

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXX.

NUMBER 13

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

MARCH 30,

1911.



PICTURESQUE—BUT, OH! HOW WASTEFUL!

We venture the assertion that a Farm and Dairy reader who would advocate this old-time method of producing maple syrup, good as it was in its time, cannot be found to-day. The method is utterly antiquated, wasteful, and quite unsuited to our times. We do not countenance it now. But in other branches of farm work too many of us still show favor to old-time methods that are extremely wasteful and are quite incapable of giving the maximum profitable returns. In labor-saving, fast working machinery, crops and the varieties of these crops we grow, the live stock we keep and our general methods of management—these may be as out-of-date as is the subject of our picture. Wouldn't it be a good thing if each one of us would stop short now and do some real hard thinking about these things; then branch off into the progressive road and govern ourselves accordingly.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

# A BUMPER CROP

The Western farmer looks to his wheat fields for his harvest. The dairy farmer depends largely on the product of his dairy. A great deal of the dairy farmer's

success depends on the make of Cream Separator he uses. The up-to-date dairy farmer will use none but the best. Are you up-to-date?

The "SIMPLEX" Link-Blade Cream Separator is built on scientific lines. It is the only cream separator having the Link-Blade Device and the Self-Balancing Bowl. These are exclusive features

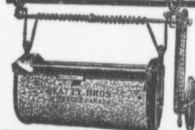
that you can get in no other cream separator.

Write for our New Illustrated Booklet, fully describing the "Simplex" machine. It is FREE. Have a "Simplex" sent to you for a free trial. You will not use any other make after you have used the "SIMPLEX."

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BEATTY BROS., FERGUS, ONT

### Farmers' Share of Consumers' Prices

High prices receive considerable attention in the 1910 report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the United States James Wilson. In the farmer's aspect of the matter he receives various percentages of the consumer's prices for farm products. In the case of milk, in 78 cities distributed throughout the United States where the subject was investigated by the Department, the farmer receives a scant 50 per cent., or one-half of the price paid by the consumer. The railroads get about 7 per cent., so that the remaining 43 per cent. of the consumer's price is received mostly by the retailer.

"The milk wagon of the retailer has a long route. It stops at a house or two in one city block, perhaps passes several blocks without stopping and so proceeds to serve customers thinly distributed along a route of miles. At the same time the milk wagons of other retailers are covering various periods of the same route, and so there is a great waste of effort and of expense in the distribution."

The farmer receives hardly more than half of the consumer's price in the case of poultry; 60 per cent. in the case of eggs; cabbage 48 per cent. when bought by the head and 65 per cent. when bought by the pound; celery, 60 per cent. when bought by the bunch.

The apple grower receives 56 per cent. of the consumer's price when the purchase is by the bushel and 66 per cent. when by the barrel; the strawberry grower gets 49 per cent. of the consumer's price in purchases by the quart and 76 per cent. when by the crate. When the consumer buys a peck of onions at a time, the farmer receives 28 per cent. of the retail price; when he buys a barrel the farmer receives 58 per cent. In the case of oranges, when the purchase is by the dozen the grower receives 30 per cent. of the consumer's price, whereas when the purchase is by the box the grower gets 59 per cent. The rule seems to be, the smaller the retail quantity the smaller the farmer's share of the consumer's price.

Among the many other products represented in the list are oats, with 74 per cent. of the consumer's price going to the farmer when bought by the bushel; melons, 50 per cent. when bought by the pound; parsnips, 60 per cent. when bought by the bunch; potatoes, 59 per cent. when bought by the bushel; string beans, 80 per cent. when bought by the barrel; turnips, 60 per cent. in purchases by the bunch; water-melons, 34 per cent. when bought singly.

### UNGROUND COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE FARMER

After presenting many details with regard to the increase of prices on farm products between farmer and consumer, the Secretary of Agriculture declares that "the conclusion is inevitable that the consumer has no well-grounded complaint against the farmer for the prices that he pays. The farmer supplies the capital for production and takes the risk of his drought, and flood and heat, and insects and blighting diseases. He supplies hard, exacting, unremitting labor. A degree and range of information and intelligence are hardly equalled in any other occupation. Then there is the risk of over-production and disastrously low prices. From beginning to end the farmer must steer desperately to escape perils to his profits, and indeed to his capital, on every hand. At

last the products are started on the way to the consumer. The railroad, generally speaking, adds a percentage of increase to the farmer's price that is not large. After delivery by the railroad the products are stored in various retail quantities, more or less small, and the dealers are responsible to them as soon as possible. The dealers have risks that are practically small, except credit sales, and such risks as grow out of their trying to do as much an amount of business which is small as compared with their number."

In continuation of this subject, the Secretary of Agriculture suggests that the problem of the consumer's price for treatment by the consumer. "Why do not consumers buy directly from the farmers?" he asks. "A distribution of farm products in this simple way has already begun in England where cooperative organizations of farmers are selling by direct consignments to cooperative organizations of consumers in cities. Farmers' cooperative selling associations are numerous in this country, but cooperative buying associations are few. In the people of cities and towns are few outside from buying associations maintained by farmers, hardly any exist in this country. It is a parent, therefore, that the consumer has much to do to work out his own salvation. As regards to the prices that he pays, potatoes were selling last spring in some places where there had been overproduction for even 90 cents a bushel at the farm, while at the same time city consumers in the east were paying 50 to 75 cents a bushel, although there was nothing to prevent them from computing directly from the grower, and for delivery directly to themselves."

### Progress Noted in Old Ontario

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—A trip taken recently down through the older settled sections of the Province of Ontario has been quite an education to me. About four years ago I passed on a trip to a section of Leeds County on my recent trip, I was much impressed with the improved methods of farming that are being followed. The soil is being tilled much more intelligently and especially is there to be seen a much higher class of dairy stock on the farms.

To my surprise a great many of the farmers could tell me exactly who and the year gave during the past year and the younger men were deeply interested in the running of the farms and dairies. "Farm and Dairy" is the text book in a great many homes and is very highly spoken of. I am sure that that paper is very great as I men on the farm and at the same time guide them in their methods of farming.

One man of considerable influence in the community—(Wm. Webster) said that he valued Farm and Dairy very highly and that the only objection he had to the journal was that with the buyers rather than the producer in the matter of the cheese industry.

Another man (Egbert Herberson) said that he had taken another farm paper for years but after he had taken Farm and Dairy he decided that he would drop the other and continue Farm and Dairy. He is delighted with Farm and Dairy and criticizes his former periodical as being too much of a horse breeder's paper.—J. R. Hutchinson, Thunder Bay District, Ont.

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FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 30, 1911.

No. 12

### A PROFITABLE AND INTERESTING EXPERIENCE WITH SHEEP

T. Baker, Durham Co., Ont.

**Sheep Should Have a Place on Most Every Farm and are as Profitable—Even Without the Wool Consideration—as Other Farm Animals. Not One Sheep in Ontario Where We Should Have 20. Some Merits of Sheep Discussed by one of the Prize Farmers in Durham County.**

It is incomprehensible to the writer that so few flocks of sheep are kept by the farmers of Ontario; it is a calamity that flocks have been decreasing the way they have during the last few years. Sheep require little attention; they thrive on inexpensive food and they return two crops in a year—wool and lambs. It is an established fact that sheep are the greatest exterminators of injurious weeds of any of the farm animals. Authorities assert that sheep will eat 90 per cent. of the foul weeds common on Ontario farms.

The prevailing objection with many as to their reason for not keeping sheep is, dogs and the low price of wool. I believe there is profit in keeping a good flock of sheep if they are cared for as other stock are, even if wool is not considered.

A good dog is useful, but it is the useless cur that is the bane of the sheep industry. Many dogs of this class are kept by people who have no use for a dog but to be a nuisance to their owners and to be a calamitous curse to the sheep breeders of the country.

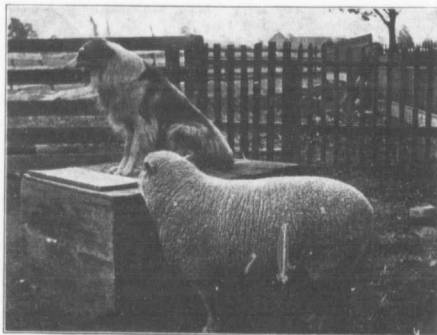
There are thousands of acres of hilly land in this country, land that has been worked to death and at no profit that should be stocked with sheep.

My experience with sheep goes away back to 1863, when I was eight years old and I had saved up the fabulous sum (to me at that time) of \$2.50, which I invested in a ewe lamb. I entered into a partnership with my father at the time; I was to have the wool and he was to have the lambs. The American Civil War closed soon after my venture and wool sold as high as 54 cents a lb. Although it is nearly 50 years ago I can remember the looks of my first sheep better than any I have ever owned since and I have owned many hundreds of sheep. I can also remember the first fleece of my wool that was sold. I can also remember the hills and the silver amounting to the magnificent sum of \$4.60. I have handled considerable money and made many sales but I felt richer and prouder over that first sale of wool than on any sale or money I have made or received since.

Since my first profitable venture I have had through all these years an interest in sheep; and I believe I have had as much profit with as little labor and outlay from sheep as any branch of the live stock industry I have been engaged in. I had been keeping practically a pure bred unregistered breed of sheep. Over 20 years ago I sold them and bought some registered ewes of a breed that was attracting the attention of the "Americans," as they style themselves. Now

fer over 20 years, with the exception of one, I have been selling lambs and sheep to go across the lines for breeding purposes and making these sales at profitable prices to me; although I have never fitted a sheep for show purposes in my life.

I keep 18 or 20 breeding ewes and use a good sire. The ewes are fed two bushels of pulped turnips a day and pea straw or clover chaff until about a month before lambing when they receive about one pound of oats a head per day. After lambing they get clover hay, oats, bran and what roots they require. For pasture they go on the roads and have access to a small field with shade. About the first of August I wean the lambs and put them on clover or rape until winter. Then I feed the lambs liberally clover hay,



The Sheep and the Dog

These two as they appear in this illustration live happily together. But in general, however, it is well known that the dog has come out on top and has practically been responsible for the great dearth of sheep that now exists in Ontario. Sheep have many things in their favor, and those who still raise them are not backward in telling of their sterling, profitable characteristics. It would be a good thing for Ontario if, as Mr. Baker says in the adjoining article, we had 20 sheep where to-day we have but one!

roots, some oats, bran or oil cake,—a little does them.

After the lambs are weaned I give the ewes the run of the oat stubble or hay field, anywhere that I want weeds devoured, but I get them thriving before being mated.

Now Mr. Editor, you wanted to know my profits from keeping sheep, that is a delicate question to go into. I usually raise over 20 lambs, sometimes 30. I seldom sell a lamb as low as \$10, many I sell for more and I sell shearlings at about \$15 and some even higher. I also buy some pure bred lambs, put them on rape and make a good profit on them. I also sometimes buy grade lambs when they are cheap, put them on rape, derive a profit on their gain and two or three cents a

pound more than they cost by holding them until the rush is over. I have said many times that the money I make from sheep is about the easiest money I get, and I know it is.

There has been tons of literature distributed broadcast and advice galore given out on the merits of the dairy cow and bacon hog. That is right. I have no fault to find with it. But the merits of sheep have received little attention from any source. To-day there is an effort being made by the government and by the agricultural press to induce more farmers to engage in sheep breeding; the effort is a worthy one. There should be a flock of sheep on every farm in the province. A dearth of sheep is one of the very weak spots on the majority of farms of Ontario to-day. It should be the aim of every farmer to increase the yield from every acre of his farm; more sheep will conduce to that worthy aspiration.

By keeping a flock of sheep, growing some rape, a little more clover and roots and less acres in grain crops it will tend in a few years to decrease the weeds with which we are now cursed and it will increase the yield of crops per acre so that in a few years we can grow as much grain as formerly on fewer acres and have cleaner farms. There is easily room for 20 sheep in Ontario where there is one to-day. Now Mr. Editor, if you through Farm and Dairy can induce more farmers to engage in sheep breeding you will deserve the highest praise.

### Horse Pointers

Feed in proportion to the work to be done. It is mistaken kindness to overfeed an idle horse.

Keep the horse's stalls dry and clean. Wet, dirty footing in the stalls is the most prolific cause of thrush.

Are you feeding the colts well? Good feed is very important during the colt's first winter. Most of the scrubby undersized colts that we see running around the barnyard in the spring would be worth \$50 more had they been fed well during the winter.

A bran mash with a handful or two of salt in it given two or three times a week is a good regulator for working horses.

While barley is not popular as feed for horses in America, it is fed exclusively by the Arabs. Fed in moderate quantities, barley is a perfectly safe feed for horses and boiled barley takes the place of a bran mash.

At least one half of the oat ration of the farm horse could be profitably replaced by corn. Horses fed on a corn ration may not be so lively as those fed entirely on oats but they are just as efficient workers and the ration is cheaper.

While cement makes the best flooring for the horse stable, the floors of the stalls should be of boards. Cement under the horse's feet acts in exactly the same way as the pavements in the city streets; also the horses require to be shod more frequently.

## Best Varieties of Potatoes

Prof. C. A. Zavits, O.A.C., Guelph

There were 168,451 acres of potatoes in Ontario in 1910. The average yield of potatoes per acre according to the Bureau of Industries for 1909 was 120 bushels in 1910, 145 bushels in 1909 and 116 bushels is the average of the last 29 years.

Inquiry was made in 1910 of the various experimenters regarding the most extensively grown varieties of potatoes in the various counties of Ontario. In all, 51 varieties were mentioned one or more times as being the most extensively grown in the different localities. The following list gives the names and the order of the varieties which were mentioned the greatest number of times: 1. Rural New Yorker, No. 2; 2. Empire State; 3. Beauty of Hebron; 4. White Elephant; 5. Early Rose; 6. Irish Collier; 7. Delaware; 8. American Wonder; 9. Carman No. 1; 10. Green Mountain; 11. Early Ohio; 12. Gem of Aroostock. Some mentioned Carman No. 1, others Carman No. 3, and others simply Carman so that it was very difficult to make a determination as to the extent to which each of these Carmans were grown in comparison with other varieties. From inquiries made in each of the past four years the Rural New Yorker No. 2 was mentioned first and the Empire State second each year, as being the varieties which are the most extensively grown throughout the province. We wish to urge again the importance of the farmers selecting a few of the very best varieties of potatoes and confining their attention to these almost exclusively as their general crop potatoes so that good results in regard to yield, quality and prices may be obtained.

## RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTAL WORK

In the spring of 1910 the Experimental Union distributed two varieties of late, two varieties of medium ripening and four varieties of early potatoes for experimental purposes. Only two varieties were sent to each experimenter but in each group of potatoes one variety was distributed throughout and used as a basis of comparison in summarizing the results. A very large number of applications were received in the spring of the year and many valuable reports of successfully conducted experiments were obtained. The following table gives the average results of the cooperative experiments with the varieties of potatoes conducted on about 300 Ontario farms in 1910.

Varieties	Comparative value	Percent of small tubers	Mealiness when cooked	Bush weight per acre
Late Varieties (50 tests)	109	11	100	127.2
Empire State	109	11	88	189.0
Dempsey's Seedling	88	11	86	182.5
Medium Varieties (71 tests)	100	9	100	182.5
Burpee's Extra Early	100	12	85	174.1
Rose of the North	90	8	97	174.0
Early Varieties (16 tests)	100	11	100	161.9
Extra Early Eureka	100	11	97	161.4
Early Dawn	89	10	99	130.1
Early Fortune	86	11	97	130.1
Early Andes	75	10	99	130.1

The average result of the cooperative experiments throughout Ontario show that the Empire State surpassed the Dempsey's Seedling by nearly five bushels per acre. The Empire State was pronounced by the experimenters to be excellent in mealiness and was more popular than Dempsey's Seedling when everything was taken into consideration. The Empire State is a large white, smooth, oval shaped potato which yields well and is of good table quality and sells well in our markets.

## A GOOD MEDIUM EARLY POTATO

Of the medium ripening varieties of potatoes the Burpee's Extra Early has headed the list in the cooperative experiments throughout Ontario in each of the past four years. Not only has it given the greatest yield per acre but it has also been the most popular with the experimenters in each of these years.

The Extra Early Eureka has been distributed in connection with the cooperative experiments

in each of the past four years. It stood second in the lists in yield per acre of the early varieties in 1908 and the highest in the list in this respect in 1907, 1909 and again in 1910. It will be seen that in the results of experiments for last year it surpassed the Early Dawn by fully seven bushels per acre. The Early Eureka potatoes are large, white, very smooth, and comparatively round. The Early Fortune variety has occupied third place in yield per acre in the cooperative experiments with four varieties for four years in succession. The Early Ohio variety was used in the cooperative experiments in 1909, but as it came at the bottom of the list in yield, in meal-

iness and in comparative value, it was dropped from the cooperative experiments in 1910.

Taking the results of the cooperative experiments both for this year and for other years into consideration, we wish to draw attention particularly to the most excellent results which have been obtained from the Empire State of the late, the Burpee's Extra Early of the medium, and the Extra Early Eureka of the early varieties. A reference to the report for 1909 will show a similar statement made in that year. Our experience, therefore, during 1910 bears out very closely the experience of the previous years in regard to these three varieties of potatoes.

## THE EIGHTH PRIZE FARM IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Mr. J. A. Anderson's Farm Described by W. F. Stephen, who, along with Mr. Simpson Rennie, Placed the Awards in the Second Year of the Dairy Farm Competition Conducted by Farm and Dairy

MR. J. A. Anderson's farm of 180 acres is perhaps, from a scenic point of view, the most favorably situated of any of the farms that were entered in the competition. A stone's throw from the comfortable residence of Mr. Anderson flows the majestic St. Lawrence, carrying the products of a continent eastward to the great metropolis of our Dominion, there to be distributed and carried to the cities beyond the sea, where many Canadian farm products become the foodstuffs of their peoples. The river at this place narrows down between high banks until its waters tumble and leap over the rocky river bottom, defying the efforts of steam and electric power to stem the strong current of the Long Sault Rapids, which have to be overcome by a canal. Going eastward the vessels glide through its angry foaming waters as majestically as on placid Lake St. Francis a few miles below, but we be to the steamer whose pilot digresses ever so little from the channel or whose rudder fails to respond to the helm. Near Mr. Anderson's place is the scene of the great project of harnessing the water of this majestic river to develop power to use in operating the machinery of mills and factories yet to be built, to operate electric roads, and light villages, towns, and cities yet in embryo.

## MR. ANDERSON'S HOME

Mr. Anderson is a young man, and has lately started for himself. He is ably assisted by his amiable wife, who is interested in every department of the farm. The cash book is under her supervision, and is neatly and accurately kept.

Although this young couple have only had possession of this farm a few years, there are evidences of much improvement, in home, steading, and field. The house has been renovated and made up-to-date and attractive. A spacious lawn fronts the residence. On it flowers and shrubbery are tastefully arranged, and go to beautify the home. Inside, the home is quite complete with a good assortment of looks and magazines. The sanitation had not been overlooked.

The outbuildings we found in good condition and suitable for the needs of the farm. Nearly all were neatly painted a pale slate color with white trimmings. The piggy, 30 by 30, is divided into five pens. Here we noticed a steam cooker, and Mr. Anderson considered that it paid to steam roots and heavy foods when fattening hogs. There was also on this farm a good henery and implement shed, and a complete outfit of tools and implements. The barn and stable is under one roof, 120 by 60 feet, and is conveniently arranged.

The cow stable is in a lean-to, 20 feet wide, running the complete length of the barn, and accommodates 40 head in a single row. There are also three box stalls for cattle. The floor is of concrete. The cattle are tied with chains; the cows may drink at will, the water coming

into a trough at their heads supplied from an overhead tank into which the water is pumped by horse power. A one horse tread power is made to pump, operate the separator, pulper, cutter, and grindstone. A manure carrier takes the droppings to the manure shed, where it is loaded directly to a wagon or sleigh and hauled close to the field. Three ventilators of good size take the foul air from the stable; the fresh air comes in at windows and doors.

## 25 TO 30 COWS MILKED

The chief production of the farm is milk, which is shipped either to the city or supplied to the cheeseery. Heretofore Mr. Anderson has not raised much young stock, but is now devoting some attention to that line. Ayrshires and their grades predominate. From 25 to 30 cows are milked during the year. In 1909 the cows averaged \$45.50 each, for the cheeseery.

Four to six brood sows are kept and a number of hogs are fed each year. At the time of our visit, we found 36 head of cattle, 13 hogs, and a large lot of poultry, including a fine lot of turkeys.

Milk being the chief production, the silo and corn crop was in evidence, and a fine crop the corn was, but somewhat uneven in places. Seventy-eight acres was in hay, 20 in oats, two in barley, nine in wheat, 14 in corn, two in roots, one in orchard, and the balance in pasture. There is much fine land and of clay loam formation in the front of the farm. The back part, however, contains some rolling land, which is somewhat stony. Mr. Anderson has been making improvements in removing stone piles and so forth, and in all probability we will see a marked improvement in this regard within the next few years. Weeds have been allowed liberty in the past, but Mr. Anderson is waging war on these pests, and is meeting with a large measure of success.

Mr. Anderson and his helpmate have a few obstacles to overcome before perfection is reached. We commend them for what they have already accomplished, and we trust their efforts will be assisted by others in that community, and do likewise.—W. F. S.

The dairy farms competition that has been conducted during the past two years by Farm and Dairy has done more to promote the dairy industries of the province than any one can realize.—Bert. Bullard, Leeds Co., Ont.

I will not say that alfalfa will not grow if seeded with another crop but I do not like to take chances. Planting without a nurse crop is, in my opinion, the safest way. If you only lose five per cent of your catch from having a nurse crop, the total value of the loss in all the years in which the alfalfa is harvested will be greater than the value of the nurse crop.—Anson Groh, Waterloo Co., Ont.

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### Alfalfa as a Rotation Crop

Geo. Marsh, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Red clover has been the basis on which we Canadians have built our system of crop rotation. It has fulfilled well the trust reposed in it, and it is not to be expected that we will readily change from red clover and make alfalfa the basis of crop rotation. Alfalfa is, however, rapidly taking the place of red clover in crop rotation with many progressive farmers in the United States. It bids fair to do the same in Canada.

United States farmers have found that alfalfa is invaluable as a rotation crop. They have proved that there is nothing, which the red clover, will do for the land, or for the stock, but that alfalfa will do as well and in many considerations, much better. Alfalfa by virtue of its long tap roots, goes down deeply into the hard subsoil, loosening it up better than a subsoil plow could do; it brings up more of the mineral matter from the subsoil than is possible for red clover to do. Repeated experiment has shown that a crop of alfalfa will leave in the soil available for the following crop more of the expensive-to-buy nitrogen, but obtained from the atmosphere for nothing, than will red clover. Then we must not forget that alfalfa will yield an amount of forage more than double what will be obtained from red clover, which forage will have double the feeding value of red clover, since it contains more than double the amount of protein.

#### A ROTATION FOR ALFALFA

When alfalfa is grown in a rotation it had better be left at least three years. It should be followed with corn or a root crop, then barley or oats, seeded again to alfalfa. Joe Wing, who has probably done more than any other man east of the Mississippi for the alfalfa crop, says that his rotation is one year corn, one year barley or oats, and 14 years alfalfa. This would seem to be extreme, and although alfalfa will last under favorable conditions for many years, the greatest benefit will be derived from it when the field is plowed at intervals of not longer than four years, following it with corn, then oats or barley seeded with alfalfa.

The Pennsylvania State College has purchased a farm of 96 acres, which is to be managed wholly with the view of obtaining accurate information and figures as to the money value of alfalfa in crop rotation, in comparison with red clover. The farm has been divided into two equal parts, one half is laid out in plots of eight acres each and on these plots the ordinary rotation as practised by the farmers of the district (which is corn, wheat, oats or barley seeded to clover and timothy left for three years) will be followed. The other half of the farm is given over to an alfalfa rotation of corn, barley seeded to alfalfa—the alfalfa to be cut for hay four years. Careful account of the labor cost of both rotations will be kept, and also the returns. While some interesting information will be obtained on many different phases of this question a most important benefit looked for in the alfalfa rotation will be the improved fertility of the soil that will come about through alfalfa having been grown thereon.

#### IN SHORT ROTATION

Alfalfa can be grown in a much shorter rotation if desired. A four year rotation of corn or roots, then barley or oats, followed by alfalfa for two years, will probably build up a run-down farm more rapidly than will any other rotation; besides there will be produced a good crop of corn and more satisfactory yields of grain than when red clover is used.

It is little short of wonderful how well alfalfa

will thrive and produce abundantly on rough, stoney, gravelly land and hillsides, where ordinary crops will scarcely pay for seed and labor expended in growing them. On soils of this nature it would not be wise to attempt any rotation other than that is absolutely necessary in seeding to obtain a good stand. Once alfalfa has been established in such soils it had better not be disturbed so long as satisfactory yields are produced.

Alfalfa has now passed the stage of mere experiment either as a permanent crop or in various rotations. It is a success. Now every farmer, who grows hay or forage crops for feed, is losing much by not growing alfalfa. It will do for the farm anything and much more than will red clover, therefore we cannot afford not to grow it. We ought to grow alfalfa, at least experimentally in plots of not less than three or four acres so as to give it a thorough test.

#### OVERCOME EARLY FAILURES

It is important that we be not easily discouraged with alfalfa. Our first attempt may end in failure. Many of our most successful alfalfa growers to-day are men who have experienced difficulty and discouragement in getting their first good stands of this crop. By persevering with it, however, they won.

On no account would I seed land with alfalfa without first inoculating it with suitable bacteria. This may be secured from the Ontario Agricultural Department, Guelph, in the form of nitro-culture, at a cost of 25 cents for one bushel of seed, or two bags of soil per acre from an old successful alfalfa field scattered over the new seeding, will be sure to prove successful. Without inoculation I would as leave not sow alfalfa at all and the seed might almost as well be dumped into the river as be sown on land wherein the suitable bacteria have not been planted.

Take these precautions last mentioned, sow 20 lbs. of good seed to the acre, sow it (if for the first time) on high dry land, if it requires lime apply one ton of lime per acre, work the field well, manure it, and you will be certain of a good stand of alfalfa. Whether you grow alfalfa in rotation or as a permanent crop be certain that it will prove satisfactory to you. Alfalfa is a crop you will most certainly grow some day. Why not start this spring and seed out at least a reasonable acreage to alfalfa?

### Management of the Pregnant Mare

A. S. Alexander, V.S., Wisconsin.

The mare in foal should be worked lightly or abundantly exercised every day. Exercise is absolutely necessary. She should occupy a roomy box stall. Here she will take some additional exercise and will not be afraid to lie down. She will be less likely to become "cast" and escape having "stocked" legs and dropsical swellings of the udder and abdomen. The bedding should be kept clean and dry.

Feed the mare sound, whole oats, bran, and mixed or timothy hay. Avoid mouldy hay or silage, dusty or rusty straw, or hay containing ergot. Keep pregnant mares out of corn stalk fields. Provide them with plenty of pure, clean water. In working mares, avoid jerking, severe pulling, wading through deep mud, manure piles or snow drifts. Let the work be light, easy and steady. Keep the bowels active by feeding bran and a little flaxseed meal, carrots, or some sweet silage.

The mare goes 48 weeks, or about 340 days, with foal. As foaling time approaches decrease the grain ration and increase laxative foods to keep the bowels acting freely. Constipation is dangerous. When wax forms on the teats, stop three days before foaling, stop working the mare and place her in a prepared box stall where she can be watched until the foal is born.

### Keep up the Price of Cheese

R. F. Hicks, York Co., Ont.

The present condition of the cheese making industry gives food for serious reflection to all who are attached to that important branch of dairying. The price of good dairy cows is easily 25 per cent. higher than at any previous time. Coupled with this is the discouraging fact that the price of cheese has been considerably lower the past season than has prevailed for years. Reports indicate that 75 to 80 cents a cwt. is the net price to the producer for the milk that has been manufactured into cheese in 1910.

Under ordinary conditions supply and demand govern largely the value of any commodity. If the supply of cheese has been materially increased during the past season, which has probably been the case, the natural consequence has resulted—a reduction in price. This is discouraging since there has not been a corresponding reduction in the cost of production. The value of feed and labor have not been any lower than during the previous year or two.

#### INCREASED CONSUMPTION

The high level of prices of nearly all food-stuffs prevailing at present should stimulate the consumption of cheese as that article of food can be substituted to a considerable extent for beef, bacon, eggs, butter, and fowl, all of which are abnormally high in price. This feature will exert a considerable influence on cheese values. If, in addition to this, some reduction in the output for this coming season could be combined with increased consumption, higher values for cheese would be the inevitable result.

It does not require an abnormal increase or decrease in production to set in motion important influences for either higher or lower prices. When production decreases the middleman throws his influence on the side of the producer and assists in advancing the price by purchasing largely for investments, or in other words anticipating his future requirements. On the other hand, when the supply seems to be in excess of the demand the same dealer withholds his support, preferring to purchase in more limited quantities on account of the larger supply being available. He draws upon this supply as his needs dictate. The result is a depression in values.

#### USE MILK IN OTHER WAYS

We have reasonable hope of increase in consumption for reasons already assigned. Could we couple with this some reduction in the output of the coming season values ought to adjust themselves more in favor of the producer. If we could make use of 15 or 20 per cent. of the milk ordinarily destined for the cheese factory in some other way, it would be interesting to watch results. There is always butter making to fall back on, and at the present time, if well managed, that branch of dairying will give better results than cheese making—especially when full advantage is taken of the opportunities of increasing the revenue by good management in feeding the skim milk. The high price of pork makes the skim milk a rather valuable asset.

There is of necessity an increase of labor involved when butter making is resorted to, and as it is very desirable to reduce the labor in all farm operations, I shall try to outline a plan that might suit the needs of a number of dairymen located in cheese factory districts who desire to maintain a dairy herd with a minimum amount of labor without reducing the proceeds therefrom.

There is usually an unsatisfied demand for a good quality of veal and at satisfactory prices. My plan, therefore, is that a percentage of the dairymen in cheese factory districts turn their attention to the production of good veal calves, and combine with this the raising of a supply

(Continued on page 12)

\* This article is the second of the series written especially for Farm and Dairy readers by Mr. Marsh, an alfalfa expert, who has had an extensive experience with this crop both in Ontario and in several of the States of the American Union. The first article appeared in Farm and Dairy last week. If you would care to have a friend, or your neighbor read this series of articles we can furnish copies for last week as long as the supply lasts. Tell your neighbor about these articles and get him to subscribe to Farm and Dairy in order that he may profit from the vast fund of valuable information it contains from week to week.

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	Per Bus. bags 25c.		Price per bush.
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Alfalfa "Gold" No. 1 G.S.	14.00	Duckbill	1.10
Alfalfa "Silver" No. 2 G.S.	13.25	BARLEY	
Alfalfa "Oman" No. 1 G.S.	15.75	Lincoln	80c
Alfalfa "Best" No. 2 G.S.	9.25	White Cluster	80c
TIMOTHY AND GRASSES		Black Eye	85c
Diamond No. 1 G.S.	7.00	Canadian Crown Regenerated	80c
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Orchard Grass	Per Lb.	Banner	1.15c
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Nitrate of Soda	\$7.00	Wonder Broadcast Seeder	1.25
Sulphate of Potash	\$5.00	Eureka Hand Potato Planter	1.35
Muriate of Potash	\$9.50	Keith's Prizetaker Swede Turnip	50c
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## FARM MANAGEMENT

## Alfalfa is Valuable for Pigs

In some pig feeding experiments at the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, alfalfa is credited with remarkable feeding value. The report of these experiments, which are now being published, shows that the Maryland Dairy received last week, credited alfalfa hay with making a saving in the cost of feeding of nearly \$2 for 100 lbs. of gain of live weight of the pigs (\$1.04 to be exact).

This saving was made when alfalfa hay (short cut) was charged at the rate of \$28 per ton, the same as for the grain used. The ration, which included alfalfa hay was as follows: Shelled corn, 5 lbs.; middlings, 4 lbs.; alfalfa hay, one pound. The ration for the other lot where alfalfa hay was not used, was: Shelled corn, 5 lbs.; middlings, 5 lbs.

Furthermore, it should be noted that two of the pigs in the lot, which did not get alfalfa, became lame and did not eat well. The lameness was due to a general stiffness of the muscles and not to accident, and as none of the pigs receiving alfalfa in the ration were rejected from the lot and the experiment continued.

## A Warning to Seed Buyers

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Permit me to intimate to your farmer readers that in order to abridge the danger of the partial failure of their mangel and beet crops, they should endeavor to be particularly careful to ascertain the per cent. of seed balls capable of producing sprouts and to adjust their seeders accordingly.

Because of the climatic conditions in 1909 and 1910 in those European countries from which we obtain our mangel and beet seeds, practically all the available supply this year is low in percentage vitality. The Canadian seed merchants have been doing what they could to procure seed that would conform with the provisions of the Seed Control Act, which fixes a standard of 90 per cent. of the balls, and 160 sprouts from 100 seed balls (what is commonly known as mangel seed is really a fruit containing from three to six small seeds) and the law is that when the percentage vitality falls below two-thirds of this standard for good mangel seed, then the seed must be labelled, showing the actual percentage of balls and of sprouts capable of being produced from the seed. All the seed inspectors now in the field have been notified to pay particular attention to the quality of the mangel seed offered for sale, but the information and punishments to seed merchants resulting therefrom will not protect users of mangel seed this year.

There is no need for any farmer to reduce the area intended for planting to mangel and he will suffer no danger from crop failure providing that he will take the trouble to determine the percentage of seed balls capable of germinating and increase the amount of seed per acre accordingly. In most cases it will be found that at least one-

half more mangel seed than usual will have to be sown this year to secure a reasonably good stand of plants. Farmers should give the preference to mangel seeds put up by reliable firms, and not hesitate to procure seed of their favorite varieties from bags or packages on which the percentage of vitality is branded, even though the percentage would seem to be rather low.—George H. Clark, Seed Commissioner.

## Two Brothers Will Sow Alfalfa

Two brothers, Mr. Gordon Mann and Mr. Joe Mann, who live on separate farms some seven miles north of Peterboro, while in the office of Farm and Dairy on Saturday last, informed our editors that they were going in extensively for alfalfa this year. Mr. Gordon Mann purchased \$40 worth of alfalfa seed and Mr. Joe Mann \$45 worth of alfalfa seed, which they will sow this spring.

Mr. Gordon Mann has had considerable experience with alfalfa on his own farm, and the quantity of alfalfa some remarkable results and believes it to be a great feed for dairy cows. His brother Joe, last year seeded four acres of alfalfa on his father's farm, large supply of alfalfa in the winter time. Alfalfa was up six inches in the butts of the sheaves. Later on in the fall they cut two big loads of alfalfa hay from that field.

Mr. Gordon Mann, who already has seven acres of alfalfa, stated that he wished it were 50 acres; he is aiming to have 50 acres of alfalfa some day.

## Sow Alfalfa This Spring

The belief is general that alfalfa is a hard crop to grow, requiring special care and culture, and as the seed is dear it has been fought shy of. "Two years ago," says Vim, writing to the Weekly Sun, "I broke away from these prejudices and sowed a plot of alfalfa in a field being sown to red clover. Instructions were to sow 20 lbs. of seed per acre, using one bushel of barley for a nurse crop. Instead of 20 lbs. I thought 15 lbs., good planting. This was along with oats. Although I got a good crop, 20 lbs. would have given a better stand.

"I sowed a small load of land plaster per acre at the time of seeding. This I believe greatly benefited both the barley and the alfalfa. At harvest time much of the alfalfa was up to the bands in the sheaves. The duration of stand gives alfalfa great value, for if it lasts 10 years, and as it gives two or three cuttings a year, a vast amount of feed may be obtained at small cost. I strongly recommend every farmer to sow a plot this spring."

The Minister of Agriculture has withdrawn his proposed bill for the inspection and registration of stallions in Ontario. There is never time up in the Queen's Park for any measure calculated to benefit and encourage the horse industry in this province.

We could not get along without your valuable paper, Farm and Dairy, as it is as welcome in our home every week as one of our own. John Davidson, Northumberland Co., Ont.

## The Feeder

The Feeder's use of our standard ration, or selections, or sections, or sections. All questions answered.

## Balanced Ration

I have corn mixed feed, and give me a balanced ration. Cows—J.M., Leeds. How's your cows? I have plenty of water, silage and clover. For cows now say 30 to 40 lbs. ration will be satisfactory results. For corn ensilage, 40 lb. corn ensilage, 40 lb. oake, one lb. barley five lbs. quantity of roots can be reduced in proportion to the increase in the milk grain to four or five a good rule. Large supply of oats and barley, out of this ration three lbs. of mixture for the four lbs. quantity of roots will increase it to keep the cow in condition.—E.

## Comparative

Prof. Ralph H. Hensien of Agriculture University tabulated the results of analyses of various feeds, made to comparative feeding of live stock. Show the number of nutrients in clover and timothy.

Nutrients

4th	.....
Fat	.....
Protein	.....
Carbohydrates	.....

The results here conclusively show the feeding value of clover over twice as much and considerably and carbohydrates.

## Oats as Grain

Analyses show that protein than oat equal to wheat; and higher in ash than grain, and a higher in fat than wheat. On account of the fact the highest of fibre, an undesirable straw contains more fat than corn stalk of any other small grain for feeding. Protein content of amount of moisture for the development and for the maintenance of older one. The protein and fat large, digestible, mastication and digestion.

### The Feeders' Corner

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

#### Balanced Ration for Milk Cows

I have corn ensilage, clover hay and timothy hay and barley. Please give me a balanced ration for dairy cows—J.M., Leeds Co., Ont.

Cows giving very little milk or dry cows will require little meal if they are given plenty of well matured corn ensilage and clover hay fed in combination. For cows milking quite heavily, say 30 to 40 lbs. a day, the following ration will give satisfactory results: Clover hay, 16 lbs.; corn ensilage, 40 lbs.; bran, four lbs.; oil cake, one lb.; and peas, oats, and barley, five lbs.

The quantity of grain fed should be reduced in proportion to the decrease in the milk flow, about one lb. grain to four or five lbs. of milk being a good rule. When you have a large supply of hay and grown peas, large amounts of bran, timothy hay and oats of this ration altogether and three lbs. of mixed grain substituted for the four lbs. of bran. A small quantity of roots added to this ration will increase its palatability and tend to keep the cows in a healthier condition.—E.

#### Comparative Feeding Value

Prof. Ralph Hoagland, of the Division of Agricultural Chemistry, Minnesota University Farm, has recently tabulated the results of numerous analyses of red clover and timothy hay, made to determine their comparative feeding value in the fattening of live stock. The figures below show the number of pounds of digestible nutrients in one ton each of clover and timothy, respectively:

Nutrients	Cl'ver	Tim'thy	Difference
			of Clover
Ash	69.9	72.5	+17.6
Fat	36.0	24.5	+15.5
Protein	150.2	65.9	+84.3
Crude Fibre	290.7	418.6	-127.9
Carbohydrates	552.6	462.2	+90.4

The results here presented show conclusively the superiority of clover in feeding value. Clover contains over twice as much digestible protein, and considerably more digestible fat and carbohydrates than timothy hay.

Clover is especially suited for young stock and milk cows, while timothy is more used as a feed for horses. Its market value for this last purpose is so high as to forbid its profitable use for general stock feeding, since the same amount of nutrients can be purchased in other feeds for less money.

#### Oats as Grain Feed for Stock

Analyses show that oats are higher in protein than corn and are about equal to wheat and barley. They are higher in ash than any of the other grains, and a considerably higher amount of fat than either barley or wheat. On account of the hulls, oats contain the highest percentage of crude fibre, an undesirable element. Oat straw contains more protein and more fat than corn stover, or the straw of any other small grain.

Oats have long been the staple grain for feeding horses. Their high protein content furnishes a large amount of muscle-building material for the development of young animals and for the maintenance in good condition of older ones at heavy work. The protein and fat in the grain are largely digestible, while complete mastication and digestion are aided

by the presence of a considerable amount of crude fibre in the hull. Oats are also excellent feeding for cattle and sheep, especially to milk cows and ewes. They are not adapted for feeding to hogs on account of the large amount of crude fibre they contain, which crushed oats are sometimes fed to brood sows. Oats are often fed to poultry, forming a large part of the ration when not too high in price.

Probably by far the greater portion of the oats produced is fed to horsemen. In the opinion of many good horsemen no other feed produces as good results in keeping the animals in good condition and high spirits. Though the stimulating effect of oats on horses is generally recognized by horsemen, the attempts of chemists to find the active principle which produces it have been without results. Recent experiments with other feeds for work horses indicate that equally as good results can be secured where oats are in part replaced by corn, especially if a small amount of oil meal or other feed rich in protein is also used.

#### SUBSTITUTES FOR OATS FOR HORSES

Oats are usually fed whole to horses. In the feeding of young colts and older animals with poor teeth, grinding or crushing the grain is of benefit. Musty grain should never be fed to stock. If the oats are high in price, corn or other grains can be substituted in part in the ration for horses. Where brewers' grains are available, they are sometimes used for this purpose, as are barley and boiled rye. A recent experiment at the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station in wintering work horses on cheap rations showed that corn, beet pulp and bran can be used with profit in place of oats, and timothy hay when these feeds are high in price. In an experiment at the Ohio station in substituting corn for oats in feeding work horses, it was found that when red clover and timothy hay was fed, ear corn was practically as efficient, pound for pound, as oats, and that the use of corn for work horses did not induce laziness or lack of endurance; nor did the use of oats increase spirit or endurance. This experiment does not indicate that corn will give as good results as oats when fed with timothy hay alone, while in the feeding of brood mares with foals it is probable that oats are to be preferred. At the Iowa station results equally as good were secured at less cost when work horses were fed corn with a moderate amount of oil meal, gluten feed, or cottonseed meal as when fed a corn and oat ration of equal nutritive value.

#### COMPARED WITH BRAN FOR COWS

The high protein content and readily digestible nature of oats make them excellent feed for dairy cows. Often, however, they are too high in price to feed with profit. According to a test conducted by the Wisconsin station, oats, pound for pound, are somewhat more valuable than bran for milk production. On this basis, with bran at \$25 per ton, oats are worth 44 cents a bushel for dairy cows. The grain is usually fed whole, though it is sometimes crushed or ground in the form of corn meal. Some of the prepared feeds bearing this name, however, contain a large percentage of oat hulls and little of the grain. Oats are excellent for feeding to calves, particularly to those of the dairy breeds. They seldom form an important part of the ration of fattening cattle.

#### OATS FOR SHEEP

Oats are valuable for feeding to sheep, particularly to growing lambs and to ewes. While experiments

show that this grain is only a little lower in feeding value than corn for fattening sheep, better results will be secured by feeding corn and oats mixed than oats alone. Oats are usually fed underground. Breeding ewes should be fed a half pound of oats, bran, or peas daily, the selection of the grain depending on the availability and the relative prices of the different feeds. Sheep oats make good feed for sheep as well as for other stock. Ground oats can be fed to young lambs with excellent results.

As previously stated, on account of the large quantity of crude fibre in oats, this grain is not well adapted for use in feeding hogs. An experiment at the Wisconsin station showed excellent results when a ration of one-third ground oats and two-thirds corn meal was fed to growing pigs. A larger proportion of ground oats or the substitution of whole oats for the ground oats decreased the rate of gain and increased the cost. Ground or crushed oats are excellent for brood sows. They can be fed with corn or in combination with bran, shorts, or peas.—C. W. Warburton in U. S. Farmers' Bulletin 420.



#### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

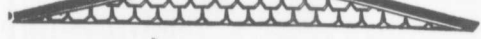
Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency, or sub-Agency, for the District Entry by proxy may be made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

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As soon as the soil can be worked in the spring we double disc, overlapping half the disc and about 10 days after harrow twice with the common straight-tooth harrow. We harrow at intervals of about 10 days or directly after a rain until the latter end of June, when we again double disc, travelling at right angles to the way we previously disced in the spring. We continue to harrow at intervals of about 10 days until the end of August and harrow once in September and once in October, then just before the ground freezes in the fall we double disc.

During the months of July and August we watch the ground closely to see if any crust forms under the soil mulch. Should we find any crust we at once double disc the places or places where the crust is. When using the disc always set the discs at the greatest possible angle.

Close to the tree there is usually a small space that the disc and har-

row do not touch. In the early part of the season this is hoed and is generally the only hoeing done in the orchard.

**Onion Culture**  
E. G. Malcolm, Brant Co., Ont.

Each grower must do a certain amount of experimental work for himself before he can find out what will be the most economical fertilizer for him to use for onions. Because the soils differ in their chemical as well as in their physical composition. Onions require a good loam or sandy loam soil with loam predominating. It should be made as rich as possible,

to level the ground. Have the ground thoroughly warmed before sowing. The more work there will be after the onion has started to grow, as you can then better see the weeds in control.

Now in rows from 12 to 14 inches apart. About three pounds of seed to the acre is sufficient if No. 1 seed is used, but if you are doubtful of the seed, sow more. Always test the seed before sowing.

**Cooperation in Nova Scotia**  
It is only a few years since the first cooperative society for packing,



**Students of Poultry recently at Guelph at the Poultry Short Course**  
These people shown in the illustration have taken advantage of the practical instruction in poultry given by Prof. W. R. Graham in the short course in Poultry at the O.A.C. They were well advised in thus fitting themselves with knowledge of a practical nature in regard to poultry before engaging in what to many of them will be a life work, extensive work with poultry.

and I know of nothing better than a heavy application of barnyard manure, well mixed. Plow as early in the spring as possible.

Prepare the seed bed by using a heavy roller and working it up with harrows. Then use a scraper of plank

and marketing of apples was formed in the Annapolis Valley, that great fruit producing section of Nova Scotia. The movement has made rapid progress, however, and in this Valley, 100 miles long and 5 to 10 miles wide, there are now 10 cooperative fruit associations, all of which are giving good satisfaction to the growers united in them, and their membership is increasing each year.

This past season another forward step has been taken in the cooperative marketing of fruit. A central association has been formed with a manager and board of directors, and it is expected that this central body will soon do all of the buying and selling for the subordinate societies.

Speaking of the success of these societies in a recent letter to Farm and Dairy, Prof. P. J. Shaw, Horticulturist at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, says: "The successful working of these associations is one strong factor that has created greater confidence in the fruit business in Nova Scotia."

**Turnip-Rooted Celery or Celeric**

A. H. Ewing, Oxford Co., Ont.

The cultivation of this delicious vegetable seems to have been neglected of late years; it is seldom seen in gardens. This is rather surprising as there is no difficulty in growing it on any good soil. It is no more trouble to produce than carrots or parsnips.

It is useful for soups, is very nice boiled like artichokes and served with white sauce, and there are various recipes for fixing it up for salads and other dishes. Try a row or two next season. Prepare plants like other celery and plant on the level, not in trenches; it does not require earthing up.

Years of experience have taught us that many lose their young trees through neglect at planting time.—W. J. Stevenson, Ontario Co., Ont.

**POTATO PLANTER**

IF YOU WANT DURABILITY, RELIABILITY AND SIMPLICITY YOU WANT THEM IN THE O.K. CANADIAN.

It requires only one team and man to plant your crop. Its automatic cup device does not puncture or bruise the seed in any way; handles it almost as carefully as by hand.

Write for our 1911 Catalogue.

**CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO., Ltd., 127 Stone Road, GALT, Ont.**

**Cover your buildings sanely**

Buy roofing as you'd buy any farm implement—use the same judgment—and you will choose the kind that will last longest and cost least for repairs. Do that, and your choice is limited to metal shingles—the only practical, the only economical, roofing made.

There are several good metal shingles made in Canada. Any of these makes far surpasses wood shingles in every respect—more durable, ten to one—fireproof—weather-tight—rust-proof. But one make surpasses all the others—and that is Preston Safe Lock Shingles. Don't accept this offhand as fact. Let it be proved to you. Let us show you why our shingles MUST outlast others, because ours pass the stringent tests of the British Government for galvanized metal. Let us prove to you why our safe-lock principle is the perfect method of overlapping sheet metal plates so as to make them absolutely wind-defying and water-tight. Write to-day for free book, sample shingle, and prices and name of nearest dealer. Address

**Preston Safe-Lock SHINGLES**

*C. Dalph* Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Ltd.  
Manager  
Dover Street Factory  
PRESTON, ONTARIO, and  
MONTREAL, QUE.

**POULTRY**

**40 Hens S**

J. W. Cl...  
While I m...  
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from the coal...

**FOR SALE AT TWO CENTS A**

**PURE BRED F**  
in return for  
Farm and Da...  
subscribers w...  
bred standard...  
Manager, Fax...  
Ont.

**WYANDOTTES**  
White Wyand...  
\$3.00 each. 1...  
\$1.50. Harry...  
Peterboro, On...

**POTATOES—Em**  
3 years select...  
oats from has...  
Emmer, the 3...  
A. Hutchinson

**MONEY MAKE**  
Red Chief str...  
land Beds. 5...  
fully illustra...  
Bross, Rockw...

**EGGS FROM**  
Brown Leghor...  
price \$1.00 per...  
Ont.

**SINGLE COME**  
Large snc w...  
Eggs, \$1.00 p...  
ton, Ont.

**QUALITY HEN**  
Blair's big p...  
White Leghor...  
\$5.00 per 100...  
Galt, Ont.

**Hillcrest STANDARD**

I made \$3.53...  
wholesale in 191...  
100 eggs at \$3...  
chicks. From...  
the laying age...  
average exper...  
\$2.50 each. Thi...  
net great. I...  
the birds, whic...  
each.

My Breeding...  
are part of a B...  
January. Febru...  
new record for...  
21,52 eggs...  
The Cockerels...  
are from trap...  
records in the...  
and over...  
Eggs for Hatch...  
May, \$12.50; Ju...

**S. G. HILLCREST Box 147.**



**POULTRY YARD**

**40 Hens Sitting at One Time**

J. W. Clark, Brant Co., Ont.  
While I make use of artificial incubation, I greatly prefer the hen hatched chicks since they mature more rapidly and make better exhibition and breeding stock than those incubated artificially. It is not the trouble that one would imagine to hatch large number of eggs with hens if they are handled properly. I have about 40 hens setting at a time.

I make use of my root cellar for this purpose. Boxes are arranged all the way around the outside of the cellar. Of these 40, I endeavor to set say 10 hens at one time.

These hens even if they are all in there together require but little attention. Corn and wheat and water are provided in the cellar where they can help themselves at will. A dust bath is also available. A setting hen likes to extend herself and dust herself when she comes off for her feed, hence the dust is provided. I use coal ashes for dust. When sifted these are excellent for the purpose. Wood ashes are not to be recommended since they damage the plumage. There is no harm results however from the coal ashes.

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING**

**TWO CENTS A WORD. CASH WITH ORDER**

**PURE BRED FOWLS GIVEN AWAY 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 Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

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

**POTATOES**—Empire State; registered seed; 3 years selection; \$1.50 bag. Siberian oats from hand-selected seed; 60c bushel. Emmer, the new feed grain; 75c bushel. A. Hutchinson, Mount Forest, Ont.

**MONEY MAKERS**—Heavy winter layers. Red Chief strain, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Send post card for beautifully illustrated free catalogue. Guild Bros., Rockwood, Ont.

**EGGS FROM IMPORTED** Single Comb brown Leghorns; good winter layers; price \$1.00 per 15. W. C. Shearer, Wright, Ont.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS**—Large snow white heavy laying strain. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. C. Hutton, Brampton, Ont.

**QUALITY HIGH** and prices low for Ontario's big pure white strain of S. C. White Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15, and \$5.00 per 100. Charles R. Blair, Box 579, Galt, Ont.

**Hillcrest Poultry Farm  
STANDARD WHITE LEGHORNS**

I made \$3.33 per bird by selling eggs wholesale in 1910. 100 eggs at \$15, ought to hatch you 75 chicks. From these you raise 35 pullets to the laying age. With average care and average experience these birds will net \$2.50 each. This will give you in one year a net profit of \$7.50 and you have had the birds, which are worth more than \$1 each.

My Breeding Hens for the season of 1911 are part of a flock of 402 pullets which in January, February and March made the new record for a flock this size by laying 23,532 eggs.

The Cockerles heading the Breeding Pens are from trap-nested hens with individual records in their pullet years of 300 eggs and over.  
Eggs for Hatching—March and April, \$15; May, \$12.50; June, \$10 per 100.

**S. G. HANSON**  
HILLCREST POULTRY FARM  
Box 147, Duncan, B. C.

Each nest or box is just large enough for one hen. A setting hen always wants eggs to set upon and when they come off for feed each will go back to a nest of eggs. Of course, I lose some eggs, but on the whole one is bound to lose some anyway and I find this manner of managing setting hens and natural incubation to be very satisfactory.

**Spring Egg Production**

Prof. W. A. Brown, University of

Spring is the natural hatching season, and as a rule the birds lay well. We cannot do so much towards improving the number of eggs laid in the spring, but we can do much in our poultry houses towards keeping egg production up to the maximum for a greater length of time.

There should be an annual spring cleaning in every poultry house in the land and the house should be kept clean all through the summer. Many of the poultry houses of the country are places where not only people dis-

ting up the seeds in the garden and other places.

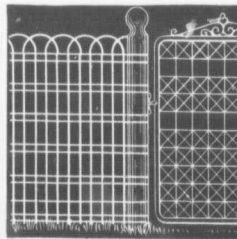
**Sick Rooster**

I have a rooster that does not stand with feathers ruffled as if he was cold. The excreta is like sulphur. Please prescribe. I feed wheat, buckwheat, whole corn, and boiled potatoes mixed with barley meal.—H. L. Hastings Co., Ont.

The bird is probably suffering from a combined attack of cold and indigestion. Take him at once from the flock, dust him for lice, give a dose of castor oil, one spoonful, and a quart of drinking water one spoonful of muriatic acid. Keep the hens free from lice, keep the house thoroughly clean and well ventilated.—Prof. F. C. Elford, Macdonald College.

**Sex of Geese**

How can I tell the sex of geese?—J. L. Frontenac Co., Ont.  
A Farm and Dairy contributor, Mr. J. R. Fenton, of Wellington county, Ontario, gives the following method



**An Attractive Fence for your lawn—**  
The Peerless Lawn Fence and Ornamental Gates will add to the attractiveness of any property. They're good enough for any city lawn and strong and durable enough for the farm.

The Peerless Ornamental Fence is solidly made of spring steel wire—carefully galvanized and painted, so that it is thoroughly protected from rust.

**PEERLESS ORNAMENTAL FENCE AND GATES**

Peerless Ornamental Fence are built to last. The frame is made of tube steel, electrically welded into one solid piece. They cannot sag out of shape.

We also make poultry and farm fence that is known throughout the country for its durability and long service. Let us send you our booklet about it.

We want agents wherever we are not now represented. Write for particulars.  
**The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.**  
Dept. H Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

**RECIPROCITY**

You do not need reciprocity if you buy your drills direct from us, without selling expense. We manufacture the **IMPERIAL HORSE-LIFT DRILL.** Let us tell you why this drill is the best drill on the market to-day.

We also manufacture the Kemp Manure Spreader  
**THE W. I. KEMP COMPANY, LIMITED, STRATFORD, ONT.**

**Eggs for Hatching** Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, 2.40 per 6, 3.50 per 9; Embled Geese, 2.75 per 7; Rose Comb Ducks, 1.00 per 7, 2.00 per 15; Rose Comb Black Minorcas, 2.00 per 15, Silver Grey Dorkings, 2.00 per 15.  
**J. H. RUTHERFORD,**  
Box 62, CALEDON EAST, ONTARIO

of determining the sex of geese: Have the bird facing you; if a goose, there will be only one sack drooping to the ground; if a gander, there will be two. This method, Mr. Fenton says, has never been known to fail.

**Colony Houses Reduce Mortality**

Where poultry are kept on the same land year after year, the mortality increases each year. For this reason the colony house system is superior to the system of substantial buildings which cannot be moved. The colony house can be moved to any part of the farm and the chickens having a wide range, are stronger and healthier than those kept on the same range and on the same ground generation after generation.

It is a fact well known to poultry men that chickens are healthier and give more satisfactory returns for feed consumed when they are rotated from one field to another in the same way as we practice rotation of field crops. Chickens also do better on cultivated lands than land that is down to sod. In the long run, if we would keep our fowls healthy, the colony house system must be adopted to a certain extent at least.

**Your Opportunity**

"My advertisement of pure bred poultry in Farm and Dairy has brought me gratifying results. Recently when I received a few birds for sale, I offered several times as many orders as I had birds, and found it necessary to return the money to several of the parties who wrote me. Farm and Dairy reaches a class of people who are interested in poultry"—  
Harry Lush, Peterboro, Ont.

"Business this spring has again exceeded our capacity. This we attribute in a large measure to using space in Farm and Dairy, which is one of the best advertising mediums in the province."—  
Brant Poultry Yards, Brantford Ont.

Farm and Dairy can do as much for you. Over 95 per cent. of our readers keep poultry. They have money with which to buy, and just now, owing to our educational campaign they are ready and eager for the best poultry, and are asking who has it to sell.

Get next our 10,000 farmer-poultrymen with an account of the hatching eggs you have for sale. An advertisement in the columns of our poultry page will do the work and bring you satisfying results.

No big charge because you spend only a little money with us. Our low flat rate of ONLY 95 CENTS per inch per insertion is all we charge. If you have the stock and have the eggs and want buyers—then come. Write today and send us your advertisement.

Note.—Bargain counter space in our classified columns, only 2 cents a word.

like to go, but also the hens. If we wish to secure eggs under the best conditions, we should make the nests and the poultry houses as a whole an inviting place for the hens to lay in. In many places as soon as the hens get out, they lay elsewhere, and many eggs are lost.

The poultry house should also be kept cool and well ventilated. The windows should be taken out and the air kept fresh and pure inside. We must keep our birds in health or they will not lay; then again lice and mites must be kept in check, and it is a good plan even in the spring to keep the birds busy scratching in the litter for their feed. If you make the birds dig in the litter for the hard grains they won't be so anxious to

## Watering Milk



is honest if you put it through the cow.

### WOODWARD WATER BASINS

increases the milk flow and increases your DAIRY PROFITS. Not only that but

#### IT SAVES MUCH TIME AND LABOR

There is only one Woodward but lots of imitations—BEWARE

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LIMITED  
TORONTO, ONT.

## A HAY CARRIER for \$9.00



As we have gone out of the Hay Carrier Business we are offering what we have left at this bargain price.

#### EQUIPMENT

consisting of ropes, slings trucks, etc., extra.

Write to-day for our red catalogue giving full particulars and prices on equipment.

THE STRATFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED  
STRATFORD ONTARIO

## 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.

## APICULTURE

### Box Hives a Menace

Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, Guelph, Ont.

Beekeepers who within recent years have had full brood in their apiaries should be particularly careful to prevent robbing during the warm days between new and summer. All hives where bees have died must be taken indoors away from all possible robbers. It is not enough to close them, because robbers will often gain an entrance when less expected. All entrances of live colonies should be made quite small, especially where the bees are weak in numbers. Use every precaution and watchfulness to prevent robbing. Do not under any circumstances leave combs of honey out for the bees to clean up. Any honey you have is likely to contain germs which would scatter disease in your healthy colonies. On account of prevalence of disease in unexpected places throughout the province it is never wise to feed

honey to bees, and where disease is known to exist it is the worst of folly.

Every Beekeeper should understand fully the symptoms and cure of Foul Brood, then he can be his own doctor. Those who do not should drop a card to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, and a bulletin with description and full instructions will be sent. Particular attention is called to Section 4 of the "Act for the suppression of the Foul Brood of Bees," which reads as follows:

"The inspector shall have full power, in his discretion, to order the owner or possessor of any bees dwelling in box or movable frame hives within a specified time and in default the inspector may destroy or order the destruction of such hives and the bees dwelling therein."

Anyone keeping a brood in hives of this description will render a service to our business by making preparations now to do this transferring as early as possible in the summer.

### Pointers for Beginners

Chas. Blake, Frontenac Co., Ont.

This is the time of year when people get the bee fever and nearly all make the mistake to start with, of going to \$4.00 each for old box hives. These bees may not live to see spring. If they do live they ought to be transferred into a good frame hive. Before the beginner has had bees a month he wishes that he had never owned a hive of bees. He lets them run themselves until they swarm and so gets only half the pleasure and profit that he might have had.

A better plan is to go to some man who makes a living from bees and get a good strong stock about the first of May for \$6.00 or \$7.00 and he can and will show you how to care for them. If you already own bees and wish to find out how to handle them the nearest big bee keeper can show you better how to handle them on some warm day after May 15th in a half an hour than you can learn yourself in a summer from reading bee books. The books are good to give the theory but a practical man can show you how to do things.

After you get the bees out of the cellar and see, by lifting the lid, that they have some capped honey, close so that only about two or three bees can pass at a time. This is best done after they are done flying, say the next morning; but if the hives are the heat to escape. If they are light lift one corner of the cloth that should cover the frames, and if you see any capped honey leave alone for a month, as the bees should not have the hive opened until apple trees blossom, and not then if they are all right and are doing well, for a beginner is not likely to know enough to be able to help the bees in their work of getting ready to gather the honey crop that opens about June 15th.

#### PROTECTING THE HIVES

Many bee-keepers now protect each hive by covering with tar paper in spring. Use paper large enough to fold all over the hive, tying on with binding twine. I believe this wrapping pays where there is a lot of bees, if only to keep down robbing, as the robbers cannot get to the joints of the hives as they often do in the spring if short of stores.

I like to get bees out of the cellar when the soft maple is in bloom, as they can after that get a little to keep them working in the fields on fine days. By closing the entrance so that very few bees can pass at a time, there is little danger of rob-

bing if one keeps Italian bees and keeps all honey or sweets away from bees cannot even smell them. Robbing is one thing greatly feared by beginners, and they are always to blame for it starting in their yards because they do things at the wrong time.

It seems that we all have to learn and pay for our experience in stinging loss of bees and robbing. It is, therefore, better to start with not more than two hives, and first make them pay their way before increasing very much. Don't more than double the number of hives for the first year or two, as your bees will increase faster than your knowledge. It is an easy matter to increase the number of hives when one can care for them right.

Bee-keeping is Profitable.—Bee-keeping is not a young industry, but it is one which has been very much neglected in the past, and is now very rapidly coming to the front. Honey is a staple handled by all wholesale grocers at prices which are remunerative to the producer. I know of no other agricultural pursuit where such good returns are obtained from a fair amount of care and experience bestowed upon a small investment of capital.—Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, Guelph, Ont.

Seed put up in packages is more reliable than seed sold in bulk.—J. W. Clarke, Brant Co., Ont.

## BINDER TWINE



### 8000 UNITED FARMERS

If ever there was a time in the history of this country when loyalty to this mother Company and co-operation should be demonstrated that time is now. For twenty years we have faithfully handed to prevent a cornal in this country on binder twine, fibre and implements, as exists in the United States to-day. We offered you as farmers' single shares (\$10 each) of stock in this company, and advised you not to take more in any other up our agents and tell us if for your continued support. Hunt Send to Brantford and tell us if there is any agent in your district. Do it quickly and be loyal to your own heart's content. We were the first to introduce twine, and we are the last that is left of all the family.

FARMERS' BINDER TWINE CO. LIMITED  
BRANTFORD, ONT.

Joseph Stratford, - General Mgr.

"If you have good catch alfalfa. We have alfalfa never gave never got a by when you this year. In these words, of Pet himself in with alfalfa while he was tors of Farm in Peterboro. Mr. Webb alfalfa, which first time estimates the very consequence three tons of acres. The district last favorable following to the Reckoning on the same alfalfa. Mr.

A Senior "Sady Jew Holstein, of two weeks days. Mr. but with the only and re monly grow ton per acre year.

"I am co- other feed paid us so surprised upon alfalfa went on to ning of Feb turned off the got a bit of entirely on and with s stated. The alfalfa sown Several of of sowing g. Some peo alfalfa seed On this po would sow and would s to sow less. When we s acre we g getting a e. PETER. Question the land in alfalfa culture.

**Fattened His Cattle Without Chop**

"If you have a rich soil and get a good catch, you have a great thing in alfalfa. We fattened our cattle on roots and alfalfa this past winter, and we never gave them a pound of chop. We never got as good results in years gone by when we fed lots of chop as we did this year with alfalfa and roots alone." In these words did Mr. Harry G. Webber, of Peterboro Co., Ont., express himself in regard to his experience with alfalfa on Wednesday last week while he was conversing with the editors of Farm and Dairy in our office in Peterboro.

Mr. Webber has 15 acres seeded to alfalfa, which he cut last year for the first time. He took three cuttings and estimates that he got, putting it all at a very conservative estimate, at least three tons of cured alfalfa hay to the acre. The season in the Peterboro district last year was not especially favorable for hay, and the second crowing to the drought, was very short. Reckoning the hay crop for his district on the same estimate as he placed his alfalfa, Mr. Webber thought that tim-

he believed there was not a farm in the county but what had some land on which alfalfa could be grown successfully. He seeded his alfalfa with a nurse crop of barley, the barley being sown at the rate of one bushel to the acre. He used the nitro-culture as obtained from the O.A.C., Guelph, to inoculate his alfalfa seed with the bacteria so necessary for the successful growth of the alfalfa plants. "We certainly can grow alfalfa," said Mr. Webber, "and we all ought to grow it. I have yet to see any one who has a small piece of alfalfa but wishes that he had more. Last year I sold three tons of alfalfa hay on our local market. These three tons practically paid for the seed, that it required to sow my 15 acres."

**Alfalfa Beats Wheat Bran**

Here is a case where alfalfa proved to be better than wheat bran for dairy cows. Mr. Gordon Mann, of Peterboro Co., Ont., who called at the office of Farm and Dairy on Saturday last, informed our editors that last summer he was feeding his cows two gallons of bran each per day, but as soon as the

**Why Test Cows for Production?**

D. M. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner, Kansas

The dairyman, to be successful, should know which is the profitable cow in the herd. There is but one sure and certain way to ascertain which is the best and most profitable animal; that is by keeping a correct record of the amount of milk and butter fat produced. I should like to interject here that unless the herd has received the proper care and attention it would be unjust to judge the cow to be unprofitable without first giving her an honest chance, as the kind and amount of feed will make a marked difference in the amount of milk and butter fat produced, provided that the cow is receiving the proper care.

The keeping of the record can be simplified by enlisting the help of the creamery or cream buyer of the vicinity. With the use of convenient blanks for each dairyman, he could weigh the night's and morning's milk of three days' production each month, and credit each cow according to her number with the weight given at each milking, and take a correct sample bottle bearing the number of the cow. The samples can be preserved by using the ordinary preserving tablets until delivered to the creamery or buyer. After making a correct test of this composite sample of milk, the tester could either report or could keep the record for each dairyman during the year. By this method, it will require very little effort on the part of all concerned.

The sum total of six milkings, or the three days' milk, can be added and multiplied by ten, which will give a fairly correct total of milk produced during the month. By keeping this record for the 12 months, the total pounds of butter fat produced by each cow can be calculated and will be approximately correct. By this means the farmer can dispose of the unprofitable cow and only

raise calves for the future herd from the best producers. The small expense incurred in going the testing and keeping the record for each farmer by the creamery or buyer would not amount to very much per cow.

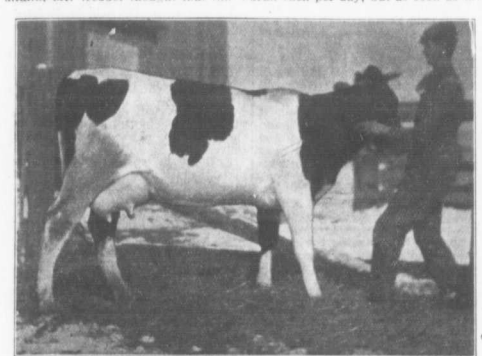
In Farm and Dairy last week, owing to a typographical error, it was announced that pure bred pigs would be given away for seven new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. It should have read "nine new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy."

**CORN THAT WILL GROW**  
Compton's Early Hand Sorted. An early variety and large yielder of fodder and grain. Write for prices.  
W. B. ROBERTS, - - SPARTA, ONT.

**SEEDS**  
SEED GRAIN Bush.

- OATS—Regenerated Abundance.....\$1.00
- " White Snow Drop..... 75
- " Bumper King..... 75
- " Irish White..... 65
- " Mammoth Cluster..... 65
- " White Jewel..... 65
- " Banner..... 60
- " Dauboney..... 60
- " 20th Century..... 60
- " Sensation..... 60
- " LIGONA..... 65
- All P.O.B. Guelph Bags extra at 5c.
- BARLEY, O.A.C. 21, Special price..... \$1.10 bush.
- Bags extra. Another new lot just arrived.
- GOOSE WHEAT—Pancy.....\$1.25 bush.
- " Choice..... 1.10 bush.
- SEED PEAS—Golden Vine.....\$1.10 bush.
- " Early Centennial.....\$1.10
- " Multipliers.....\$1.10 bush.
- Bags extra at 5c.
- RED CLOVER—Choice Government Standard.....\$9.50 bush.
- ALFALFA CLOVER—Choice Government Standard.....\$13.50 bush.
- Bags extra.
- TIMOTHY—Choice..... \$7.00 bush.

**THE HEWER SEED CO.**  
90 Macdonnell St., East GUELPH, ONT.



**A Senior Two-year-old With a Butter Record of over 18 lbs. in 7 days**

"Sady Senior Pooch," the heifer here illustrated, is from the Hill Crest Herd of Holsteins, owned by G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont. Although milked up to within two weeks of foalhood she came on and made over 18 lbs. butter in seven days. Mr. Brethen has had many private enquiries for a price on this heifer but with the others he offers, he has decided to let the public set the price at the Belleville Consignment Sale, April 15th.

othy and red clover, such as is commonly grown, averaged only about one ton per acre of cured hay per acre last year.

**ALFALFA PAID WELL**

"I am certain that there was no other feed on our farm last year that paid us so well as did our alfalfa. It surprised us how well our cattle did upon alfalfa hay. Our fattened cattle went on to the market at the beginning of February. Some of them were turned off in January. None of them got a bit of chop and they were fed entirely on alfalfa hay and roots and with splendid results, as I have stated. There will be considerable alfalfa sown in our district this spring. Several of our neighbors are talking of sowing alfalfa."

Some people say that 20 lbs. of alfalfa seed per acre is too much to sow. On this point Mr. Webber said, "I would sow 20 lbs. of seed by all means, and would strongly advise any one not to sow less than 20 lbs. to the acre. When we sow 20 lbs. of seed to the acre we get a thicker stand, which results in thinner stalks of better feeding quality. It is false economy to sow less than 20 lbs. of seed, and then when one sows plenty he is surer of getting a good stand."

**PETERBORO LAND SUITABLE**

Questioned as to the suitability of the land in Peterboro County for alfalfa culture, Mr. Webber replied that

alfalfa hay was available he dropped the bran and fed alfalfa: the cows immediately increased in their milk flow on receiving the alfalfa hay.

Our agricultural chemists have long told us that alfalfa was almost as good as bran in protein content, it having 11 per cent. of protein, whereas bran has 12 per cent. It is encouraging to note that in actual feeding results alfalfa gives so good an account of itself.

**Alfalfa Where Other Crops Fail**

The editors of Farm and Dairy learned last week of the favorable results secured by Mr. Robert Darling, of Smith Township, Peterboro Co., Ont., who sowed alfalfa on a field that is practically sand and gravel. He got a very fine crop.

Until Mr. Darling seeded this piece of land to alfalfa he had gotten but meagre returns from it. The alfalfa had been the only decent crop he has got off that piece of soil since he got the farm.

**The Unselfish Farmers**

(Bridgetown Dominion.)

The farmers made it clear to the politicians that they want no tariff policies for their products in Canada, and neither do they want the cost of living made dearer in Great Britain for their benefit.

*Standard*

**INTERESTING FACTS**

The new "STANDARD" book just published tells about the latest achievements in Cream Separators. It is not made up of FICTION but of FACTS.

**About Cream Separators**

It describes the perfect running, perfect skimming Separator shown here and explains why a Separator that runs in a bath of oil lasts longer and runs easier and steadier than one depending on an oil can and glass lubricators.

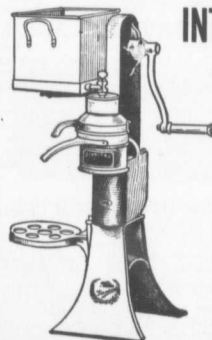
It also explains why the "STANDARD" Separator gets more cream from the milk than can be got with any other Separator.

**Yours for the Asking**

WRITE US NOW and you will be sent one of these books post paid, free of charge; also the facts of a recent contest at Port Rowan, Ont., in which the "STANDARD" demonstrated its skimming supremacy.

WRITE NOW. ADDRESS DESK 6

**The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd.**  
RENFREW, ONT.



### Shorter Hours for All

Stephen Culver, Haldimand Co., Ont. Long hours on the farm are and have been an objectionable feature, which seems to be connected to a greater extent with farming than with any other occupation. The idea that those long hours of farm work are necessary is fast losing ground. Long hours on the farm are no more necessary than they are in any other occupation. There are certain times in the year, of course, when longer hours are governed by any specified quitting time in seeding, haying or harvesting. But, even then there should be no need of working day and night out from sunrise to sunset. Overtime may be necessary, owing to bad weather, bad luck, such as breaking machinery or the upsetting of a load—and very often false calculation and poor management.

The whole question is a serious one as regards the son and the hired man. Even the man who works his farm alone has a responsibility in this connection. A man is making a sad mistake of life who shuts himself in from the world, works the year round until 10 and 11 o'clock at night, takes no time to attend public meetings or to lieving that by long hours, regardless of good management, his ambition and desire (which is to diminish his mortgage or increase his bank account) will be reached. Such a man would be disagreeable to hired men who hire him, and furthermore he would also make his neighbors weary when they observe such work, and he would

**You Can't Cut Out**  
A ROG SPAVIN, FUZZY or THOROUGHLY, but **ABSORBINE** will clean them off permanently, and you treat the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Tells you more if you write. \$1.00 per bottle at all drug stores.

Mr. S. Nixon, Kilbridge, Ont., writes Jan. 21, 1910: "I have used ABSORBINE and it succeeds on a curb."

W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 127 WINDMILL ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
LYMANS L.D., Montreal Canadian Agents

**AUCTION SALE OF FIFTEEN IMPORTED GLYDESALLE FILLIES**  
AT ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSBY TOWN, Ont., second day of the great spring sale, 2:30 p.m.

They are by Barrow's Best Lad Dorwent Pride of the Lothians Sir Geoffrey & Silver Cup. This is a rare opportunity to buy the best at lowest prices.

D. McEACHIRAN

### Imported Champion Percheron Stallions for Sale

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**JOHN HAWTHORNE**  
SIMCOE - ONTARIO

**CORN THAT WILL GROW**  
Canadian-grown seed corn. Your money back if not satisfied.

J. O. DUKE, - RUTHVEN, ONTARIO

**CLEAN BARLEY**  
O.A.C. No. 21. In lots of 10 bushels or more sent, F.O.B. Bays 20 cents.

R. R. BROOK, Box 10 - JARVIS, ONT.

be talked of unfavorably by all the community.

### TWO SIDES TO A STORY.

I have often heard men talk about "this hired man" and "that hired man" as being no good. Such assertions may be true in some cases, but there are always two sides to a story, and perhaps these same men do not know how to use the hired help themselves. I have had some experience in this connection and I can tell you that some hired men submit to, Monday morning until dark, Saturday night without even a noon-sleep and their only period of rest being that taken in bed after work for the day had ceased.

If a boy or a man works for a farmer who is a hustler and who is inspired by greed to get out of the hired man all that he can, and works at least by or at five o'clock Saturday evening. I have in mind the case of a man working until dark on one Friday evening in seeding time. He worked through without his supper was aroused the next evening when the man was compelled to work after sundown or else displease his boss.

I would not have it inferred that the farmer who hires men is always to blame. There are always more or less chores to do in the average farm. On the part of the average boy, there is no objection to doing these chores if he is fairly treated and let off easy when the evening comes. There are some boys who will work with all their might for half a day in order that they may go to a ball game. Others again are surly and independent and must attend everything no matter in what condition the work is they leave.

### DISAPPOINTMENTS.

I have been cheated out of holidays because I did not take them as they came. I have often worked like a fool, doing more than was expected of me for the day, anticipating that I might get off a little before sundown. It ended almost invariably in disappointment, however, if the boss was "Man's work is from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done." This should not, and need not, be true, rather while the farmer may have it he is not of a liberating class that he need arouse from a state boy's torpidity at the approach of spring and have no recreation.

It is a pleasure during summer months for one to feel and to know that he has done a day's work and from toil and care, and which he can spend in a game of croquet, music in the parlor or amusements in general. It is a consolation for one to be able to fold his arms and feel that he is not under severe bondage and slavery, but that he can make some comfort and enjoy the good things of life.

### Keep Up the Price of Cheese

(Continued from page 5)  
of good heifer calves for the purpose of replenishing the stock of dairy cows from year to year. This plan might be worked out on almost any scale.

In undertaking to work out a scheme of this sort, good producing cows only would be worth to proceed. I would not know how to proceed with the 3,000 pound cow. The best advice to farmers who are working dairies or who are getting prepared to do so, is to get the larger proportion of calves for veal and for butter districts. For I fancy that farmers have grown weary of producing cheese

factory steers and heifers to be sold in the Toronto market in large droves at two-year-olds at from \$10 to \$20 a head. There would be no money lost in cutting out that branch of their revenue. We might proceed therefore, some plan as follows:

### THE PLAN OUTLINED

After freshening let two val calves suck an ordinary good cow for two months at which time they should be in the proper condition and size to let. Then substitute another pair of calves for the next two months, then one calf for the fifth and sixth month. After the sixth month give her a pair of heifer calves letting them remain with her for four months. During this time the calves should receive sufficient milk to make them grow well if other foods such as clover or alfalfa, crushed oats, bran and oil cake meal together with grass and roots are also given. This pair will be retained on the farm to be raised and sold at the convenient time, which might be when they dropped their first calves at from 24 to 30 months old. If well bred to calve without harm but returns would then be earlier age and earliest date. This covers a period of 10 months. The cow would probably then not be so dry.

The objection may be raised that allowing calves to suck the cows will ruin the latter for future use. This objection, exists in imagination only, provided ordinary attention and judgment are used in the carrying out of this plan. Do not let the calves to run with the cows. Let them have access to the cows at regular hours either twice or three times a day. Three times will give the best results. A small box will give each pair of calves would be the most convenient arrangement bringing the cow and calves at feeding time, placing a little meal where the cow will get it while the calves are feeding. The meal will make the cows eager to suck with the calves and in this manner give the number of cows could be attended to in a very few minutes.

### THE SUCCESS OF CALVES ARE SCARCE

The success or failure of this plan would depend chiefly on the ability of the man behind the cow coupled with the ability of the cow to produce the quality of calves desired; the latter is the most difficult condition to control. There is no such thing as uniformity of type or breeding in the herd in most cheese factory districts, the herds ranging from grades of the beef breeds to mongrels of the worst sort. In selecting calves for vealing the latter had better be strictly avoided. Good Shorthorn grades would be the best to use, but as these are not too plentiful, the grades of dairy breeds must of necessity supply the largest number.

Among the dairy grades the Holstein for vealing in my opinion would be the most preferable for the reason that these cattle produce large thrifty calves suitable for vealing purposes, weighing probably 40 per cent heavier when dropped than the calves of the smaller dairy cattle. In selecting heifer calves for rearing, the black and white are the most desirable for the reason that they will sell in the market that pays more for grade than that of that color. Quite recently public sales have been conducted where good Holstein grade cows have been sold at prices never before dreamed of. Any ordinary farm sale where there are such cattle offered demonstrates the fact. If in a locality where such a scheme were tried good registered blocky in type, rather low down and of body were used, it would probably result in the production of especially good calves for vealing purposes and not very bad heifers for rearing, although generally of the type of Holstein is not so desirable.

Another objection for milk production would be the difficulty in procuring a constant supply of calves. There would be plenty, however, during the months of April, May and June. The boss are the months during which the low prices for cheese usually occur a liberal use of the milk in this way at that time would provide relief for the cheese market when it was most needed. The greater proportion of the heifers might be reared if they were of the right quality. There is a greater scarcity observed every year in the supply of suitable milk cows.

Dairyman's best will do to give this problem their best consideration and where a nice herd of cows have been collected try out to some extent the scheme proposed herein rather than the scheme of the cows and change their methods of agriculture. We are not trying to prove that meat can be easily with milk at 75c a cwt. The cheese dealers have undertaken to do it. It is, however, the dealers are responsible for unnecessarily depressing the market they may sweeten and driven adjusting their affairs to meet the conditions as they find them and much milk will be diverted into other channels.

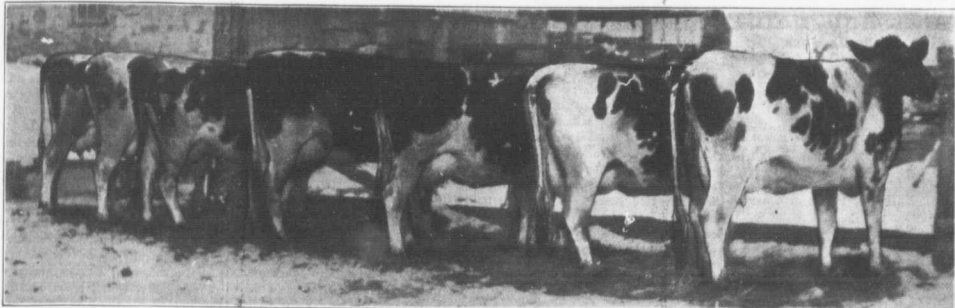
### Don't in Land Drainage

E. R. Jones, Madison, Wis.

1. Don't decide the wet spots in cultivated fields. A few dollars spent in drainage will make these spots yield valuable crops, and will make the cultivation of the whole field more convenient.
2. Don't be content with raising marsh grass on muck and peat marl. Drainage is a step that begins their adaptation to tame grasses and other farm crops.
3. Don't condemn the muck and peat marl on which timothy has died out once. Drainage and then apply barnyard manure or commercial fertilizers, as is done on uplands. In other words, give the muck a square deal.
4. Don't wait for nature to drain the wet lands without assistance. Nature alone did not remove the stumps and stones from the wooded, stony lands. Neither does she irrigate the arid lands of the West without the aid of man.
5. Don't let damaging water get out to land, if it can be prevented. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure in drainage.
6. Don't think it takes a wizard to lay tile properly. Have a survey made sufficient in detail to show that there is sufficient fall. An intelligent use of this fall will then insure success.
7. Don't install a part of a drainage system to which the remainder of the system cannot later be joined with advantage.
8. Don't let the waste banks of ditches grow up to weeds. Get them sodded and make them both valuable and safe. Bulletin No. 199 - "Principles and Practice of Land Drainage."

### ALFALFA IN AMERICA

The growing, harvesting and feeding of alfalfa is fully discussed in "Alfalfa in America," a book by J. W. Wing. The author is a well known and feeding alfalfa for many years. In his book he sets forth the knowledge of alfalfa which he has gained by his own successes and failures with alfalfa on "Wooded Farm." Many sources of information have been drawn upon to make this book complete in every detail. All points which the would-be alfalfa grower needs to know have been treated. An understanding of the nature and story of how Mr. Wing made a poor farm a profitable one is a part of many of alfalfa, and profitable by well informed on all phases of alfalfa growing. Write for a copy of this book. Price through Farm and Dairy, \$2.00.



**Cows of Uniform Type, Grand Fore-Udders and Uniform Production, to be Sold at Belleville Breeders' Consignment Sale**  
 From left to right these cows are: 1st, Lady Jewel Pouch (two year old) 18.34 lbs. butter in 7 days; 2nd, Minnie Myers (three year old) 17.54 lbs. butter in 7 days; 3rd, Duchess Nederland Johanna (five year old) 15.75 lbs. milk in 30 days in Record of Performance;—has had two calves in 18 months and four lbs. milk in two months (dam of Angie De Kol Hengerveld, 67 lbs. milk in 1 day and 17.57 lbs. butter in 7 days); 4th, Butter Girl Beets De Kol, Jr. (three year old) 15.75 lbs. butter in 7 days; 5th, De Kol Butter Girl Madrigal (four year old) two calves in 18 months and 3.15 Cornucopia (three year old) 17.28 lbs. butter in 7 days; 6th, Angie De Kol Hengerveld (three year old) 17.57 lbs. butter in 7 days, 67 lbs. milk in one day. These as they had not at the time the photo was taken completed official tests they are not shown.

**A Satisfied Dairy Farmer**

R. L. Howardsouth, Durham Co., Ont.  
 I followed with interest the article from the pen of Mr. McKim, of Grenville Co., which appeared in Farm and Dairy sometime ago. I am not in dairying myself at present but to show the fallacy of the argument that there can be no money made in dairying under present conditions, let me instance the case of a neighbor who has made money from dairying. This instance is the more encouraging to the young dairyman from the fact that our neighbor did not invest large sums in fancy stock, buildings or appliances. He has plain comfortable stables, cows that while not of fancy breeding are nevertheless good milkers and grows most of the feed on his own farm. Some brewers' grains and milk feeds are purchased. He is not working for his health but for what there is in it. The man I refer to is John Newton of Port Hope.

Mr. Newton's farm consists of 20 acres of which a large part is orchard and grounds around the house. His income last year was as follows:  
 Cream sold ..... \$240.97  
 Butter sold ..... 218.67  
 Skim Milk ..... 6.00  
 Butter Milk ..... 5.00  
 Butter used at home ..... 35.88  
 Cream used at home ..... 26.80  
 Skim milk fed to pigs ..... 50.00  
 New milk for home use ..... 15.60

Total ..... \$508.42  
 The pigs were purchased as suckers. After deducting the value of all feeds fed except the skim milk, it left him when sold \$50 for the milk they had consumed. He sells all of his produce in the town of Port Hope, none being shipped to the city.

**Reciprocity in Nova Scotia**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The people of the Maritime provinces are jubilant over the new trade agreement, and apart from a few squawks from some fellow whose "ox is getting the job" and the "paid so much per column" hysterics we see in some few newspapers, there is no live opposition to the agreement in the Maritime provinces. Looking at the question from a broad minded point of view, it seems to me that even should there be no real advantages gained, the effect of broadening our markets, allowing people to buy and sell where they wish, allowing the bulk of trade to ebb and flow in their natural channels, will compensate the two nations for any real or imaginary injury.

I am glad to see the stand which

Farm and Dairy has taken on the reciprocity question. May there be no uncertain sound from the farmers to let our politicians know who they stand.—A. H. Cutten, Colchester Co., N.B.

**A Four-Year Average.**—The famous cow at the Guelph Agricultural College which some four years ago astonished the country by giving over 20,000 lbs. of milk in a year, has just completed another year's test during which she produced 19,742 lbs. of milk or 784 lbs. of butter. For the past four years, in spite of the fact that she lost a calf one year, her average has been 16,251 lbs. of milk, or 671 lbs. of butter for each year.

**Our Veterinary Adviser**

**INDIGESTION.**—What should be given to a cow badly troubled with indigestion.—G.C.

Give a purgation of two lbs. Epsom salts, four drams Gamboge, and one oz. ginger. Follow up with two drams nux vomica three times daily for a few days, and feed lightly.

**CRIPPLED PIG.**—Pig two months old is lame and breathes heavily. The tops of its ears are drying up. What is the trouble.—A.G. Huron Co., Ont.

This trouble is the result of lack of exercise and probably high feeding. Purge with 1½ ozs. Epsom salts. Follow up with four drams nux vomica twice daily. Feed on milk, bran, and raw roots, and see that it gets regular exercise.

**CAKED UDDER.**—Please give treatment for caked udder.—G.C.

Give a purgation of two lbs. Epsom salts, 4 drams Gamboge, and one oz. ginger, and follow up with one dram iodide of potassium twice daily for 10 days. Apply hot poultices to the udder. Draw the milk four times daily, and after milking rub well with camphorated oil before applying a fresh poultice.

**FARALYSIS.**—Calf one year old has lost the use of her hind quarters. For some time she has had to be raised by slings. She eats and drinks well.—J.W.P.

She has partial paralysis, and a recovery doubtful. Purge her with 12 oz. raw linseed oil and follow up with 30 grains nuxvomica three times daily; feed on easily digested food, and get her on her feet daily if possible.

**Unsoundness in Horses**

Dr. A. S. Alexander, Madison, Wis.

The professional veterinarian when examining a horse for soundness proceeds on the basis of a "negative" test. He looks in turn for one of a number of possible unsoundnesses each at its particular location. Not finding an unsoundness present he accounts the part sound. If all parts are found to be sound, the animal is certified to as "sound." There is no such condition as "serviceably sound." A horse is either "sound," or "unsound." He may be too unsound to work, or able to work despite unsoundness. The seriousness of the particular unsoundness is to be estimated by the judge and for that intimate knowledge and experience are necessary.

For breeding purposes any disease is serious. A disease considered hereditary is most serious. A distortion, deformity or blemish, due to accident, is not serious on the score of transmissibility, but depreciates sale value. In work horses the degree to which a disease or unsoundness is temporary or permanent and likely to detract from serviceability for work, must be carefully considered. A horse may be afflicted with strangles ("distemper") and recover perfectly; or the attack may pass off, but leave the animal

a "roarer." The attack of strangles would constitute a temporary unsoundness; the "roaring" a permanent and serious unsoundness in a work animal. In a breeding animal it should constitute an unsoundness unfitting the horse for breeding purposes. A large barb wire cut near would ordinarily be considered a "blemish" or "eye sore"; but should it have caused permanent lameness it would be a serious unsoundness in a work animal. In a breeding animal, not used for work, the blemish and even the lameness, would be of slight gravity, not being transmissible to progeny.—Extract from "Judging Draft Horses."

**Well DRILLING MACHINES**

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

WILLIAMS BROS., ITHACA, N.Y.

**AGENTS WANTED**

\$5.00 a day easy. No experience needed. Sells on sight. Absolute necessity to farmers. Does work of 30 men. Pays for itself in one hour. Write to-day. MODERN MACHINERY CO., Box 97, Saratoga, Ont.

**H. - A. GALVANIZED STEEL TANKS**



Water Storage and Stock Watering Tanks, Freshers Tanks, Tank Heaters, Hog Troughs, Feed Cokers, Oil and Gasoline Tanks. We guarantee our Tanks will not be injured by freezing. Catalogue B on request. We also make a complete line of water well supplies. "Baker" Windmills, Pumps, Cylinders, Gasoline Pumping Engines, etc. Ask for catalogue No. 58.

The Heller-Aller Co., Windsor, Ont.

**MAKE YOUR OWN TILE!**

One Man can make 500 to 600 Perfect Tile a day by hand and 1200 by power, on our FARMERS' CEMENT TILE MACHINE

At a cost of \$4 to \$6 per 1,000. CAN YOU AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT? Machine makes 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch tile, 12½ inches long. Our waterproof FLEXIBLE CASING holds tile in perfect shape till set. NO PALLET.

TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL. If after ten days' trial it does not meet with entire satisfaction, return at our expense. Write to-day. Illustrations in catalogue.

Farmers' Cement Tile Machine Co. WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO



# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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

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

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

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed \$600. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who do not slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 3,200 to 15,200 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the regular subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any false circulation.

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

### OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will postulate through the columns of the paper. Thus we will 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 from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

## FARM AND DAIRY

### PETERBORO, ONT.

### HIGHER PRICES FOR FRUIT

The stock, grain and dairy farmers of Canada are not the only ones who will benefit by free entry for their produce to United States markets. The growers of tender fruits who at first bitterly opposed the agreement are changing their attitude, and many prominent fruit men such as Robert Thompson of St. Catharines have, on maturer consideration, come to believe that instead of being a detriment to the fruit interests, the advantage conferred on them by a new market in the United States will more than compensate for any competition they will have to meet on the home market.

Many factors have combined to change the views of the fruit men. One that can be appreciated by all growers is that the canners have raised their contract prices for 1911 above the quotations that have ruled for several years past. For straw-

berries contracts are being taken out at \$1.10 a crate, as compared with 90 cents for last year's crop; for raspberries \$1.90 a crate as against \$1.75 and \$1.80 a year ago. Tomatoes have gone up two and a half cents a bushel. These increases in price prevail all through the Niagara district and are due to the anticipated competition of the United States buyers.

Niagara fruit men are also discovering that in their midst are growers who have for years been shipping to United States centres and, in spite of the protective tariff, have been getting better prices for their fruit than had they sold in their own home market. The price of fruit lands, which, it was prophesied would decrease perhaps 50 per cent, should the reciprocity agreement become law, has actually increased and lands that were bought a short time ago at \$300 to \$400 per acre are selling at \$600 to \$660. The alarm with which United States fruit growers in adjoining counties on the other side of the line view the removal of their protective tariff is also reassuring to Canadian fruit men.

Is it any wonder that many of our fruit men are coming to believe that they will share the advantages of reciprocity free trade with the stock raised and the dairyman?

### MANY FARMERS WILL GROW ALFALFA

Although alfalfa has been before Ontario farmers for many years it has not been taken advantage of as grown generally. Many of the older men who attempted to grow alfalfa 25 and 30 years ago did not succeed any too well with the crop. At that time the needs of alfalfa were not well understood. It was not known that bacteria was required for the alfalfa roots before the plants would grow their best. It was not recognized that alfalfa would appreciate a dry, deep, rich soil and that lime and manure added greatly to the yield of alfalfa. Methods of curing were at fault and the alfalfa was allowed to get too ripe. It became too woody and the leaves dropped off, leaving coarse, woody stalks, which did not make the best of feed.

During the past few years a great number of progressive farmers here and there in various parts of Ontario have experimented with small acreages of alfalfa. We have yet to find one of these men who has grown alfalfa on suitable soil and has grown it according to the modern, approved methods of culture but has been successful with alfalfa and now wishes he had more of it. Hundreds of these farmers are planning to seed increased acreages to alfalfa this spring. A canvass Farm and Dairy has made of a number of leading farmers in Peterboro County has shown that a great number of fields will be seeded to alfalfa this spring.

Alfalfa has proved itself to be a money crop beyond peradventure. There is no reason why each and every farmer should not grow at least a reasonable acreage of alfalfa. In our own best interests we need to

break away from an old time prejudice that have kept us from growing this great crop. We cannot afford to do otherwise than cast in our lot with the progressive ones who are growing alfalfa in increased acreages year by year. Even that objection of alfalfa interfering with rotation should not be countenanced. American farmers who grow alfalfa use it in a rotation and as Mr. Marsh shows in his article elsewhere in this issue, alfalfa works well into a rotation of crops.

### FARMERS MAKE—OTHERS GET IT

Our brother farmers in the western provinces are far ahead of us in their recognition of the economic importance of a land value tax. They realize that farmers by their productive labor and by the traffic they create, build up land values in cities which are appreciated by the few people far sighted enough and financially able to invest in such property.

At the recent convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Mr. F. J. Dixon, in a lengthy address on this subject, pointed out that one acre of land in the heart of the city of Winnipeg is valued at \$2,000,000, which equals in value 100,000 acres of western farm land at \$20 an acre. He showed that the bare land on which the city of Winnipeg stands was assessed at \$11,000,000 in 1900, and is now assessed at \$108,000,000, an increase of about \$100,000,000 in 10 years, or \$10,000,000 a year. This wealth is flowing into the pockets of probably not over 20,000 land owners in Winnipeg each year, who thus have appropriated an average of \$500 a year of wealth which they did not create.

If the farmers of the west were to stop farming for one year, land values in Winnipeg would collapse like a pricked bubble. It is the farmers in the main who create this wealth. Were land taxed according to its value, much of this wealth would come back to the farmer.

### ORGANIZE FOR THE GRANGE

As a place where farmers may meet together and discuss questions in connection with agricultural work, the Farmers' Club is all right. When it comes to discussing the broader phases of citizenship and as a means through which we may make our influence felt in governmental circles, the Farmers' Club is helpless. Being under the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and receiving a grant from the Government, these clubs are not free to discuss political questions. In fact members of Farmers' Clubs have by their constitution wherever they are organized, been strictly forbidden to discuss such questions at their meetings.

The meeting together and discussing of questions relative to agricultural operations is highly commendable. There are however other questions, which we as citizens must discuss; the greatest question before us farmers is that of the tariff and because of this farmers throughout this

country feel their great need of organization other than the Farmers' Clubs. Several clubs have already "right-about-faced" and have become subordinate granges, connected with the Dominion Grange, which is affiliated with the National Council of Agriculture.

In the Dominion Grange and the Canadian Council of Agriculture with which it is affiliated we have an organization through which we farmers from the Atlantic to the Pacific can present a united front to the Government in pressing for our rights. The advantage and the effectiveness of such organization was demonstrated last December at Ottawa, when, as all remember, through the efforts of this council, representations were made to the Government through a monster delegation of 800 men, which representations led to the present proposed arrangements for free trade in natural products with the United States.

This much we have done through being organized. But we have only gone part of the way. A strong farmers' organization is even more necessary now than ever before. If we will consult our best interests we will follow the example set by farmers in Peterboro and Prince Edward Counties, where, as reported in Farm and Dairy, granges were formed, and organized ourselves with subordinate granges until one is to be found in each of all rural communities.

### ANENT COOL CURING ROOMS

On the British market last season, Canadian cheese sold for lower prices than did either English or Holland cheddars. For this, two factors are responsible; they combined, have reduced the value of Canadian cheese. These factors are "green" cheese and lack of cool curing. To many of our cheese are shipped in an immature condition; most of them are dry and lack that meanness of texture that is so pleasing to the English consumer. These defects in our cheese are traceable directly to the lack of cool curing facilities in our factories.

A well insulated curing room alone is not sufficient. In the hot days of July and August the temperature in these rooms goes up to such a point that the cheese maker is obliged to use too much salt in order to get a cheese that will "stand up." Then to avoid deterioration the cheese have to be shipped in a "green" condition.

In Western Ontario last year the average temperature in June of the curing rooms of all cheese factories not equipped with cool curing facilities was 66 degrees, in July, 70 degrees and August, 71 degrees. These temperatures are altogether too high to allow cheese to ripen so as to produce that mild pleasant flavor, which is essential to a high quality cheese.

We producers of milk should be interested in the establishment of cool curing rooms in our factories. We are the ones who will profit therefrom; it is through us that improvement must come. It has been estimated that the saving in shrinkage alone in any ordinary factory will pay for

the cool curing the returns will be every four years continuous.

Where the profit factory, it would advantage to a cool curing right away to commence. Whately owned, allow the profit quarter cent a ing our cheese stalling a cool net.

In Ontario we tem of factory tion. Our cheese cent. They can the work of it will be ineffective if his cheese h ordinary curing ford to neglect other season.

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**A GRAVE**  
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Mark Twain and you will not apply to and Dairy, a

**Good but not Lonesome**

are good bec the advertisi tiser unless w the reader This is in h Dairy's Prot each week c

the cool curing room in four years and the returns will keep coming back to us every four years as long as the factory continues to make cheese.

Where the patrons own their own factory, it would be to their decided advantage to get together and see that a cool curing room is installed right away before another season commences. Where the factory is privately owned we could well afford to allow the proprietor to take, say one-quarter cent a pound more for making our cheese until the cost of installing a cool curing room has been met.

In Ontario we have an excellent system of factory inspection and instruction. Our cheese makers are competent. They can make good cheese but the work of the best cheese maker will be ineffective in the hot months if his cheese have to be kept in an ordinary curing room. We cannot afford to neglect this question for another season. The loss in shrinkage and in the quality of the cheese is too great. We ought to act now and get a cool curing room installed.

**A GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY**

That a serious responsibility rests upon many Protestant families is shown by the birth-rate in rural sections. County School Inspector Lees, of Peterboro, recently, while conversing with an editor of Farm and Dairy, stated that in one school in Peterboro county, where half of the ratepayers are Protestants, there are twenty-one Catholic children and only four Protestant children. This condition, he stated, is not exceptional. The only schools where there are upwards of 30 scholars are in sections where Catholics predominate. This condition is general throughout most of Ontario. It ought not to be. Thousands of our Protestant duties are not living up to their duties of citizenship. A selfishness, which leads married couples to dread instead of welcome the responsibilities of parenthood, may easily assume the proportions of a menace to the welfare of the nation.

The need for Canadian born citizens will be felt more and more in this developing country of ours, where they will be required to maintain a proper balance to ensure the stability of Government and the leaving of the heterogeneous masses coming to Canada as immigrants. Protestants may well enquire as to the reasons which lead them to fall so far behind their Catholic neighbors in this respect.

Mark Twain once said, "Be good and you will be lonesome." This does not apply to the advertisers in Farm and Dairy, as they are good and are far from being lonesome. Good but not some. Their numbers Lonesome are being increased week by week. They are good because we do not admit to the advertising columns any advertiser unless we believe he will do for the reader exactly what he says. This is in harmony with Farm and Dairy's Protective Policy as published each week on the editorial page.

**FARMERS' RIGHTS**

A farmer and a true friend and fighter in the farmers' cause is Neil E. Burton of Port Stanley, Ont., Master of the Dominion Grange of Canada. He is a son of the late Josiah Burton and has always lived on the old homestead, which comprises 120 acres in the township of Southwold, Elgin County.

Having travelled considerably, he having been from one end of Canada to the other, well over the Eastern and Central West of the United States and also Great Britain, Mr. Burton has gained a first hand knowledge of actual conditions in many parts of the world, other than his own. Being a close observer he has taken advantage of his opportunities while traveling; through observing the methods followed and the modes of living in the various communities with which he has come in contact, he has become peculiarly fitted for the office that he now holds and which places him in the fore-front of the fight for farmers' rights.

Mr. Burton has always been a participant in the many and various debates held in the several local societies of his county and has assisted on many an occasion in bringing home honors from distant societies. Invariably Mr. Burton has been found fighting in the best interests of the farmers; when not from the platform, then with the pen, many excellent articles of his having appeared from time to time in the interests of agriculture, some of his articles being on the tariff question.

Of his experience in practical farming we should note that Mr. Burton is a firm believer in pure bred stock. He has imported some choice Percherons with which he has won premier awards at the Western Fair, London. He is by degrees stocking his farm with pure bred atack in all the lines of domesticated animals that are kept upon his farm. His progressiveness is also shown in the fact that he was the first in his county to take advantage of the Reforestation Act, he having set about 10 acres of his farm apart for the growing of young forest trees.

Mr. Burton has always been persistent and fearless in his various undertakings and he has the reputation amongst his acquaintances of being a man who, when behind a thing, will make it go.

**A Tax on Progress**

John Anderson, P.E. Island  
The system of taxing in Prince Edward Island of vague improvements is an encouragement to make the farms larger. Where two farms are merged into one men only one set of buildings can be taxed instead of two. I would favor Henry George's single tax. Tax the land only and thereby encourage making improvements of every kind.  
Under the present system one man takes say \$2,000 out of the bank where it earns \$60 a year interest, and improves his property. He loses the interest, but that is not all. The state comes down on him for taxes, say \$4, on his improvements. He is out \$64. His neighbor, who leaves his \$2,000 in the bank, pays income tax on his \$60 of interest equal to 90 cents, and he comes out with \$59.10.

Now compare the two. The taxes on the money put in improvements is \$4, and the same money kept at interest pays 90 cents a year. Can any sane man defend such a system? It means punishing a man for daring to put money in improvements.

Tax the land only and then it will not pay to have idle land. Less idle land means more people on it and a larger population.



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**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

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**THE HANDIEST THING**

ABOUT A GARDEN WHERE BUSHES AND FRUIT TREES ARE TO BE TRIMMED IS A PAIR OF PRUNING SHEARS LIKE THE ONES SHOWN IN THIS ILLUSTRATION

Given Away



Given Away

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Fruit Trees, Currant and Gooseberry Bushes, Grape Vines, Rose Bushes and Shrubs of many kinds about your place, need pruning. This pruner is the most convenient tool that is made for doing this work.

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Circulation Department **FARM & DAIRY** Peterboro Ontario

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LOW RATES TO PACIFIC COAST Daily Until April 10th TO VANCOUVER, B. C., SPOKANE, WASH., SEATTLE, WASH., PORTLAND, ORE., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., LOS ANGELES, CAL., MEXICO CITY.

Low Rates Every Day TO— MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA Exceedingly low rates each Tuesday until April 25th, to principal points in Saskatchewan and Alberta, including points on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

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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

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

City Dairy Company, Ltd. TORONTO

CREAMERY MEN



Eureka Refrigerator Co. Ltd. Toronto

Creamery Department

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

Express Rates on Cream

The Railway Commission on March 21st heard the application of some 50 representatives of the dairymen of Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and other points, for an order of the board to compel the express companies to reduce their rates on shipments of cream. Recently rates were increased from 30 to 35 cents on eight-gallon cans, with an additional charge of 10 cents for returning the cans. It was pointed out that this increase meant about 52 per cent. a pound on butter. It was argued that this large increase was not justified.

The express companies, represented by Mr. F. H. Chrysler, K. C., and various officials of the companies, contended that the new rates were reasonable. The board, after several hours of argument, reserved judgment.

Thick vs. Thin Cream\*

Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa One of the problems in the cream gathering creameries is to get the patrons to skim a rich cream. In discussing this question at a recent

\* Extract from an address before the W. C. D. A. Convention at Stratford.

meeting of creamerymen, several of our prominent buttermakers stated that it would be an injustice to the patrons of the creameries to offer a bonus for rich cream. As many of the patrons had separators which would not skim a 27 per cent. cream that this is the case, as these farmers are losing much valuable feed for their stock.

What are the advantages of skimming a rich cream? (1) The buttermaker has better opportunity to control the quality of his butter. (2) There is less cream to handle. (3) There is less cream to take care of at the farm. (4) There is a greater quantity of skim milk at the farm for feeding purposes.

The following table shows the benefits of skimming a rich cream in a of 3.5 per cent. averages, 4,000 lbs. Total Milk 4,000 lbs. Total Butter Fat 1,400 lbs. Fat in cream 530 lbs. Fat in skim milk 870 lbs.

It is difficult to get every patron interested in the quality of the separator at the creamery, but every one should be interested in retaining all the milk possible on the farm, and it is so surprising now in this respect. It all the creamers to get 30 per cent. fat, it would mean the pockets of the patrons from milk and butter stock. A man acts in saying that the quality of our creamery separator would be very much improved, pasteurize the cream only when necessary so at the present time, on account of its low fat content and high acidity, which is the natural result of skimming a thin cream, as the following

Table with columns: Length of Time, Fat, Acidity, and other metrics for different cream types.

Table with columns: Where Kept, Length of Time, Fat, Acidity, and other metrics for cream in cellars and insul. tanks.

The lots in each bracket were skimmed from the same milk. In every case, except one, the thin cream shows the highest acidity. It shows the highest acidity, and one cream when it was received at the creamery. The difference in the acidity that is shown by the test, as the thin cream always had much the stronger flavor.

GATHERED CREAM

The question has often been asked, "Can as good butter be made from gathered cream as from cream separated at the creameries?" and the answer has usually been, "Yes, if the cream is properly taken care of at the farms. The question may be asked at this point, "What is good cream?" and most buttermakers would say: "It must be clean and in flavor, of sweet, smooth and test over 25 per cent. butter fat."

To make the finest butter the cream must be clean in flavor, and it must be when it is not pasteurized at the farm, not so pure culture used. I am not so certain as to the proper acidity, however, want any cream under 24 per cent. fat, or with over 4 per cent. of acid when delivered at the

creamery. When the cream is to be pasteurized at the creamery, it is essential that it be in sweet condition (not more than .20 per cent. acid) and that it shall test 30 per cent. fat to get the best results.

In the production of fine cream cleanliness is the great essential. It would mean a great improvement in the operating of our cream gathering creameries, and the cream tested between 25 and 30 per cent. fat. Cream producers must take care in provision for cooling the cream after setting it in the cellars if we are going to have sweet cream.

An insulated tank proved a simple, convenient and effective utensil for keeping cream in. Cream can be kept sweet for 48 hours by the liberal use of well water at 50 degrees in an insulated tank. It is impossible to keep cream sweet for delivery twice a week without using ice. Every creamery patron should provide a supply of ice for cooling the cream.

Care of the Separator

D. M. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner, Kansas It seems strange that in the minds of some dairymen the idea prevails that it is unnecessary to thoroughly wash the separator more than once a day or once every two or three days. The same dairymen would object seriously to sitting down to a table and breakfasting on their dinner off the breakfast table, and yet the principle of the mere flushing of the machine with warm water after each separation is quite sufficient, with the exception of a general cleaning occasionally. Even where the bowl is flushed with warm water after each separation there will remain a certain amount of cream and separated skim, which rapidly undergoes decomposition. When the warm milk or succeeding milk is run through the separator, the cream necessarily becomes contaminated with the bacteria causing this decomposition. This will cause the cream to deteriorate and produce butter of an undesirable flavor and quality; to say the least, this cream is not only injurious to the reputation of the butter, but may in some cases be dangerous to the health of the consumer.

This neglect of the separator will cause not only a deterioration in quality but a loss of butter fat in the skim milk, and shorten the life of each cream buyer as the separator is personally in contact with the producer to assist him in an educational way to produce a better quality of cream. The cream buyer can do much to the upbuilding of dairymen, even through his lack of knowledge, if he recently injure the business to a marked degree. The Purdue University Experiment Station has issued a bulletin (No. 116) in which they state as follows: "A trembling, but firm separator will cause a loss of butter fat in skim milk amounting to from eight to 12 pounds of butter fat per cow in one year. Further, any neglect to thoroughly clean a separator and also the quality of cream and butter produced, with an increased loss in the skim milk, which will amount to several dollars per cow per year."

It is also advisable to instruct the patrons that the separation of a very rich cream, say 50 per cent., is liable to cause a loss of butter fat in the skim milk.—Bus. No. 1. I am very much interested in Farm and Dairy, as it furnishes much valuable information.—John Trebell, Edmonton District, Alta.

Cheese

Makers are invited to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making. Address letters to this section.

Chief Dairy

The quality of farm weather conditions in our summer months with some rich cheese were reported of a few factories and gassy milk were to be blamed for some of the trouble with some farmers. Some of the makers of warm weather cheese were more successful in their reports. The full speaking of good have been less former seasons a counter with defect formerly some of the complaint has been noticed in cheese. There is with respect to cheese. On the believe some pro-

QUANTITY The returns for in until June next' report 108 70 degrees. August 1909, so that considerable increase in average yield of cheese in 1909, 11.00 tons in 1909 was cheese.

The average curing rooms by 50 degrees; October 60 degrees; October temperatures do ing rooms. It average temperature August are far or results in our great many of show defects there to high a temperature rooms are problem.

Nine factories butter; 10 making test, four more have cool curing than last year; 5 ed, 273 more than factories were a total expenditure of \$19,760.

PROBUC The system of handling cases of employing a continued again the patrons were being before a Mar the offence and from \$10.00 to 3 money went to the other the offence partially re-imbursing half the of this work. T tion is in delay. We find that the with causes of 1907, 60 patron This year, there he hoped that it



**Cheese Department**

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

**Chief Dairy Instructor's Report**

Frank Hens, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario

The quality of cheese up to the end of June was exceptionally fine. When warm weather came many of the usual difficulties had to be contended with. Some rough textured open cheese were reported and the quality of a few factories fell off. Over ripe gassy milk and warm curing rooms are to be blamed for many of the defects in our summer cheese, together with some faulty methods of making. Some of the makers get alarmed when warm weather appears and thinking to protect themselves from open cheese use more salt than is necessary. Very few acid cheeses are reported. The fall cheese was generally speaking of good quality. Bad flavors have been less pronounced than in former seasons and less difficulty encountered with small round holes, a defect formerly quite prevalent. In some of the summer cheese Little complaint has been heard regarding boring and some improvement has been noticed in curing the late fall cheese. There is still some complaint with respect to the finish of the cheese. On the whole, however, we believe some progress has been made.

**QUANTITY OF CHEESE**

The returns for 1910 will not be in until June next, but the Instructors' report 105 factories making more cheese in 1910 than in 1909, so that probabilities point to a considerable increase for 1910. The average yield (pounds of milk to make a pound of cheese) in 1908 was 11,083, in 1909, 11,000. The net prices to patrons in 1909 was 11.42 cts. per lb. cheese.

The average temperature of the curing rooms by months were: May, 59 degrees; June, 66 degrees; July, 68 degrees; Aug., 67 degrees; Sept., 70 degrees; Oct., 56 degrees. These temperatures do not include cool curing rooms. It will be seen that the average temperatures for July and August are far too high to get proper results in curing best cheese. A great many of our summer cheese show defects through being subjected to too high a temperature. Cool curing rooms are the solution of this problem.

Nine factories are making whey butter; 10 making casin; 27 pay by test, four more than last year; 26 have cool curing rooms, two more than last year; 583 patrons were visited in 1910 more than in 1909; two new factories were built and there was a total expenditure for improvements of \$19,760.

**PROSECUTIONS IN 1910**

The system adopted in 1907 for handling cases of adulteration of milk of employing a special officer was continued again this year. Only 27 patrons were prosecuted, each appearing before a Magistrate acknowledged the offence and paid fines, ranging from \$10.00 to \$50.00. Half of this money went to the different factories where the offence was committed to partially re-imburse the patrons. The other half of the fines went to the Association to help pay the expenses of this work. This year the Association is in debt to the work \$186.50. We find that the system is doing away with causes of adulteration since in 1907, 60 patrons were prosecuted. This year, there were 33 less. It is to be hoped that in future little of this

kind of fraud will be found. Until factories adopt payment by test; however we see no other way of handling this work.

**Experience with Cool Curing**

A. T. Bell, Oxford Co., Ont.

We have been in the last few years endeavoring to impress the cheese men with whom we came in contact with the advisability of making their curing rooms over into cool rooms. We know from our own experience the great advantages derived from the proper curing of cheese. I maintain that the cheese is only half made when it goes into the curing room—hence the great necessity of having a room well fitted for the proper curing of cheese.

Our experience with cool curing has extended over a period of five years, and in that time I have had more real satisfaction in the curing, making and curing of cheese than I have had in all the past years of my experience, extending continuously since 1871, notwithstanding the many improvements that have taken place in that time.

**SHRINKAGE**

We have never tested the shrinkage very thoroughly, being satisfied from the experiments that were carried on at the government curing room in Woodstock and at the Dairy School, Guelph, that there was a marked saving in shrinkage in the cool over the ordinary room. We note in our experience, and from comparing with our neighbors in the west, made the change, that it takes less milk for a pound of cheese than formerly. I find that our yield is better, which may be attributed largely to the cool curing. I am sure that that two of our neighboring factories are making steps to change their rooms this year, and so the good work goes on. As to quality of cool cured cheese, we find that it is exceptionally uniform all through the season, in the spring and summer cheese having that fine texture that we invariably get in our best fall make. This is of the greatest importance and must be wholly credited to better curing.

**COST OF THE ROOM**

Our room, which holds 720 cheese, cost a little over \$800. As to best method of installing, I would advise any one who is going to make the change to visit one of the best factories that has been fixed over (and there are some good ones now), and get all information possible. A good many suggestions may be had by doing this that cannot very well be put in writing. When the cool curing of cheese becomes general the quality will be much improved and better prices must prevail.

**Official to do Testing**

J. R. Hutchison, Thunder Bay District, Ont.

In our factory, the ways paid by the straight fat test in winter when making butter and by the fat plus two in summer when making cheese. While I believe that the fat plus two test is a fairer way of paying for milk for cheese making than the straight fat test, nevertheless paying by the fat test all the year has a tendency to produce a class of cows in the section giving a higher testing milk. And better cheese can be made at less expense from high testing milk than from that which tests low.

We never had any trouble with our patrons regarding the test. In some factories, however, makers have a great deal of trouble in winning the confidence of their patrons in the test. A small variation in the test from month to month which might be accounted for in any one of half a dozen ways, is very apt to be taken as carelessness or incompetence on the part of the maker.

For this reason it is advisable that the test be done by some government officer. For instance, the dairy instructors could make tests in our factories. The patrons then knowing that the same man was doing the testing of all factories would be better satisfied. It would also put the maker in a better position when explaining to his patrons a variation in the test as they would not think that he was trying to cover up carelessness of his own. To make the paying of milk test compulsory and have all milk tested by government officials would be a commendable course.

**Great Losses from Poor Milk**

Chief Inspector Pablow claims that hundreds of thousands of dollars are lost each year by the dairymen of Ontario, through not taking proper care of their milk. In support of this claim, Mr. Pablow visited a factory in eastern Ontario where an experiment proved that the patrons were losing over \$7.00 a day directly, and much more indirectly, through carelessness in handling their milk.

This factory was having trouble with its cheese as the buyers were complaining about its quality. One of the dairy instructors visited the factory in August and took charge of the manufacture of the cheese. He weighed the milk received, tested it for quality and found that the number of pounds of milk required to make a pound of cheese was unduly large, owing to the poor quality of the milk. This led him to visit each of the patrons and to explain to them how their milk should be cared for. They agreed to send their milk to the factory in good condition with the result that a few days later the Instructor was able to manufacture some 67 lbs. more cheese from practically the same quantity of milk. This showed that the patrons were losing directly over \$7.00 a day through losses in their milk without considering the losses they had suffered through the poor quality of their cheese. Mr. G. A. Putnam, referring to the same incident, states that these patrons actually lost over \$18 a day while they were sending the poor milk.

Paying for milk according to its test is certainly the better way to pay for milk. The Government should enact a law that all factories should pay for milk by test. In any case, however, before you can get the full benefit from paying according to test, there must be some disinterested

party to do the work of testing.—T. J. McKim, Leeds Co., Ont.

**STEEL TANKS**



**WON'T RUST - CAN'T LEAK**  
All Sizes and All Shapes  
Heavy galvanized steel of the best quality for farm or complete buildings. See our list of prices and catalogue. Special sizes made to order.

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Agents Wanted Everywhere

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

**FOR SALE**—Twenty 14 half hoops, followers and handgears, all for \$10.00—Robt. McMillan, Pond Mills, Ont.

**GAS OR GASOLINE ENGINE**—Two-horse power. Half price. McMillan Pig. Co., London, Ontario.

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

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

**FOR SALE**—Four Cheese Vats, 4 Sinks, 5 Gang Presses, 4 Agitators, Curd Mill, 1 engine (3 h.p.), 1 boiler (25 h.p.), 1 Reid Separator and Tempering Pan, Whey Can, etc., Factory closed. James Elliott, Tilsonburg, Ont.

**WANTED**—A situation as first butter maker or assistant. Have had three years' experience. Apply to H. E. Doupe, Kirkton, Ont.

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

**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.

**Minister of Agriculture Selects The SHARPLES TUBULAR**

**The World's Best Cream Separator**

The following letter is from the Minister of Agriculture:

Regina, Sask., Jan. 28, 1911.

Gentlemen:—I have in use on my farm at Abernethy one of your Tubular Separators, which has given excellent satisfaction.

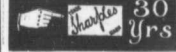
W. R. MOTHERWELL, Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture is certainly in position to know, select, and use on his own farm the very best cream separator it is possible to obtain.

**Why Did He Choose The Tubular?**

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DISAPPOINTMENT should always be taken as a stimulant, and never viewed as a discouragement.

## The Road to Providence

(Copyrighted)  
MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

(Continued from last week.)

SYNOPSIS OF "THE ROAD TO PROVIDENCE."

Mrs. Mayberry, a country physician's widow, has taken into her home Elinora Wingate, a famous singer, who has mysteriously lost her voice. Mrs. Mayberry is much loved throughout the countryside. Her son, Tom, is a riding doctor in the city, but among the home neighbors there is a humorous preference for "Moany Mayberry's" remedies. Miss Wingate becomes happier than she has been at any time since the loss of her voice. Mother Mayberry takes into her home covers she is coming to care for Tom Mayberry, and he realizes that his strong desire is to be able to restore her power to sing. Dr. Mayberry is told by Miss Wingate upon one occasion that she is so happy, it does not matter if he should never sing again; but upon hearing this Dr. Mayberry tells her that although he does not know why he knows, he is going to give her back her voice. Many calls for Mother Mayberry's remedies are made, but she is always up and about her table and philosophic kindness are as usual humbly served to her guests. Miss Wingate tells Tom the story of her early years. Tom goes off to the city early in the morning without letting Miss Wingate know.

Eliza was fast developing a code of morals that bade fair to be both original and sound.

"Yes," answered Miss Wingate with an utmost gravity and not a little perturbation in her voice, "yes, of course. When did Doctor Mayberry go?"

"This morning before you came down-stairs. He says Mother Mayberry sends her drops for Mis' Bostick and told me, too, how to give 'em to her. Mother Mayberry is down there now, and I'm going to stay with her this afternoon. But I tell you what we can do, Miss Elinory, there is Sam Mosbey—I believe you can get him easy. He picked up a rose you dropped when you went into the store to get your letters the other day, and when Mr. Petway laughed he got red even in his ears. And just this week he have bought a pair of pink suspenders, some sweet grease for his hair and green striped socks. He'll look lovely when he gets fixed up and I hope you will notice him some." Eliza spoke in the most encouraging of tones of the improvement in appearance of the suitor she was advocating and was just about to continue her machinations by further enthusiasm when, from down the road at the Bosticks, came Mother Mayberry's voice calling her and like a little child she started away to the aid of her confidante.

And for several long minutes Miss Wingate sat perfectly still and looked across the meadow to the sky-line with intent eyes. Teether was busily engaged in drawing by degrees his own pink toes up to his rosy lips in an effort to get his feet into his boots, with an ambition that sways most mortals from their seventh to tenth month. A thin wraith of Miss Alford's personality had been drifting through the singer lady's consciousness for some days but she was positively stunned at this sudden materialization. There come moments in the lives of most women when they get glimpses into the undiscovered land of their own hearts, and are appalled thereby. Suddenly she hugged the chuckling baby very close and began a rapid rocking to the humming accompaniment of a rollicking street tune, so seemingly inexplicable but perfectly natural proceeding.

"Well, I'd like to know which is the oldest, you or the baby, honey-bird!" exclaimed Mother Mayberry as she came up the steps in the midst of the

frivolous. "You and him gig-gig-gig make music like a nest full of young cat-birds. Did you ever notice how 'most any down-heart will get up and go a-marching to a laugh tune? I needed just them chuckles to get me 'lowed up again." As she finished speaking Mother Mayberry seated herself on the top step and Miss Wingate slipped down beside her with her baby in her arms.

"What is the trouble this morning, Mrs. Mayberry?" she asked, as she moved a little closer, so Teether could

Don't forget seeing your friends and having them join in for a club of subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

reach out and nozle against Mother Mayberry's shoulder. "Anybody sick?"

"No, not to say sick much," answered Mother, with a touch of awfulness in her gentle eyes, "but it looks like, day by day, I can see Mis' Bostick slipping away from us, same out one of the white garden lilies what on the third day just closes up its leaves when you ain't looking and when you go back is gone."

"She ain't so old she can't—can't recuperate when the love warm days come to stay this summer, is she?" asked the singer lady with a quick sympathy in her voice and eyes. "No, she ain't so old as to die by 'n. But what hurts me, child, is old age, but what hurts me, child, is that it is just her broke heart quieting out. She have always been giving out a gentle-smiling, but since the news of Will's coming off with that money came to Providence she have just been a-fading away. A mother's heart don't break clean over a child, but gets a jagged wound that won't often heal. When I think of her suffering it puts a hitch in my enjoying of that Tom Mayberry." And Mother blinked away the suspicion of a tear.

"But Mrs. Bostick and the Deacon both are so fond of Doctor Mayberry and that it must be a joy to have him such a comfort to them," said Miss Wingate softly, as she carried one of Teether's pink hands to her lips. "Yes, child, I know he is all that. Somehow, here in Providence, we women have all tried to put some of our own sister love for one another in our young folks. I hold that when the

whole world have learned to cut sister and brother deep enough into their children's hearts, then his kingdom is a-going to come in about one generation from this time. Now there's a picture that goes on the par with my remarks! Bettie sure do look pretty with that white sunbonnet on her head, and count how many Turners, Pratts, Hoovers, and Hoovers she have got trailing peacefully behind her, all like the full-blooded brothers and sisters. I'm so glad she's a-bringing her up with the same. Come in, Bettie, here's a rocker a-holding out arms to you!" "Teether Hoover was as usual bobbing in Bettie's arms and he gurgled at the sight of Teether Pike as if in joy at this encounter with his side partner, and when deposited upon the floor beside him made a brotherly grab at one of young Pike's pink feet in the most manifest interest.

"Well, if this just ain't filling at the price," said the widow as she settled herself in the rocker, and Mother Mayberry established herself in the opposite chair. Miss Wingate elected to remain on the top by the babies. "I left Pattie over to my house helping Clara May get a little sled pulling out 'Liss and Henny in my ex-cuse. But 'peave have just passed by looking like a piece of pea-time and the first of frost. I do declare it were right down funny to see 'Pattie toss her head at him and then he 'stir-cleed out loud. He ain't spoke to Pattie for a week 'cause she sang out Sam Mosbey's hymn-book last Wednesday night at my ex-cuse. He've got a long-meter dosology fable for sure."

"And he's a-suffering 'too," answered Mother Mayberry with the utmost sympathy in her placid face at the troubles of her favorite, Buck, the rosy. "To some folks love is a kinder inflammatory with his side of the soul and a deserving of pity."

A vision of a girl at a college commencement with her nose buried in a pink handkerchief, and smiling, flashed across the consciousness of

the singer lady and she pressed her head between little Hoover's chubby shoulders, and acknowledged herself a fit subject for sympathy. To go and not think of telling her good-bye was cruel, and a forlorn little sob stifled itself in the mite's pink apron.

"Well, folks," broke in the widow's cheerful voice that somehow reminds her now of peaches and cream, "I come over to-day to get a little help and encouragement about planning the wedding. I knowed Miss Elinory would think it up stylish for me and did it fit fitting notions to what can be laid by next week and he say they ain't nothing more to keep us back. I've sewed up four bolts of light calico, and two of domestic, one of blue jeans, and three ofingham into a wedding frock for us, all to wear on the wedding trip, and Mr. Petway are a-going to take measures and bring out new shoes and tasty hats all 'round, next to our trip to town. I think we will make a nice genteel show."

"Are you—going to take everybody on the trip," asked Miss Wingate, aroused out of her woe by the very idea of the tour in the company of the seventeen.

"That we are," responded the widow heartily, "but not all at once. We'll have a two or three bits of the cherry. The day after the wedding we are a-going to take the two-horse team, a trunk and the ten youngest, and go a-visiting over the Ridge at Mr. Hoover's brother's, Mr. Big-

and stop a day or two coming back to Andy and Carrie Louise. Then we'll drop the line once more on you and your folks and come over to see neighbors and pick up the seven big ones, add Buck for a compliment, and go on down to the City for two days' high links. We're going to take 'em with the caps and come over the new bridge, and we hope to strike some kind of band music going on somewhere for 'em to hear. We want a photography group of us all, too. We are going to get up at the new Hotel up on the Square and Mr. Hoover have got party rates. He says he are a-going to get that seven town-broke anyway, if it costs two acres of corn. Now, won't we be peon-some-time?" The bright face of the prospective bride fairly radiated with joy at the prospect—Miss Wingate could but be sympathetically involved, and Mother Mayberry beamed with delight at the plan.

"That'll be a junket that they won't never a one of 'em forget, Bettie!" she exclaimed with approval. "They ain't nothing it up at an education as travel. And you can trust the country child to see further and hear more than any other animal on earth. Broke now, Tom to go to town without coming up at ane this time over the automobiles," and Mother Mayberry laughed at her own fling at the sophisticated young Doctor. The vision of a girl at a college commencement with her nose buried in a pink handkerchief, and smiling, flashed across the consciousness of the patient, and courtesy at least demanded that he should tell her of his intended absence. What could—

"Wait, to come out to say with the truth," Mrs. Pratt was going to say by the time Miss Wingate brought herself to the point of listening again, "it's just the wedding itself that have given success to the seems. Why, Mis' Mayberry, how on earth are you a-going to parade all the seventeen in to the Meeting-house without getting the whole congregation into a regular giggle? I don't care, 'cause I know the neighbors wouldn't give us a mean laugh, but I can see Mr. Hoover have got the whole seventeen sticking in his craw at the thought, and I'm downright sorry for him."

"Yes, Bettie, men have got sensitive gullets when it comes to swallowing a joke on themselves," said Mother Mayberry, as she joined in the widow's merry laugh at the plight of the embarrassed widower. "Looks like when we all can trust Mr. Hoover have got the whole seventeen sticking in his craw at the thought, and I'm downright sorry for him."

"Oh, yes, I know, I know just what you mean, I came to me in a flash!" exclaimed the singer lady with pink checked enthusiasm from the inspiration that had risen from the wish at the call of Mrs. Pratt and brought her to the surface of life long the two to a momentary pause at a wedding once in rural England. All the children in the village in a double line along the path to the house, long the walk to the church door, from which they three to the house of the bride as she came by them! Let's get all the children together and mix them up and let them stand around the church door. It will make a beautiful picture with no—no thought of—who belongs to anybody. Everybody from Pattie and Buck down to little Bertie and Marjorie to get to be lovely? I can show them just what to do. I can show them down the road with their baskets in their arms, and Mrs. Pratt, you can come from your house with the Deacon and Mr. Hoover can come out of the back of the store with you who is going to be his groomsmen?"

(To be continued.)

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## The Upward Look

### The Character of our Struggle

No. 2.

Be sober, be vigilant, because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour.—I. Peter 5:8.

For we wrestle not with flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.—Ephesians 6:12.

To tell a man or a woman that it is possible to make a success of one's life, to gain honour and wealth, is a tricky holding steadfastly to the idea of success, by changing the character of one's thoughts or by any of the other methods that are now being so commonly taught, is to advocate that which is the worst of most lives at least, will prove utterly inadequate. To teach that God desires to give wealth and honour to all who will seek it, and who will strive to work in harmony with His laws, is to disseminate a part of the truth and therefore to mislead. One might as well direct an unlearned man to walk directly through a deep forest that is infested with dangerous wild animals, and to assure him that if he will but keep steadfastly on his way, without paying any attention to the dangers that surround him, he will be sure to reach the clearing on the other side, as to lead a man to believe that he can overcome the forces that operate in and around his life, and not make plain to him the character of these influences that ceaselessly work against him. Christ was ever conscious of the dangers that surround us and, therefore, instead of holding out hopes of great worldly success to His followers. He warned them that "Whosoever will come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow Me."—(St. Mark 8:35.) And yet we have the assurance that no one can come to Me who withhold from them that walk uprightly.—(Psalms 14:11.)

The great defect of the class of books already referred to is that they do not make it clear that there are two powers that are vastly greater than mere human strength, which are ceaselessly playing on our lives. One is the power of God, which ever strives to crown our lives with mercies and to fill our hearts and minds with peace and joy. The other is the power of Satan, that always and ever endeavours to draw us down into misery and sin. Only the first power can overcome the second. Certain failure awaits the man who by his unaided strength struggles to overcome the "rulers of the darkness of this world," or "spiritual wickedness in high places," or his "adversary the devil" who "as a roaring lion" walketh about seeking for an opportunity to devour him.

To seek earthly success and honour, merely for their own sake, even although we may believe that God desires to give them to us, is essentially selfish. God does not desire to give them to us when that is our aim. He knows too well the dangers that lurk in riches and in the praise of men. "They that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition."—(I. Timothy 5:6.)

Here, then, is the essential and fundamental difference between the teachings of most of the modern writers on success and those of Christ. The former tend to lead men to seek success for its own sake and to make them believe that they have within themselves the power to overcome all the difficulties that may confront them. Christ taught men that the salvation of their souls should be their chief aim in life, that they should love

Him more than anything else, that the Devil, himself, was constantly striving to drag them down into sin, that only by asking God humbly and earnestly for His necessary power could the aims of the Devil be thwarted and that they were to seek the kingdom of Heaven first, after which all good and lawful things would be added unto them.—H. N.

### Consumption is Preventable and Curable

Consumption is chiefly spread from the home, which becomes principally infected by the filthy spitting habits of the patient resident therein. It is more widespread than any other disease. It is an entirely preventable disease, and the Provincial Board of Health calls upon all consumptives and their friends to assist in checking its ravages.

Consumption is a disease of the lungs which is taken from others. It is not necessarily the outgrowth of a cold; but a cold or any other lowered condition of the system makes a person more liable to the disease. It is caused by germs so minute that they can only be seen with the aid of a powerful microscope. The germs usually enter the body in the air breathed.

The sputum, or matter coughed or spit up by a consumptive, contains these germs in immense numbers—frequently millions are discharged by a single consumptive in the course of a day. This sputum spit upon the floor, wall, street, or elsewhere, dries and is reduced to powder by a broom, the feet, etc., and floats in the air as dust. The dust particles contain the germs, which find entrance to the lungs with the air breathed. Dust in a room is also dangerous to live with, more dangerous than dust out of doors, where many of the germs are soon killed by strong sunlight, heat and rain.

Carelessness in spitting reacts on the consumptive. Many a patient who on the road to recovery has re-infected himself by inhaling dust containing tubercle bacilli that he himself expectorated. Both self-interest as well as that of the general public demand the greatest care in disposing of the sputum.

Undoubtedly one of the commonest ways of spreading infection is the unconsciousjection of particles of sputum containing the germs during coughing and sneezing, and this can obviously be eliminated by always holding a handkerchief before the face during these acts.

The breath of a consumptive is not dangerous; it does not contain the germs. The danger lies solely in the sputum or matter coughed up. Hence it is not dangerous to live with, or work alongside of, a consumptive, if the rules given in this article are strictly kept.

In a majority of cases until recently, consumption has proved a fatal ailment, however, be entirely cured if it is recognized early and proper treatment is carried. Consumptives are warned against the many cures and methods of treatment so widely advertised. No cure should be anticipated from any kind of medicine, nor from any method of treatment except that universally employed by reputable physicians, which depends very largely upon pure air and an abundance of nourishing food. The temporary benefit said to be derived from the use of certain patent medicines has proved to be the stimulation caused by the presence of alcohol they contain. After the stimulation, reaction sets in and the patient is worse off than he was before he began taking the medicine.

In every municipality provision should be made for the treatment of patients who cannot afford to pay the customary professional fees of a phy-

sician, and all charitable institutions should make it a business to provide extra nourishment for the needy.

If the personal rules are strictly carried out a consumptive may frequently not only do his usual work, or some other, without giving the disease to others, but such occupation may improve his own condition and increase his chances of getting well.

While consumption is particularly prevalent in the crowded sections of cities and towns, it is by no means infrequent in the less settled districts, and even in the country. This is probably due to lack of proper ventilation as well as improper construction of the houses. It often happens in rural districts that a person whose daily work is carried on under the best conditions in the open air, will spend the rest of his time, and particularly the hours of sleeping, in close, stuffy rooms. This is suicidal. The bedroom window should always be open.

In a later issue of Farm and Dairy we shall publish the second and last instalment of this article, giving rules for consumptives.

### Misjudging Alfalfa

Our people in the east can scarcely credit the wonderful characteristics of alfalfa and the many uses to which it is put in the west. Most of us entirely misjudge alfalfa, and some of our Farm and Dairy readers were rather skeptical of Mr. Marsh's statements in Farm and Dairy, page 3, last week, where he told of the college students who had been fed for a time entirely on bread, cakes, pies, etc., made from alfalfa meal. The following article from a western paper will set many right on that score and will further prove interesting:

Former Gov. Alva Adams was the guest of honor at the recent alfalfa banquet in Rifle, Col.—a banquet wherein appeared alfalfa biscuit, alfalfa-

fa-stuffed turkey, mashed alfalfa (far better than mashed potatoes), alfalfa leaf spinach, alfalfa tea and cider, alfalfa salad and alfalfa tooth-picks.

"Alfalfa is delicious," said Mr. Adams, at the banquet's end, as he drew his napkin across his mouth. "I have eaten and drunk heartily of it. I can only speak of it in terms of the highest praise."

"The people misjudge alfalfa. They misjudge it as the 'biled clothes' story misjudges the civilization of the west."

"According to this libelous yarn, a Harvard professor visited the West on a geological expedition. In Albetus he put up with a rancher. The first night on the ranch he slept in his clothes, like the rest of the boys, out of politeness, but the second night he complained about this:

"I can't stand it," he said to the rancher. "I don't seem to get my rest. My boots especially incommoded me."

"So the hospitable rancher stretched a cow skin across the shack, and that night the Harvard professor slept in his long white nightgown by himself."

"At daybreak the night foreman came in while the professor was still slumbering. The foreman cast one glance at the sleeper, then tiptoed forth and said to the rancher:

"Rather sudden, wa'n't it?"

"What the rancher asked.

"Why, the death of the old prof?"

"He's not dead," said the rancher. "He sleepin'."

"Then what in tarnation is he wearin' them biled clothes for?" snorted the foreman. "Never seen a chap laid out in biled clothes afore 'ceptin' he was dead."

If you have a cold in the head get a druggist to mix a small quantity of menthol into five cents' worth of white vasoline; apply a bit into each nostril one at a time. Close the mouth and the free nostril lightly. Breathe deeply until the effect is felt through the head and throat. Ro-

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**All Round the House with Kerosene**

By Gladys J. Parlow

Four kerosene on soiled woodwork and let it stand for an hour or more to soften the dirt; then wash with soap and warm water and wipe dry. Next rub on a mixture of kerosene and turpentine, one-third turpentine and two-thirds oil. Polish with soft old flannel. Let it rest for an hour or two and then polish with soft linen. The result is very beautiful.

If the surface is very dull, dirty and scratched, instead of washing with soap and water add more oil and sprinkle powdered rottenstone over it. Rub gently and regularly, first with a circular motion and then with the grain of the wood. When the surface is smooth and bright, wipe off the rottenstone and finish as you would after washing with soap and water.

To clean the bath tub, first dry it, then rub the stains with a piece of flannel dipped in kerosene. If the stains are very obstinate, scour them well moistened with kerosene and dipped in salt. Afterward remove all traces of kerosene by washing it thoroughly with hot water and soap.

If the sink gets greasy, a little kerosene well rubbed in will make it clean.

Zinc buckets and tins, if cleaned with kerosene, will look as good as new.

Kerosene is also used to dissolve grease that has hardened on metal-work of mangles and wringing machines. The metal-work should be washed with the kerosene and the oiled.

chine worked until the grease becomes liquid, which should then be wiped off with an old duster.

Kerosene is used to remove paint stains. The stain, if on colored clothes, must be dipped in the coal-oil and rubbed between the hands, then washed in soapy water.

Creaking door hinges should be rubbed with a feather dipped in kerosene. This simple treatment will stop the noise.

Grass stains on table linen yield to kerosene. If you have spilled grease on your hardwood floor, to get rid of it oil the floor all over with kerosene.

Try a few drops of kerosene in your starch; the clothes will iron much easier and have a brilliant polish.

**A Word About Icing**

With any of us it is almost impossible to get confectioner's sugar, unless we send to the city stores for it, but a lady who uses ordinary powdered sugar and cornstarch says it is just as good. Her way of using it is this: With one cup of powdered sugar mix thoroughly a rounded tablespoonful of cornstarch, then wet to a smooth icing with two table-spoons water or milk, and flavor to suit. The ingredients are simply mixed together and spread with a wet knife. It is claimed that if a cake is lightly rubbed over with flour before spreading with icing of any kind it will overcome the tendency to run off. Another wrinkle worth remembering is this: If only the top of the cake is to be iced and it cannot be done with the cake left in the tin, butter a strip of paper and pin it around the cake, letting it stand about half an inch above the top. When the icing is set, remove the paper, and a neat looking cake, with the icing on top where it is wanted, is the result.

**Useful Home Remedies**

Onions are almost the best nerve tonic. They are most useful in cases of nervous prostration, and will greatly assist in toning up the system. They are useful in all cases of coughs, colds, influenza, scurvy, and kindred complaints. Eaten every other day, they soon have a whitening and clearing effect on the complexion.

Knitting is declared by specialists in the treatment of rheumatism to be a most helpful exercise for hands liable to become stiff from that painful complaint, and it is being prescribed for physicians because of its efficacy. For persons liable to cramps, paralysis, or any similar affection of the fingers, knitting is regarded as a most beneficial exercise.

**THE COOK'S CORNER**

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding cooking, recipes, etc., gladly answered upon request, to the limit of our staff, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

**CREAM CHEESE AND OLIVE SANDWICHES**  
Cream of Neufchatel cheese beaten until creamy, with the addition of a little more cream, then mixed with finely minced ripe or green olives, makes a delicious sandwich filling; so also cream cheese mixed with finely minced green peppers or sweet red peppers that have been canned.

**HERRING SANDWICHES**

The Lonesome strips put up in glass jars or small boxes are convenient for these. If the herring seems unpleasantly strong, soak the icing in cold water for half an hour. After this cook them gently in a hot pan, with a little butter, and add, while cooking, a little cayenne. White bread which is not too fresh is suitable for the casing.

**CHOCOLATE FILLING.**

One cupful of sugar, 1 cupful of water, 2 squares of unweetened chocolate and 3 level teasp. of cornstarch. Dissolve the cornstarch in a little water taken from the cup and add to the rest of the water in which the sugar and chocolate have been boiling for about 10 min. Add a rounding teasp. of butter and a little vanilla, stir thoroughly and spread before it cools.

**CANDIES OF MAPLE SYRUP**

Grate 1 lb. of the maple sugar and add to 1 cupful of cream. Stir until melted on back of stove, then cook until the syrup forms a ball when rolled between thumb and forefinger. Chop in coarse bits 1 cupful of butternut or other nut meats and scatter thickly over the bottom of buttered pans. Pour out the candy to the thickness of a third of an inch over the nuts, let it harden a little, then crase into squares with a knife. When cold break into candies.

**COFFEE CREAM CARAMELS**

Two pounds of sugar, one cup of thick cream, two ounces of fresh butter (salt washed out), extract from two ounces of coffee. Melt the sugar with as little water as possible in a saucepan over the fire (take care to use a saucepan that will allow for all the ingredients and give room for the bubbling up); when the sugar bubbles pour in the cream very slowly, stirring also very slowly, then add the butter and the coffee, stirring gently but constantly the while. As soon as the syrup thus prepared is brittle and has a slight odor of caramel, pour half an inch thick into tin pans well oiled. When nearly cold mark into squares with a greased knife. Chocolate used instead of coffee makes chocolate cream caramels.

**BREAD AND CUSTARD FRUIT PUDDING**

Toast 2 large, thick, round slices of fresh bread most delicately, spread each slice with a little tart jelly, unless the fruit to be used is very tart; then cover each slice, placing one on top of the other, with fruit, either fresh or canned, and cover all with a rich boiled custard thickened slightly with gelatine or cornstarch. Serve very cold with whipped cream. The custard should be flavored to suit the fruit used. If you use apples, the fruit be peaches, add a very small amount of bitter almond to custard or a half cup of shredded, blanched almonds. For a mild fruit add vanilla and melted chocolate, or either, to the custard.

**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.



The waist made of three materials is an exceedingly fashionable one. This model lends itself to combinations with success. If liked, the under-sleeves and the chemisette can be omitted, cutting the lining out on the upper line of the yoke. For 16 yrs. will be required 1 1/2 yds. 21 in. wide, 1/2 yd. 27 or 36 in. wide, 1/2 yd. 44 in. wide, for the yoke with sleeves 7/8 yd. of all-over lace, 2 1/2 yds. of banding. The pattern is cut for misses of 14, 16 and 18 yrs.



GIRL'S ONE-PIECE DRESS, 6553

One-piece dresses for little girls are always pretty and are among the smartest of all things this season. This one is closed over the shoulder, so that it is novel at the same time that it is smart. The 6 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide. This pattern is cut in sizes for children of 4, 6 and 8 years of age.



TUCKED-OVER-BLOUSE, 6561.

The over-blouse laid in tiny tucks at the upper edge is one of the newest and prettiest. It is especially well adapted to thin materials and it can be utilized both for the entire gown and for the separate waist. For medium size is required 2 1/2 yds. 27 in. wide, 2 1/2 yds. 36 or 44 in. wide, with 1/2 yd. 30 inches wide for the trimming portions. The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

**Here's a Home Dye**

That ANYONE Can Use.



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

**DYOLA**

Send for Sample Card and Story Booklet 9c. RICHARDSON & Co., Limited, Montreal, Can.

**JUST THINK OF IT!**

With DYOLA you can color either Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the SAME Dye. No chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods you have to color.

**SEND US 70c.** Describe by return mail what kind of material into dress made with a little we will send you a full priced set with a lot of facts to front on. New! containing sets, an e-20, are of a plain dark red material, while the dress is of a fine red-tinted dress goods. It comes in size from 16 to 32. It is wonderful. To introduce our offering we make an offer of this number and send it by return mail for only 70c. We will send you a set of our new color cards and a set of our new color cards for only 70c. Write at once to: STANDARD GARMENT CO., London, Ont.

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for the four best Canadian Magazines

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The Home Journal..... 1.00 \$1.35

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The Home Journal..... 1.00  
Canadian Horticulturist ..... .75  
or Poultry Review..... .60 \$1.75

Address, Circulation Manager

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Peterboro - Ont.











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**HOLSTEINS**  
**WOODCREST HOLSTEINS**

A few choice Bull Calves for sale; six to ten months old. Some of Homestead Girl De Kol Saracetic Lad, and grandsons of Pietje and Recently tuberculin tested by T. S. Inspector. Write for pedigrees and prices.

**WOODCREST FARM**  
WILTON, ULSTER CO., - - NEW YORK

**PLEASANT VIEW HOLSTEINS**  
For sale four bull calves, two of them for service this spring from highly bred stock from Record of Performance cows. One of these bulls is from Prince of the Pouch son of Lady Aggie De Kol acceptakes cow at Quelp 1909 and 1909 in dairy test. The other one is from Sir Jinks of Riverside. Prices right.

**DON'T WRITE**  
Unless you want An Imported and High Tested registered Holstein cows or calves from some, sired by Imp. Sir Honorific Peddie Butter Boy with official pedigree of 112 lbs. per day. Prices moderate.

**J. N. HOWE, GLENWOOD STOCK FARM**  
CRAMPTON, ONT.

**Holstein Bull For Sale**

One highly bred yearling Bull fit for service, nicely marked, more black than white. Good size and thrifty. Price \$55 for quick sale.

**R. W. JOHNSTON, - BOSTON, ONTARIO**

**FOR SALE**  
Two two year old Holstein bulls, sons of Masterland De Kol Butter Boy, No. 4710. Price \$75 each.

**R. A. GILLESPIE, ABBOTSFORD, QUE.**

**FOR SALE**  
Holstein bulls of choicest breeding and individuality, all ages, from my best covered by King Mercena Pouch four years old. Also for sale, My herd was the silver medal herd for milk production for the year 1907.

**W. E. THOMSON, LESLIE FARM**  
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

**HOLSTEINS FOR SALE**

On the Maple Stock Farm we are offering a number of young cows in the advanced register making good records for beefers. Also a few young bulls ready for service. They are all of a superior type with good backing. We invite inspection on our good backing. Trains met at Waterford when advised. Purchaser can have his choice of the herd. **WM. SLAGBT, BALTON, ONT.**

**RIVERVIEW HERD**

Offers Bull Calf born February 16th, 1910 sire Sir Aggie Beate Regle. Six dams pedigree average 28.60 lbs. in seven days.

**P. J. SALVEY**  
Lachine Rapids, Que.

**HOLSTEINS**

I am offering my Stock Bull, Son of Prince Pouch Pieterjo C., rising three years. Also a son of Sir Hengravd Telus, one year old, out of R. M. cow. Telephone connection.

**C. R. JAMES, Thornhill, Ont.**

**FOR SALE**

Two pure bred Holstein bull calves from officially tested dams, sired by a son of Cornelia's Pouch which is in the "Record of Merit." Write or call for particulars.

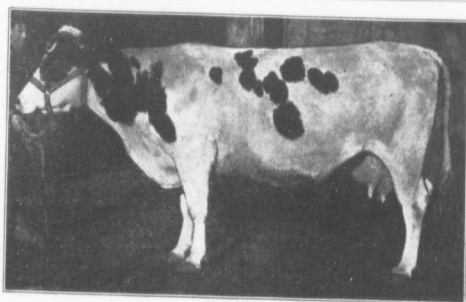
**WM. WATSON, - PINE GROVE, ONT.**

**BIY SUMMER HILL HOLSTEINS**

More higher record in our herd than in any other in Canada. We have at present five heifers and cows averaging over 27 lbs. butter in 7 days.

1 Bull Calf from a 27 lb. dam.  
1 Bull Calf from a 25 lb. Junior and four year old.  
1 Bull Calf from a 20 lb. three year old.  
They are all sired by Sir Admiral Ormsby (477) our herd Bull. The sire of our World Record Senior two year old and our nearly work, our Canadian record three year old for 7 days, and our Canadian record 4 year old for 7 days. Come and see the herd. Trains met at Hamilton if advised.

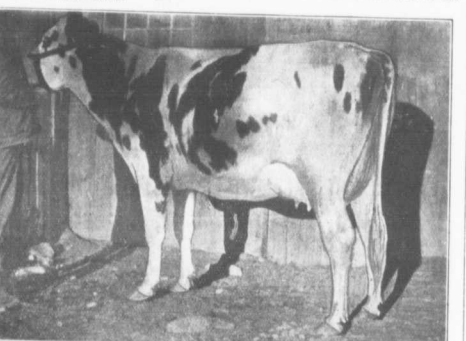
**Bell Phone 2471, Hamilton, R.F.D. No 2**  
**D. C. FLATT & SON, - HAMILTON, ONT.**



**The Champion Record of Performance Cow—24,000 lbs. Milk in One Year**  
This Holstein cow, "May Echo," owned by F. R. Mallory, of Frankfort, Ont., 1,130 lbs. of butter in one year is to be sold at the Bellville Consignment Sale, in reachable milk and butter producing characteristics of this great strain.



**A Daughter of May Echo, Worthy of Her Great Dam**  
This cow, "May Echo Verbele," a daughter of the champion cow shown at seven days in an official test. She made the record when in very thin condition shortly after dropping two calves in January. She is the dam of the heifer illustrated below.



**Another Wonderful Product—Granddaughter of May Echo**  
This cow "May Echo Sylvia" recently completed an official seven day record of over 27 lbs. butter at one year. 11 months old. This is believed to be the world's cow that purchased her from Mr. Mallory. Mr. Mallory owns this heifer's bull calf, which is to be sold at the Belleville Consignment Sale, April 7th.

**GOSSIP**  
A new book in connection with the growth of rural telephone companies throughout the Dominion has recently appeared on the market. This book is of special interest to many Farm and Dairy readers. Realizing the need for practical information on the subject, the Northern Electric and Manufacturing Company has recently revised into a large volume its phone Lines. This book, bound in stiff cloth-covered binding, contains over 100 profusely illustrated pages of comprehensive information, carefully indexed into seven chapters.

**HOLSTEINS**  
**HOLSTEINS**

If you are wanting HOLSTEINS, say age, either sex, write:  
**GORDON H. MANHARD,**  
Manhard, Ont.

**EVERGREEN FARM HOLSTEIN HERD**

Has at his head Veltra Triumph (imp) E7H, whose dam gave in 1 day 10 1/2 lbs. milk, and his sire's dam gave 104 lbs. in 1 day.

His progeny all show his wonderful prepotency. We can supply you with what you want of either sex. All stock guaranteed as represented.

**GEO. W. ANDERSON, ROSSMORE, ONT.,**  
Belleville District.

**MERTON LODGE STOCK FARM**

We are now offering choicely bred Holstein Bull Calves, registered by us, sired by our imported bull "Lone Oak Paul De Kol" and out of Grand Daughters of the great "Hengravd De Kol." We are also booking orders for young registered Friesian bulls for May delivery of true bacon type. We prepare express and guarantee safe arrival. Prices right.

**W. W. GEORGE, - CRAMPTON, ONT.**  
Station and phone, Putnam, Ont.

**Lyndale Holsteins**

We are now offering two young bulls fit for service, one from a 20 lb. Junior 3 year old and sired by a son of a 28 1/2 lb. cow. Both bulls are good individuals light in color.

**BROWN BROS., - LYN, ONT.**

**LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS**

Bull calves sired by Count Hengravd Payne De Kol, who is brother of the two great cows, Grace Payne and Homestead, 455 lbs. butter in 7 days, and De Kol Oremalle, 29 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 70 lbs. milk; also 18 1/2 lb. milk in 7 days. These calves are from A. R. O. cows with records of 10 lbs. Telephones.

**E. F. GALT, Brant, Ont.**

**FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD**

**—HAS FOR SALE—**  
Sons of Pontiac Korndia, sire of the (world's record) cow Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, 27 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days. He is the sire of seven daughters whose 7 day records average 31 1/2 lbs. each, unequalled by the daughters of any other sire of the breed, living or dead. He is the sire of the youngest bull of the breed to sire a 30 lb. daughter.

We also offer sons of Rag Apple Korndia, whose dam Pontiac Rag Apple is a full sister to Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, 27 1/2 (world's record) giving this young sire's dam and her full sister 7 day records that average for the two 24 1/2 lbs. each.

We have in service, and can offer you sons of Sir Johanna Colantha Glad, a son of the highest record daughter of Hengravd De Kol, 114 A.R.O. daughters, four over 30 lbs. each. This young sire is a son of Colantha Johanna Lad, whose dam Colantha 4th's Johanna, has a 7 day record of 35 1/2 lbs., making his dam and sire's dam average 35 1/2 lbs. each, which is higher than that of any other sire of the breed. Let us send you our breeding and quote price on anything you want in first-class Holstein young sire or specially.

**HEUVELTON, HEUVELTON, R. H. DOLLAR, St. Lawrence Co., N.Y.**  
Near Prescott, Ont.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

**THE MOST PROFITABLE BLOOD BREED**  
Illustrated Descriptive Booklets Free  
**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREED OF AMERICA**  
P. H. WASHINGTON, REC'Y, BOX 148, BRATTLEBORO, VT 05601

**ELMDALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS**

**FOR SALE—**One yearling bull, and bull calves, sired by "Madam Ormsby" whose 3 nearest dams average over 25 lbs. butter in 7 days, and from dams with good records, one 16,500 lbs. in 6 months, and 7 day A. R. O. record 30 1/2 butter 60 days after calving.

**FRED CARL, Box 115, ST. THOMAS, ONT.**

**GLENSPRINGS OFFERS**

Six fine pure bred bull calves from two to 10 weeks old. Every one from officially tested dam. Color markings to suit every taste. These calves are of a blood secure one of Count Hengravd's sons. Those that wish Carmen Silva and Alta Pouch blood secure one from Inka Silva Beets Pouch. Prices moderate.

**E. E. MALLORY, FRANKFORT, ONT.**

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Holstein Friesian Association...

QUEBEC HOLSTEIN BREEDERS

The annual meeting and dinner of the Quebec Branch of the Canadian Holstein Friesian Association was held in Montreal...

Dr. L. de L. Harwood, of Montreal, Que., the popular president, stated that the breed had made great progress during the year...

Dr. Harwood favored extending the plan of holding annual auction sales of stock. He thought, also, that the Quebec Government might well take a leaf out of that of the Ontario Government...

OFFICERS ELECTED

The election of officers resulted in all the old officers being re-elected with the addition of Mr. J. Lord, of St. John, Que., to the board of directors...

Brome: Andrew Bos, Geneva; Dr. E. F. Ball, Rock Island; Adelard Forgas and Herbert Gladu, Jr., Marieville and Jos. Lora of St. John, Que., sec-treas. P. E. Came, St. John, Que.

RECORDS OF CANAAN HOLSTEINS

Editor, Farm and Dairy,--Herewith I hand you a detailed statement of my milk yield of Canaan Farm for 1910. We cow's capacity, therefore, is well known...

We have had our troubles during the year; one of them was moving to another farm, another was the almost utter lack of fences before we moved owing to break-up of the farm into lots and building...

Table with columns: No., NAME, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Total. Lists records for various Holstein cows and calves.

PONTIAC CLOTHIDE DE KOL 2ND

The Feb. 5-15th Official Records of American Holstein Friesian cattle is sensational, in one respect--it introduces to the dairy public officially for the first time the new queen of the 7 and 30-day divisions...

At her first test, she produced 13,485 lbs. fat from 383 lbs. milk in seven days; \$4.03 lbs. fat from 1,527.4 lbs. milk in 30 days...

in 30 days) at the fourth, 5,417 lbs. fat from 634.1 lbs. milk in seven days, 9.03 lbs. fat from 2,600.1 lbs. milk in 30 days...

The first Holsteins in Peterboro, N. H., to be officially tested were those at the Hillcrest stock farm owned by G. A. Breton, Norwood, Ont. Mr. Breton has done considerable official testing during recent weeks and has secured some remarkably good results.

To those who are looking for some practical information in regard to spraying materials and method of preparing and applying them a little book published by the Chemical Laboratories Limited, Toronto, will be of interest...

22 Cows--Average, 8,369 lbs.

HOLSTEINS, CHAMPIONS, OFFSPRING OF CHAMPIONS

75 Holsteins (Mostly Female) Belleville, Ont.



At Public Auction Cows and Heifers, 7 Day, 30 Day and Yearly Records.

Service Bulls with best of A.R.O. Backing. 1st CONSIGNMENT SALE OF THE BELLEVILLE DISTRICT HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' CLUB

Some of the largest producers of the breed will be on sale at your own price. Cows with milk records of 22,000 to 24,000 lbs. in one year are in the BELLEVILLE DISTRICT. One of these--MAY ECHO--now completing A YEARLY RECORD CLOSE TO 24,000 LBS. of milk, will be offered. Other cattle of the richest breeding have been consigned.

CONTRIBUTORS

- A. D. FOSTER, BLOOMFIELD, ONT. G. A. BRETHER, NORWOOD, ONT. F. R. MALLORY, FRANKFORD, ONT. E. B. MALLORY, FRANKFORD, ONT. IAS. A. CANNON, FRANKFORD, ONT. GEO. W. ANDERSON, ROSSMORE, ONT. S. J. FOSTER, BLOOMFIELD, ONT. And others. (There are about 75 breeders in the Belleville District Holstein Breeders' Club.)

Every consideration will be extended to all who attend this sale. It is our first. There will be no plugging. No bidding in. Breeders who own consigned their cattle submitted to forfeit \$50.00 per head on every animal returned to owner's barns.

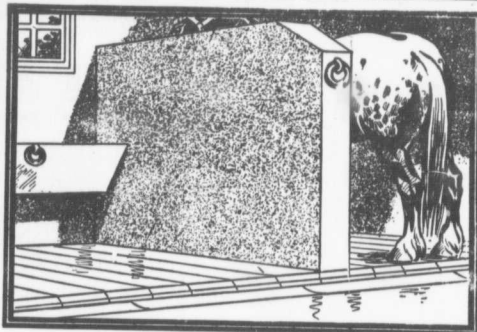
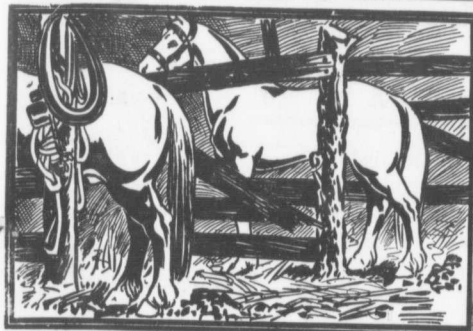
If you want a foundation cow, a hard header, or a car-load, do not fail to attend this sale on APRIL 7th, 1911. Write for a catalogue at once and arrange to attend this--THE GREATEST SALE OF HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE. Our cattle are the money-making, mortgage-lifting kind. We are out to give you the best and at a square deal.

F. R. MALLORY, FRANKFORD, ONTARIO

THREE BULL CALVES sired by Pontiac Hermes and out of large record cows (Pontiac Hermes is a son of Hengerveld De Kol--114 A.R.O. daughters. He is nearly full brother--75 per cent. Holstein--to Pontac Artis, 1,076 lbs. butter in one year); SON OF HELENA DE KOL'S DE KOL, 218 A.R.O., out of a grandson of Apgar's Cameropa Pauline, 34.52 A.R.O. These are some of the bulls that will be offered. Youngsters of similar breeding will also be sold.

Catalogues on application to: FRANKFORD, ONTARIO

March 30, 1911. W F manage crete. In and s and of Bec which soon constan sides to few you Lun ent na with th and fo for des rats wi another develop To t have make it



## Which of These Pictures Represents Your Stable ?

**I**F your stable is of wood, you'll do well to tear down those old, decrepit and unsanitary stalls and mangers and build new ones of Concrete.

In fact, to be properly ventilated and sanitary the entire stable—inside and out—should be built of Concrete.

Because of the continual dampness which prevails in the stable, lumber soon rots away and requires almost constant patching and repairing, besides the expense of renewing it every few years.

Lumber, too, because of its absorbent nature, soon becomes impregnated with the odors and filth of the stable and forms a prolific breeding ground for disease germs of every kind. Then rats will infest a timber-built stable and another dangerous source of disease is developed.

To build your stable of Concrete is to have it as modern as it is possible to make it.

Concrete stables are cheaper than lumber, viewed from the standpoint of ultimate cost. They are germ-proof, free from vermin, durable, sanitary, fireproof, and are easily kept clean.

There is no insurance necessary on a Concrete stable. No agent could figure out the risk, because there is none. This assurance of security is more valuable than the saving of expense. There is little satisfaction in receiving a cheque from an insurance company to compensate you for loss. Concrete positively defies destruction.

The cost of a Concrete stable is less than you think and is more than made up by its lasting durability.

If you would know something of the possibilities of Concrete, fill out the coupon and send it to us. By return mail we will send you free a copy of our new illustrated book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." This book is just off the press and is

priced at 50c, but we intend to distribute them free for a while and charge up the expense to advertising.

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete" gives you complete instructions for the construction of almost everything you can think of in the way of farm utilities, such as stables, mangers, feeding troughs, and so forth.

There is nothing technical or hard to understand in this book. It is written in plain, simple language, easily understood by the layman. It tells you how to mix and use concrete, make the necessary preparations, forms, molds and the like, so that you can do much of this work yourself or have it done under your direction.

Sign and mail this Coupon now, because if there is any possible way of lessening the cost of farm construction and at the same time adding to its value and durability, you certainly ought to know about it.

Clip the Coupon, or use a Postal—mail it to us now and you will know promptly.

FREE—Our new illustrated book,

### "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Tells you how to use Concrete in constructing :

- |               |                |                |                  |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Barns         | Feeding Floors | Poultry Houses | Stalls           |
| Cisterns      | Gutters        | Root Cellars   | Steps            |
| Dairies       | Hens' Nests    | Silos          | Tanks            |
| Dipping Tanks | Hitching Posts | Shelter Walls  | Troughs          |
| Foundations   | Horse Blocks   | Stables        | Walks            |
| Fence Posts   | Houses         | Stairs         | Well Curbs       |
|               |                |                | Etc., etc., etc. |

You may send me a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Name .....

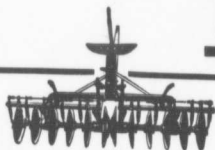
Address .....

**Canada Cement Co., Limited**

71-80 National Bank Building, Montreal



# Be Sure It's a "Cockshutt" Then Harrow



## No. 3 Out-throw Disc Harrow

WE have great pleasure in offering to our patrons this harrow which we believe to be the best out-throw harrow manufactured.

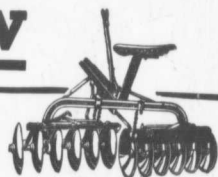
We desire particularly to draw your attention to the spring pressure which is applied to the boxings at the inner end of the discs. The users of out-throw harrows no doubt have experienced great difficulty in keeping the harrow cutting level when set at the full angle as the outer end of the harrow will have a tendency to go in deep, leaving the inner ends out. The spring pressure we have on these harrows prevents that, and this spring pressure is regulated by the use of a convenient lever. The amount of pressure to be applied can be easily adjusted, which insures the gangs cutting evenly no matter at what angle they are set.

We oil these harrows with tubes from the top of our scraper holders, and we use hard maple boxings in these harrows which we have found will outwear any other style of boxings in an out-throw disc harrow. Besides they are easily and cheaply replaced in case it is necessary to do so after years of wear.

We wish to call your attention to the bracing of this harrow. The hitch is very close to the work, and is in a class by itself with regard to any out-throw made. Samples of this harrow you will find at your nearest Cockshutt agency, and we believe if you would see one that you would purchase it in preference to any other.

Drop us a post card and we will send you our Catalogue free so that you can read all about these Harrows and also get acquainted with the full line of Cockshutt Implements.

HERE are two of the lightest draft Disc Harrows made anywhere. For a simple, sturdy piece of durable machinery, neither of them can be equalled. They are made of the very best materials, and we can assure every farmer that, no matter how rough or uneven the soil may be, these Harrows will do the work better, quicker and with less strain on the horses than any other Harrow.



## No. 4 In-throw Disc Harrow

WE sold a great many thousands of these harrows last year—every buyer was highly pleased.

Before commencing the manufacture of this new In-throw Disc Harrow, we noted all the merits and defects of disc harrows and we have combined in this one all the good features of all disc harrows, with many of our own which we have proven to be beneficial.

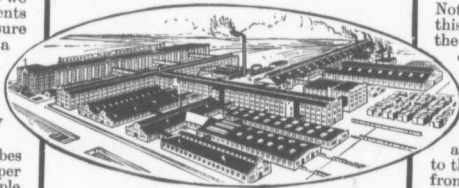
The frame is made of channel bar steel—strong enough to stand the strain under all conditions.

Notice how the braces are set on this harrow—also how convenient the lever for setting the harrow to cut at any desired angle. Notice

the chains attached to the beam for regulating the depth of the harrow and preventing it from going too deep at inner end when harrow is set at full angle. Oil is conveyed to the bearings by tubes running from top of scraper holders, keeping the bearings dust proof and making them last longer.

Steel balls, accurately turned and perfectly polished, run in chilled bearings—this relieves end thrust of sections and makes draft very light. Cast balls (commonly used) soon wear flat on one side and bearings then become useless.

With a touch of the foot, scrapers can be set to clean the harrow in heavy or sticky soils. Notice the shape of the discs—they are made to cut and turn all the soil. This is not only the best looking disc harrow but the best working disc harrow—examine it at any of our dealers.



## About the Cockshutt Plant

IF the farmers of Canada—if you—could spend only one day going through our great plant at Brantford, you would get some idea as to why "Cockshutt" implements are shipped to every country in the world. From the time raw materials come into the yard, until the

finished products are put on the freight cars, every process of manufacture is under the watchful eye of some inspector. Not men who have spent their lives at an office desk—but practical expert mechanics—men who have actually lived on farms—men who know the farmer's needs—specialists in agriculture. Every man suggesting, improving, inventing—trying to make the farmer's task easier and his work more profitable. Not only do we use the best materials and workmanship, but we strive to put conscience into our implements, not as a matter of policy, but honesty—the principle of giving 100 cents value for every dollar received.

Send us a postcard today and we will send you a Catalogue of Cockshutt Implements

**COCKSHUTT** FLOW COMPANY LIMITED **BRANTFORD**