or without the addition of ripening ferments and seasoning.—A. McGill, Chief Analyst, Ottawa.

World's Best Can Be Seen For The Asking

Our local representative will be glad to show you and give you a thorough explanation of the

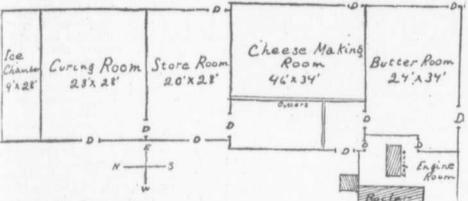
SHARPLES Dairy Tubular Cream Separator

Examine every part of yourself. See for yourself that it contains no disks or other hard-to-wash contraptions. See why it produces twice the skimming force, skims faster and twice as clean as others. Think over the fact that it will wear a lifetime and is guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent.

Then ask yourself how you can afford to risk anything on any "peddler's" (or other so called) cheap separator, the average life of which is but one year, when you can own and use a world-famous, wear-a-lifetime Tubular for less than any other kind. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Write for Catalogue No. 25 for name and address of our local representative.



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



Ground Plan of the Avonbank Combined Cheese and Butter Factory

they have spent \$3,164.00 in building a modern cool curing room and otherwise improving their plant, and have now one of the most modern combined cheese and butter factories in Ontario. The building is frame, with cement floors throughout. The butter and cheese making rooms are fitted with all the latest apparatus and conveniences for making fine cheese and butter.

PLAN OF FACTORY

The arrangement of the rooms, as shown in the plan of the factory, is very convenient for making cheese in the summer and butter in the winter.

The cool curing room and ice

to say that the patrons are receiving a splendid interest on the money invested in the cool curing room.

GOOD INTEREST ON INVESTMENT

The president of the company says: "We have not made any tests as to what we gain by preventing the cheese from shrinking in weight, but we count that we are making good interest on the investment, and as there is a tendency towards not shipping cheese so green, the gain will be still more."

Mr. T. J. Humphreys, the maker, states: "The cool curing room made a great improvement in the quality of the cheese. They were finer in texture, better in body and flavor than in the old curing room and there was no trouble with mold. Besides this, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the cheese can be held in the curing room for any reasonable length of time without injury to the quality."

A Satisfactory Milk Market

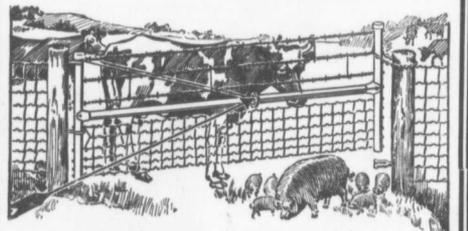
The condensory at St. George, Ont., has gotten off to a good start, and during the past year has been a splendid thing for the farmers, who there find a market for their milk. During the past winter \$1.20 a cwt. was paid for the milk at the farmers' milk stands. "The summer price is set at \$1 a cwt., also on the stand, the proprietors of the condensory, J. Malcolm & Son, providing the means to haul the milk.

OVERCOMING HANDICAPS

For a time this condensing industry, which should mean so much to the farmers within reach of St. George, was considerably handicapped by conflicting factions and the presence of an oppositio creamery. Now, however, the condensory has gained the confidence of the great majority of farmers locally and a splendid business is being established. Two weeks ago one of the editors of Farm and Dairy called on Mr. Malcolm at St. George and learned that about 10,000 lbs. of milk a day was being received. Cream is also taken from those patrons who desire to send it, this cream being made up into butter along with cream taken from the mill; from which one of the special brands put out by this condensory is made.

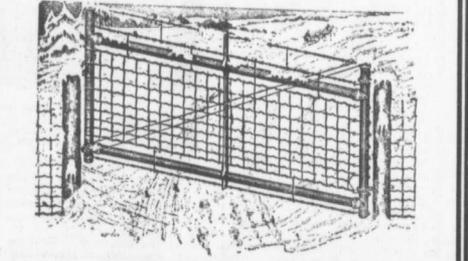
The three brands of condensed milk

IN THE SUMMER



It is often convenient to be able to raise one end of a gate so that, while your cattle are kept in a field or yard, your sheep and hogs may be free to go into another field.

IN THE WINTER



The same raising device will enable the gate to swing over the snow; no more need to take your gates off their hinges. THE CLAY GATE is made of heavy, high carbon steel tubing.

Write for particulars of our sixty day free trial offer.

Canadian Gate Co., Limited, Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

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

ESSEX-GROWN White-cap Dent Seed Corn \$1.00 per bushel. Correspondence solicit. Jas. J. Totten, North Ridge, Ont.

ASSISTANT BUTTERMAKER—Wants position in creamery in Ontario or Quebec.—W. J. Weatherill, Bethany, Ont.

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

POTATOES—Empire State, registered seed, 3 years selection; \$1.50 bag. Summer, the new feed grain, 75c bushel.—A. Hutchinson, Mount Forest, Ont.

WANTED—Good Second-hand Pasteurizer; state make, size, condition also, price. Loane's Hill Creamery Co., Loane's Hill, Ont.

LIVE MAN OR WOMAN WANTED FOR work at home, pay \$3 or \$5 per day with opportunity to advance. Spare time can be used. Work not difficult and requires no experience.—Winston, Limited, Spadina Ave., Toronto.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED in every locality to sell the sweetest household article on the market. Profit 10 per cent. Goods sell on sight to every housewife as it is indispensable. Best opportunity. Write now for particulars.—The Canadian Mail Order Co., Dept. 8, Box 20, Quebec, Canada.

WESTERN FARM LANDS—Large returns, easy payments. For reliable information regarding choice farm lands write to H. Suddaby, Sec. Prosser, Herbert, Board of Trade, Box 111, Herbert, 843, Lakeshore.

WANTED—100 acre farm, clay loam, good buildings and supply of water. Possession in fall. Write Alex. Kerr, Port Stanley, Muskoka.

Making a Lawn

The lawn which, after sweeping broadly round about the house, is to be kept free from weeds, is to be watered with a hose. Water trickling through the shrub-beds, in a stream, or from a watering can, will do no good. Of tender turf, and worn and lost seeds, among the Avonias, should be avoided.

Mrs. Browning here paints such a picture as all love to dwell upon. Who among us Farm and Dairy readers has not some pleasing memory of just such a grass set scene? Such surroundings bespeak the peace, the calm, the restfulness so welcome to the weary soul, so kind to the tired eye. Not one of us but admires a well kept lawn, and better still, not a man or woman among us but must have one at some outlay of time and money.

THE SOIL

The best grass growing land is a good loam. Any well drained, well prepared area of any other sort of soil may, however, be so handled as to insure a pleasing result. Where building operations have recently been going on, such residues as brick, stone chippings, etc., should be buried at least six inches below the surface. The surface should be graded with a slight fall away from buildings and any depressions or hollows should be filled in even somewhat higher than the surrounding land to allow for settling. Manure should then be applied, about one pound per square foot of lawn surface. After scattering the manure evenly over the surface, the whole area should be well plowed or spaded. If time presses, or labor is too expensive, as will be the case in many homes, into which Farm and Dairy goes, plowing or spading may be done only the once, and that to a moderate depth. If it is desired to insure the very best results possible, the land should be plowed, burying the manure to a moderate depth (four or five inches), then later, after harrowing and rolling several times, or when in a good state of tilth plowed again about half an inch deeper than before. Harrowing and rolling will be again in order and any new unevenness due to settling should now be corrected. After harrowing, leveling and rolling till in good shape, it should be left untouched for a week or ten days.

SEEDING

After the surface has lain fallow for 10 days or so, it should be again leveled and well harrowed. If not very firm underneath it will be advisable to roll with a heavy roller once or twice before seeding. The seed should be divided into two equal portions and the first part scattered as evenly as possible over the whole lawn, walking from east to west, while sowing. Each and every square foot of the whole lawn

having received its fair share of the first half of the seed, the sower should then proceed to sow the second half of the seed as evenly as possible over the lawn, walking from north to south during the process; and again being careful to give every square foot of land its fair share of this the

by the roots rather than clip it at this stage of growth. If weeds spring up or the grass becomes unsightly, the whole area should be carefully gone over with a sharp scythe rather than with the lawn mower.

SODDING A LAWN

The process of getting a lawn by



What Beauties are Possible with an Old Farm House

Judicious planting has added a wealth of beauty to the fine old home at "Dunzin Farm," Port Hope, Ont., the home of Mr. Barlow Cumberland.

second part or other half of the seed as well as a fair proportion of the first part.

Carelessness in seed scattering is responsible for many patchy looking lawns, and is, in fact, the cause of not a few failures. The seed once sown, the whole surface should be lighted and evenly raked or harrowed. On most soils a rake will give better results than a harrow. The main point is to cover the seed, although at the same time one must guard against harrowing it too deep. After raking or lightly harrowing, the land should be rolled again, unless very damp, in which case the rolling operation should be postponed till a later date.

THE SEED

Many lawn grass mixtures are to be had at seed stores. Not infrequently these ready prepared mixtures contain a rather too large portion of weed seeds. It is important to bury grass seed from weed seeds, since if preparation has been made as above outlined, the chances are very strongly in favor of the lawn free from weeds other than such as spring from seeds sown by wind or mixed with grass seed subsequent to proper preparation. Taken all in all, probably the best grass to sow is Canadian Blue Grass, or failing that, Kentucky Blue Grass. Pains should be taken to secure a good sample of this grass, and it should then be sown liberally at the rate of about 50 lbs. an acre, or one pound to the 100 square yards.

AFTER TREATMENT

After the seed is sown the lawn should be well rolled, care being taken to pack as evenly as possible and retain a smooth surface. No rolling should be done, however, if the surface is at all damp when the seeding is performed. It would be much better to postpone the rolling for a day or two, or if the soil continues moist it might be advisable to postpone the rolling for two or three weeks.

After the grass is well up, should a drought occur or a heavy rain come and the surface dry up, it would be found advantageous to roll again, using a light roller. This will break the surface crust, create a mulch, and so encourage growth and insure a better stand. Care should be taken not to use the lawn mower upon the young grass, since this machine is almost certain to pull the grass out

should see that the soil supplied is thick enough to include a fair proportion of growing roots, and so insure the grass getting a good start in its new feeding ground.

When putting down a lawn, a good plan, where conditions will permit, is to lay a few lines of small tile (two inches) for subirrigation. By placing these tile lines eight or ten inches below the surface, at suitable points, a beautiful green may be maintained throughout the summer at a low cost for labor and water—J. H. G.



The Rich, Fragrant Creamy Lather of BABY'S OWN SOAP

leaves the skin so white, smooth and sweet, that every time it is used it gives renewed delight.

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED
MFGS., MONTREAL 1-1-06

THE UNDERFERD

How Children of the Ignorant Are Robbed of Oatmeal

A canvass made among the intelligent shows that seven homes in eight serve oatmeal. Among the ignorant another canvass shows that not one home in twelve serves oats. The children grow up incapable because bodies and brains are starved. Nature starves in oats more energy food, more brain food than in any other grain that grows. That's why children crave oatmeal. There's nothing to take its place.

This is a food on which it doesn't pay to scurgle. There is a very wide difference in oat foods—difference in richness and food value. Don't serve the common kind.

Only the richest plumped grains are used in Quaker Oats. They are selected by 25 siftings. Only ten pounds are obtained from a bushel. The result is a food rich in all the oat elements—the utmost in oatmeal. Yet the cost to you is but one-half cent per dish.

Made in Canada.

(17)

Standard

World's Greatest Separator

- NO high lifting of the milk into the supply can. The top of the "STANDARD'S" supply can is only 38 inches from the floor.
- NO scum backs stopping over to turn the "STANDARD'S". The crank is at comfortable height (crank shaft is 35 inches from the floor).
- NO long waits and high prices for supplies. The "STANDARD" is made in Canada.
- NO time and oil wasted every skimming; five minutes once in four months and the "STANDARD" is always oil.
- NO dust gets into the oil and gear. The gearing of the "STANDARD" is all enclosed.
- NO chance of children getting caught in the gearing.
- NO oil gets onto the floor or into the milk.
- NO cream in the milk or milk in the cream.
- NO adjusting of cords, binding of drags, bending of spindles, adjusting of ball bearings, leaking of bowls or the many and expensive annoyances so common in Cream Separators.

The nearest approach to perfection ever accomplished in a Cream Separator.

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The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited
RENFREW, ONT.
EASTERN BRANCH, SUSSEX, N.B.

Do You Wash Clothes?

Every Woman who has any washing to do should know about the CONNOR BALL BEARING WASHING MACHINE which is built for service, comfort and convenience.



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

Free descriptive booklet for the asking.
J. H. Connor & Son Ltd.
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CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS

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

GRISL'S WHITE LAWN DRESS OR BLUE Dotted Muslin Dress, two to eight. Foot-paid \$20. Standard Garment Co., Lon. Ont.



All out-doors invites your Kodak.

Every day there are pictures right at home that are worth taking—pictures of the family that will always be cherished, pictures of stock and crops and buildings that will always be of interest and value.

And when you are away from home there are pictures that are not only of interest but of value, too, pictures that mean dollars and cents to you. Every progressive farmer, to-day is a student of the methods of those who are making the biggest successes in agriculture. A Kodak makes the most effective note book.

Our Catalogue explains how simple picture taking is by the Kodak method and how inexpensive. It's free at the Kodak dealers, or by mail.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED
 TORONTO, CANADA

Farm Home Water Supply

R. A. Penhale, Elgin Co., Ont.

I see no reason why a larger number of farms should not be equipped with a modern system of water supply, namely hot and cold water and on tap, bath and closet for the house, and water on tap for the barn and stables. The cost need not be, and is not, out of the reach of the average farmer. It is only a matter of a little hard thinking and putting

forth a little more effort to very much improve, in many cases, the present water supply.

In visiting at farms, how often we find buildings large, and models of their kind, fences well kept up, labor saving implements in plenty and in good condition, fields well tilled, a pleasing lawn well kept, cattle and horses the best that money and skill can produce, splendid turnouts provided for attending church or for pleasure—but the water supply! But the water supply, one of the most important adjuncts to the convenience and wellbeing of the household, in too many cases is not in conformity with other surroundings.

PAY LARGE DIVIDENDS

There is no reason, to my mind, that any well regulated farm should not have a well planned water system in the house where a supply of water both hot and cold should be on tap all the time, and so arranged as to supply a bath and closet.

convenience alone, not to mention the greater advantage of beautiful and sanitary surroundings and comforts, the benefits from which are in actual dollars and cents in reducing labor in the house and on the farm. On this point I speak from experience, for we have had our system installed in our house for 17 years.

In my house an elevated tank lined with galvanized iron, holding three or four barrels of water, is placed near the ceiling in the bathroom on the second story. Into this tank water is forced by windmill some 200 feet distant. The elevation of the tank gives all the force required to distribute the water in any part of the house where water is needed. From this tank is a pipe connecting with the kitchen range and hot water boiler from which two other pipes convey hot and cold water to kitchen, pantry, collar, bathroom and bedrooms, all of which are provided with waste pipes leading to cesspool, which I might say has required no attention since installed 17 years ago.

THE CASH

The cash outlay for my water system, including kitchen range, was about \$250 when first put in; the cost now would be much less for a very serviceable equipment; in fact, the cost can be regulated according to the size of almost any farmer's pocketbook.

After a water supply is secured and a windmill or other power for forcing water is installed, and water delivered to houses, the cost need not be very great, possibly considerably less than half of the above sum would meet all requirements.

Our supply of water is an artesian well, 280 feet deep. The water being free from lime we only require one system, and consequently do not save any rain water, but simply run all conductor pipes to tile drains.

THE BARN SUPPLY

The farm and barn supply of water is from this same well, but using one elevated reinforced waterproofed cement tank holding about 150 barrels of water when full. This tank at the barn is sufficiently elevated to supply water to all the farm buildings. Yards, small fields adjacent to buildings and lanes connecting the most distant parts of the farm are supplied, also the garden, where we irrigate occasionally on a small scale when the conditions warrant so doing.

If I were about to install a new water system, I would endeavor to so arrange the well and elevated tank and power for pumping and elevating on a separate spot, not too far from house, if possible, with an eye to securing a measure of fire protection in case of fire.

Note.—Mr. Penhale's farm was awarded the first prize as the best dairy farm in the Province of Ontario last year in the second year of the Dairy Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy.—Editor.

What Housekeepers Should Not do

Don't litter up the kitchen when getting a meal, because it will take hours to "clean up" after the meal is over.

Don't put a greasy spoon on the table. It leaves a stain which requires time to erase. Put it in a saucer.

Don't crumple up your dishcloths. Hang them out to dry. They smell if you don't.

Don't pour boiling water over china packed in a pan. It will crack by the sudden contraction and expansion.

Don't blacken a stove while it is hot. It takes more blacking and less polish.

Ampelopsis

Among the hard-wooded vines adapted to culture where shade is an important feature our native Ampelopsis deserves special attention. It is of extremely rapid growth, has ample and beautiful foliage, and requires very little attention. When used about verandas it should be trained



Vines are a Great Embellishment

The vines here shown growing against the wall of the farm house owned by Mr. Sandy Matchett, Fourboro Co., Ont., were secured from near the river. They lend considerable attractiveness to the stone wall.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy

over coarse wire netting. After it reaches the roof of the veranda allow it to attach itself to the house walls and go to the eaves of the dwelling if it wants to. This vine is most ornamental in autumn, when its leaves take on rich colors of crimson and maroon.

PLEASURE AND COMFORT

are derived from the

Stratford Lawn Swing

For the children in the summer there is nothing will give them more pleasure than a lawn swing. For adults, a swing on the lawn provides a means of comfort and rest.



This swing is made of well seasoned hard wood lumber, nicely finished. It is made strong and sturdy, stands great strain, is built for four passengers. The back can be adjusted and the foot rest raised so as to form a hammock or bed. Made in various styles at different prices.

Write to-day for illustrated catalogue M.

THE STRATFORD MFG. CO., LTD
 STRATFORD, ONTARIO

We also make all kinds of Ladders and Verandas and Lawn Furniture.

OUR HOME CLUB

WHAT A FARM HOME REQUIRES

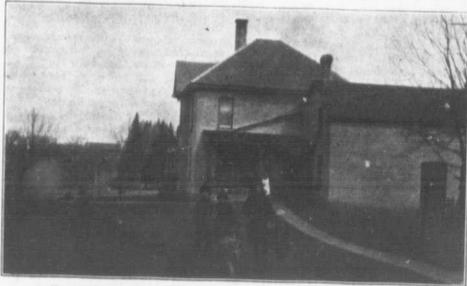
Every good home must have a good woman at its head. In the country she is the farmer's wife. To live in the country and enjoy all its pleasures, she must love the country. She must appreciate for twelve months the scenery which city visitors can have but for one. To watch the bursting buds of spring, the growth of the green sward, the tossing fields of grain, the shifting shadows, as they lift and drop over hill and valley, the matchless glory of the forest, as it dons its autumn gown of red and gold, to listen to the hum of the bee, the chirp of the cricket, the first chant of the frog, the snarl of bird song, to smell the new mown hay, to pluck and taste fruit from my own vine, to drive by water, meadow and wood, and to stray through fields these delight me.

"And every little daisy in the grass Did look up in my face and smile to see me pass

Two winter pictures I shall never forget. One was from a snowy hill. Far away stretched the glittering crust, to where the frozen river pretended to be asleep at the base of the other hill. The second came to me with a winter's drive after a silv-vein. Exquisite was the frost work on every tree, bush and fence rail. The roadside weeds flashed their

gems at us as we sped by. The sun sped fast and high to undo all this beauty. The ideal home must be in the country air, landscape varied with hill and dale becomes a necessity. The house may be small, vines that climb and clamber, and

WORDS OF PRAISE ARE STIMULATING
Some people never dream of praising anything or anybody. They take everything as a matter of course, and imagine that they show their superiority by so doing. They little dream that they never get the best service owing to their niggardliness in show-



A Farm House Back Yard in Marked Contrast to the Average

One of the editors of Farm and Dairy two weeks ago while calling at the home of Mr. Geo. Wood, Jr., Wentworth Co., Ont., was so impressed with the neatness of this back yard that he photographed it for the benefit of Farm and Dairy readers. The cement walk leading out from the house to the barn has many obvious and well known advantages.

not paint may cover the weather stained walls, the water may come from a bucket at the end of a sweep, but here with no factory whistle to vex our home shall be planted and adorned.—"Aunt Sue."

ing their appreciation. It is surprising how a little word of praise stimulates to new efforts and puts life and interest into the work of those about us.

"The Son" hazards the opinion

that there would be fewer disappointed fathers who have sons away from the farm had they bestowed a little seemly praise upon their boys at times when it was warranted. Don't be afraid of making your Loya concocted. They can all do with a little more self-respect, which they will gain from your appreciative comment (to them—not to your neighbors). A little appreciation is worth more to the boy's heart, it may be, even than money, and remember that if you do not show your appreciation of your boy's worth someone else will, and the boy will soon be lost to the farm.—"The Son."



ENQUIRIES FROM THE DOCTOR'S WIFE

Where are all our members? What has become of "Aunt Betty," "Uncle Will," "Aunt Jane," "Aunt Faithie," "Uncle Dick," and "The Country Philosopher?" I fear that the Farm Tragedy has cost the Country Philosopher so much honest effort that he is somewhat nervous about writing again. And where, oh where, is our Hired Man? I would like to hear his opinion on his ladies' hat this spring. I would also like to hear from all of our members regarding the school laws of our rural public schools. Is four times a year enough to clean our schools and are our laws carried out as they should be? What about the Province where they have the consolidated schools? Are they a success? If they are why can we not have them in Ontario and how are we to get them?—"The Doctor's Wife."



Peep again in your oven.
See those loaves, those *pleasing* loaves you've made.
How *fat—rounded—substantial*.
No, they *won't* fall when colder.
Because the *Manitoba strength* that is in FIVE ROSES will hold them up till eaten.
This sturdy *elastic* gluten has kept them from dropping *flat* in the oven.
No unsightly holes 'twixt crust and crumb—*never*.
All risen *evenly*—to stay risen.
Never heavy—sudden—soggy—indigestible.
Yours are the FIVE ROSES loaves—
Crinkly and *appetizing* of crust.
Golden brown and tender.
Snowy of crumb—*light* as thistle-down.
FIVE ROSES helps a lot.
Try it *soon*.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

How to Kill the Flies

"As we realize more clearly the specific disease-spreading power of the house fly, I think we must surely solve the problem of their extermination, tremendously difficult though it seems. Naturally, cooperative destruction of breeding places is the first step in eradication. Until we have a more widely awakened public sentiment and united efforts of all health agencies, and perhaps better scientific knowledge of fly habits, each housekeeper's problem must be how, single-handed, to keep her home free

from their contamination. The right beginning is making our habitation as nearly fly-proof as possible.

"For years I have thought there is nothing so effective as sticky fly paper in getting rid of those flies that will come inside, in spite of all precautions. I still use it in the kitchen where they are necessarily more numerous than in other parts of the house," says Mrs. Belle Cass Lafollette, quoted in the Ottawa Valley Journal; "but I want to tell of my personal experience last year in keeping other rooms clear of them. I bought a 'fly killer' for each room of

the house, and hung it in a convenient place. Then I tried to install each member of the household with the feeling that a fly is dangerous, unclean, and should be killed instantly. I was very much surprised at the result.

Hereafter it had been my experience that the most persistent use of fly paper did not get rid of all the flies in the dining room. A few will escape to destroy the family peace at meal time. But the systematic use of the "fly killer" once or twice a day around the dining-room free of every insect has been my experience. I attended to more easily just by killing each fly as discovered. But it is very important to have the "fly killer" handy, or it will be neglected. My confidence in this method is confirmed by the experience of a very efficient housekeeper who has succeeded in keeping a large boarding house clear of flies last summer by this method.

The "killers" should not be put away in cold weather, but should be kept handy to destroy those flies that remain. Though unobtrusive and apparently harmless, they are not as innocent as they appear. They help to make the start for next year.

One other personal "discovery" may have value. I once had great trouble, as the cool weather came on, with flies gathering in the morning in the dining-room. It was at this time I endeavored to know where they came from. One morning, as I took the screen from the fireplace, I observed that the flies swarmed out into the room. The blazing fire in the evenings warmed the chimney and attracted the flies to our hearth and home. We tacked a wire netting over the top of the chimney and have never had trouble with their unwelcome visitations since.

THE PAINT TEST



It is the paint that stands up bright and beautiful through rain or shine. That is what you want on your home. You can't experiment. Let

RAMSAYS PAINTS

do the experimenting for you. They have done it already, and are fully guaranteed. Therefore, take no risks. You don't need time to waste. Use Ramsay's Paints for all true painting and be protected. Do you want our Booklet on house painting? It is very beautiful. We send it free. Ask for Booklet ABCDE.

A. RAMSAY & SON CO.,
THE PAINT MAKERS, Montreal, Que'd. 1842.

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

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

For \$10.00 For \$15.00

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

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

Write TO-DAY for this Style Book

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



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QUEBEC - - - CANADA

THE COOK'S CORNER

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

ROLL JELLY CAKE

Three eggs, one scant cup sugar, one cup flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half soda. When done turn out on to a cloth wet in cold water and it will not break when you roll it.

FRUIT COOKIES

One-half cup sugar, one-half cup molasses, one-half cup lard, one-half cup hot water with one teaspoonful soda dissolved in it, one cup chopped fruit, a little cinnamon and cloves Flour to roll, but don't make them too stiff as it makes them dry.

oATMEAL COOKIES

One cup sugar, three-quarters cup butter, two cups flour, two cups oatmeal, one cup chopped raisins, (this may be omitted) three-quarters teaspoon soda, two eggs well beaten, one teaspoon cinnamon. This makes a large batch but if tried you will think them delicious.

CREAM PUFFS

One-half cup butter melted in one cup hot water, put on the stove to boil, while boiling stir in one cup flour, let cool, and stir in three eggs, one at a time and beat each time. Drop in spoonfuls on a buttered tin bake for 30 minutes, without opening the door, as they need to be well done.

STRAWBERRY SERVIC

Dissolve 5 oz. tartaric acid in 2 qts. water, and pour this mixture over 12 lbs. hulled strawberries in an earthenware vessel. Let stand 48 hours with a plate on top of the berries to keep them down. After this strain through a flannel bag, then add 1/2

the granulated sugar to each pt. juice. Stir until every particle of the sugar is dissolved, then bottle, cork, and keep in a cool place. It will not be necessary to seal the corks. This makes a delicious and refreshing drink by adding 2 or 3 teaspoon of the syrup to a glass of cold water.

One pint milk, two tablespoonfuls corn starch; yolks of two eggs cooked to a smooth paste; flavor with vanilla. Pour into a baked crust, beat the whites, add two tablespoonfuls sugar, flavor with lemon, brown in oven.

One and one-half cups milk heated, one egg, scant one-half cup sugar, one tablespoonful corn starch. Cut open puffs with a sharp knife or pair of shears, fill with custard, replace top and you will have something good.

Here's a Home Dye

That ANYONE Can Use.

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



DYALO ONE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

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

MAXWELL'S Favorite Churn.

It makes the smoothest, richest, most delicious butter you ever tasted. The roller bearings—and hand and foot levers—make churning an easy task, even for a child.

All sizes from 1/2 to 30 gallons. Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle this churn and Maxwell's "Champion" Valves.

David Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Homeseekers' Excursions From Grand Trunk Stations in Ontario

To Western Canada (via Chicago) including certain points on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. May 2nd, 16th, 30th, June 12th, 27th, July 11th, 25th, August 8th, 22nd; September 5th, 19th, 3rd October 13th, 27th, 31st. Excursion tickets will also be on sale on certain dates via Sarnia and the Northern Navigation Company. Separate rates to principal points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Homeseekers' excursion tickets will also be on sale on certain dates via Sarnia and the Northern Navigation Company. Separate rates to principal points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Homeseekers' excursion tickets will also be on sale on certain dates via Sarnia and the Northern Navigation Company. Separate rates to principal points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

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The Upward Look

Our First Question No. 6.

Lord, what wilt thou have me to do? —Acts ix., 6.

Books dealing with the attainment of success in life that give their readers the impressions that God desires and has promised to give temporal success to all who love Him, and who comply with His laws pertaining to the possession of faith, peace and love, contain a fundamental error. There is only one condition upon which we can expect God to grant to us true success and we should be satisfied with nothing less. That condition is that we shall always and ever be willing to do His will. Like Paul, we must ever be asking, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" and when our interior consciousness has been illumined, and the path of duty lies clearly defined before us, then we must be ready, like Paul, to follow it immediately, even to persecution and to death.

We are apt to forget that each day, in every act we do, we are building both for time and for eternity. When we allow our minds to become occupied with thoughts of worldly success that we shall neglect the warning contained in the parable of the rich man who laid up for himself much goods for many years, and then decided to take his ease, eat, drink and be merry, but that night God said unto him: "Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee; then whose shall these things be which thou hast provided?" (St. Luke xii., 20). "So is he," said Christ, "that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God."

Christ also said, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal. But lay up for yourselves treasures in Heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal. For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." (St. Matthew vi., 19-21).

Our first aim, therefore, should be to lay up for ourselves treasures in Heaven. By so doing we will be building for eternity. Our desires for worldly success should always and ever be limited and controlled by our chief desire to please Christ, and thereby "become rich toward God."

Christ is the only example we have of one who performed all of God's commands. He was full of love, faith, peace and joy. Yet God did not give Him what we call worldly success. Instead, He gave Him tribulations and led Him even unto death. And yet Christ's life was the most successful the world has ever known. It has revolutionary conditions here on earth. It is the inspiration of millions of lives to-day.

Christ did not desire earthly success. He was building for eternity. He realized that His purpose in life could not be accomplished in centuries, and He lived and worked with that purpose in view. Beside its transcendent importance, the gaining of mere earthly success shrank into insignificance. It was not worth considering.

True success comes only when we do the will of God. His promises of aid are conditioned upon our doing His will. Are we doing it? If we are uncertain on this point, then we should lay everything else aside until we know what God's will for us is. Having found that, and being willing to do it, we may then count with absolute certainty upon God's fulfilling all His great promises to us.—I. H. N.

Don't boil meat at a gallop. Boil five minutes, then cook it at a temperature of 160 deg. Fahrenheit.

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.

TWO FLOUNCE SKIRT FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7012

The two flounce skirt is always a pretty one. It is especially well adapted to flouncing and to bordered materials, and, in addition to its other advantages, it is easily made.

The 16 year size will be required 4½ yards of border material 27 inches wide with ½ yard of plain material 36 inches wide for the foundation; or 4½ yards of plain material 37, 3½ yards 36 or 3½ yds. 44 inches wide for the entire skirt.

This pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age.



CHILD'S ROMPERS, 7008

Rompers are among the essentials of child life. They mean perfect freedom to play and be happy, without the consideration of clothing and they save the mother many disturbed moments.

The quantity of material required for the 4 year size is 3 yards 27 inches wide or 3½ yards 36 with 1 yard 27 inches wide for bands.

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



TUCKED OVER BLOUSE IN PEASANT STYLE, 7063

The over blouse that is laid in tucks over the shoulders is a pretty and becoming one adapted to almost all seasonable materials. This one can be worn over any gumpie.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 1½ yards 37 or ½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with ½ yard 39 inches wide to trim as shown in the back view.

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

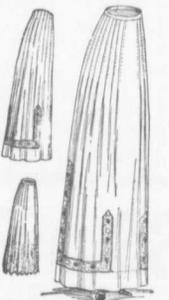


ONE-PIECE CORSET COVER FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 6978.

The corset cover that is made all in one piece has a great many advantages. It is well adapted to embroidery and to lace, while it can be made from any plain material suitably trimmed and it means very little labor for the making.

The 16 year size requires 1½ yards of embroidery 14 inches wide with ½ yard of plain material 36 or ½ yard 44 inches wide.

This pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age.



STRAIGHT PLAITED SKIRT, 6999

The straight plaited skirt is much liked for this materials and for bordered fabrics. It is graceful and attractive and it is exceedingly simple. This one is laid in plaits that are stitched flat to give the effect of narrow tucks.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 27 inches wide, 4 yards 36 or 2½ yards 44, with 2½ yards of banding or 2½ yards of bordered material 46 inches wide. This pattern, No. 6999, is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 30 inch waist measure.

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



BLOUSE OR OVER WAIST FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 6990

The over waist in peasant style is a favorite. Here is one designed for young girls and for small women that is laid in three tucks over each shoulder which provides becoming fullness.

The 16 year size will require 2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 1½ yards 36 or 1½ yards 44 inches wide.

This pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age.

Embroidery Designs

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



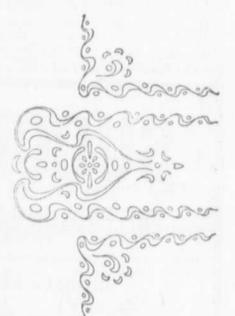
579 Design for a Border or Band. Three inches wide. To be embroidered or beaded. Two yards are given.



577 Design for an Embroidered Border or four inches wide. Two yards and two corners are given.



583 Design for embroidering a Scalloped Edge with dots. The scallops are three-quarters of an inch in width, and three-eighths of an inch in depth. Four yards and four corners are given.



581 Design for embroidering the Panel of a Skirt or Tunic, in Bulgarian Style.



582 Design for embroidering a Blouse or Waist, in Bulgarian Style. Transfer patterns for a square neck, Pointed Girdle and cuffs are given.

Doubled his Milk Yield

W. J. Seaman, Queen's Co., P.E.I. Within the last three years I have more than doubled the average yield of milk per cow in my herd, owing to what I learned and did through cow-testing.

I have found it very profitable to weigh and test the milk of the cows individually, as one then knows the value of his cows and takes more interest in the feeding and care of them. One of the first things that we farmers need to learn in order to make a success of dairying is how to feed our cows.

By knowing our cows, we weed out the poorest ones and raise stock only from the best cows and the best sires possible, and in this way we improve the herd.

I would strongly advise every dairyman to know each cow by weighing and testing her milk. Of course, it takes a little time to do this, but it is time well spent. I weigh each cow's milk at each milking and do not intend to quit doing so while I am dairying.

To Prepare Land For Corn

We are spreading manure on a field that grew a crop of peas last year on an alfalfa sod plowed the fall previous. It has not been plowed since. What is the best process to follow for a good crop of ensilage corn? The soil is a clay loam and well underdrained naturally.—J.R.P., Grey Co., Ont.

The field mentioned should yield a satisfactory crop of corn the coming season if properly handled. In the spring, a few days before time to

plant corn, plough the land with a shallow furrow, turn the grass and manure under, roll the land firmly, and work with a disk harrow. Roll and disk harrow alternately, until a sowed seed bed is provided; then sow the corn in rows at least 42 inches apart. Sow White Cap Yellow Dent or some similar small dent corn. Keep the land clean and keep cultivating, especially in dry weather, even should the land be free from weeds.—J. H. G.

Story of a Prize Winning Farm

(Continued from page 4)

the day and pulled out and used as a bed at night. Still later we finished off a couple of rooms upstairs. We considered them a great improvement. This old log house now forms our kitchen. We have clapboarded it outside, lathed and plastered it inside and raised it higher, but it still reminds us of the old days.

"We finished our first barn, 42 feet by 60 feet the following spring. It was a frame building. There was one window in the horse stable and one in the cow stable and they were small at that. We did not think much about windows in those days.

THE NEW HOME

"We moved into our new home in about 1878 with our three children and brought with us our few head of stock. During the two years or so that I had lived with my brother, I had done some work on my farm, and had cleared eight or ten more acres on the high land at the back. On

this I grew some grain, the front of the farm being still in hay. As I used to have to drive west 400 acres and south about half a mile, or altogether about two miles, to reach the house and barn on the front of the farm.

CLEARING THE BRUSH

"I cut all the big trees with the axe. My hardest fights were with the second growth brush that had grown up consisting of clumps of maple and beech. There were spots of grass that made it impossible to raise any crops without plowing it. I used to get Mrs. Begg to help me. With a wood sleigh we used to draw the roots into piles to burn them. I used to work at a piece of swamp land and at a piece on the high ground at the same time. We worked away in this way for two or three years.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT

"Finally I decided to cut a strip about 50 feet wide from the front farm and thus make a road on which I could go back and forth and thus save the long haul around. I got a Frenchman to cut the strip for me. Later I got another man who helped me to haul the logs to make a corduroy road. Part of the ground was black muck, and we used to find it pretty hard sometimes to get down to the solid clay to put on the logs.

"We had to bridge 400 to 500 feet of this. On the rest we built drains on both sides of the road. It took me one summer to complete this task. It was a pretty rough piece of road when we got it finished.

I well remember chopping down the last tree and standing waiting for my brother to return over it with an empty wagon. I did not think he would undertake to draw a load over it, and was pretty pleased when he informed me that it was so and he did not think he would ever draw any more loads the two miles around by the old way.

"The completion of that road made a great difference to me. I have used it ever since, but many improvements have been made on it. It is a good road to-day.

"About this time the great financial depression of 1878 occurred. Farm produce went away down in value. Butter was about all I had to sell, except wood. I remember driving 30 to 35 miles to Wales and trying to sell butter at 10 cents a pound. Maple wood went down in value to about \$2.50 a cord and beech to \$1.50.

"After this I cleared the swamp. To do this I had to run open ditches about 2 1/2 feet deep and 3 feet wide at the top along the west side to catch the water entering there. I ran another through the centre and off out each side of 1878 occurred.

"Value produce went away down in value. Butter was about all I had to sell, except wood. I remember driving 30 to 35 miles to Wales and trying to sell butter at 10 cents a pound. Maple wood went down in value to about \$2.50 a cord and beech to \$1.50.

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WHEN BETTER TIMES CAME

"As soon as the first few years were over and I had the land partly cleared, so that I could grow more crops, things began to improve. We have had some ups and downs since, but the hard struggle of the early days was a thing of the past. By about 1892 the directors of the agricultural society entered my farm, along with two others, in the prize farms competition being conducted by the Agricultural and Arts Association. While the farm did not win a prize, the judges predicted that it would be likely to do so should it be entered in another competition, were the progressive character of farming conducted on it to be continued. My father's farm was the first prize for the township that year.

DAIRYING THE MAINSTAY

"We have always followed dairying. We made butter for a number of years until a cheese factory was established near us. About 1875 or '76 we started shipping milk to Montreal. Except for a few brief intervals I have continued to ship milk ever since. Some years we have milked nearly 40 cows, and had our milk at the Moose Creek Station two and a half miles away, by half-past seven in the morning.

MORE PROSPEROUS DAYS

"Once my own farm was in good condition I bought another 100 acres one and a half miles from here and worked it from the home farm. It was pretty well timbered and I made considerable money from the sale of the timber. I also rented some 30 or 40 acres adjoining my farm for pasture. For a while I worked the home farm after my brother died. I also bought a couple of other farms, but kept them only for short periods, then sold them again. For 10 or 12 years we milked 25 to 37 head of cattle daily, summer and winter.' In Farm and Dairy next week more of Mr. Begg's experiences in farming, as told by himself will be given.—H. I. C.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Farm and Dairy of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, all of our readers of the prize Association are invited to the publication of the

YONGE STREET

Two of the main teams among the farm of York Co., Ont.



J. C. Bales

fortunes out of the of his farms, as we grow that is being m of pure bred Holstein sutors generally. Consequent upon the population of Toronto the farms for many years has been going down generally. Mr. O. Bales' farm 10 years ago was 40 acres. He sold his land to Mr. Bales' brother, who lives near him, is called farm. Mr. John McKeon, living farther up Yonge Street, and his

Yonge Street, and his

Sir Lyons Hengerveld

Farmers on Yonge street and they are for \$1500 from H. A. Hicks, Newtonbrook; Bales and J. C. Bales, greatest of the young de Kol, 33.33 lbs. per cow, and the first prize of \$1000. The farm is owned by Sir Lyons Hengerveld, who is secretary and president of the Ontario Dairy Producers' Association. He is a member of the Ontario Dairy Producers' Association, and is a member of the Ontario Dairy Producers' Association. He is a member of the Ontario Dairy Producers' Association, and is a member of the Ontario Dairy Producers' Association.

trio cars. Farms a m from the road are a general increase in la out sales are reported transfers of their own

A HOLSTEIN noted as a Holstein of the foremost bred Hicks of Newtonbrook, Thornhill, John McKeon, O. Bales of Lansing, Lansing formed a club

Bales is president, and is secretary, and purc Moger, of Syracuse. Holstein bull calf for the breed in Canada. John McKenzie's farm appears in this list. All five members of farmers. Mr. Geo. M. excellent herd of pure four years ago won a best dairy farm with

SUCCESS IN FARMING DEPENDS IN LARGE MEASURE ON THE IMPLEMENTS USED

All that's BEST in FARM IMPLEMENTS will be found in the

MASSEY-HARRIS LINE

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TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG

MASSEY-HARRIS

REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

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

YONGE STREET BREEDERS

Two of the main subjects of conversation among the farmers of that portion of York Co. Out known as Yonge Street, are the increase in land value and the breeding of pure bred Holstein cattle. Farm and Dairy's prize farms competition is also a matter more or less generally discussed in view of the fact that several of the prize winning farms in the province are located in this section. An editor of Farm and Dairy who took a long drive through the district recently was impressed with the manner in which the farmers are making fair sized fortunes out of the increase in the value of their farms, as well as with the progress that is being made in the breeding of pure bred Holstein cattle and in farm matters generally.

J. C. Bales

Consequent upon the rapid increase of the population of Toronto the value of the farms for many miles outside the city has been going up by leaps and bounds. Mr. O. D. Bales, of Lansing, and Dairy's Prize Farms Contest last year, bought 127 acres of land, and is joining his farm 10 years ago for \$5,000. He sold his land recently for \$65,000. Mr. Bales' brother, Mr. J. C. Bales, who lives near him, is asking \$100,000 for his farm. These farms all adjoin Yonge Street, and are passed by the elec-

two years ago Mr. John McKenzie won a prize in Farm and Dairy's prize contest. Mr. John McKenzie has nothing but pure bred stock on his farm. His bull, Mandel Korndyke, is a three-year-old, gladiator, produced 13,971 lbs. of milk in the Record of Performance last year. Another cow, Jewell Princess Pot, has a record of 14 lbs. of butter in seven days. Rhoda 4th has a record of 15 lbs. at four years, and Cassy's Netherland, a record of over 15 lbs. One of his heifers gave 2,571 lbs. of milk before she was two years old. This is a very promising animal. Mr. McKenzie has four cows in the Record of Performance test now.

A FIRE BARN

Mr. R. F. Hicks is a director of the Holstein Breeders' Association. His farm contains 185 acres. Not long since he erected a barn 40 by 140 feet, which has many commendable features. The basement is cement throughout, the walls between the stalls even being made of cement. It contains an excellent cement trough, in which milk cans are kept. From this it runs into a basin, one of which is located between every two cows. It is raised somewhat in water before the cattle drink it. The barn is thoroughly ventilated and well lighted. It is possible to drive through the barn behind the cattle.

Mr. Hicks has some 39 pure bred Holstein animals and three bulls. Five of his cows are under test. Among his animals are Sherwood Gano, an aged cow with a record of 17,400 lbs. of milk and 257 lbs. of butter in the record of performance. This cow has two untested granddaughters, a large, low set animal of unusually good conformation. The cow Rideau Delitha Lena De Kol has a record of 25 lbs. of butter in seven days. She is a half-sister to Mr. Hailer's belle De Kol may. Another animal, Verona De Kol may, is a daughter of a full sister of the champion cow, May Echo. Mr. Hicks has three of her daughters. Faforite Merceda Belle is a two-year-old with an 11 lb. record. Belle's Anna Rooney has a record of 15,750 lbs. of milk in the Record of Performance. This animal has a very fine udder and shows great dairy capacity. Faforite Belle's Lass produced 13,400 lbs. of milk in a little over 12 months as a three-year-old. She has four Records of Performance sisters, one with a re-

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HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS I

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

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- SKIN DISEASES,
- RINGBONE,
- PINK EYE,
- SWEENEY,
- BONY TUMORS,
- LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN,
- QUARTER CRACKS,
- SCRATCHES,
- POLL EVIL,
- PARASITES,
- REMOVES
- BUNCHES OR BLEMISHES,
- SPLINTS,
- CAPPED HOCK,
- STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

Finds Caustic Balsam to be Reliable.

I can say that I have for the past three years been a user of GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, and have found it to be all that is claimed for it, and have in a great many instances recommended it to my neighbors.—B. D. KILB, Antigonish, N.S.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or ointment mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

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Canadian Appreciate Caustic Balsam. I have been selling GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for years, and it is giving my customers the best of satisfaction. I have also used it myself on different ailments with the most successful results. Too much cannot be said in its favor.—W. T. PRICE, Berkeley, Ont.

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(Made in England)

A Word of Warning

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48-REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE-48 (44 FEMALES, 4 BULLS)

6 Grade Cows, 5 Clyde Mares, from 1 to 5 years old, and a number of other horses. Also Holstein-Friesian Herd Books

TUESDAY, MAY 23rd 1911

The property of W. F. ELLIOT, at the farm, 2 miles north of York Station G.T.R. Main Line; 2 miles south of Westford flag Station, C.P.R. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock. If necessary provision will be made for holding sale under cover.

NO RESERVE

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

COL. B. V. KELLY, Syracuse, N.Y., AUCTIONEER **W. F. ELLIOT, Box 8, COLEMAN, ONT.**

cord of 25 lbs. Faforite 10th is a daughter of Faforite 5th, a 25 lb. cow and she is the dam of the grand champion at the Winnipeg Exhibition last summer. She gave 15,600 lbs. of milk in the Record of Performance, and is now in the Record of Worth test and in every way Mr. Hicks may enter his farm in the prize farms contest this year.

A NOTED PRIZE FARM A visit at the farm of Mr. O. D. Bales showed it to be one of the best of the honors which it has won during the last two years in the prize farms contest. That Mr. Bales has the best portion of his farm, which last year kept him from scoring higher than he did, he is likely to stand very high in his next year's final competition. His farm is an exceptional fine one in every way. At present Mr. Bales is milking 24 head of cattle, including 14 head of pure bred Holsteins. Among his best animals are Fairy, six years old, which produced 14,344 lbs. of milk in six days, calving

(Concluded on page 30)

tric cars. Farms a mile and a half back from the road are also sharing in the general increase in land value. Summer sales are reported in which parties have made small fortunes out of the transfer of their land.

A HOLSTEIN SECTION

This section of the county has become noted as a Holstein center. Recently five of the foremost breeders, Messrs. E. F. Hicks of Newtonbrook, Geo. McKenzie of Thornhill, John McKenzie of Willowdale, O. D. Bales of Lansing and J. C. Bales of Lansing formed a club, which J. C. Bales is president, and Mr. Geo. McKenzie is secretary, and purchased from Mr. H. A. Mozer, of Syracuse, N.Y., a pure bred Holstein bull calf for \$1,500. This is probably the most richly bred bull of the breed in Canada. It is kept at Mr. John McKenzie's farm. An illustration of it appears in this issue.

All five members of the club are noted farmers. Mr. Geo. McKenzie has an excellent herd of pure bred Holsteins and four years ago won a \$100 prize for the best dairy farm within 30 miles of Tor-

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

ONTARIO

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

SIDNEY CROSSING, April 25.—Pastures have wintered well. There is no growth yet. Land is drying up nicely and is very loose. Meadows, especially new seeding, look fine. None of the winter-

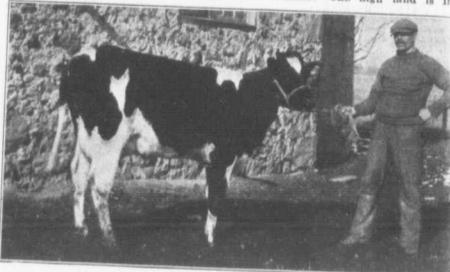
ing a small acreage. The cheese factory started last Monday.

PETERBORO CO., ONT.

LASHWADE, April 25.—Most of the farmers have been busy making maple syrup. They report a good year for considering the short season. Hay is \$12 to \$14 a ton; oats, 50c; butter, 20c; eggs, 15c.—M.W.

VICTORIA CO., ONT.

HARTLEY, April 25.—The snow is in it. It seems to do the people good to get out on the land once more. All the farmers are taking the advantage of the fine weather. The high land is in ex-



Youngest Heifer in Canada, Known to Have an Official Record

Homewood Aggie De Kol, daughter of the famous cow, Lady Aggie De Kol, official test she gave in seven days 223 lbs. milk and four months and in best day's milking was 55 lbs.—Property of M. L. Halsey, Springfield, Ont.

crops are heaved but have been bare so long that they look dead. The roots are alive and with a few warm showers and warm sunny weather they will soon get out. 40c; barley, 40c; peas, 70c; wheat middlings, \$22 to \$23; fresh eggs, 17c to 15c; butter 25c to 26c; potatoes \$1 a bag.—J.K.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.

WOOLER, April 27.—We are having splendid weather. Although late the land is in grand condition to work. We are in good way of sowing alfalfa. Messrs. Terrill and Wessel are both sow-

ceptually good condition. Although the season is late the extra fine weather will insure seed time and harvest.—W.M.

WENTWORTH CO., ONT.

KILKWALL, April 25.—The weather continues good, ranging from present to fine. The farmers have been busy making maple syrup. They report a good year for considering the short season. Hay is \$12 to \$14 a ton; oats, 50c; butter, 20c; eggs, 15c.—M.W.

BRANT CO., ONT.

ST. GEORGE, April 27.—We are having fine weather for our seeding, although it is rather late. The wheat has come through the winter in good shape. We are having some success in organizing a community such as this. With the farmers excited and ready to go, but who are joining there is no doubt, people are invited for good will be felt. We are inviting all our brother farmers and all others who are interested along the line of the Grange to join with us to make it a success.—G.P.

FALKLAND, APRIL 24.—Seeding operations are well under way. The bulk of the seeding will be done this week with fair weather. Wheat has come through the winter in good shape. A few fields are badly killed. Considerable alfalfa is being taken in better orchard culture. Many more orchards than usual are being planted and sprayed and farmers are carrying on the example of others that are paying well to give the orchard proper care. Prices for best beef cattle are \$7.75 to \$8.00 and many who bought feeding cattle last fall at high prices are disappointed. Fat lambs have sold at \$6.50 a cwt. Prices for wheat are not the rise just now. Others grains are firm.—L.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

WATERLOO, April 25.—The bright warm weather is drying the land nicely. Winter weather is in full swing. Alfalfa is steadily gaining a foothold. Good fat cattle are going out at \$8.75 to \$9.25. Alfalfa cattle until pasture are ready. Winter wheat seems to have stood the winter fairly well and is growing nicely.—C.H.S.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

PERGUS, April 24.—The weather has been cold and backward. It has been somewhat warmer the last few days but with cold winds. The wheat are getting dry. Most have started to plow and a few have sown. There has been no growth yet but grass in meadows has not been beginning to get green. The number of horses and cows has not been so high as last year. It is selling at \$1.50 a gal. A number of horses have been sold at good prices. Cattle are high especially in the north. They sell from \$70 to \$80. Farms help in source and wages high.—W.A.E.

May 4, 1911.

AYRSH

LAKESIDE AYRSH
Special offering of four yearlings, from Imp. particulars.

LAKESIDE FARM, PHOENIX
Geo. H. MONTGOMERY
100 St. 71

La Boie de la Roche

Here are kept the best of AYRSHIRES, imported from YORKSHIRES of the WHITE ORINGTON, BOTTES and BARRÉ. Hon. L. J. FORGET
Proprietor
St. Anne de Belleville

Ayrshi

World's Champion heifer production. Some young calves, all from R.O.P. grandson of Primrose of the lot. Address
WOODHISSE BROS., TROTHERSAY, ONT.

THE SPRINGBANK HERD

Contains more World's Champion producers than any other American. Four choice bulls out of large tested herds of the lot. Address:
A. S. TURNER
Ryckman
3 miles south of Hamilton

AYRSHIRE; B

Young Bulls all three first for immediate R.O.P. stock. Write for particulars.
JAMES REGO, R.R. No. 1

MISCELLANEOUS

Norman Moore
EXPERT PURE BREED AUCTIONEER
Long Distance Phone.

TAMWORTH AND BERKSHIRE
Bears and Bows for Sale
Toronto, Ont. Maple Leaf

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTH
FOR SALE—Seven bulls to 15 months; 65 piglets; write for prices. Phone 1 section via Colburn.
BETSIAM HOSKIN

TAMWORTH'S AND SHORT
Several choice young boys for sale by Colburn's champion book, 1911-24 a few to young stock book. Write for prices.
F. G. JAMES, Box 9

Cattle and Swine
before turning for free sample. Write for particulars.
F. G. JAMES, Box 9

CHOICE PURE BREED CATTLE
Two sows of 10 month bearing. Also young. JOHN POLLARD, NORWICH

FOR SALE
Imported Shire Mare, one of the best breeders in the world.
M. W. SEXSMITH, RIDGEMOUNT

For Sale
Two-year-old, registered red and American Shire beauty and fine actor, A. C. Polonus.
W. H. MCNISH

CLEARING
Thirteen fine heads of young specially selected milkers from one to fifteen months. Gains to quick buyers. Best mixed. Also a son of a good conceiving sire.
MIDEAU FARM, CEMMINANTARIO

BUY A "PERFECT" STEEL CHEESE VAT



We make the best wooden cheese vats in Canada, but we advise you to buy our PERFECT Steel Cheese Vat, because no matter how good a wooden vat may be made it can never equal the PERFECT Steel Vat.

The PERFECT drains out to last drop. No cracks or corners for dirt to collect. You can keep it sweet and clean without trouble, ever used. The outside frame is galvanized, then painted, making it absolutely rust-proof.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOG

Our catalog fully explains the many features of our PERFECT Steel Cheese Vat, and also describes the advantages of our STEEL WHY the market. Now is the time to get busy, write us to-day.

The Steel Trough Co., Ltd., Tweed, Ontario
Agents Wanted. Liberal Proposition to Right Men.

The Independent Telephone Movement is a Huge Success

Four years ago there were only about 75 INDEPENDENT telephone systems in Canada. To-day there are over 400, with a combined capital of \$2,500,000. That is your proof of the huge success of the Independent Telephone Movement.

But notwithstanding the immense increase in the number of telephone systems, the country is still in need of more telephone service. Canada has but one 'phone to 179

inhabitants, whereas the United States has one 'phone to 16.

Perhaps your locality is one of those that does not enjoy the benefits of the telephone. But of course it is only a matter of a short time before it will be classed with other up-to-date telephone-served districts. It only needs some one "to start the ball rolling." Let that person be you. You will gain prestige by doing so. And we will help you.

Make a start now by sending for our book, "Canada and the Telephone." It contains some information of what has been and is being done.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited
24 Duncan Street, Toronto, Ontario

AYRSHIRES

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

Special offering of four young bulls, different ages, from imported stock. Write for particulars.

LAKESIDE FARM, PHILIPSBURG, QUE. GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop., 164 St. James St., Montreal.

'Le Bois de la Rochees' Stock Farm

Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. YORKSHIRES, the best of the best. WHITE ORPINGTON, WHITE WYANDOTTES and BARRED ROCK Poultry. Wm. L. J. FORGET, Proprietor, Manager. Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Ayrshires

World's Champion herd for milk and production. Some young bulls and bull calves, all from R.O.P. sows for sale. A grandson of Primrose of Tangleyield in the lot. Address: WOODHISSE BROS., Tanglewyld Farm ROTHSAY, ONTARIO

THE SPRINGBANK HERD OF AYRSHIRES

Contain more World's Champion milk and butter producers than any other herd in America. Four choice bull calves for sale out of large tested heavy producing dams. Address: A. S. TURNER & SON Ryckman's Corners, Ont. 3 miles south of Hamilton

AYRSHIRE BULLS

Young Bulls all sired up to one year, three fit for immediate service, all from R.O.P. stock. Write for prices. JAMES REGG, 301 DUNDAS, ONT. R.R. No. 1

MISCELLANEOUS

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

TAMWORTH AND BERSHIRE SWINE—Borns and Sows for Sale, J. W. Todd, Cornish, Ont. Maple Leaf Stock Farm.

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

FOR SALE—Seven bulls from 6 months to 18 months; 10 pigs either sex, all ages; write for prices. Phone in residence connection via Gouburg. BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Quilly, Ont.

TAMWORTHS AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE

Several choice young Sows sired by Imp. Bant, dams by Colwill's Choice, Canada's champion herd, 1902-3 and 10 recently bred to young stock hog. Also a few mature sows. A few very fine Yorkshire and two-year-old Shorthorn heifers. First class family. Excellent milk strain. Price right. A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newmarket, Ont.

Cattle and Sheep Labels Why not mark the calves before turning up? Send for free sample of metal ear tags and circulars. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

CHOICE PURE BRED CHESTER WHITES Two sows of 10 months (10 pig) one of our sows. Also young pigs either sex. JOHN POLLARD, NORFOLK, ONTARIO

FOR SALE Imported Shire Mare, eight years old, one of the best breeders in the Province. M. W. SEXSMITH, RIDGEWAY, ONT.

For Sale HACKNEY FILLY

Two-year-old, registered in both Canadian and American Stud Books. A grand and fine actor. A grand daughter of Polonia. W. H. MCNISH, LYN, ONT.

CLEARING SALE

This fine, heads of registered Jersey. Specially selected milk cows, ready to calve. Also young heifers ranging from one to fifteen months. Great bargain. Also a son of Fountain Boyne and one-year-old Shorthorn heifer. WIDEAU FARM, CLUMMING'S BRIDGE, ONTARIO

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, May 1st.—Under the stimulus of the spring weather and the shows large increases in almost all lines. After a cold and stormy week, the spring the weather has changed and the crops are being rapidly rushed in. Several dealers have called their first meeting and the cheese factory season is definitely opening. The market is the same as those paid the first year about the same and the outlook for better prices than obtained last year is not discouraging. Some dealers however, state that they would rather see low prices at the first of the season and those prices fairly well maintained throughout than to start with 15 cent cheese and drop down to nine and 10 cents before the season closes as has happened in some previous years. Call money rules at 5% to 6 per cent.

WHEAT. A stand still attitude characterizes the wheat market. Favorable or unfavorable weather reports cause some fluctuation in prices but a uniformly low level is maintained. The first of last week wheat was strong due to favorable news from Great Britain but this demand has dropped off and sold somewhat below last week. That prices are as low as they can go, however, is the opinion of several of our large grain merchants. No. 1 Northern is quoted at 95c; No. 2, 94c; No. 3, 93c. The market is doing the farmer away from the land these fine days. It would seem that buyers also are in a waiting mood. No. 2 winter wheat is 84c and outside, No. 1 Farmers' Market fall wheat is quoted at 86c to 88c and coarse wheat, 76c.

CORN. The market for coarse grains is firm with few cash sales. There have been no serious reductions in prices and advances have been made in some lines. The demand for oats is particularly strong. Quotations are as follows: Oats, Canada Western No. 2, 85c; No. 3, 27c at lake ports; Ontario, white, 84c; white and 3/4c on track; Toronto; corn, barley, 67c to 69c; rye, 70c; malted barley, 67c to 69c; oat, 56c to 62c; buckwheat, 55c. On the Farmers' Market, oats are quoted as follows: No. 1, 84c; No. 2, 83c; No. 3, 82c. On the Montreal market the export demand for oats at the first of the week was very strong. Oats at the end. Prices were well maintained. The market quotations are as follows: Oats, Canada western, No. 1 to 40c; No. 2, local white, 83c; No. 3, 82c; and No. 4, 81c; barley, malted, 75c to 78c; feed, 56c to 60c; buckwheat, 56c.

MILL FEEDS. Quotations for mill feeds remain unchanged. Manitoba bran, 83c to 85c; 20; Ontario bran, 82c; shorts, 82c; corn meal, 83c; oil cake, 83c; oat meal, 81c; 25 per 90 lb. bulk, 82c; shorts, 82c; Manitoba bran is 82c to 85c; shorts, 82c to 85c; Ontario bran, 82c to 84c and oat meal, 81.50 per 90 lb. bulk.

HAY AND STRAW. Wholesale quotations are stronger. Retail prices have advanced owing to the small deliveries. No. 1 timothy is quoted at 81c to 83c; mixed clover and timothy 79 to 81c; straw, 65.50 to 87, on track. Toronto. On the Farmers' Market No. 1 timothy is 81c to 83c; No. 2, 81c to 83c; straw banded 15c to 85c; loose 84 to 81c.

HAY has been decidedly active in Montreal. Deliveries on the Montreal market have been light. United States hays therefore have advanced prices. No. 1 Hay is quoted at 81c to 82.50; No. 2, 79 to 81.50; No. 3, 87.50 to 88c.

SEEDS. Wholesale seed merchants are selling to the trade at the following prices: Alfalfa No. 1, 81c; bush, No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 80.75; red clover, No. 1, 80.50; No. 2, 79.50; No. 3, 80.40; timothy, No. 1, 87.50; No. 2, 84.75; alfalfa No. 1, 117.50; No. 2, 812.25.

WOOL. Quotations are unchanged. Washed fleece 12c to 20c; unwashed 15c to 16c; greasy, 15c.

HIDES. Hides have scored a slight advance all round. Latest quotations are as follows: No. 1, imported, 100c; No. 2, 95c; No. 3, 90c; No. 4, 85c; calf skins, 14c; pig skins, 12c; sheep skins, 14c. Hides cured, 85c to 90c; greasy, 75c to 80c; sheep skins, 81c to 81.25; lamb hals, 25c; up; horse hides 81c; horse hair, 35c; calf skins 10c to 12c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Quotations are as follows: Dry onions per basket, 50c to 60c; cabbage, 40c to 50c; celery, 40c to 60c; cauliflower, each 20c to 40c; apples, 10c to 14c; a bush.

POTATOES AND BEANS. The potato market remains unchanged. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 to 10 for Ontario; out of stock and 10c to 8c a bag in car lots. On the Montreal market, the potato market is firm and large supplies imported last week have been dis-

posed of. Prices range from 81 to 81.10 per bag. Beans here are quoted at \$1.90 for primes and \$2 for hand picked. On the Montreal market there has been a decline and sales are being made at \$1.65 for three lb. pickers, although most dealers ask \$1.70.

HONEY. Wholesale prices for honey are as follows: Buckwheat, 5c to 7c a lb. in tins; and 6 1/2c in blis; strained clover honey, 10c in 60 lb tins and 11c in 10 lb tins; No. 1 comb honey is quoted at \$2.50 a dozen.

EGGS AND POULTRY. The egg market keeps remarkably steady in the face of large supplies with demand equally active. Strictly new laid eggs are quoted at 18c in case lots and 19c in 60 lb tins. The dealer's conditions are similar in Montreal, the dealers quoting 16c to 16 1/2c f.o.b. country points. Wholesale quotations for poultry are: Chickens, 16c to 18c; fowl, 15c to 16c. On the Montreal market, the dealers' conditions are similar in Montreal, the dealers quoting 16c to 16 1/2c f.o.b. country points. Wholesale quotations for poultry are: Chickens, 16c to 18c; fowl, 15c to 16c. On the Montreal market, the dealers' conditions are similar in Montreal, the dealers quoting 16c to 16 1/2c f.o.b. country points.

DAIRY PRODUCTS. Heavy receipts of both creamery and dairy butter keep pouring in and while demand has been active there has been a slight break in prices this last week. The market is doing the farmer away from the land these fine days. It would seem that buyers also are in a waiting mood. No. 2 winter wheat is 84c and outside, No. 1 Farmers' Market fall wheat is quoted at 86c to 88c and coarse wheat, 76c.

CHEESE. The market for coarse grains is firm with few cash sales. There have been no serious reductions in prices and advances have been made in some lines. The demand for oats is particularly strong. Quotations are as follows: Oats, Canada Western No. 2, 85c; No. 3, 27c at lake ports; Ontario, white, 84c; white and 3/4c on track; Toronto; corn, barley, 67c to 69c; rye, 70c; malted barley, 67c to 69c; oat, 56c to 62c; buckwheat, 55c.

Choice dairy butter is quoted at 17c to 18c; inferior grades, 15c to 17c; Choice dairy butter is quoted at 17c to 18c; inferior grades, 15c to 17c; Choice dairy butter is quoted at 17c to 18c; inferior grades, 15c to 17c.

HORSE MARKET. Trade in horses has been more active this last week. More stock has been moving and several car loads of good draught and agricultural horses have been shipped west. Quotations for horses remain unchanged. Wood heavy drafters, \$250 to \$360; medium weight, \$150 to \$220. Good agricultural horses bring \$150 to \$220 and quality ones, \$100 to \$150. Express horses are quoted \$170 to \$200; drivers, \$150 to \$220; and saddlers, \$150 to \$225.

LIVE STOCK. From the cattlemen's point of view conditions on the stock market this past week have not improved and the outlook is not encouraging. Quotations for cattle have been low, more particularly for the very best grades. Buyers report that they are looking for more cattle, certain that feeders are no better off. The market is quiet unless the opening of the first of the week. Montreal market prices are as follows: Ontario, 10c to 11c; at least. A week ago today top prices.

CRUMB'S STANCHION IMPROVED WARRINER

Henry H. Albertson, Burlington, Vt. "My barn that was BURNED was fitted with Crumb's Warri- chons and greatly to the con- of my cows." Why TORTURE your cows with rigid stanchions WALLACE B. CRUMB, Box D, Forestville, Conn.

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. CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE—Large selection of best stock. Price reasonable.—Smith & Richardson, breeders and importers, Colton, Ont. EDMONTON HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS—Young stock for sale. Quality guaranteed. Price reasonable.—George H. McKenzie, Thornhill, Ont. YORKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH HOGS—Plymouth Rock and Orpington fowl.—A. Bruce, 454 Park Ave. Ottawa. HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS—All ages, best stock, 1000 young stock for sale at any time.—J. McKenzie, Willowdale, Ontario.

AYRSHIRES

HIGH CLASS STOCK FOR SALE

Ayrshire cattle, all ages. Yorkshire Pigs, all ages. Superior Yorkshire Boar, 30 months. Clydesdale stallion, 3 years. Standard bred fillies, 4 and 5 years. A.P. to W. MON. W. OWENS, ROBERT SINTON, PROPRIETOR, MANAGER, Riverside Farm, Montebello, Que.

RAVENSHIRE STOCK FARM

Ayrshires, Clydesdales, Yorkshires. A few very nice Bull Calves, out of deep milking dams, and sired by 'Bencheskie Deep Milk Roy' (Imp). Write now and secure first choice. Females of all ages. A Commercial Herd.

W. F. KAY, PHILIPSBURG, QUE

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

I AM LEAVING FOR SCOTLAND after 1st March to make a large importation. Any orders entrusted will be carefully attended to. Agents there will be over 40 head of heifers and cows bred to freshen in September.—R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE.

STONEWALL STOCK FARM

Is the home of most of the coveted honors at the leading eastern Exhibitions, including first prize old and young herd. FOR SALE a few Choice Young Cows, also Bull Calves.

HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, QUE.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding, of good type and have been selected for production. THESE young bulls dropped this fall, sired by 'Nether Hill Good-time'—36641—(Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages as well as a few come and see. J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que. 'Phone in house.—1-611

AYRSHIRE BULLS Fit for Service.

I have a two-year-old medium three bull calves for sale at living price. They have been dams. Two of these calves weigh over 500 lbs each, the other weighs 445 lbs. Come and inspect this stock or write for full particulars.

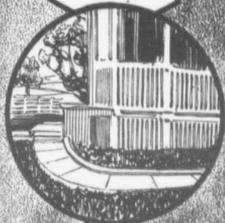
WOODLAND STOCK FARM

J. O'CONNOR, Prop., CAMPBELL, Ont.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES

Are Bred at 'CHERRY BANK' A few young bull calves for sale. Write for prices. P. D. MCARTHUR, North Georgetown, Howick Station on G. T. Ry. Que

DR. LEE'S COMPOUND ABSORBENT SPARET. Write Dr. Lee's Absorbent Spavin Blist- er Co., Toronto, Ont.



\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

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

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

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

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

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

In this contest no farmer should refrain from competing, because of any feeling that he may have

little chance against his neighbor who he thinks might use more cement than he does.

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

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

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

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

The Canada Cement Co.
LIMITED
MONTREAL, QUE.

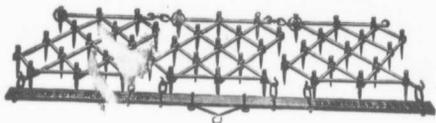
Please send me full particulars of Prize Contest. Also a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Name.....
Address.....

COCKSHUTT

If You Want Bumper Crops Pay Special Attention To Your Seed Bed

Half the battle for a big crop can be decided in your favor if you have looked after your seed bed properly. Nothing is more important in all the range of farm work. To get best results equip yourself with "Cockshutt" Implements—THEN you'll know that you have started right.

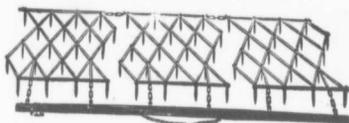


Scotch Clip Harrow

This drag harrow, with an all-steel frame, is the ideal harrow for hard, heavy work.

The teeth are made of extra tough and hard high carbon steel. They are wedge-shaped, and when driven into malleable clips they cannot become loose. As the teeth wear down they can be easily adjusted for length, or removed and very cheaply renewed. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose, thus avoiding endless trouble.

Made in three weights, in two, three, four, five or six sections, with 15 or 20 teeth to a section, as desired. This range of choice gives the farmer every opportunity to select a harrow which will exactly suit his needs.



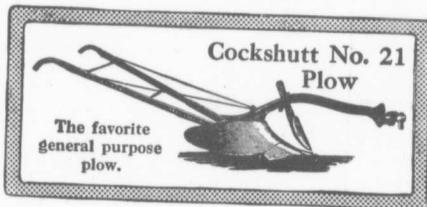
Diamond Harrow

The "Diamond" harrows are made of high carbon channel steel, carefully put together and embodying the most practical ideas. They make an excellent seeding harrow and will give complete satisfaction.

For all kinds of light work the "Diamond" harrow cannot be improved on. They are strong and serviceable and really do their work better than any other light harrow on the market.

They are made in two, three, four, five and six sections, with stay chains between the sections to keep them from spreading or swinging apart. Like all other "Cockshutt" implements, the "Diamond" harrow is thoroughly dependable.

No. 21 Will Plow Any Land Perfectly



The favorite general purpose plow.

You Should Have Our Catalogue

This is without doubt the most popular walking plow in Canada. The plowman's work is made very easy on account of the extra leverage afforded by the long handles.

The mouldboard is made of special soft centre crucible steel and the share of the best grey iron, chilled extremely hard. This plow turns an excellent furrow, from 10 to 12 inches wide and from 4 to 8 inches deep. It is furnished with knife colter or with jointer and wheel, as desired.

Every "Cockshutt" plow is thoroughly tested before leaving the factory. The quality of material and workmanship is far superior to any other make and we know that this plow will draw lighter than others and will clean in any soil.

It fully describes the whole line of "Cockshutt" Farm Implements, including Engine Gangs, Walking and Riding Gangs, Sulky Plows, Single Walking Plows, Harrows (Disc and Drag), Harrow Carts, Land Rollers, Pulverizers and Compressors, Seed Drills, Planters, Cultivators and Weeders, Potato Diggers, Road Scrapers, Pulpers, Straw Cutters, etc. Each and every one of these are made with "Cockshutt" care and embody "Cockshutt" quality. If you are without a copy of our catalogue, you cannot choose the implements you need with safety, but if you have a copy you can plan ahead for your needs and know that you are going to get the most value for your money from the "Cockshutt" line.

Send your name and address to-day. The catalogue is FREE.

COCKSHUTT

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BRANTFORD