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FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

Dairy and Cold Storage
Commissioner
Docket

21. 1910.



ONE OF THE MANY FINE FARM HOMES CHARACTERISTIC OF ONTARIO

It is always a distinct pleasure to all concerned to happen on such substantial farm buildings as those shown in the illustration. For the past 20 years or more our farmers have been turning their attention more and more to building fine residences, and surrounding them with an environment that is inviting and home-like. This particular place, owned by Mr. A. Smith, Durham Co., Ont., and which won first prize in the Special Good Farms Competition for the county, is the subject of the article on page three.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

Not One Good Point, but Many

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

Look at the good points of the **'SIMPLEX' LINK-BLADE SEPARATOR**, with the **SELF-BALANCING BOWL**. **IT GETS ALL THE FAT** that can be obtained from the milk by any process. It is **Self-Balancing**, and does not cause trouble as other separators do by the bowl getting out of balance. It is the **LIGHTEST RUNNING**. It is the **SIMPLEST** machine, having the fewest parts, and will not get out of order like

the more complicated machines do. It can skim cold or hot milk, and **WILL NOT CLOG UP**. In fact, it has **ALL** the latest features in Cream Separators, many of which belong exclusively to the **"SIMPLEX"** machine.

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BEATTY BROS., FERGUS ONT.

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

Swine in Ireland, England and Scotland

The report of the Dominion Swine Commission just published and mentioned elsewhere in this issue shows raisers are men of small means who have found in the pig a means of converting unsaleable products from parts of the farm into a valuable product. Long experience, coupled with frugal habits and need of the returns from the fatted swine, have taught the most profitable methods of feeding. This cannot be said to be done by any special system, but rather according to the circumstances of each case and the judgment of the feeder begotten through long experience. He does not overstock, but keeps sufficient to use to best advantage the offals and by-products he has, together with as little as possible of expensive food. He keeps on day after day and year after year in raising swine, and this is perhaps the most important lesson he has for the Canadian farmer. By this persistence he has done his part in bringing the Irish bacon trade into a profitable industry for Ireland and the individual Irish farmer.

In England the conditions are different. All agriculture may be said to be carried on by an intensive system. While as in Ireland no suitable by-products are allowed to waste for want of pigs, the industry goes farther than this, amounting even to an important branch of a highly organized system of live stock husbandry. The business enterprise and no chance is taken in regard to the losing of money. Much of the concentrated food used is purchased at high prices, and shows a profit. There is little chance to save in the price of food, which leaves the profit to be made from the pig side. The employment of a bright, experienced feeder gets under the watchful eye of the master, in the means adopted in getting results from the foods consumed. The English farmer, too, is stable and consistent in his system of farming, and this has given him experience and established a reputation for his products. He has a valuable lesson for the Canadian in his consistency of purpose, application and keen business principles.

The Scots farmer does not make a specialty of pork production. He milks cows and makes cheese and uses pigs to turn the whey to good account. He buys most of his grain food and must exercise care to get back his money with a little profit and something for the whey. He has studied how to get these, and follows intelligently what he has found to give best results. Having learned that sweet whey is better feed than sour, he gives it as fresh as possible and avoids, as a principle, feeding a larger quantity than experience has taught to be economical. The feeding is done with every care and regularly, usually by the same person. The Scots feeder would teach the Canadian cheese factory patron that there is profit in the intelligent feeding of whey in sweet condition to pigs from store to finished weight.

Weeds Commonly Found in Ontario

J. Lockie Wilson, Supt. of Fairs. The alarming rate at which the perennial sow thistle is spreading over the Province calls for strenuous work on the part of farmers in combating this subtle weed foe. Almost unknown a very few years ago, it is now found in more or less large patches in many sections of Ontario, from east to west, and unless steps are taken at

once to check it, in a very short time it will be found everywhere.

The best plan of destroying it is by smothering. Pasture the land closely with cattle and sheep till about the middle or end of June, according to the season; then plow down, cultivate well and sow the plot with rape, buckwheat or millet. Rape in drills is especially good, as its rapid growth smothers the thistle faster than any other crop, and this process is helped by frequent cultivation. If the thistle is not destroyed this season, repeat the smothering process the following year. Success has also been obtained by allowing the thistles to commence blooming, when the weed is devoting all its strength to producing seed; then plow carefully, making certain that all the thistle growth is turned down, cultivate thoroughly, manure the land and sow to the fore of the three crops mentioned above.

Stringent means should be promptly adopted by Municipal Councils to prevent the spread of this most noxious weed. A group of farmers in a locality may take every precaution in an endeavor to keep their farms free from this troublesome pest, but their efforts will be in vain if one farmer in the district allows this perennial sow thistle to go to seed, for every wind that blows scatters its seed over the land for miles.

Besides the perennial sow thistle, the judges in the Standing Field Crop Competition found the following weeds: Ragwort, wild oats, mustard, couch grass, dock, Canada thistle, annual sow thistle, wild buckwheat, lamb's quarters, bladder campion, wild chicory, cockspur, bindweed, weed, foxtail, camomile, wild rares, ox-eye daisy, pigweed, golden rod, false flax, wild carrot, blue vervain, and numerous smaller and less noxious weeds.

The Value of Ensilage

Prof. A. L. Haecker, Nebraska Experiment Station, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

One ton of ensilage equals one ton sugar beets.

Three tons of silage equal one ton clover hay.

Three and one-half tons of silage equal one ton alfalfa hay.

Two and one-fourth tons of silage equal one ton marsh hay.

Three and one-half tons of silage equal one ton prairie hay.

One-half ton of silage equals one ton pumpkins.

The comparative cost of putting up corn silage and hay follows: One ton of silage cost to put up, 63 cents; one ton of hay cost to put up, \$1.50; one ton of silage occupies 50 cubic feet; one ton of hay one acre and a half more space is required for hay than silage, and I do not believe it possible to construct even a cheap hay shed, to say nothing of a barn, for the price required to store the same quantity of silage.

With the ordinary hay loft in a good dairy barn, the cost of storage space would be three times that of the silo. The table also gives a comparison between the cost of harvesting corn ensilage as compared with hay. It will be seen that corn silage can be put up for almost one-third the cost of hay. These figures do not allow for interest on money invested in machinery or storage. While hay is about three times richer in food elements, it is still an expensive roughage as compared with ensilage. Until the feeder can find a food equal to corn silage for even twice the cost, he had better seriously consider the silo. An acre of corn put in the silo I value at \$55, while the same corn standing in the field and husked in the usual manner I value at \$27. This is accounting for all cost of harvesting. Then an acre in the silo is worth two in the field, or putting it in machinery, another acre in the silo of the corn crop.

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Each Week

FARM AND DAIRY

&

RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00
a Year

Vol. XXIX.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 21, 1910.

No. 16

AN ONTARIO FARM WHERE THE HOME STANDS PARAMOUNT

Special Crops Enter Largely Into the Farm Practice—The Soil is Cropped Heavily, but Fertility is Maintained—Farm of Mr. A. Smith, Farmer, Horticulturist and Apiarist.

HOME is the weak part of many farms. Other things being equal, it should be the strongest feature. Ponderless we come into this world, and it is so ordered that we cannot take money away. What, then, shall be done with it? Many of our farmers are turning more and more of their capital to good account in fixing up their homes. And for this they are to be commended.



Mr. A. Smith

Among those men who have long since recognized the importance of the "home" end of the farm, and who have directed expenditures accordingly, is Mr. Alex. Smith, a farmer in Durham County, Ontario, whose farm last year secured first place in the Special Good Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy for that county. Early last month an editor of Farm and Dairy visited Mr. Smith at his home and made the observations from which the following is written:

In many ways Mr. Smith's home approaches the ideal. The house is of red brick and is located amidst most pleasing surroundings. When Mr. Smith started on this farm in 1850, or 30 years ago, the half mile in front of his farm presented a most dilapidated appearance. Four old houses and their environments have been removed and the whole changed to a place of beauty.

A HOME WORTH WHILE.

Mr. Smith deserves particular credit for having recognized the importance of an ideal home. The money spent upon his house, and which has been considerable, has not been spent in vain. Mr. Smith has with him his four sons, three of whom are grown to manhood, two are married, and all work harmoniously together.

Although built 17 years ago, the main house, in which Mr. Smith resides, is essentially modern. It is equipped with water, hot and cold, on tap in the kitchen, and in a bathroom upstairs, the plumbing being all of lead piping fitted most completely. There have been no improvements made on the house since it was built.

It would seem curious to the passing stranger that this house could have been built 17 years ago and yet today be modern. This fact, however, is easily explained. Mr. Smith, with his characteristic foresight, inspected the best houses in the nearby town and even went to Toronto to examine up-to-date houses and to gather ideas for his own. Then, together with his architect, he planned his house complete before building operations were even started. The credit for their fine home does not all belong to Mr. Smith. Mrs. Smith is perhaps deserving of a greater share. To her ability, good judgment and good management, Mr. Smith owes much.

This fine home did not come by chance. Everything about it had to be worked for and earned, and while the load entailed at the time of building was very heavy, all has come through well, and prosperity now reigns.

A 260-ACRE FARM.

The farm as it now stands, it being added to on various occasions, comprises 260 acres. Not an acre of it is waste land. The soil is of clay loam, free of stones and works easily. It is such soil as can well afford the pretentious buildings that are erected thereon, and the whole but furnishes conclusive evidence of the wisdom of selecting good soil when purchasing a farm. Poor buildings can be countenanced for a time, and where good soil is, the necessary capital for good buildings may soon be had, provided the whole be under the proper kind of management.



The Second Set of Farm Buildings on Mr. Alex. Smith's Farm

There are few farms about which things are so neat and in good order as this one. Mr. Smith's eldest son will live in the house shown in the illustration. Being mechanically inclined, Mr. Will Smith has worked into his shows are all painted. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

A noteworthy feature of Mr. Smith's farm practice is the special crops he grows. Alsike and mammoth clover and beans furnish a considerable part of his revenue. The harvest from these special crops finds a ready cash sale and at good prices. Being legumes, they do not rob the soil as do other crops that might be grown and on this account the land, although often heavily cropped, is well maintained in fertility. Mr. Smith has seeded 163 acres of grain this spring. He writes that he has seeded 40 acres of this to alsike, over 100 to red clover with a little timothy and alsike mixed in it, and 11 acres to mammoth clover. Particulars of how Mr. Smith handles some of these special crops will be given in Farm and Dairy later, as well as other particulars of his farm.

PAINTWORK IN FARM WORK.

There is much about the layout of this farm worthy of being copied elsewhere. Large fields are the rule. One hundred acres of the farm is divided into four 25-acre fields. All of the fields are large. Especial care has been taken with the fences. All the old-fashioned, crooked rail fence-

ing has been removed, and such fencing as is required has been erected in a substantial manner. Most of the fencing is of the best grade of woven wire. These fences have been staked out and are lined to a hair's breadth. Mr. Smith asserts that all his fences have been measured off and that none of them are out more than two or three inches, if at all, from being on the square, thus facilitating the working of the fields, there being no gores, which, on so many farms, cause loss of time when working.

Everything about the place is done on this same principle of exactness. Great care is taken in plowing and sowing, the result being that there are many lines of drills and furrows down which it is a pleasure to look. In this particular, Mr. Smith is fortunate in that he has his four boys, and while it takes more time to do work in this way, he maintains that it is well worth while.

The barns are substantial and well built. Complete systems of water works have been installed in each, so that the cattle can take water at will. The water is pumped by means of windmills.

Everything about the barns, as at the houses, has been planned with an eye to convenience.

A factor in the success of the farm under consideration is Mr. Smith's system of bookkeeping. Complete records are kept. All transactions have been recorded. Mr. Smith points with due pride to his accounts in which he can trace all expenditures, even to minor amounts during the past 30 years.

THE LIVE STOCK.

While Mr. Smith has been particularly enthusiastic over all that is modern and up-to-date in things pertaining to his home, his buildings and farm management, he has not branched out as we would expect in matters pertaining to live stock. His experience with pure bred stock has not been satisfactory; however, stock much above the average is kept. Shorthorn cattle of the dual purpose type are his favorites, while in horses he inclines to the general purpose and agricultural types in which are strong dashes of Clydesdale blood. Quite a number of cattle are fed annually. About eight cows are milked. These cows are of

such type as any feeder would be glad to get steers from. The cattle fed during the past winter have recently been disposed of for six cents a pound. These were fed on cut corn and straw, mixed with pulped turnips and a limited meal ration. Mr. Smith at the present time has 55 cattle, all of his own raising. He considers it much more profitable to raise his feeders than to buy stockers when they are so dear and high in price.

A flock of sheep is kept. These are allowed on the road in summer. Bean straw and roots furnish them fodder for the winter. Speaking of his sheep, Mr. Smith said: "I like a few to keep down weeds, especially on the roads. Sheep clean up saw thistle and other weeds and are a great help in cleaning fields and keeping them free of rubbish. In this way they return a double profit, the indirect profit being considerably more than the direct returns. Furthermore, lean straw, of which we have a goodly quantity, is of use only for the sheep."

ORCHARD PRACTICE.

As fine an orchard as perhaps one would care to see is to be found on the farm. There are 700 apple trees, besides other fruits—plums, pears and cherries. About 12 acres in all are devoted to the orchard. The trees are young and are just coming into bearing. The varieties of apples are Blenheim, Spy, Ben Davis and Gravenstein. Mr. Smith prefers the Blenheim and Spy top-grafted on suitable stocks such as will give a uniform balance to the trunks and limbs. He likes the Peewaukee, Hibernial or Stark stock on which to graft the Spy and Blenheim. He does not like the Tolman Sweet for top-working to Spy, since the Tolman Sweet is a slow grower and also gives poor color in the Spys. Peewaukee and Hibernial, on the other hand, are fast growers, and Mr. Smith believes that the scion is influenced much by the stock, hence he gets better colored Spys from this combination. Root crops, peas, buckwheat or beans are grown as an intercrop in the orchard. He never grows Larley or oats amongst his trees.

THE VALUE OF THE APIARY.

In addition to being what is commonly spoken of as a farmer and an orchardist, Mr. Smith is an apiarist of no mean calibre. He has taken tons and tons of honey from his apiary. He wintered 150 colonies this year. These are handled according to the most up-to-date practices. They are never allowed to swarm. Artificial swarming is resorted to. The whole aim is to keep the bees strong and working, and all effort is directed towards stimulating them for the white honey flow. Last year, Mr. Smith took from his apiary 7,200 pounds of honey. Commenting upon his bees, Mr. Smith said: "Aside from their direct returns, they are invaluable to our orchard and to our alkis. They are double croppers. Through their work in pollenizing the blossoms, they ensure to us an abundant alkis crop and the most favorable set from our fruit blossoms." The apiary is run mostly for comb honey. Mr. Smith is an ardent supporter of beekeepers' associations and expressed himself in no uncertain terms of the value of attending the horticultural exhibitions, beekeepers' conventions and informing himself at first hand from conversational intercourse with the best authorities in the land.

A SATISFACTORY BUSINESS.

Did all our farmers set themselves ideals so far as homes, comforts and conveniences are concerned, like Mr. Smith has done, there would be little cause for the talk sometimes heard of dissatisfaction with the farm. Almost everything that heart could want, he has. The telephone in the house adds much to the home from a social as well as a business standpoint. Mr. Smith's eldest son, Will, who is mechanically inclined, has installed a private phone between the two farm houses, which, in addition to the long distance

phone, proves of much advantage. Mr. Smith surely has done well, and, as he says, "There are few people but should like farming. If farmers generally would give the same attention to their farm and plan their work as business men, few of them would look elsewhere in the hope of finding something better. Farming is the most healthy of occupations and the most independent. The farmer need not be subservient to any man. He can be as free as the air he breathes."—C. C. N.

Getting Profit from Dairy Cows

E. Cohoon, Middlesex Co., Ont.

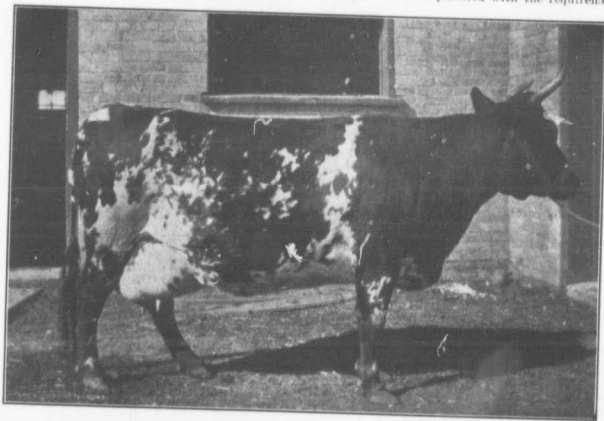
It has been my experience that there is not much use or satisfaction in feeding and caring for a dairy cow unless it be an animal bred for and capable of responding to the attention given. And the first matter for a dairyman to settle is which of the dairy breeds to adopt. In making a choice we should be governed by our liking in this matter, but we should not become prejudiced as to breeds. A little rivalry amongst breeders, perhaps, brings out the best that is in the vari-

this process of breeding and culling. It should continue until the time when our country is full of cows such as are making the best records today.

FEED SPARINGLY; REAP SPARINGLY.

After we are in possession of the cows we need for a profitable dairy business and the right kind of sire at the head of the herd, our next step is to see that these cows receive the right kind of food and plenty of it. You show me a dairyman who feeds sparingly and I will show you a man who reaps sparingly. I have found from experience that it pays to feed a cow all she will consume, providing she is the right kind to respond. I will not say how much grain I feed my cows because the amount varies according to the cow and the amount of milk she yields. I provide all kinds of food—bran, oats, gluten meal, oil-cake, ensilage, roots, and always try to have good clover hay, and I should have alfalfa.

I find that it does not do to let everybody feed grain to cows. This part of the feeding requires someone who is acquainted with the requirements



Annie Laurie 2nd, 15,588—the Highest Record Ayrshire Cow Yet Known

Mr. Emmerson Cohoon, of Middlesex Co., Ont., who owns this cow, writes to Farm and Dairy concerning her as follows: "Her record is 15,134.4 lbs. of milk; 598.5 lbs. butter fat in 365 consecutive days, she having dropped shire cow yet known."

ous breeds, but outside of this let us always be fair and impartial to all breeds.

It is not necessary to have pure bred cows to procure the most milk. I would rather have a good grade cow than two poor pure bred. At the same time we should aim to have our cows all pure bred as soon as possible, because while doing this we are accomplishing two things, namely, obtaining milk and adding value to our herd, while at the same expense for feed.

SECURE THE BEST.

With this aim in view, then, buy the best Lull obtainable, pure bred, of course, the bull having the best possible milking strains on both sides, and combining this with constitution and type. Buy such a bull regardless of cost; but never sacrifice production for type. Too many dairymen are losing money in buying cheap, common cows and bulls. They have not much invested and consequently get small returns. Always raise the heifer calves from the best cows, and after they mature, cull out the poor ones, not by selling them to your neighbors, as is too often the case, but to the butchers. The man who follows this rule will not be the loser; he will work up a reputation which will be lasting and profitable and at the same time he will be helping someone else along the good way. There should be no end to

of each individual cow. If judgment and skill are not exercised in this particular, the balance may soon be on the wrong side when feeding a large herd of cows. Farm and Dairy readers should be convinced that it pays to feed generously when I state that my herd of 50 cows averaged for the year 1909 \$110 each, besides milk for calves and for three families.

DETAILS AS TO CARE.

Good common sense would tell us that it would be comparatively useless to try to breed dairy cows and feed them as I have pointed out without giving them the proper care. Breeding, feeding and care all go together if one would be successful. I believe in being regular; milking at the same time, and starting with the same cow each and every time. Feed them regularly. I always feed my cows after milking, as they are then more quiet while being milked. I believe in having water before the cows all the time and in turning them out each day, unless it is very stormy. Even though it may be very cold, I would let them out for a short time, for this tends to keep them more healthy and vigorous than they would be if closely confined. Keep the stable well lighted, ventilated and clean and put in the time possible into the work of cleaning the cows off each day. Give them a good bed, that they may

be comfortable. All these things will, if carried out, insure success.

I would advise new beginners in starting a dairy herd to lay a good foundation by securing the best stock possible, male and females. One of the surest guides in making a selection is the Canadian Record of Performance, which brings before the public a reliable source of information most useful in this matter of selection.

Navel-ill in Foals

Dr. H. G. Reed, V.S., Halton Co., Ont.

Now that the season is at hand when the foals are being born, breeders ought to be on their guard against the action of that most fatal malady, Navel-ill. It is a germ disease and usually attacks the foal during the first few weeks of its life. The starting point is infection of the navel wound by dirt from floor of stable or other surroundings.

SYMPTOMS

The symptoms of the disease are fever, loss of desire to suck, a swelling in the joints, seen in the knee, hock, elbow or shoulder. The swelling is hot and painful and will sometimes pass away for a time but only to appear again. Abscesses will form and discharge pus. The patient will be very lame and will be down most of the time and it will get very thin and weak.

TREATMENT

Curative treatment is not usually attended with much success. Most of the patients will die and those that escape death often do not amount to much, being unthrifty and they often develop disease of the bone later in life. But while curative treatment is unsatisfactory, preventive treatment is very successful and easy. As soon as the foal is seen after birth the navel wound should be smeared over with a 10 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, this treatment being repeated at least once a day till the parts heal over after which there will be no danger of infection from that quarter. About a week or ten days treatment will usually be sufficient.

This simple preventive treatment has saved thousands of foals and no farmer should neglect to provide himself with carbolic acid beforehand and be ready at the birth of the foal to adopt the treatment.

Hints on the Spring Care of Sheep

A. Stevenson, Perth Co., Ont.

A herdsman should be with his sheep quite often. The ewes ought to have a chance to get acquainted with him so they will not be afraid when he goes around them. At this season of the year it should be the last thing before going to bed to see the sheep. Go in very quietly to the pen where they are. The sheep should be shut in at nights unless it be warm weather. Remain with the ewes for a few minutes and watch them very closely. If a ewe is likely to lamb within three or four hours, you will notice her eyes more gazing than others and her eyes will be on you as soon as you open the door and she will appear unusually nervous. Pen this one off by herself. Have in readiness for this purpose two gates about five feet long and three feet high, hinged together and with a couple of hooks properly attached; you can then pen a ewe in a few seconds. Several of these gates should be on hand.

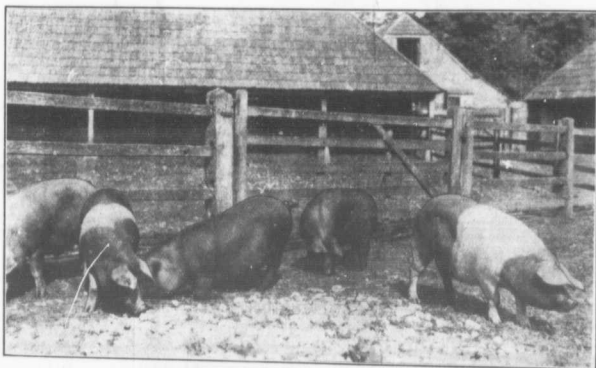
It is well to keep the ewe and the lambs in these improvised pens for a few days until they become acquainted and the lambs acquire strength. Be careful not to feed the ewe too much. About one double handful of oats and a little bran or pulped turnips are sufficient, in addition to the coarse fodder provided.

Report of the Swine Commission

The reason why the farmers of Denmark have been driving our Canadian bacon out of the British market and replacing it with their own product is made clear in the report of the Dominion Swine Commission, which is now being distributed, under the title of Swine Husbandry in the United Kingdom and Denmark. The report shows that the farmers of Denmark are

ers of manipulating prices have not been well founded.

Back of all this, however, the Danes have made a success of co-operation. They encountered the same difficulties that our Canadian farmers did in the management of their factories, but where we gave up, they continued in the enterprise and have made it a complete success, with the result that 36 out of 60 pork packing establishments in Denmark are controlled by the Danish farmers.



Bacon Hogs Ready for an English Wiltshire Packing Plant

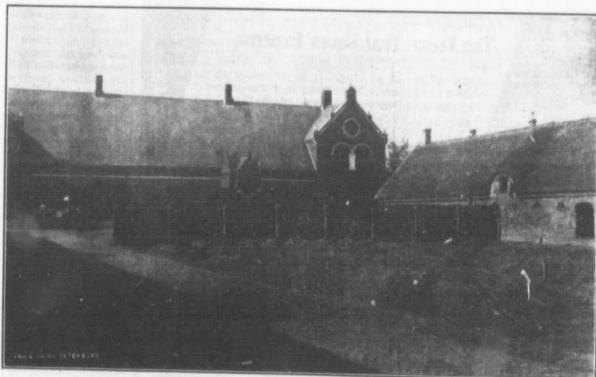
In England on almost every farm at least a few hogs are kept, while on many, pork production is the chief branch of live stock husbandry. On every farm there is more or less by-product suitable for hog feeding, and Swine Commission that visited Europe last year.

ahead of our Canadian farmers all along the line. They give more careful attention to feeding and breeding. In this regard their government has done far more for them than has yet been done by our Canadian government to stimulate the breeding of the class of hogs required for the bacon export trade.

In spite of the fact that the prices paid for bacon hogs have fluctuated in Denmark, where the farmers own the majority of the factories, more than they have in Canada, the Danes have stood by the raising of hogs year in and year out. The report shows clearly that the prices paid for hogs in Denmark have shown a greater variation than they have in Canada, thus demonstrating that the charges against our Canadian pack-

in Denmark, the government, the farmers and the packers are working as a unit to encourage the extension of the bacon industry. It is because of this and the intelligence which has been applied to the work all along the line, that the Danes have been leading us, and are to-day beating us in the British markets. The fact is, the Danes are so far ahead of us in their methods, it is evident that it is going to be years before we can fully utilize the valuable lessons that have been learned by the members of the Swine Commission and which they outline in their excellent report. The report shows clearly that the appointment of the commission was much needed.

The investigations of the Commission had to do (Continued on page 11.)



A Co-operative Bacon Factory in the Far-famed Kingdom of Denmark

The Danish farmer in planning his ration, remembers his pigs and grows what will best suit them. He has skim milk, and has studied its value in pork production. He has learned the correct quantity to feed for best results for pigs of different ages. He combines his foods and prepares them to reap the last cent of profit. Through co-operative curing organizations, his pigs are converted into bacon and the bacon into money. The Swine Commission compare the bacon industry of Denmark to a well conducted departmental store having a competent manager in charge of each department. Can we wonder, therefore, that the Danes are beating us in bacon production.



Amatite ROOFING

Saves Labor and Money

A roofing that has to be painted every year or two is a constant care. Suppose you should neglect to paint yours in time. The chances are that when you did remember, (which would probably be when you discovered it leaking) it would be too late to paint or patch. You would need a new roof.

Now you can avoid all this bother and expense by buying Amatite, which needs no painting or coating of any kind.

We will send you a sample free. Write for it today and settle the question for yourself. It will only cost you a postal card and will save you many dollars in the end.

Amatite comes in convenient rolls ready to be laid on the roof. Anyone can do the job. Liquid cement to seal the laps and large headed nails are supplied free in center of each roll.

We wish you knew as much about Amatite as we do; you'd buy it every time. It's the kind of ready roofing that makes satisfied customers.

Send to-day for a free sample, to nearest office. That tells the story.

THE PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver

Peerless Jr. Poultry Fence

Close enough to keep chickens in. Strong enough to keep the cattle out.

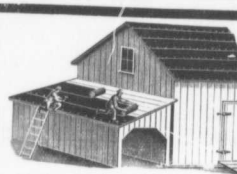
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How to Make a Corn Marker

Kindly give me directions for making the simplest and best corn marker, giving size, material and possible cost.—G. G. Lanark Co., Ont.

A single corn marker for one horse is made as follows:—One piece 4 in. x 1 in. x 15 ft. for four rows or 1½ ft. for three rows.

Two pieces hard wood, 3 in. diameter x 10 ft., or 11 ft. long for shafts.

Four or five pieces 2 in. x 4 in. x 16 in. long for markers.

Four pieces stakes 1½ in. through x 4 ft. long for handles.

Four braces for shafts each 3 in x 1 in. x 3 ft., hard wood.

Set shafts five feet apart at base, three feet apart at end. Bolt braces on each side of each shaft. Bore holes six inches from each end and 42 inches apart in main log or 4 in. x 4 in.

Bore at right angles to shafts, (two inch holes). Shape marker teeth to fit holes and set so as to leave a broad mark.

Sharpen with rounded points. At a point 10 inches from each end bore 1½ inch holes diagonally through 4 in. x 4 in. starting at a point about one inch from the edge that you intend to be top rear edge or at an angle of about 30 degrees to marking teeth.

At points about two feet or 30 inches from each of above 1½ inch holes bore another of similar hole. These four holes are for the handles. The driver must walk next the guide line in order to make a good job. Probable cost, \$3.00.

If sowing small varieties of corn in hills, teeth might be set 36 inches instead of 42 inches apart.—J.H.C.

The Swine Industry in Denmark*

The swine industry as conducted in Denmark has lessons for the Canadian pig raiser all along the way. The top place in the bacon trade of England has been the goal in view, and the energies of the Government, the breeder, the pig feeder, the curer and the seller, all point in the one direction.

As one man, all interested in the industry pull together and every branch separately works for perfection of the whole. The pig raiser wants only bacon pigs, and these are prolific and good as possible. The feeder, with his eye constantly on the grade his pigs shall ultimately reach, studies to gain this from the least outlay for feed.

He does nothing by spells and spasms, but finds the road and persists in following it. Judgment born of successful experience keeps his day to day practice right, and as a pig raiser he succeeds. His conditions are not unlike those of the Canadian farmer who follows dairying except that he has more feed to buy on account of his limited acres. He is successful because he will keep only such pigs as are good mothers of vigorous litters; in feeding them only on such foods and in such a manner as he knows gives greatest ultimate profit; in observing the demands of the market upon which the size of his pay cheque depends; and by his confidence in his own efforts and those in charge in his own branches of the industry.

DETAILS OF MANAGEMENT. Everywhere the ideas of pig feeders agree with those of the most successful Canadian in regard to the best way to wean litters. Nowhere were breeders found weaning at less than six weeks, and most breeders leave the litters on the sow until two months old.

Both in Denmark and Ireland the results of feeding experiments agree with those carried out in Canadian stations in that the cost of gain per pound increased with age and live weight. In Denmark especially it is confidently believed by feeders that hogs that are kept thrifty and growing from the time from the weaning until ready for market at five and a half

*Extract from the report of the Swine Commission

to 11 months old, weighing about 200 lbs., are more probably fed than those given longer time to finish or carried to heavier weights.

QUIET AND SKIM MILK INVALUABLE.

The value of milk and whey in pig feeding was everywhere exemplified. The Commission saw very few pigs being fed without one or the other, and nowhere were these foods fed without a care for the greatest profit.

Roughage in the form of roots or other green fodder is considered an essential part of the successful pig raiser's ration. These, it is generally believed, help materially to maintain thrift in breeding and growing stock. Nowhere can these be cheaper raised than in Canada, and no pig raiser can afford to be without them.

Another lesson gathered in each country visited is the importance of careful grading the ration according to the age of the pigs and the object in view. Everywhere young pigs were fed on easily digested food rather than on heavy portions of green food. As the pigs get older, roughage is increased to cheapen the ration and strengthen and keep in tone the digestive organs. As the finishing approaches the ration is made starchy, which hastens the fattening and assures a high quality of meat. A longer of the feeding throughout the report will impress this important lesson.

Sore Shoulders and Backs

On all horses put to work in the spring sowing without previous exercise and more or less hard work on the shoulders and neck will be tender and, as usual, the hours in every respect will be in preparation for the task of putting in the spring crop. His horse is covered with a heavy winter coat, which causes him to perspire easily. The first farm work in spring is the hardest of the year and at the time a horse is in the poorest condition to do the work without injury to himself. The shoulders, the neck, and the back become tender and sore.

Too much care cannot be exercised in seeing that the collar is a perfect fit. A collar which is too large is more likely to injure the horse than one that is too small.

The collar should be scraped each morning and carefully cleaned before it is again put on the horse. Before the spring work begins, it is well to oil the harness and have it soft and pliable. For the first few days of hard work on soft ground, the shoulders of the horse should be bathed in cold water every night after the harness is removed. The horse will be very sore and tired for a few days and should be given every kind of attention. Watch the harness to see that the draft is at right angles to the shoulders. If it is too low, the collar will be constantly "kicking up" at the top and if there are any calloused lumps on the horse's shoulders or back, they should have been removed during winter when his services are not much needed. If the collar is put on over one of those "soft fasts," it will have the same result as a man trying to walk with a button in his shoe or a lunion on his foot.

This story is not for the purpose of suggesting treatment for bruised shoulders and sore neck, but just simply to remind you that prevention (by having the horse and the harness in good condition before beginning the spring work) is often worth pounds of cure later on when the horse is disabled and you are deprived of his services, for weeks, right in the busy season.—Geo. H. Glover, D.V.S., Colorado Agricultural College.

I am renewing my subscription to Farm and Dairy as I well desire to be on its subscription list as long as it is such an interesting and attractive paper.—H. B. Coward, Grenville Co., Ont.

1910—seeded at timothy and root clover; hay; 1910—clover; hay; 1910—cut for 1912, one 5 lb 1914, 5 lb

FARM MANAGEMENT

Small Seeds in Front of Drill

I have alfalfa seed which I am going to treat with nitrocellulose and mix it with red clover, alaska and timothy. As the instructions advise sowing alfalfa in front of the seed, would it be all right to let the other grass seeds to drop in front, too? Some times think it will get covered too deeply.—E. E. Bruce Co. Ont.

The plan proposed would almost certainly prove satisfactory unless sown when land was rather too wet, under which conditions there would be danger of some of the smaller seeds being buried too deeply and so lost.

If the land is quite dry, the best plan would be to sow as you propose, then harrow with a very light harrow and roll. If land is very light, it would be well to roll twice.—J. H. G.

Pig Pasture in the Orchard

How will it do to sow rape among young apple trees for pig pasture? How early can it be sowed in early pasture, or what would you prefer in this case?—G. H. Dufferin Co. Ont.

Rape sown among young apple trees for pig pasture should give good results in the way of improving conditions for the trees, and so far as the rape and pigs are concerned, no objections could be raised. I imagine, however, that it would be found necessary to protect the trees from too close attack by pigs, that is, you would need to plant a few pickets and run some wire fence around to keep the pigs from the roots of the trees.

Rape may be sown as early as the ground is in good shape, say last days of April or early in May. It should, however, be sown only when the land has been thoroughly cultivated. It had better be sown in rows about two feet apart. It would be ready for pasturage about the end of May. If the season continues warm it might be sown even earlier than end of April.—J. H. G.

Layout for a 10-Acre Farm

I would esteem it a favor if you would give me information concerning the best way to lay out a 10-acre farm. It was lying idle last year, just dogs and cows running over it. I treated the 10 acres with house, so I may have better accommodation for my poultry, but would like to lay out the rest of ground to best advantage. I have three boys beside myself, and like to help. The eldest boy and myself are working in the city; I thought that if I could work upon right lines may be able to purchase one large enough to keep us all going well, and still keep on my work. I have had about nine acres of ground plowed up, and they say that it's good soil.—H. E. H., Wentworth Co. Ont.

On such a farm as you describe and with the family mentioned I would suggest the keeping of such cows as likely to prove the most profitable line of work. I take it you do not care on a rented land to go into orcharding or small fruits. Supposing however, that a certain part of the land is required for small fruits, poultry, swine, etc., I would suggest making out the fields of two and a half acres each and following thereon the following rotation of crops: The fields might be called A, B, and C.

1910—Crops: clover, 1911, oats seeded down; clover, 5 lbs. timothy; clover hay; 1915, corn and roots; 1916, same as 1911.

1910—Oats seeded down, 10 lbs. red clover; 5 lbs. timothy; 1911, clover hay; 1912, corn and roots; 1913, same as 1910; 1914, same as 1911.

FIELD C
1910—Peas and clover, 4 bus. per acre; 1912, oats, seeded down, 10 lbs. clover, 5 lbs. timothy; 1913, clover hay; 1914, same as 1911.

This system of farming would necessitate investing in a few dairy cows and having outside buildings. On such a farm run properly you should be able to carry from four to 10 dairy cows, according to skill in handling the land. It would of course be necessary to feed cows in late summer. In addition to the stable and small barn a silo would be necessary.—J. H. G.

Rotten Ensilage Union of Stone and Staves

When erecting a silo, 9 feet stone wall, 20 feet staves, 12 feet in diameter, last fall, the carpenter put staves in centre or nearly so of stone wall. I am now within about 16 inches of stone, and the ensilage is rotten all around the silo for about 30 inches or so. What is the cause? Is it because silo sits in on the wall too far? If so, could I make carpenter fix it, or if that is not the cause, what is it? The silo now has cost me \$26.20, without roof or chute, so that it ought to be perfect.—G. A. S., Wentworth Co. Ont.

Rotting of ensilage at point mentioned is undoubtedly due to placing the staves in middle of stone wall. It would be impossible to say anything as to possibility of your making the carpenter correct this defect at his own expense.

The best thing to do under the circumstances would be to fill the circumference would be to fill the shell or angle formed by the top of wall and staves with cement. This cement should extend up at least as high on the staves as the inside of the staves is remote from the inner edge of the stone wall. If it went twice as high it would be much better. This should be done sometime before filling next fall.—J. H. G.

Our Veterinary Adviser

KEEPING HORSES IN GOOD FLESH—Can a horse that is working hard during spring seedling be kept in good condition if he is failing in flesh? If so, how much should he be fed, and what?—H. Simcoe Co. Ont.

If the horse has had regular work and good food during the winter or at least for a few weeks before commencing spring work, there should be no difficulty in keeping him in the same condition as he started. If he has spent the winter in comparative idleness and his flesh has been put on under such conditions, he cannot be worked hard without failing.

The amount of food that a hard working horse should be given depends greatly upon his size. An ordinary work horse, say of 1,400 pounds, should be fed about one and one-half gallons of oats or its equal in weight of rolled oats three times daily. He should be given about 17 pounds of hay daily, he will eat it. A mangle or a few carrots daily is also reliable, and he should be given a couple of gallons of scalded bran and a cupful of linseed meal at least once weekly.

LINTHRIFF PIG—Sow farrowed one pig last September, and has failed in flesh ever since. She lay around all the time, but farrowing without eating anything. Then she began to move around and seemed a little better, but red her again but she did not conceive. She eats very little but has an appetite for dirt, and she is lame on one hind leg.—G. H. Dufferin Co. Ont.

The sow evidently has some chronic disease of some of the internal organs, probably tuberculosis, and if she is tubercular nothing can be done. Get a mixture of equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, cinchon and nux vomica and give her a teaspoonful three times daily. Feed her all she will eat and allow her to take daily exercise. I would advise you to not breed her again, but if she will eat it fit her for the butcher. If she does not improve in a few weeks it will be wise to destroy her.

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THE I-H LINE

HORTICULTURE

Cultivate the Old Orchard

T. R. James, Middlesex Co., Ont.
No greater mistake can be made than that of allowing orchards, especially in this part of Ontario, to remain in sod year after year. Nor should we expect two crops a year from the soil when the orchard has reached full bearing age. We often look upon an apple tree as being a deep feeder and hence leaving the surface soil quite fertile and valuable for other crops. The fallacy of such a belief soon becomes evident when we start to plow up the old orchard.

ing cultivated every year. Cover crops of clover, or rape, or other crops to suit the purpose, may be sown later on in the summer when it is desired to check the growth of the tree and ripen the crop and mature the wood for winter.
In early fall, pigs or sheep may be turned into the orchard and allowed to pasture on this crop and to take care of worms and windfalls that might otherwise go to waste and in the case of the former be a nuisance in propagating their kind for another year.

Fruit in Georgian Bay District

An excellent quality of apples can be grown in the Georgian Bay District. The fruit industry there, however, is not receiving the attention



Early Spring Days in an Apiary where Bees are Wintered Outdoors

The photo reproduced above was taken last month, and shows Mr. Smith and a part of his apiary. Note the straw placed on the snow in front of the hives, and which saves countless numbers of the bees from destruction. Mr. Smith winters about half of his 160 colonies in a bee cellar. Further information about this apiary is given in the article on page 3. Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

A perfect network of rootlets will be discovered right to the very surface of the ground.

When plowing up an old orchard, we should not overlook this fact of so many rootlets being near the surface. Deep plowing might not prove an advantage. It is better to plow as shallow as possible and in this way save the roots from destruction as much as possible.

After the seedling has been taken care of, before that, if possible, it will be a good idea to get into your orchard with a plow; and count on hav-

ing that should be given to it by the growers. There are far too many neglected orchards in which spraying seldom done. A large number of orchards are in sod and are not matured nor given any special attention. There are a number of reasons for this state of affairs—the chief one is probably being that the farmer looks on his fruit as a side issue and only devotes such time to it as he finds convenient after his other work is all done. If it can be proved to the farmer that his orchard is one of the best paying propositions on his place will he then take good care of it? In order to test this matter, Mr. I. F. Metcalf, of the District Representative of the Department of Agriculture, with the co-operation of the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Toronto, has taken over the management of six orchards in as many representative parts of the Township of Nottawasaga. These orchards are to be manured, plowed and cultivated by their owners until just before haying, when a cover-crop is to be sown. Mr. W. F. Kydd of Simcoe has been engaged to look after the pruning and spraying of these orchards, and he is a man who has had a wide experience at this work.

An effort is to be made to keep an accurate account of the actual expenses and also of the value of the crop so that it can be figured out just how much money was made by giving the orchard the best of treatment. If a good profit is shown by this management it is believed that the farmers will take the time (at the right time) to do the necessary work.—H. S.

Farm and Dairy should be read by every Ontario farmer.—E. E. Martin, Oxford Co., Ont.

Vitality of Garden Seeds

How long do the various kinds of garden seeds retain their germinating power? I have some home gathered seeds that have been on hand for some years and am curious to know how long they may be kept, and still retain their vitality.—A. V. S., Peel Co., Ont.

The different kinds of seed vary greatly in the time they retain their vitality, and much depends on the condition in which they are gathered and stored. Properly ripened and gathered seeds, preserved under average favorable conditions, will retain their vitality as follows:

| Years. | Years. |
|------------------------|--------|
| Anise | 3 |
| Atalapha | 5 |
| Asparagus | 2 |
| Bam | 4 |
| Bean | 6 |
| Borage | 6 |
| Broccoli | 5 |
| Brussels Sprouts | 5 |
| Cabbage | 5 |
| Cardoon | 7 |
| Carrot | 4 |
| Cauliflower | 3 |
| Celery | 3 |
| Chervil | 2 |
| Chicory | 3 |
| Coriander | 6 |
| Cress | 2 |
| Dandelion | 10 |
| Cucumbers | 10 |
| Endive | 10 |
| Fennel | 4 |
| Garlic | 5 |
| Grass | 3 |
| Ice Plant | 6 |
| Kidney | 10 |
| Letuce | 4 |
| Marjoram | 5 |
| Melton | 5 |
| Mustard | 5 |
| Nasturtium | 5 |
| Okra | 5 |
| Parsley | 5 |
| Parsnip | 1 to 2 |
| Peas | 2 |
| Peanut | 1 |
| Pepper | 4 |
| Radish | 4 |
| Rhubarb | 3 |
| Rosemary | 4 |
| Rue | 2 |
| Sage | 3 |
| Salsify | 3 |
| Squash | 4 |
| Thyme | 3 |
| Tonato | 4 |
| Turkey | 5 |
| Turkey | 5 |
| Spinach | 5 |
| Squash | 4 |
| Thyme | 3 |
| Tonato | 4 |
| Turkey | 5 |
| Turkey | 5 |

Some of these seeds, such as pumpkin, melon, etc., often grow readily even after having passed the stated limit of years. Such seeds as onion, parsnip, egg-plant, etc., should be regarded with suspicion except when strictly fresh.

We always carefully peruse Farm and Dairy and think it highly instructive and entertaining.—R. Dawson, Hodgson & Co., Limited, London, S.E., England.

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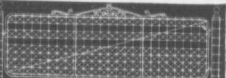
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POULTRY YARD

Eggs Used for Incubation

M. A. Jull, B. S. A., Poultry Expert for British Columbia.

Together with the selection of the breeders, a careful selection should be made of the eggs laid by the breeding stock. A poor egg, even from one of the best breeders, should not be used. A poorly-shelled, an unevenly-shaped egg, or one otherwise lacking in qualities which make up a good egg, should be discarded. The normal egg is one of average size, weighing about one and five-sixths or two ounces, with a smooth surface and an even shape, being slightly larger at one end than the other. An examination only of the external appearance of the egg is not sufficient. An egg may appear to be all right, but when tested or candled, it may be found to be absolutely worthless.

There is nearly always a percentage of eggs from any flock which have never been fertilized. There may be also broken yolks, "buttermilk" eggs, "green" eggs, "blood yolks," and broken shells. None of these, of course, are satisfactory for incubation. A "buttermilk" egg is one which, when candled, presents a coarsely spotted appearance, and does not seem to contain in proper proportion all necessary constituents. A "green" egg can only be detected by testing. Generally at its small end it presents a greenish appearance. It is claimed that such an egg is produced by fowls which consume excessive quantities of green food where whole grains and mash are lacking. "Blood" yolks are distinctly red in color, and are not desirable. These eggs are often rejected by cold storage firms when they candle their eggs before storing.

Poultrymen would save a great deal if they would test their eggs before putting them in the incubator and take out all eggs which could not, under the best conditions, produce chicks. Every egg which does not produce a chick is a loss. If abnormal or faulty eggs are used, chicks hatched from them may be faulty eggs. To breed strains that will lay the best of eggs, it is important to select and incubate only the best.

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WANTED—Cheese makers the coming season to sell subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont. Good cash consideration for each subscription taken. Write Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont., for sample copies for your patrons. Samples sent free on application.

Artificial Incubation

Robert Smith, Lambton Co., Ont.

The most complex problem that has ever confronted the poultry business is that of artificial incubation. From time immemorial artificial methods of incubation have been practised. The ancient Egyptians and Chinese put their chickens and duck eggs in their ancient incubators. This machine consisted of a box covered with manure certain writers tell us that the results were excellent owing to the steady and dry climate. But these incubators have long since faded into the past and "the wooden hen" is now a suitable piece of furniture for the household. Artificial incubation is being practised successfully by a great many breeders in all parts of our broad Dominion. Men who raise chickens by the hundred and with only a small percentage of loss have proved that the system is a success if properly operated. But there are hundreds of farmers and small breeders who are meeting with failures, not because of unwillingness on their part, but because of inexperience. To these I would like to tell my experience, as I feel that it may contain some points that will enlighten some of our inexperienced fowl workers.

THE BREEDING STOCK.

The vigor of the egg germ is a strong factor in producing strong chicks. Weak germs will invariably result in delicate chicks, if chicks at all "begin right." The great men tell us that this must be heeded in this case at least; weak germs produce delicate constitutions that may follow the fowl throughout its life. Select well built hens or well developed pullets that are healthy and vigorous; mate to a well developed cockerel or a healthy cock, not one with his feet and comb frozen or having some other ailment. Feed wholesome feed, have plenty of variety and fresh grit, etc. Guard against lice. Exercise is very important and is absolutely necessary at this period.

OPERATING THE INCUBATOR.

At the outset wash the incubator out thoroughly with a solution of zeolite and disinfect. Then close the machine and light the lamp, using the best grade of wick and oil. The poor oil will result in a charred wick and blackened chimney. Let the machine run till the thermometer reaches 100 degrees; allow it to run for half a day till the wood is thoroughly heated. Set the incubator in a room where the temperature is as uniform as possible. Many make a fatal mistake by setting it in the kitchen; the sudden change at night will result in a lowering of the temperature in the machine, which often proves fatal. Set the machine about an inch from the wall to avoid jarring. Adjust the regulator and don't meddle with it.

THE EGGS TO SET.

Select medium sized eggs; avoid small and off-shaped eggs. Place as many in the tray as possible. Little turning is necessary up to the fifth day. Test the white eggs carefully on the fifth day; it is better to leave brown eggs till the seventh day, testing a few out on the fifth to give the others more room. I would like to call the attention of Farm and Dairy readers to a new test called the Magg egg tester, the price of which is two dollars. With this tester the eggs may be tested before being put into the machine and then only the strong germs need be selected. The strong germs are as a rule males, the weaker germs females. The tester will more than pay for itself in one year.

Moisture and ventilation are much talked of features which the operator must use his or her judgment on these points, since situations differ largely. A moist room, such as a cellar, would require different ventilating to a dry parlor or a bedroom. Watch the cells

carefully. Moisture may be added by placing a pan of water or a damp bannel rag in the machine.

THE HATCH.

The operator must give the machine special attention at this critical period. A large number of chicks may be saved by a little extra attention and proper treatment. A very frequent complaint is that of chicks pipping and dying in the shell. This difficulty may be overcome to a large extent by assisting the chicks out of the shell. Experience proves that most of the chicks that are strong enough to break the shell are strong enough to live if given timely aid. After the egg has been pipped for some time and the chick seems unable to free itself, break the shell gently away from the beak and leave it alone for an hour or two. If it still seems incapable of freeing itself, take away the remainder of the shell, being very careful not to injure the chicks on doing so, as they sometimes bleed to death when handled roughly.

One cause of weakness in brooder chickens is the sudden chilling caused by falling from the hot tray into the nursery, which is several degrees cooler. The chicks should never be admitted to the nursery until thoroughly dry. This may seem somewhat difficult to accomplish, but the following method proves entirely satisfactory: Tack screening or common mosquito netting along the end of the tray where the chicks obtain access to the nursery, leaving a small hole at the corner next to the door large enough to admit a chicken. Hang a heavy cloth across the door, admitting as little light as possible. Very few chicks will find their way into the nursery when the cloth is across the door. After several chicks are dry remove a small portion of the curtain at the nursery entrance end of the machine. The chicks that are dried will be able to walk and will come immediately to the light and fall into the nursery. When they all get down close the curtain. If desired, a small space may be left uncovered at the opposite end of the incubator to draw the chicks away from the nursery entrance.

When the hatch seems to be nearly through, take any eggs that are left and place them under hens, if you have hens setting enough to live if they do not pip till the rest are nearly all hatched, and are often crooked and weak legged. If you have under hens, be careful of lice when placing them with the rest of the chicks, as you will have enough to contend with without lice.

Remove the tray and leave the chicks in the incubator for 48 hours, keeping the temperature between 90 and 100 degrees. Do not feed anything during this time. After chicks have been removed, wash out the incubator thoroughly before the droppings become dried.

We have had both hot air and hot water incubators and could see little difference in results. The hot water machine has the advantage of being easier to regulate, as it will maintain the heat for several hours.

Geese do not relish tall, woody grasses, which have become tough. In a wild state they devour large quantities of roots or grasses and aquatic plants, which they dig from the banks and borders of streams and wash free from earth in the shallow water. Domestic geese generally feed upon pastures, preferring moist, rich localities where the grass is kept short and sweet by constant feeding and rapid growth.

A vigorous male is attentive to a dozen or 15 hens under ordinary circumstances, while if at liberty and kept vigorous, he will attend to twice that number.



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The Feeders' Corner

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

Rations For B. C. Dairy Cows

What proportions would you advise for a ration for dairy cows, consisting of ground barley, oats, bran and oil cake meal? Also for ration consisting of crushed oats, bran and oil cake meal. Roughage? Oats, bran and clover hay. Would the ration with the barley in it be better than the one without? 4. Where no roots or silage is fed would it be advisable to steam the grain feed once a day and give it warm in winter at the evening feed? Grain is fed twice a day.—A. B. J. Duncan's, B.C.

1.—The proportion in which to mix the different feeds mentioned would depend somewhat upon the prices of the same at Duncan's. I would suggest, however, as the meal ration likes to give the best results under such conditions as you describe, wheat bran 300 lbs.; oats, 100 lbs.; barley, 100 lbs.; oil cake, 100 lbs.; the mixture fed at the rate of about one pound for each four pounds milk produced per diem.

2.—Where barley is not to be fed, I would suggest wheat bran, 300 lbs.; ground oats, 150 lbs.; oil cake meal, 100 lbs., fed at about the same rate as suggested for the first mixture.

3.—No, barley is not likely to improve any ration for dairy cows, excepting where bran alone is being fed, or where meal is being fed to cows on grass, when barley will usually prove of considerable value.

4.—Steaming grain would probably not do any harm, but unless fuel and labor are cheap it would not pay. This would probably not be so obviously true when weather is very cold and when no succulent feed was available.—J. H. G.

Bran Mash for Horses

Some useful information in regard to the feeding of bran mashes to horses is given in the Wisconsin "Agriculturist" as follows:

Every feeder of horses that understands the digestive system of the horse makes use of the bran mash at least once a week to regulate the action of the bowels, and as the result from heavy feeding, and at the same time to cool it out. The regular feeding of the bran mash on Saturday evening saves many horses from constipation and also from lymphangitis, or Monday morning disease. While the bran mash alone may not prevent

the latter trouble, it helps very much in doing so, and if, besides, the feed on Sunday would be reduced to one-half the usual amount, there would be few cases of disease occurring. The bran mash, having a cooling and laxative effect upon the system and the bowels, relieves the lymphatic system, which under heavy feeding of dry, carbonaceous feeds, becomes sluggish and overcharged. It is due to the latter condition that lymphangitis takes place and manifests itself in swelling of either one or both of the hind legs accompanied by lameness.

HOW TO MAKE THEM

Bran mashes are made up in many ways, but as a rule it is only in feeding stables, studs and racing stables that they are made up properly. A little cold or luke warm water poured over bran in a pail or in a large feed can and mixed, with a little salt added is the usual bran mash. Frequently hot water is used, and sometimes it occurs that the mash is given to the horse so little cooled off as to scald its mouth, or the horse refuses to eat it and it is left to sour in the manger. The cold or luke warm mash is better than none, but the latter kind is worse than none.

To properly prepare a bran mash covers more than a mere few minutes of time, and the mixing of the water and the bran, at noon put the boiling water into a clean bucket and stir the bran. Then put a cover over the bucket to keep in the steam so that the cooling off takes place slowly and prevents souring at the same time. Then feed in the evening when the bran has been well acted upon by the steam and has cooled off enough to be readily taken by the horse. Whenever salt to be added to the mash, add it at the time when the mixing is first done.

LINSEED MEAL AND BRAN.

It may be desired to have the mash consist of a mixture of linseed meal and bran, and often this is prescribed by the veterinarian in special cases. To prepare such a mash, one part of linseed meal should be used in two parts of bran. This should be cooked for several hours by allowing it to simmer slowly on a stove with a low fire. Plenty of water should be added and the cover kept on the containing vessel until the cooking is almost completed. Then the cover should be removed and the water allowed to evaporate so as to make a thick mash, when the latter should be taken off the stove and allowed to cool ready for immediate use.

The amount of bran mash fed to each horse will depend upon its size. A horse 1,600 pounds in weight will easily take eight quarts. Driving

horses should not be fed bran mashes on evening or previous to days of hard driving unless driven a good deal of a day. Horses that are worked hard every day and that are not allowed any pasture at all do much better if given bran mashes twice a week—Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Our Legal Adviser

LIABLE FOR THE ORDER.—During December I signed an order for another tree to plant one and a half acres of orchard. Since then I have found that 56 of the trees are suitable for this locality and are not considered the best varieties. I have written to the nursery company and have asked them to change the order. They wrote me that they could not as their stock had run out. I then wrote and told them to send me on the one-sixth year. They replied that they would not, and would send me what the order called for. I then called on the lawyer, writing in due time before the goods were shipped. Am I compelled by the law to pay for the order when I requested them to cancel it before it was shipped?—J. T. S., Peterboro Co., Ont.

Having once given an order, (which has been accepted) for the purchase of the nursery stock you are not entitled to cancel the same, and are liable to the vendors for breach of contract to accept the supplies. We should, however, consider that should the vendors decline to accept the supplies before the same are shipped by the vendors giving them the reasons for your so doing that the damages you should pay would be quite small. The damages you will be liable for would not be the amount of the order, but such sum as will compensate the vendors for the loss they have sustained, by reason of your breach of contract.

WHO OWNS THE RAILS?—I put up a line fence between my farm and my neighbor's. He now claims to be in a wire fence. I put up all the rails used in the original fence. Has my neighbor the right to claim half of the rails in the part of them, now that a new fence is to be erected?—C. P., Peterboro Co., Ont.

As you provided the material and built the original fence, you are entitled to the material if a new fence is substituted unless the fence viewers direct to the contrary. The law requires that, as between neighbors, each should contribute an equal share of boundary fences, and if there is any dispute the fence viewers are called in, who will determine what part of the fence is to be erected by each; also the height, quality, etc. It is possible the fence viewers, in view of the fact that you had erected the former fence, might see fit to lessen the distance to be covered by you or in some other way to compensate you. In which case they would be justified in directing that the old material might be used again by the other owner, but this is the only instance in which you could be deprived of the title to the material used in the old fence.

IMPLEMENT DEAL IN DISPUTE.

I bought a roller on a certain plan. The first year I had the roller it began cutting and pounding itself to pieces. I sold the agent about it and he promised to fix it. I paid the first note in good faith that he would do so, but he has never fixed it. When the last note was due I wrote to the firm and told them about the matters stood concerning the roller, and told them the pay was waiting them when they gave me satisfaction. I got the order that I gave for the roller says that they will fix all breakages free for the first year on giving it up for the company a written notice. I just told the agent about it several times. Should I pay this second note into the Division Court, and save my costs until my order is fixed or what can be done?—G. H., Dufferin Co., Ont.

Buying from a manufacturer of a roller you are entitled to a roller that is reasonably fit for the purpose for which it is sold, and the fact that the

roller commences cutting and pounding immediately would prove that it was defective when received by you, and consequently you would be entitled to damages, and the damages would be the loss that reasonably and properly accrued from the manufacturer's breach of contract. In your particular case these damages would naturally be anything you paid in the way of repairs to other people or to the manufacturer himself, and also a reasonable sum for loss of time owing to the same breaking down and probably putting you to loss by not being able to proceed with your accustomed work. Owing to the fact that you omitted to give notice in writing to the agent as required by your contract, you cannot claim the price of the repairs unless the repairs were caused by a defect in the machine at the time you received same, that is only the original defects, but if the repairs were for ordinary wear and tear, you could not do so under your particular contract. You should tender in cash to the company at their head office the sum you are willing to pay less what you claim for damages, and then if they sue you, you can pay into court what you have already tendered them and counterclaim for damages, and if you prove the amount of your damages to be as great as the amount you have deducted, the judge should make the company pay the costs of the suit. Remember, however, you cannot pay money into court until the claim has been admitted, and then it to the party threatening suit before suit is actually brought.

IMPORTATION OF STOCK

Space in the Association cars will be reserved for all stock coming from the East to B. C., providing the owners, or importers, make application for definite space before April 30th to R. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, Victoria, B. C.

The B. C. Stock Breeders' and B. C. Dairymen's Associations pay half the transportation expenses.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON MILK AND MILK TESTING

A BOOK that no student in the dairy industry can afford to be without. No other treatise of its kind is available. No book of its size gives so much practical and useful information in the study of milk and milk products. In recent years the rapid advancement in dairy opening up new fields, and the demand for men to carry on the work is greater than the supply of qualified men. The production, care and marketing of clean milk has become a science. The dairyman, the drinke, the inspection of dairy herds and their surroundings, cow testing and its products for adulteration, have all created a new and important branch of young men who can successfully do the work.

It is well known that practically all these positions are awarded to the men who make the best records in competitive examinations. All these facts were kept in mind when the authors prepared this work. Not only is the material here incorporated, but every question that arises is asked and answered in so simple a manner as to enable the diligent reader should have no difficulty in getting a clear understanding of the subject.

Illustrated, 3 x 7 inches, 100 pages. Cloth

BOOK DEPT., FARM & DAIRY, PETERBORO

Report of the Swine Commission

(Continued from page 5.)

with the swine industry in England, Scotland and Ireland, Denmark, and also to some extent Holland. Existing conditions were enquired into and the information gathered has been compiled in a most instructive manner. The time of the Commission was spent among successful men and associations, who willingly revealed their methods for examination. Nowhere was there found evidence of success being obtained through cunning methods or secret processes. Intelligent management was found to be responsible for satisfactory results all along the way. This included persistence of purpose and a confidence in the system followed. Everywhere there was found a tendency to intensive methods which demand careful attention to details. Nowhere was haphazard work associated with satisfactory results. Swine rearing as examined in Europe is a highly organized branch of agriculture secondary to and almost always associated with dairy farming.

METHODS RECOMMENDED.

As a solution for much of the buying difficulty in Canada, the commission suggests resorting to auction markets such as are in vogue in England and Scotland and which are practised in Canada more or less in connection with cattle. Such a system ought to do away with the flat rate system of paying alike for all kinds, good and bad, and should stimulate competition, which is now limited to a minimum in country sections in Canada.

CO-OPERATION IS THE REMEDY.

Co-operation is, however, believed to be the best solution as indicated in Ireland and Denmark. The members of the co-operative bacon factory at Roscrea, Ireland, are satisfied with their lot as pig raisers looking for full returns from their hogs. In Denmark, the industry has grown rapidly and substantially and is thriving on the principle of co-operation. Co-operation in Denmark had its origin in dissatisfaction with the packer. It may pertinently be asked, "Can co-operation succeed in Canada?" The answer of the commissioners is "Yes." They point out that co-operation, as we tried it in Canada a few years ago, is not co-operation, and that succeed in any business, and that it would have as surely failed in Denmark had her farmers been of such generousity in that country foresaw the rocks ahead and added a penalty clause to the rules.

The Commission concludes that a successful co-operative society with a strong leader and a faithful membership will work in Canada, as it does in Denmark and having come into contact with a large class of farmers who are growing rich through co-operative bacon raising, the Commission confidently recommends to the pig raisers of Canada who will do their duty towards it.

As alternative remedies for what appear to be the chief barriers to a

prosperous swine rearing industry in Canada, the Commission suggests the following:

1. The adoption, on the part of the packers, of an attitude of sympathetic co-operation between themselves and the producers, whereby every possible encouragement would be given farmers to increase the quantity and improve the quality of their hogs. This would involve a constant, earnest desire and readiness to afford every facility on their part in co-operation with the producers, to investigate and solve problems which may give rise to dissatisfaction. It would require the adoption of a careful grading of the prices of hogs throughout the year, guarding against discouraging low levels. It would require the control of buyers and the recognition of quality in the prices paid for hogs.
2. The co-operation of farmers in engaging a salesman for their hogs, as is carried out by the Eastern Counties Farmers' Association of England.
3. The adoption of the system of selling swine on the open market as applied to cattle and sheep. By the co-operation of neighbors carloads could be sent forward at regular intervals.
4. The establishment of co-operative

mission and its specific investigations in the countries aforementioned. The Commission has done its work well.

The report is a most readable one. It is attractively printed, well illustrated and is of such interest that all pork producers into whose hands it will ultimately fall will be inclined to read it and profit thereby.

Information About Silos

I want a little information through Farm and Dairy on silo building. 1. Is a stone silo satisfactory? 2. Should there be an outlet for juice of corn to go away? 3. Is 15 feet diameter (inside) too large for a stock of 30 head for winter feeding? 4. How many cubic feet of space does it take to hold a ton of ensilage (25 ft. high)? Any other instructions will be gladly received.—Geo. A. D. Huron Co., Ont.

1. Yes, very satisfactory, provided it is smoothly and evenly finished off inside with cement or extra good lime plaster.
2. Yes, but unless soil is very porous, that is quite sandy or gravelly, I would advise putting in no bottom concrete in which case surplus juice would escape into soil.
3. No, I would prefer 16 feet, or larger rather than a less diameter for



Members of the Swine Commission on a Tour of Inspection in Ireland

Considerable time was spent by the Commission in Ireland where co-operative bacon curing is commencing to obtain a foothold. Mr. Ballantyne, chairman of the Commission, may be seen on the driver's seat of the cart to the left. Next him sits Mr. Jones, and to the latter's left, Mr. Rye. On the rear cart Mr. Garreau holds the reins. Mr. Sinclair may be recognized sitting to the rear of the cart, while behind him is Mr. J. B. Spencer, secretary of the Commission.

packing houses as conducted in Denmark and in Ireland.

The Commission, as well as remembering the circumstances under which the Commission was appointed; how the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, acting on a suggestion published in Farm and Dairy in November, 1908, approached the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, with a request that a commission of practical farmers and swine raisers be appointed to investigate the conditions of the bacon industry in these countries, particularly in Denmark, that were successfully engaged in this industry.

It justifies its mission. Although much unfavorable criticism was advanced from various quarters as to the need for such a commission, Hon. Sydney Fisher wisely foresaw the advantage that would accrue to our Canadian industry through the appointment of the Com-

20 head of cattle and at least 27 feet high.

4. From 40 to 45 cubic feet according to length of time silo has been filled and method of filling.—J.H.G.

To Prevent the Growth of Horns

For several years caustic potash has been used at the University of Wisconsin to prevent calves from growing horns. G. C. Humphrey, Professor of Animal Husbandry, gives the following method, which has been very successful:

The caustic potash should be applied as soon as the "button-like" horns can be felt after the calf is three days old. If postponed the operation may give unsatisfactory results. To apply the potash the hair is removed from about the horns close to the skin. The potash is moistened slightly and rubbed over the skin which covers the point of the horns until the skin is white.

It is not necessary to rub the skin until blood comes, as this will cause unnecessary soreness. One such treatment is usually sufficient to prevent the growth of the horns.

The following precautions should be taken: The caustic should be wrapped in heavy paper to protect the hands of the operator; the caustic should not be moistened too much, so that the liquid will run down the side of the calf's head; for this will cause unnecessary pain; the calf must be securely fastened so that the head may be held still to avoid applying the

caustic anywhere except over the horns. One stick of caustic potash if preserved in a tightly corked bottle will serve to dehorn many calves.

Feeding Barley To Horses

Which is the best way to feed barley to horses—whole and boiled, or ground and raw?—Suburban, Pa.

Barley is not generally fed to horses. Since when ground and mixed with the saliva, barley, like wheat, makes a paste in the mouth and is therefore unpleasant to the horse while eating, it is better to feed the barley whole and boiled than ground. If it is to be fed raw, it would be better to have the grain crushed flat between iron rollers. It is then more palatable and acceptable to the horse. On the Pacific coast, especially in the States, barley is used exclusively for feeding horses at all kinds of work.

Effect of Soil.—I am convinced that on sandy or gravelly loam Thoroughbred and Standard Bred horses, will do better than on clay loam. I would like to see experiments conducted to determine what difference there is, if any, between grains grown on such soil and those grown on clay soil and the formation of bone and muscle.—R. Reid, Waterloo Co., Ont. Secretary Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.

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AND RURAL HOME

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FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

SOME CHANGES NEEDED

It would seem as if our Eastern Dairymen's Associations might copy with profit some of the features that have been introduced with success in connection with the conventions of the British Columbia Dairymen's Association as well as by some of the States of the American Union. The question of tuberculosis in dairy herds is becoming increasingly important. There is need for education on this subject.

At the last convention of the British Columbia Dairymen's Association, two animals affected by tuberculosis, one seriously and the other only to a limited extent, were slaughtered and opened before the convention. The proceedings attracted a large audience and proved interesting and instructive. At some of the Dairymen's Conventions, live stock have been shown on the platform and their merits pointed out as is being done at the short courses in agriculture in On-

tario. Education is conveyed through the eye more readily than through the ear. It is for this reason that the Conventions of our Eastern Dairymen's Associations need the introduction of special features of the nature indicated.

OUR BACON INDUSTRY

The rapid decline that has been operating in the bacon industry of Canada since 1907 has, it would seem, about reached its lowest point. The extraordinary high prices that have prevailed for hogs and which until last week have been steadily on the rise, have turned many farmers back again to pork production. A great demand exists for breeding stock. Those breeders who possessed the necessary staying power and foresight and kept on breeding hogs are to-day reaping handsome returns, notwithstanding the fact that feeding stuffs are high in price. The whole situation of the past few years in regard to the bacon industry furnishes many valuable lessons, which as farmers and pork producers, we are not likely soon to forget.

Swine, unlike cattle and some other classes of domestic stock, cannot be kept to the best advantage in large numbers and as the main farm stock. They succeed best only in moderate numbers and when associated with dairy farming. Recent experiences have taught many Canadians that it is most unsafe to overstock with hogs. The hog should follow naturally in the wake of dairying, in which case it can turn very, but milk and skimmed milk to good account. Only as dairying increases should the number of hogs increase. This seems to have been one of the secrets of successful pork production on the part of the Danes and of farmers in the United Kingdom. The Swine Commission in their report covering this point state that they saw very few pigs being fed without milk or whey.

It has been demonstrated time and again that swine can only succeed when associated with dairying. Our successful hog raisers have proved this. Those who stayed with swine through favorable and unfavorable seasons alike, have been dairymen. Evidence gathered by the Swine Commission points to the fact that the same is true of other countries. Knowing these facts, Canadians are in a position where they may safely set out to produce the bacon hog and regain the place in the English market that we have lost.

Associated with dairying, then, and kept in reasonable numbers, the bacon hog is a safe proposition for Canadian farmers. Prices may fall—and they surely will fall from their present high plane—but the dairy farmer who produces hogs, feeds them judiciously after the most approved practices on by-products of the dairy, roughage in the form of roots or green fodder, and with a suitable grain ration, will stand to gain at all times. On the other hand, the beef raiser, the grain farmer and any man who attempts to feed hogs in large numbers without cheap feeds and by-products from the

dairy, and who rushes in and out of hogs whenever favorable or unfavorable conditions prevail, will most surely stand to lose.

Many valuable points relative to the bacon industry are brought out in the report of the Swine Commission, a summary of which appears elsewhere in this issue. These facts should be cogitated long and well by the farmers of this country, who would do well to time their ventures, so far as hogs are concerned, according to the light therein set forth.

MORE ENTERPRISE NEEDED

The Ontario Government is not doing enough to encourage British settlers to locate on farms in Ontario. It is true that efforts are being made in a tentative manner to secure settlers for New Ontario, and that an attempt has been made to advertise in Great Britain, farms in older Ontario that are offered for sale. Still, no earnest effort has been made to push this matter in the aggressive manner that conditions require.

There are some 63,000 less farmers in Ontario to-day than there were 10 years ago. The situation is serious. This tide of emigration from our farms must be stopped or the farms thus vacated, be settled forth. The government must do it and now is the time.

Two hundred British settlers, having between \$500,000 and \$750,000 in hard cash, passed through Ontario recently on their way to settle on farms in the western provinces. For the most part these farmers had bought western farms and had them cultivated and sown before they left England to take control of them. Among these farmers were expert breeders of sheep, dairy cattle and horses. Most of them went west with the intention of continuing this line of work. Why should these men have passed Ontario? We have in Ontario land equally as good as the best in the west. We have better postal facilities, better schools, better roads, better markets. In spite of this there are a number of sections in the older parts of Ontario where good land may be purchased almost as cheaply as in the better portions of the western provinces. Ontario is glad to see the west settled with a good class of immigrants. It would like to and should secure its share of these settlers. It never will obtain them to any large extent until our Ontario Government arouses from its lethargy and adopts an immigration policy such as is being followed by the western provinces.

LEARN TO VALUE BY-PRODUCTS

If there is one lesson more than another that is taught by example on the part of the packing industry, it is to value by-products. The pork packer at one time made little account of anything save saleable meat. Now everything, save the squeal, is turned to profit. So highly are these by-products valued, that the packer now looks mainly to these for dividends. The packer is not the only one who has by-products capable of yielding profitable returns. There are by-products on every farm the value of

which is little appreciated and, in consequence, allowed to waste.

While there are more in evidence on dairy farms. Skimmed milk and whey are by-products, the value of which we need more greatly to appreciate. Particularly is this true of whey. Last year large quantities of this valuable feed were allowed to waste. Even where whey is fed, it is often looked on as being mere "pig feed." Chief Dairy Inspector Puhlow affirms that pasteurized whey, fed judiciously, is worth from 15 to 20 cents a cwt. The Swine Commission state in their report that the value of milk and whey in pig feeding was everywhere exemplified in those countries where conditions of the bacon industry were investigated. The Commission state, in fact, that they saw very few pigs being fed without one or the other and nowhere were these feeds used without a care for the greatest profit.

In the light of these facts, it is time for us to develop a greater appreciation of these by-products. In the case of whey, especially, it is time to discard the old practice of giving it away, or selling it for five cents a cwt. Whey properly cared for and pasteurized is a valuable feed. Old methods in regard to handling it should be discarded. We need to insist upon receiving it back to the farm in the best condition possible in order that it may be fed to the greatest advantage.

There is much that is worthy of note in the experience of Mr. Alex. Smith, whose farm in Durham Co., Ont., won first prize in the Special Good Farms Competition held last year for that county. Mr. Smith and his farm is the subject of the leading article in this issue. That he has kept all of his boys interested in, and retained their services on the farm, and has made a distinct success, redounds distinctly to his credit.

A Backward Step

(The Weekly Sun.)

The Holstein Association has decided to change the basis on which the production of butter is estimated for cows entitled to registration in the Association's Record of Merit. It has decided to estimate the amount of butter produced on the basis of 80 lbs. of fat for 100 lbs. of butter.

The legal limit of water in butter, in both Canada and Great Britain, is 16 per cent. If 100 lbs. of butter contains only 80 lbs. of fat, and no more than 16 lbs. of water, it must contain four pounds of curd and other impurities; and this is more than is allowable in a good article.

The Holstein men have an excellent breed—one that can stand, and stand well, on an honest statement of its actual producing capacity. To officially estimate that capacity on a false basis in order to exaggerate performance actually made must have the effect of casting suspicion even on genuine performance. The Holstein men made a forward step when a few years ago they provided for the establishment of a Record of Merit showing

what their cows were doing in milk and butter production. They have taken a backward step in putting that record on a false basis.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Farm and Dairy is, we believe, in closer touch with the farmers and dairymen of Canada than any other agricultural publication in the Dominion. This is because Farm and Dairy is owned by a joint stock company, the great majority of whose shareholders are farmers and dairymen. These shareholders live in all parts of the country. They live right among their brother farmers and dairymen. They not only know how they like Farm and Dairy themselves, but they know how their neighbors like it and what others are saying about the paper. In this way the editors and managers of Farm and Dairy are constantly kept in close touch with the sentiment and needs of the agricultural community.

The annual meeting of the Rural Publishing Company, Limited, which owns Farm and Dairy, was held recently in Toronto. The financial records showed that during the year 1909 the company had made great progress. The circulation of the paper had shown a gratifying increase. The net improvement in the transactions of the company for the year amounted to a good many thousand dollars.

At a meeting of the directors of the company held after the annual meeting a number of pronounced improvements in Farm and Dairy for the balance of this year were approved. It is too soon to take our readers into our confidence in regard to them, but we expect that the secret can soon be told. The following officers of the company were re-elected: President, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, a director of the Canadian Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Association, vice-president, Geo. A. Gillespie, Peterboro, a director of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association; managing director and secretary-treasurer, H. B. Cowan, Peterboro. Directors: John R. Dargavel, M.L.A., Elgin, honorary president of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association; J. N. Paget, Canoro, a director of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association; A. C. Hallman, Breslau, past president of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association; R. Reid, Berlin, secretary Canadian Jersey Cattle Club; H. C. Sparling, Toronto; W. P. Bull, Toronto.

The advertisers who use the columns of Farm and Dairy are a thoroughly reliable class of people with whom to do business. This is shown by the fact that while we often have 100 or more advertisements in Farm and Dairy, we have had, in the course of three years, only three complaints from readers about their dealings with the advertisers in Farm and Dairy. In all three cases the advertisers were live stock men and farmers.

Our subscribers who made complaint had read the protective policy that appears in the first column of the editorial page of each issue. One of the breeders who was at fault was exposed in the columns of Farm and Dairy, and we had his membership cancelled in the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association. In the second case, the breeder adjusted matters with the complainant and nothing was said about it in these columns.

The third case occurred within the past few months. Mr. G. Shireff of Clarence wrote Farm and Dairy that he had purchased three pigs from a live stock advertiser and showed that he had not been treated honorably by the breeder. Considerable correspond-

ence followed between Farm and Dairy and the breeder, with the result that when Farm and Dairy finally threatened to take decisive action the breeder paid to Mr. Shireff a sum of money that Mr. Shireff had asked for as a reasonable settlement of the difficulty. Farm and Dairy is not publishing the advertisement of this breeder any longer.

The fact that only three cases of this kind have occurred in over two years and that in two of these cases satisfactory adjustments have finally been made with the purchasers, shows that the advertisers in Farm and Dairy as a whole are a reliable class of men with whom to do business. When, therefore, our readers bear this in mind as well as the fact that Farm and Dairy tries to protect their interests in every way possible, it will be seen that they may feel safe when purchasing goods from our advertisers. Are you aware that Farm and Dairy is the only agricultural paper in Canada that does not accept liquor, electric light or patent medicine advertisements and has at the same time a protective policy like that published on our editorial page?

Crops for Sheep

The wise shepherd in planning his crops for the year has regard to the needs of his flock. He recognizes the great advantage of providing not only a variety of foods but a succession of succulent crops the season through. Bulletin No. 12, "Sheep Husbandry in Canada," published and issued free by the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa, takes up this subject in a practical and thorough manner. Under special crops for sheep it deals with clover, alfalfa, vetches, rape, cabbage, turnips, mangels, corn and the several classes of grain. Each is treated separately in regard to method of cultivation and manner of feeding. Dealing with vetches the bulletin says:

"Vetches, or arves, as they are also called, make excellent fodder for sheep, either as a soiling crop or as cured hay. This crop much resembles peas in habit of growth and requires about the same kind of cultivation. Its vines are more slender than pea vines and stand up better when grown with a sun variety of oats. Vetches are grown extensively for sheep feed in Great Britain, and to some extent in Canada for the same purpose. The writer, while raising sheep, always grew a small area of vetches with oats for soiling the show flock, and in case of a shortage of clover vetches were cured for hay. The crop being fine in vine and very leafy is much relished by sheep and constitutes a rich diet.

"Two varieties of vetches are grown for fodder. The common vetch is the chief sort cultivated, but the hairy variety is receiving more attention. The latter produces the heavier yield, but so far the seed having to be imported is very expensive and few care to bother with it.

"The soil for vetches should be clean, mellow and rich. The seed may be sown in drills or broadcast. A good seeding for either soiling or hay is about three pecks of vetches and four pecks of oats per acre. The vetches are ready to feed any time after the crop comes into blossom and before the seed commences to ripen. For soiling the crop may be hauled to racks, or be distributed on the sod of a pasture field as soon as cut, or it may be allowed to wilt in the swath for a few hours. Vetch hay is made in much the same manner as clover or timothy is handled. Vetches may be pastured by sheep, but this is a wasteful practice, as much of the crop is destroyed by trampling.

Sheep raisers who do not already possess a copy of this bulletin would do well to ask for one from the Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa.

Renew your subscription now.



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There's more than a million in it—all related through their bond of satisfaction with the

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Free Setting of Eggs

A SETTING of Pure Bred Eggs of any standard variety will be sent free to any one who sends Farm and Dairy two NEW yearly subscriptions at \$1 each. Now is your chance to secure first class eggs for little work and no money. Why not get the young folks interested? Tell them of this offer. Let them start in the poultry business. Two subscriptions, only, will secure the necessary start. Write

CIRCULATION MANAGER,

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

NORTHERN ONTARIO

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

One-ninth of the world's reported output of Silver in 1903 was taken from Ontario mines.

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

100 ACRES OF THE RICH AGRICULTURAL LANDS

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

THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL IS UNSURPASSED

The Timber is in demand at a rising price. Mining, Railway and Colonization Road Construction, Lumbering, etc. afford work in abundance to those who live on the means to remain on their farms continually. These also provide a market for farm products at prices unequalled anywhere. Cochrane, the terminus of the T. & N. O. Ry., on the G.T.P. Transcontinental Railway, now under construction, is in the same latitude as the southern part of Manitoba, and 300 miles nearer the seaboard.

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

For information as to Terms of Sale, Homestead Regulations and for Special Colonization Rates to Settlers from many of the other Provinces, write to:

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

Creamery Department

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

Improvement of the Creamery Industry

The Dairy Commissioner, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, has completed arrangements for carrying on an extensive series of experiments during the present season, having for its object the improvement of the creamery industry in Canada. The work will be in charge of Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division, who will be assisted by Mr. J. G. Bouchard, creamery expert, and other members of the dairy staff.

Speaking of the proposed experiments, Mr. Ruddick intimated that they would be conducted at a creamery and at the farms of some of its patrons, somewhat on the lines of the experiments in the cooling and treating of milk which were conducted by Mr. Barr during the past two seasons, the results of which have already effected so marked a change and improvement in the methods of handling milk for this purpose.

Mr. Ruddick is a strong believer in the value of practical demonstration or illustration in matters of this kind, and he points to the success which has followed the Dairy expert's demonstrations in the cool curing of cheese and to the work already referred to in connection with the handling of milk.

The creamery industry in many parts of Canada is now conducted on what is known as "The Cream Gathering System." It is recognized that the methods at present followed in operating creameries on this system are defective at certain points and these

defects make it difficult to secure the highest results in quality. Many leading dairymen have opposed the adoption of this system on these grounds, but as the farmers are determined to stick to it, and it is their right to do so if it suits them best, it seems desirable that every effort should be made to put the system on the best possible working basis.

"We do not propose," said the Commissioner, "to encourage the substitution of the cream gathering system for the whole milk system, but we shall endeavor to improve existing conditions."

The exports of butter have fallen off during recent years, but there is no decrease in the quantity manufactured and it is just as important as it ever was that the quality should be of the highest class and that the creameries should be conducted on economical lines, not only in regard to cost of operation, but so as to ensure the highest possible return from the raw material supplied.

Concern for the Cheese Factory Patron

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Could not Farm and Dairy, in the interests of dairymen, pick up the matter of dividing the proceeds in cheese factories just as well as in creameries, or do not patrons of these factories care whether they get that belongs to them or not? Posing the milk is the common practice generally, and rich and poor milk is all paid for by weight regardless of quality.

Let Farm and Dairy ascertain from Mr. Publow the results he has got from 2.5 or 3 per cent. milk and 4 per cent. milk in the weight and quality of cheese, and we will see that there is just as much to be gained by doing the patron sending rich milk to a cheese factory as there is to the creamery patron sending rich cream.

If we are going to agitate for justice for one class, why not agitate for it in both classes.—Jas. Stonehouse, Ontario Co., Ont.

Note.—This matter of dividing proceeds at cheese factories has given considerable attention in Farm and Dairy, April 7th. Mr. Publow's reply is given on this page.—Editor.

Mr. G. G. Publow Replies

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Regarding the question of division of cheese factory proceeds in answer to Mr. Stonehouse, I have always advocated the use of the Babcock test as a basis. The patrons of cheese factories have never adopted the test to any extent and unfortunately in using this system it is still commonly in the mind unnecessary to give here reasons why such is the case, but it may be truthfully said that it is not because the people have not been misled by dairy instructors and dairy schools, to adopt the test. The results obtained at the Eastern Dairy School with milks of different richness for cheese making, have already been made public. We must not forget that the patrons of cheese factories own the proceeds derived from selling the cheese and may distribute it as they see fit. It is our duty to advise.

But this is no parallel with the discussion regarding cream testing, which has been before readers of Farm and Dairy during the past few weeks. The question is not as to whether or not creameries should use the Babcock test as a basis of dividing proceeds, for every creamery in Eastern Ontario has adopted it for that purpose. The question is as to whether or not creamery managers are employing correct methods in making the test. To the best of my knowledge they are not and for that reason the matter has been made public. If cheese factory managers, where payment by test is in vogue, were operating the test with as great a degree of inaccuracy as

creamery managers have been operating it, that would be made public also.—G. G. Publow, Supt. Kingston Dairy School.

Dissatisfied with Salesman

Several creamery patrons are dissatisfied when their test results are shown that they are being cheated. When the butter-maker is salesman, secretary and treasurer could be cheated, the patrons on the test and get the price of it into his pocket without being detected? Would it be advisable to have an assistant salesman?—S. C. Haldimand, Ont.

It is quite possible for a test of cream to drop owing to several factors, such as variation in percentage of fat in the milk, variation in speed, variation in temperature, change of cream screw, etc. Unless the butter-maker takes the overrun as pay, or part pay, for manufacturing, he does not see how he could cheat the patrons on the test and keep the price of it in his pocket, assuming that all patrons' tests are conducted in a similar way.

It would be much better to have a committee selected by the patrons to look after the selling of the butter, or if this were not practicable, have this committee act in conjunction with the regular salesman. This tends to do away with suspicion and has proven to be, on the whole, a very satisfactory method of selling butter.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph.

W. O. D. A. Herd Competition

The Dairy Herd Competition in conjunction with the Western Ontario Dairy Association will be continued. The title of the competition will be the same as last year, but a change in the way of awarding the prizes has been adopted. Printed copies of Dairy Herd Prize List and entry forms for distribution to patrons will be ready later. Makers and others will kindly note the new basis on which the prizes will be awarded for 1910. They will explain these changes to your patrons.—Editor.

CLASS 1. FOR PATRONS OF CHEESE FACTORIES.

Sec. 1. To the patrons who furnish the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th largest amount of milk per cow to any cheese factory in Western Ontario from May 1st to Oct. 31st, 1910, from herds of 8 to 14 cows (inclusive), the following prizes will be given: 1st, \$10.00; 2nd, \$7.00; 3rd, \$5.00; 4th, \$3.00.

Sec. 2. To the patrons who furnish the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th largest amount of milk per cow to any cheese factory in Western Ontario from May 1st to Oct. 31st, 1910, from herds of 15 cows or over: 1st, \$10.00; 2nd, \$7.00; 3rd, \$5.00; 4th, \$3.00.

CLASS 2. FOR PATRONS OF CREAMERIES.

Sec. 1. To the patrons who furnish the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th largest amount of butter fat per cow to any creamery in Western Ontario from May 1st to Oct. 31st, 1910, from herds of 8 to 14 cows (inclusive): 1st, \$10.00; 2nd, \$7.00; 3rd, \$5.00; 4th, \$3.00.

Sec. 2. To the patrons who furnish the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th largest amount of butter fat per cow to any creamery in Western Ontario from May 1st to Oct. 31st, 1910, from herds of 15 cows or over: 1st, \$10.00; 2nd, \$7.00; 3rd, \$5.00; 4th, \$3.00.

SPECIAL SWEETPASTES MEDALS.

A silver medal (value \$10.00) to the patron who furnishes the largest amount of milk per cow in Class 1, Sec. 1 or 2.

A bronze medal (value \$10.00) to the patron who furnishes the largest amount of butter fat in Class 2, Sec. 1 or 2.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

BUTTERMAKER.—Wanted, a nice clean, buttermaker. Provisions preferred.—Apply F. E. Caldwell, Manotick, Ont.

WINDSOR BUTTER SALT



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The Farmer's Daughter

knows how important it is to use the best salt in butter making. She knows that WINDSOR BUTTER SALT dissolves quickly and completely, and works in evenly.

She knows that WINDSOR BUTTER SALT makes the richest, creamiest butter—improves the flavor—helps to make the butter keep better.

At all the big fairs last year, practically all of the prize winners used

Windsor Butter Salt

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department to any questions, matters relating to cheesemaking and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address the Editor, The Cheese Makers' Department, 114-116, Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

Peterboro Cheese Makers Meet

Two most interesting and profitable sessions were held by the Peterboro Cheese Makers' Association, which met in annual convention in Peterboro on Wednesday last. What the meeting lacked in attendance was amply made up by the intense interest of those present and by the animated discussions which followed the addresses of the principal speakers. Chief Dairy Inspector for Eastern Ontario, Mr. G. G. Publow, gave two very instructive addresses. The one at the morning session dealt with butter making, especial attention being devoted to the use and propagation of starters. Dairy instructors R. W. Ward of the Peterboro District and D. J. Cameron of the Lindsay District, and Mr. H. C. Duff, B.S.A., District Representative of the Department of Agriculture, were the other speakers. R. A. Oakley, Norwood, the president, occupied the chair.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the re-election of Mr. Oakley as president and Mr. A. L. Andrews secretary-treasurer. The burden of Mr. Ward's remarks was for better cheese and more of it. He pointed out that it was possible for makers to help out considerably on this point and draw attention to the possibilities of reducing the loss of residual and the average loss of fat in the whey for the district last year was .24. In the experimental work at the O. A. C. Dairy School, under the handicap of winter milk they had a loss as low as .12. The loss in the whey for the district should be below .20 at any rate, and it is possible to reduce this to a greater extent. He had seen the loss as low as .14 and an average of .16 and .17 was not uncommon.

Mr. Duff took advantage of the occasion to impress the makers present with the wonderful opportunities that were theirs in the matter of educating patrons on how to produce and care for the milk and to produce more milk. He strongly urged the work of the cow testing associations and outlined to the makers the advantages that would accrue to them through encouraging cow testing work.

Mr. Cameron pointed out some of the mistakes often made by makers. He counselled them to be on hand several days before the opening of the factories and to have everything in readiness to receive the milk on the first day it was to be delivered. He claimed that, for the most part, patrons stood ready to rectify any defects in their milk as delivered and urged that makers acquaint their patrons with all defects in their milk. Mr. Cameron also drew attention to the possibility of greatly reducing the average loss of fat in the whey. Many factories needed to use better curd knives, to keep them in better repair,

and to finish the cheese as neatly as possible.

When introducing his subject, Mr. Publow drew attention to the fact that dairying so far as cheese factories, makers and patrons are concerned, is a partnership business. Any loss must be borne by all concerned. He believed that cheesemakers themselves should be the greatest factor in educating producers, since they know the producers and know the condition of their milk each day. He urged that makers get more in touch with the patrons and acquaint them with any defects in their milk, otherwise farmers had no alternative but to believe that their milk received at the factory without objection was in proper condition. The main points of Mr. Publow's addresses both in connection with creamery work and cheese making, and a lengthy discussion of the why butter business and the manufacture of why butter will be reported fully later in these columns.

Before the annual adjournment, a resolution was passed urging upon the salesmen of the Peterboro Cheese Board the adoption of a uniform brand for the district.

Will Help Maker as Well as Patrons

It will pay cheesemakers to make a determined effort between now and the time when their patrons open to get the results of the experiment conducted during the past two years by Mr. Barr on the care of milk, before their patrons. Anything that will lessen the number of gassy curds and unclear flavors in the cheese during the warm weather will benefit the makers as much as anyone else. A decrease in the number of gassy curds and curds not clean in flavor means less work and worry for the maker. It will enable him to get through his work earlier in the day and the worry over whether the cheese will turn out all right will be largely removed.

No letter work has been done for both maker and patron than that carried on by the Dairy Commissioners' Branch during the past two summers and every effort should be made to get it before the patrons of these factories as soon as possible.

The cooling of milk only, as advised by Mr. Barr takes a lot of labor off the patron. To secure most properly it is necessary to visit the milk stand several times during the evening, especially in hot weather and give the milk a good stirring. This will not be necessary in cooling only. Cool the milk as quickly as possible after milking, put the cover on and the work is done. If proper cooling facilities are provided all work in connection with the care of milk will be finished within five minutes after the milking is done.

Makers have in this new way of caring for milk a plan that will appeal to every milk producer. If makers have not full information on the subject application should be made to the Dairy Commissioner at Ottawa for particulars and a copy of the pamphlet began among their patrons. The patrons can be reached through the maker quicker than by any other plan. —J.W.W.

Low Test Patrons Difficult to Satisfy

Wm. Eager, Dundas Co., Ont. I have been paying for milk at our factories according to the test since 1896. The high price of cheese has, however, practically put the test out in many of the factories. The margin between the high test and the low test milk has been so much that it is almost impossible to satisfy the men whose milk test low.

I am quite satisfied that "Pay by Test" is the proper way to divide proceeds for milk at the cheese factory. It gives every man what be-

longs to him; unfortunately the difficulty comes in when the price varies so much per 100 lbs. of milk when we sell cheese at 12 cents and 12½ cents a pound.

There is only one way to make the butter fat test a success at the cheese factories and that is by legislation. Until we get legislation that will compel every factory in the country to pay for milk according to its relative value, paying for milk according to the butter fat will never be a success. The teachers we get from the experiment stations and from the dairy schools have all told us that the proper way to pay for milk is by the test, yet when it comes into practical use those people are not as a rule so say to the people that that is the only way to pay for milk and do it honestly. I do think that we should be consistent in this dairy business.

"Farm and Dairy is a damn-to-date, sane paper."—John Sampson, Yale-Cardo, B.C.

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Make a big profit from every Cow

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

The Automatic Milk Scale and The Facile Jr. Babcock Tester

will show you in a short time which cows in your herd are paying a profit.

The Automatic Scale is made especially for weighing milk in the pail. There is a screw which you put in the milk. It is extremely simple and accurate. The Facile Jr. Babcock Tester is made especially for use in the dairy in connection and operation. The working parts of the Facile Jr. Babcock Tester are enclosed in a cast iron case to keep them free from dirt and to protect them from vibration, jerks, bumps, and all other directions for accurate reading. It will pay you to have this scale and tester whether you milk three or thirty cows.

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WHEN we cultivate thoughts of strength for others,
we ourselves grow strong. Habitual thoughts
of peace bring us tranquility.

—C. B. Newcomb.

Baby Bunting—Chaperone

By Charles Raymond Barrett.

THE young man walked up and down, and said things under his breath. The lady shook tiny fists in his face and yelled at the top of its lungs. The people in the crowded station looked at the two and smiled sympathetically, if they were women; sardonically, if they were men.

The train called made the station resound as he dived through the itinerary of the next train. The baby, enraptured at his bid for public attention, grew red and apoplectic in its attempt to drown his voice. The young man looked at his watch, shifted the baby from one weary arm to one hardly less weary, and quickened his nervous stride.

Through the swinging doors of the station came a young girl carrying an umbrella and a small satchel. Her face was carefully veiled, but still it drew a second glance; her dress was simple but most becoming; her manner showed breeding, and—just at present—a considerable degree of nervousness.

Once through the doors she paused irresolute, glanced about the station, espied the young man and the vociferous youngster, looked away, looked back again; and then, seeing the young man beckon her, she threaded her way toward him. As she approached her amazement grew, so that she had hardly breath enough to gasp a greeting.

"Sammy Maxwell! Where did you get that baby?"

"Never mind now," answered Maxwell. "We've barely time to make that train. I thought you would never come." He shifted the baby again and caught his other charge by the arm.

"My cab was blocked and I just made it," said the girl. "Where is the mother of that child—on the train?"

"Don't bother me—I'll explain later. Hurry! or we'll miss it yet!" Through the gate they rushed and down the platform. The Pullman porters had stowed away their little stools, the train had begun to move, and the three travelers were in a fair way to be left behind; but the voice of the baby, loud and importunate, rose triumphant above the din of the train shed and heralded their coming.

Help came from all sides, on the jump, curt of speech and inclined to profanity, but none the less effective. On to the train the three were bundled, pushed and hauled like so much baggage, and landed at the disembled but triumphant, in their seats in the parlor car.

"Pretty close call that, huh," grinned the porter, mopping his forehead. "Thank me, huh—think he's kindly. Anything I can do for the baby or the madam?"

The baby squaled unintelligent orders and "the madam" blushed rosily. "No—no, thank you," stammered Maxwell. "If there is I'll call you."

"For goodness' sake, Sam, do get rid of that child," whispered the girl, still painfully pink about the ears. Maxwell winced as the little fists clenched on his hair, and answered while the infant was taking breath: "I wish to heaven I could."

Advice to a Daughter

THIS was Emerson's advice to a daughter: "Finish every day, and be done with it. You have done what you could. Some blunders and absurdities no doubt crept in; forget them as soon as you can. To-morrow is a new day; begin it well and serenely and with too high a spirit to be encumbered with your old nonsense. This day is all that is good and fair. It is too dear, with its hopes and invitations, to waste a moment on the yesterdays."

"Where's its mother? She can't expect you to hold it all day."

"The young man looked at her oddly. "Is mother? In Winnipeg, I suppose."

"The girl gasped.

"In Winnipeg! Sam Maxwell, you don't mean to say that some inhuman mother has deserted her child and left it on your hands?"

"Inhuman mother!—Why, Claire, don't you recognize the kid?"

His companion gave him a look of amazement, not unminged with a certain wild alarm, but found nothing in his countenance to lead her to suspect him of any double meaning. She then turned her eyes to the baby.

That interesting specimen of humanity, finding itself totally unable to attract the attention that usually attended its least vocal efforts, had paused to recover its breath and—metaphorically speaking—to chew upon this strange morsel. Its face, still red from its attempts upon high C, had already gathered some of the crime inevitable to the traveler, and through that veneer big tears had washed erratic courses. Its cap was awry; its clothing askew; its general appearance rakish and its condition moist.

To a man it would have been just a poor mit of humanity that needed its mother's care; but to the girl—God alone, who gave the cunning, knows how she distinguished that baby face from the many that it might have seen.

"Baby Bunting!" she whispered breathlessly, with a sort of awe. "It's—it's not Baby Bunting, is it, Sam?"

"It certainly is," he answered stoutly. "Where did you think I got it?"

"I didn't know. I thought perhaps some woman had asked you to back—that's the way they always do in stories."

She took the waiting infant upon her lap—it was the first time that she had offered even to touch it—and he began to straighten its twisted clothing and to soothe it with tender voice and hand into at least a semblance of contentment.

"But, Sam! How in the world did Baby Bunting happen to come here?"

"I brought her."

"So I see. But why?"

Maxwell cleared his throat and wriggled a little, and leaned closer to her as he answered: "Well, you see, Claire, you were so afraid someone would get on to the fact that we were bringing that I promised to arrange things so nobody could possibly suspect us. I worried over it a whole lot, I can tell you, for it was so easy; finally I decided that if we could take a baby along it would be a cinch—we might look young and inexperienced, but if we had a baby—"

He stammered and stopped, warned by the color flowing into the girl's cheeks.

"Well, anyhow," he continued quickly, "I decided Baby Bunting or two, till we could play witsness now or then, don't know"—he ruffled his hair perplexedly—"I never saw the kid act

so before. She's always been so good—let me hold her and play with her as long as I liked—but she's been squalling herself sick for the last hour."

"She wants her mother," said Miss Claire, with a finality that Maxwell accepted meekly. Then, after a moment of hesitation: "I don't understand how Mollie could let her go."

Maxwell wriggled again. "Mollie?" he answered, with assumed carelessness. "Oh, she didn't know. I just took the kid and left a note to explain."

The girl gasped her inarticulate horror.

"What did you say?" she questioned, with a calmness that deceived her companion.

"Oh, told her I'd borrowed the baby for a day or two and would return her in good order when I was through with her. Told her not to worry, and all that sort of thing."

"Of course she won't, then." Even his masculine ears detected the sarcasm in those words, and Maxwell grew red and then white.

"Why, Claire—" he stammered. "And your father! What do you suppose he'll do when he hears that you have run away with his first and only grandchild? You couldn't have done anything that would have made him so angry—and just when we want him to forgive our runaway marriage!"

Maxwell gulped, nervously. "I didn't think, Claire," he began.

"That's quite evident," she snapped. "I didn't think a man could be so foolish. Your sister Mollie

is undoubtedly having hysterics this very minute—your father is probably calling you all the bad names he can remember—this poor, kidnapped baby hold it and then had forgotten to come back—that's the way they always do in stories."

She was choked with sobs at the end, and she bent close over the baby to hide her working face. The child was roused afresh by this recital of its wrongs and lifted up its voice in a perfect roar of indignation.

"For heaven's sake!" whispered Maxwell, glancing uneasily at the smiling passengers about them; "can't you do anything to quiet the kid?"

The girl was doing the best she knew how, but her little arts were of no avail.

"She may be hungry," she began doubtfully.

"Why of course." There was a sharp note of self-contempt in Maxwell's voice. "I've got milk and bottles and everything else in my bag—"

He stopped abruptly. His jaw dropped, and he stared helplessly about him, while a sickly yellow ovals spread his face.

"And I left my bag in the station!" he groaned.

Miss Claire looked unutterable things in a way that made him shiver. "He stopped abruptly. His jaw dropped, and he stared helplessly about him, while a sickly yellow ovals spread his face."

"And I left my bag in the station!" he groaned.

Her face softened and the voice lost its edge; but her decree was inexorable.

"You go into the smoker and I'll see if I can get the Bunting quiet. And Sam—please try not to make matters any worse than they are."

Maxwell sat in the swaying smoker, pulling moodily upon his cigar and staring determinedly out of the window. He did not care to talk to the other occupants of the car—he had too much to think about; and besides they all wanted to gush him about the squalling child in the car behind, and to relate weird experiences of their own as father and nurse. It was indeed unpleasant and somewhat embarrassing for a young man not yet in his honeymoon.

And unless he could appease Claire somehow, and get that infernal baby back to its mother, he stood a very small chance of enjoying a honeymoon. He could not altogether blame Claire, for he had rather a mess and things; but she seemed to forget that he had done it all for her. He didn't care how many people knew they were running away, but she was so sensitive to ridicule. And now he had made her more conspicuous than if he had blazoned "Eloper" on her forehead. It—well, it wasn't a very pleasant situation, or a very hopeful one.

He was roused from his reverie by a touch on the shoulder, and looking up to find the train conductor eyeing him curiously.

"You're with the young lady and the baby in the parlor car, aren't you?" asked the personage with the brass buttons.

"Yes," answered Maxwell, somewhat apprehensively.

"Will you come up front with me for a minute? I'd like a word with the young man in private."

The request was courteous enough, Maxwell not to refuse; so he arose readily and followed the brass buttons, secretly wondering what rule of the road he had transgressed by bringing a crying baby on to the train.

(To be continued next week.)

The Upward Look

Wait on the Lord

But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength, they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary; and they shall walk and not faint. Isaiah 40:31.

If the time comes in our life when we know not where to turn, when it seems as if the accomplishment of our fondest desires was slipping out of our grasp, when the burden of our troubles appears too great to be borne it always means only one thing: We have been relying too much on our own strength and not enough on God. Troubles are a call to prayer. As soon as we feel that our strength is not equal to the tasks that confront us, our spirits become burdened with the care and depression we are unable to overcome. When, however, we realize our need and turn and wait on the Lord, humbling ourselves, confessing our weakness and petitioning for the strength and wisdom that we require, our strength is renewed; once more our spirits mount up with wings as eagles, we run and are not weary; we walk and do not faint, for "He giveth power to the faint; and to them that have no might He increaseth strength." (Isaiah 40:29.) That is why we are told to "Rejoice in the Lord always," for "The Lord is at hand." It is why we are enjoined to "Be careful for nothing, but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let our requests be made known unto God and the peace of God which passeth all understanding shall keep our hearts and minds through Christ Jesus." (Philippians 4:4, 5, 6.)

This is the great secret of the strength of all truly great Christian characters. They are constantly drawing power from the source of all power, God. With God helping them, they feel that they are able to accomplish all things. This is why it is that the true Christian man or woman has a strength that is lacking in the lives of others. If we have not got this power in our lives the fault rests with ourselves. God is willing and anxious to give it to us when we ask Him for it in the right way and with the proper motive.—I. H. N.

Like Attracts Like

Did you ever think that the thing you are looking for is looking for you; that it is the very law of affinities to get together? If you are coarse in your tastes, vicious in your tendencies, you do not have to work very hard to get with coarse, vicious people; they are seeking you by the very law of attraction. Everywhere affinities are seeking one another. When boys and girls go to the city for the first time, they seek positions, how quickly they find their affinities. Those who are naturally wild, and those who wish to dissipate, do not have to look very far to get long to find those with the same coarse, animal tastes. Watch country youths who go to the city to seek their fortunes. Some seek the Young Men's Christian Associations, some the churches, some the saloons and the dance halls. Those with musical tastes very quickly get into a musical atmosphere. Those with artistic natures gravitate naturally to other artistic temperaments. Our thoughts and motives, our desires, our longings, are forces which find their fellows.—"Success."

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Many Improvements Made

"We try to improve and add new conveniences to our home as time and means permit. During the past year, there have not been as many improvements as there might otherwise have been. During the last four or five years, we have pulled down and rebuilt the upper story of our home, thereby making nice airy sleeping rooms, where before they were low and inconvenient. We also put in a hot-

OUR HOME CLUB

FARM TRAGEDIES

How is it that the records of our insane asylums indicate that a larger proportion of women living on farms go insane than of women in any other occupation in life? It is not a pleasant subject to discuss. Neverthe-



Home of Mr. F. A. Hutton, Peel Co., Ont. Fifth prize winner in District No. 3, 13 the recent Dairy Farms competition. A fine large lawn surrounds this home, and flowers are everywhere in abundance. See article by Mrs. Hutton on this page.

air furnace, with hot water heating coil, a sink with waste pipe, hot and cold water taps in the furnace room, where during the cold weather, we wash our dairy utensils. This removes a great deal of muck from the kitchen, as there is an outside entrance to cellar, by which the utensils can be taken back and forth to the barn, without coming into the house. During the past year we had a Bell telephone installed which we find to be a great convenience. Then we had a large cement cistern put in (which gave us an abundance of soft water during the past dry season) with a force pump in kitchen, which we find much easier work than chopping a hole in an outside cistern in cold weather and dipping the water. Another convenience we enjoy now is a lath-tub, with hot and cold water, and waste pipe. We have redecorated the walls and ceiling of our dining room and added some new and more up-to-date bric-a-brac. This gives a more pleasing and homelike appearance. The worn out board platforms at the side and back doots have been replaced by cement, also cement walks wherever necessary around the house. These look neat and are clean to walk on in damp weather. We also have a very convenient arrangement at the back door for carrying away waste water. These with six young fruit trees and 50 small spruce trees planted at different places around the house, comprise the improvements made for the Dairy Farms Competition. As to magazines, books, papers, etc., we have a goodly number coming to our home during the year. This year we have Farm and Dairy, The Farmer's Advocate, The Western Home Monthly, The Designer, The Outlook, our daily paper and local town paper. We purchased this year The New Century Book of Facts, a very useful and instructive book. Then at Christmas time in giving gifts to our children and receiving and giving gifts ourselves, quite a number of new and good books are added to our book shelves every year.—Mrs. F. A. Hutton, Peel Co., Ont.

A stove not in use during the summer should be gone over with a cloth that has been dampened with linseed oil. This prevents rusting during its disuse.

less, it is not one to which we should shut our eyes. Many of our farm tragedies are brought about by pure thoughtlessness on the part of others immediately concerned who act as they do without any idea of the fearful consequences likely to follow. The circumstances connected with two such tragedies have come to my attention recently, as well as instances connected with the home life on another farm where a third tragedy may be in the making.

HOW IT STARTED

Some years ago, a farmer, the president of his local creamery, and the owner of a fairly good farm, married his second wife. He had some grown up children who lived at home. The farmer drank considerably at intervals. His children resented his second marriage. Into these uncongenial conditions the bride who had come from a fine family, was ushered after her marriage.

She soon found that her home was a home in name only. She had no authority, and was unable to control her husband's children, who united against her. They openly defied her, often it is to be hoped without realizing how their defiant and unkind words wounded her. More and more of the work of the house and farm was relegated to the new wife, while the other members of the farm went about their own pleasure and affairs as they chose. The drinking of the husband added to the misery of the wife.

Under the strain, the wife's health began to give way. The loving care she should have received was not given when most needed. Finally she went insane. To-day she is in one of our Ontario insane asylums. The inmates of that farm home are well known and on the whole are well thought of. Yet there caused this tragedy.

A SECOND INSTANCE

A young woman, well educated and bright and cheerful in disposition, married a young man, whose parents were considered among the wealthiest families in the county. It is possible that the young woman did not take the care that she should have and they were married, to inquire into the habits of her husband. In this she was to blame.

The young people started their married life on the fine farm of the groom's parents. These parents, as so often is the case, maintained a critical oversight over the operations of

their son's home. This oversight was constantly felt and more or less resented by the bride.

Soon she found that her husband was wrapped up in his horses and cattle. He refused to go to church with her and endeavored to prevent her from going. He seemed to think and talk only about his stock and to think little and care less about his young, high spirited wife. She put up with this life as best she could. Later she found that the presence of a female servant in the house was likely to cause trouble. She requested that the servant should be dismissed, but her husband refused her request and continued to keep the servant in spite of his wife's wishes. When she became a mother, her health was affected. She did not receive the careful attention that she needed. Finally an incident occurred which necessitated the dismissal of the servant. Matters, however had reached the stage where the young woman went insane. She also is in one of our Ontario Insane asylums.

Bear in mind, that these tragedies were enacted on good farms in two prosperous farming centres in the Province of Ontario. The isolation of their lives on the farm probably affected these women more than would have been the case had they lived in a city or town. Incidents of this kind are better hidden on our farms.

WHAT MAY BE THE OUTCOME?

What is possibly a tragedy in the making is now being enacted on another farm. The son got married some years ago and brought his bride to live with his father and mother. The mother is a particularly strong minded woman, who in her day was a great worker. Although she is now up in years, she still desires to manage the home. She is the dominating character in the house. While she performs some of the farm work, she issues her

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orders to her son and daughter-in-law and expects them to be carried out to the letter. While she likes her daughter-in-law in a way, she constantly complains that she is not doing enough work. That she is a poor manager, that when she herself was young, she could do many times as much work as her daughter-in-law. Her whole attitude, her words and actions are a continual condemnation of the daughter-in-law. What may be the outcome?

Why do I refer to these cases? What good will this reference do? It cannot help the two first unfortunate. Possibly it may do good at all. It may be, however,—let us hope not,—that amongst those who read this there will be some who may be led to inquire into the conditions in their own homes. Possibly there are some who unconsciously are playing similar parts. Should such prove to be the case, and through reading this article they should be led to recognize the serious affects that may result from their attitude and actions, then the writing of this letter will not have been in vain."—The Country Philosopher.

Housecleaning Time

Plan your housecleaning campaign at least a week ahead. Have jotted down on paper, or at least firmly fixed in your mind, just what your plan of work is to be, so that things will move like clockwork. Also prepare most of your dinner the day before, so that you won't have to cook a large meal just when you are perhaps the busiest.

Old newspapers should be saved for a week or two ahead in anticipation of this day, for they are invaluable to housecleaning. Indeed, in the general daily work of the kitchen they are mighty good things to have at hand. The windows can be polished on with them, stoves rubbed up, and any floors that you are particularly anxious to keep the least spot off of may have a thick layer of old papers laid over them. They are also handy for table tops and other highly polished surfaces, and may be thrown away with a clear conscience when the battle against dirt is over with.

Dusting and floor cloths, window-rags and the like should be all clean and ready beforehand, and several yards of fresh cheesecloth be on hand for finishing off baseboards, paint and glassware.

It is a good idea to keep one room to work from, and the room containing the least furniture is best suited to this purpose. Pile the furniture carefully in a corner, cover it with old carpet or spreads; lay paper over the floor and window-sills, and up from paint spatters, for protection against the baseboards for this last. Mix your paints and varnish with impunity, keep your floor oils and cleaning fluids, and do not be always picking

Save Your Dimes



For a Club of two new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, with send one of these fine metal basket banks free. Cannot be opened until \$5 has been put inside. It will hold \$50 in dimes. See a description of this bank in another column. Remember only TWO NEW subscriptions required. Send them to-day, as supply is limited.

CIRCULATION MANAGER,

FARM AND DAIRY

Peterboro Ontario

them up and carrying them from one place to the other. This work-room may be cleaned last.

In packing away clothes and other perishable goods a plan worth trying is as follows: Lay down a closet to spare, first burn some sulphur in it; next with a small bellows blow insect powder into the cracks between the floor and baseboards, then line the closet with tar, being sure to place the folds of the paper well over one another, tacking closely. Have place them and things ready aired, as usual, sewing bags of camphor balls, cedar chips or tar balls into them if you like. Keep this closet closed and locked, though if a house with it will do well to take the contents out once during the season and hang in the sunlight for a whole day. This in the South. Blanket rugs and curtains may be wrapped in tar paper or cellophane, sealed up and laid on the floor of this closet.

A good way to keep blankets fresh after they have been cleaned is to make a slip of cheesecloth to go over off and wash as often as necessary and will preserve your blankets from dust and light soil. It is an excellent idea.

If you are going to put linen covers on your sofa cushions do not simply slip them on over the others. Remove the heavier ones, clean, and pack away in the closet, or wherever you are placing your winter articles. Linen sofa-cushion covers should be made with buttons and buttonsholes so that they may be easily removed from this closet, as often as ordinary pillow slips.

All painted floors of ordinary pine boards should be gone over with crude oil or a coating of paint, and rugs of home made—such beautiful ones are possible in a day—or matting heavy rugs. Walls that are to be papered or kalsomined should be done, ular housecleaning begins.

If you have wooden bedsteads, they should be taken apart at least twice a year, placed out in the yard or on the roof, and left to the searchings of the sun's rays; also common gasoline should be simply flooded over them, keeping it away from all fire or flame or lamps. Then with a toothbrush wash the mattress wherever there is a seam or button, made of a hot water and oil solution, with white carboric acid or solution.

Your summer draperies go up last, dotted swiss curtains hang before a new dress of enamel cloth, not omitting a place back of your stove in order to save your newly kalsomined wall.

There are many devices and methods that aid the housekeeper at housecleaning time. The following suggestions will probably be of practical use: The scraps of soap that have accumulated throughout the past months can now be used to advantage. Before the actual cleaning day a kerosene emulsion can be made by taking pieces of a good white soap about the size of a cake or bar, shave of these finely, and add them to a quart of warm water in which two tablespoonfuls of powdered borax has been let it simmer until soap is dissolved, after which add a coffee-cupful of kerosene, bottle at once, and cork tightly, and it will be ready for use at any time.

Another kerosene emulsion, which is also most serviceable, may be made by always kept on hand, is made from a bar of old white soap shaved fine. Dissolve this in two quarts of hot water, and stir until it makes thick suds. Then heat smooth and add a large

tablespoonful of borax made wet with cold water. Following this add two tablespoonfuls of kerosene, stir for a minute before adding two tablespoonfuls of household ammonia; bottle and cork.

A pulverized soap can be made by dissolving in hot water, a gallon of boiling water, five pounds of sal-soda; to this add ten pounds of shaved good laundry soap; melt this slowly, but do not boil; when nearly melted stir until it is a uniform mass, then place in tumblers or jars having the top wider than the bottom. When it is cool and solid, run a sharp knife over the edges and turn the cake on to a clean cloth. With a sharp knife divide each cake into three equal parts, place on clean wrapping-paper and let them dry in a draft of air. If properly dried, the strips will be brittle and more easily rubbed into a coarse powder. If desired, the soap may be kept in bars as ordinary soap.

The Summer Care of Furs

Mrs. K. T. Gillespie, Curfham Co., Ont.

One is often at a loss to know just how to best care for furs during the summer season when moths, etc., are so liable to attack them. I have frequently wondered how the large furriers ensure themselves against loss from insects on the stock that they carry between seasons. Many recipes are advanced for the purpose of protecting furs from moths. While in Toronto recently I decided to find out at least one up-to-date practice in this particular. I was in Dineen's fur store and an enquiry learned that their practice was to store their furs in ordinary tar building paper.

For a fur-lined coat, for instance, strips of paper were cut off the roll and one slipped down each sleeve of the coat. A larger sheet was placed over the main part of the lining, then the whole was packed away.

There is no reason why anyone may not store furs in this manner. Tar building paper is very cheap, and there is usually some on hand on the average farm.

Just for To-day

Lord, for to-morrow and its needs

I do not pray;

Keep me from sin and stain and wrong

Just for to-day.

Let me both diligently work

And truly pray;

Let me be kind in word and deed

Just for to-day.

Let me be swift to do Thy will,

Prompt to obey;

Help me to sacrifice myself

Just for to-day.

Let me no wrong or idle word

Unthinking say;

Set Thou a seal upon my lips

Just for to-day.

So, for to-morrow and its needs

I do not pray;

But keep me, guide me, hold me, Lord,

Just for to-day.

—Selected.

New Institute Work

It is evident that the members of the Women's Institutes of Ontario do not spend all their time on home problems, food and the exchange of recipes. The following information furnished by Mr. G. A. Putnam, Supt. of Women's Institutes for Ontario, will surely be of interest to all members of women's institutes:

The Provincial Department of Agriculture has arranged for the holding of 570 women's meetings throughout Ontario during the coming summer. This is over 50 more than last year and creates a departmental record. All the constituencies will be covered, except a few in eastern Ontario, and all the district meetings will be held in those districts which were never served before. The series in-

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cludes over 100 meetings in northern Ontario, which indicates the growth of settlement and agricultural effort in the newly-organized districts.

The Women's Institutes are materially extending the scope of their influence and efforts. Many public-spirited enterprises have been undertaken by their organizations. In Mantoulin they purchased a buggy for the Presbyterian student who ministers to the spiritual needs of the district. In another locality they erected a fine fence around the local burying ground. In two villages they undertook the lighting of the streets at night. At other points they have defrayed the expense of putting in drains and water service, while in a great number of places they have inaugurated and paid for a tree-planting and beautifying campaign. In Parkhill the Institute has entered into a co-operative campaign with the Grand Trunk for the beautifying of the surroundings of the railway yards.

Carpets may be brightened and cleaned by first beating well and then going over with a broom dipped in gasoline.—Keep gasoline away from fire.

A Wonderful Washer

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A new idea in Washing Machines. Covered in Chrome means easy churning. 5 sizes.

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DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, ST. MARY'S, ONT.

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Embroidery Designs

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



Design suitable for Embroidering a Corset Cover with or without Front Closing. For corset cover closing at the front omit centre spray.



495 Design for Embroidering a Child's Sailor Collar.



494 Design for Embroidering a Blouse, Shirt Waist or Princess Gown. Patterns for front, collar and cuffs, or sleeves, are given.



491 Design for a Braided Border or Band. The border is three inches wide and two yards are given.



499 Design for Embroidering a Pillow Case, Towel or Scarf Ends or for a Scalloped Border. The border is three inches wide, four strips each 21 inches long with one corner are given.

Care Must Be Given

We cannot urge too much on women ordering patterns, the importance of carefully giving name, address, size of pattern and number of same. Several orders are waiting to be filled, each one of which lacks some one of these essentials.

THE COOK'S CORNER

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

EGG DROPS
One cupful of molasses, one-half cupful of butter, yolks of three eggs, one teaspoonful of lemon, one teaspoonful of sweet mixed spices, one-half cupful of baking powder and three teaspoonfuls of sifted milk and three cupfuls of flour. Drop by the teaspoonful on a buttered tin.

TOMATO SOUP.
Bring 3 qts. soup stock to the boil, then add 1 can tomatoes and 1/2 cup well washed rice, and boil 2 hours. When rice is thoroughly done add lump butter size of an egg. Season with pepper, salt and 1 tablespoon sugar.

CREAM TOMATO SOUP.
Put 3 cups milk on to heat, add 1 cup cream, let it boil up, then add 4 cups hot tomatoes, into which a pinch of soda has been stirred. Season well with salt, pepper and butter, and serve at once with crisp oyster crackers.

POTATO SOUP WITH MILK.
Put 3 pts. milk in a double boiler, bring to the boiling point, and then add 1 large onion and 2 stalks celery, chopped very fine. Pare and boil 6 medium-sized potatoes, and when done mash thoroughly, beat light, and add to the boiling milk and onions. Put in 2 tablespoons butter, season with pepper and salt, pass through a sieve, boil up once more, and serve hot.

POTATO SOUP WITH STOCK.
Boil 1 doz. large potatoes with 1 carrot, 2 onions and 1 celery root, cut up fine, in 2 qts. water. When well done, rub through a sieve and add about 3 or 4 pts. of white or brown soup stock. Flavor to taste with salt and pepper.

A Simple Way to Test Flour
Every housewife knows that some flour will make good bread, while other flour will not. If you want to find out for yourself whether it is a good bread flour, test it in the following way:

In the first place, see that it is white, with a faint yellow tinge. Then take some of it up in your hand and press it. It will fall apart loosely, not in lumps. Rub some of it between your fingers. It will not feel entirely smooth and powdery, but you will be able faintly to distinguish the different particles. Put a little of it between your teeth and chew it. It will crumble a little, and the taste will be sweet and nutty, without any acidity. That is, if it is a good bread flour it will do all these things.

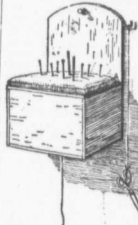
A Labor Saver
After frying or cooking of any kind has been done I find that by having a suitable cloth always handy with a good rub of scouring soap or any good cleaning brick dust and wiping the top of range or stove each time, it becomes perfectly clean and after a few times is bright and there is no odor left.

I got a can of dull black and small brush and painted all pipes, which has saved me a lot of work, and at the same time gives the appearance of wrought-iron, also preserves the pipes. One will be surprised at the amount of labor saved to a housewife by following these little suggestions.

As my subscription to Farm and Dairy is now due I am glad to express my appreciation in enclosing \$1.00 for another year. I have found many useful and timely hints in Farm and Dairy of late.—P. B. Walmsey, Muskoka, Ont.

Kitchen Utility Box

There are certain little articles which should be in every well-regulated kitchen, and among others are string, pins, darning needles and scissors. A small wooden box four or five inches across, with an upright piece at the back, should be hung above the kitchen table or other convenient place. In this string ball, the end of which is let through a small opening at the bottom. The top is hinged and mounted with a plain pincushion, in which are found pins and darning needles.



At one side is a hook, through which hangs a small pair of scissors. This simple device will save many steps and considerable time.

For Kitchen Aprons

When making kitchen aprons a good plan is to put on an extra thickness of the same material just across the front below the waist, as the greatest wear is in that spot, and when the outside becomes thin there is your patch all ready and faded to the same shade as the apron, this plan could also be carried out to good advantage when making sleeves for house dresses by using an extra thickness on the under-arm.

A New Way to Darn

When table linen is beginning to show wear, take the presser-foot off the sewing machine and many embroidery hoops, place the worn part of table-cloth or napkins into the hoop and holding it under the needle stitch back and forth both ways until it is all woven over. When washed it will be almost like new.

To Keep a Cook Book Clean

Take a piece of window-pane the size of your cook-book, bind the edges by gluing a half-inch strip of thick cloth around it, then when you want to look up a recipe, open your cook-book and lay it down, placing this book and lay it down, placing this glass over it. You can plainly read the recipe through this glass and it prevents the book from closing, also from being spotted with the mixture.

A Homeless Boy

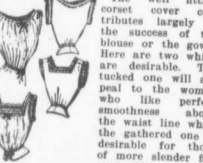
Since the publication of the April 14 issue of Farm and Dairy in which appeared on page 17, an illustration of two little girls who are looking for a home, and who are now inmates of the Children's Shelter at St. Thomas, Ont., we have received a letter from the Superintendent of this Home, that he has also waiting for adoption, in some good home, a bright little lad 12 years old. Here is a chance for some one to take a boy to whom to obtain a boy that they can train and bring up in a Christian home and who will doubtless bring to them in return much pleasure and many blessings. Anyone desiring to have further information regarding this boy can secure the same by addressing Mr. W. J. Shaw, Supt. Children's Aid Society, St. Thomas, Ont.

When cutting folds of this material, take an exact square of goods, begin at one corner and roll up goods into a roll, pin to keep from unrolling, then begin at one end of roll and cut.

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 each. Order by number and size. If for children's clothing for adults, give bust measure for waists, and waist 3/4 yds. for skirts. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

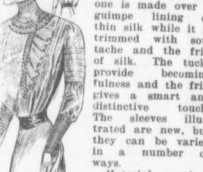
CORSET COVERS 6617.



Net with fitting corset cover contributes largely to the success of the blouse or the gown. Here are two which are desirable. The tucked one will appeal to the women who like perfect smoothness above the waist line while the gathered one is desirable for those of more slender figure. All the material are used for garments of the material are appropriate.

Material required for medium size is 2 yards 24, 3/4 yds. 36, 3/4 yds. 44 in. wide with 3 yds. of heading, 3/4 yds. of edging for the gathered corset cover. The pattern cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

FANCY YOKÉ BLOUSE 6618.



Net is one of the smartest of all materials for blouses this season and one is made over a gimped lining of thick silk and is trimmed with soutache and the frill of silk. The tucks provide becoming fullness and the frill gives a smart and distinctive touch. The sleeves illustrated are new, but they could be carried in a number of ways.

Material required for medium size is 6 3/4 yds. 21 or 24, 2 3/4 yds. 32 or 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide with 1/2 yd. of silk or 1 1/2 yds. of ribbon 1/2 in. wide for the frills. The pattern is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 42 inch bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

ONE-PIECE NIGHT-GOWN 6620.

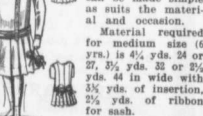


Gowns with sleeves and body portions in one are a feature of the present season. These are just shouder and under-arm seems to be sewed up, and it is graceful and attractive and altogether satisfactory. It is open just a little at the centre front to provide additional comfort when slipping on and off.

Material required for 15 yr. size is 6 yds. 24 or 27, 3/4 yds. 36 or 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide with 2 1/2 yds. of heading.

The pattern is cut for girls of 14, 15 and 16 yrs. and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

GIRL'S PRINCESS DRESS 6634.



Princess dresses made by jersey positions to which skirts are attached are among the prettiest frocks for little girls. This one can be made simple as suits the material and occasion.

Material required for medium size (6 yr.) is 4 yds. 24 or 27, 3/4 yds. 32 or 2 1/2 yds. 44 in wide with 3/4 yds. of insertion, 2 1/2 yds. of ribbon for sash. The pattern is cut for girls of 2, 4 and 8 yrs. and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

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

PREPARING FOR OFFICIAL TESTS.

An Ohio farmer-dairyman, who says that he cannot make his herd of small yield cows average better than 5,400 lbs. milk per year, and that he has studied and pondered over these reports till he has decided that if H. F. cows can do such great work under the most favorable conditions, they can do entirely satisfactory work under his conditions, and has arranged to make his start in Holstein-Friesian breeding this spring, asks: "How long before the beginning of a test does the owner begin to prepare for it?" and I must reply that no direct answer can be given; it depending upon the owner, the cow and the circumstances. The object, however, of admitting cows to advanced registration that have proved their capacity and value by making good under official test, and bulls that are the sires of such cows is primarily for the improvement of the breed; and the success of any test will depend upon the hereditary vigor and capacity of the cow, on her proper development and on the skill of her handler.

That a cow shall have vigor and capacity for development, she must have born, and to be well born, she must have

strong, vigorous parents. Thus, it will be wise to begin to prepare for the test before either sire or dam are born. If good animals individually, have been, or are to be, bred from birth, so that at mating time they are vigorous and of full size for their ages, and the cows are so fed during pregnancy as to be able to provide nourish their unborn calves, a strong and healthy sire and dam may be confidently expected; and the repeating this process, as to care and feed, with sire and dam, will produce the animal her self.

If the granddams and dam have had their natural capacity for milk production fully developed, so much the more likely is it that the animal will have a greater inherited capacity; and with an animal so bred, the owner has his material for development. The results of the test will then depend upon care and feed and the requirements in successful dairy husbandry can be boiled down into just two and fed; but both must be of the right kind. No animal that is not kept in a warm, clean, well ventilated stable in winter, or is allowed to fall off in flesh in summer, because of short rations and torment from flies, can be regarded as having the right care and feed. Negligence in summer is more frequent among breeders of dairy cattle than it is in winter.

The main dairy problem is the problem of right feeding; the man who deprives his cow of feed for which she will give him a return in either growth or milk is the opposite of wise, for he depletes his own purse. No cow that has

been stunted in growth can in the nature of things attain to the point she might have, and proportionately the number of undersized cows in pure bred herds, to say nothing of the common dairy herds, is entirely too large. Give the cow a chance, then if she does not make good, send her to the block—M. H. Gardner, Sept. Advanced Registry, Delevan, Wis.

A WORD FROM SUNNYDALE

If you have Holsteins for sale advertise them in Farm and Dairy. Notably among our recent sales, are 15 head to Mr. J. C. Dreary, of Alma. Mr. Dreary gets the fine cow, Polly Y. Kordyke, No. 5165. Her official record last year at 4 years was 375 1/2 lbs. milk, 15 3/8 lbs. butter, 90 per cent. fat, in 7 days. She is a great granddaughter of De Kol 2nd and also of the great Bell Kordyke by her sire Korn dyke Queen's Butter Boy, No. 1666.

Another is Rosa Kordyke, No. 5778. This fine young cow is by same sire as Polly Y. Kordyke. She is light in color, very straight and handsome, resembles in a close degree her sire's dam Kordyke Queen De Kol, No. 222, the best daughter of Bell Kordyke, No. 1010, Violet Ver belle, No. 5281. She has an official record of 276 1/2 lbs. milk, 10 3/8 lbs. butter, 85 per cent. fat, in 7 days, at 1 year, 11 months and 27 days; is a fine heifer of the Calamity Jane family.

Another is Daisy Pieterie, No. 3672. She has an official record of 397 lbs. milk, 15 1/2 lbs. butter, 90 per cent. fat, in 7 days; she is a fine show cow and has won many prizes, first as a yearling and second at West Hastings' Fair, and was a grand four years in succession she won three firsts and a second.

Grace Pieterie, No. 6486, and Flora Pieterie De Kol 3rd, No. 6495, are a fine pair of four and five years old. Very large square built handsome cows; they were blood so pure that no other animals were ever tested but are good heavy producers.

Lennox Farm Princess, No. 2903 is another fine large cow and a heavy producer. She gave 803 lbs. milk in 6 months, 1969, with ordinary care, and twice a day milking. Her dam has a record of 1400 in one year. Her daughter Calamity Daisy Bell, No. 7037, is a fine 3 year old heifer. She was never tested, but a composite sample of her milk shows 4.6 per cent. fat.

Another is Pieterie Princess, No. 5161. She is a handsome young animal. She was never tested but a composite sample of her milk shows 3.3 per cent. fat. This cow is a heavy milker and will make her Lady De Kol, No. 4562, is a very large and beautifully marked cow. Has never been tested but gives a good flow of rich milk.

Two others are Calamity Flo Verbelte, No. 10323, and Calamity Queen, No. 10325—two beautiful pair of heifers coming two years.

Neil's Bly Pieterie, No. 11927, and Helena Calamity, No. 11928, a fine pair of heifer calves, nearly one year old.

Last but not least is Hengerveld De Kol Keyes, No. 3559, who has been selected to head this fine herd. His dam, Helena Hengerveld De Kol, No. 4337. She is a cow of five years held the world's official 7 day butter record. This cow is also the grand dam of Hengerveld De Kol and Pieterie Hengerveld's Cow, No. 2902, two champion bulls of the breed. Helena Hengerveld De Kol is under test for the yearling record of performance. Her dam has already given nearly 10,000 lbs. in 6 months 11 days. Her dam is Helena De Kol's De Kol. She has a 7 day butter record of over 20 lbs. made at 11 years old. Her milk contains 85 per cent. of the blood of De Kol 2nd and we believe is the strongest blood De Kol ever had in Canada.

Hengerveld De Kol Keyes, No. 3559, is sired by Keyes' Coner Cow, No. 2502. His dam, Margaret Keyes, who gave 19,434 lbs. milk in one year as a 12 year old, also has a butter record of 26 1/2 lbs. in 7 days.

The breeding and record backing of Hengerveld De Kol Keyes places him as a 1st class sire and we predict a bright future for him and his bunch of females on Mr. Drewry's Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alberta.

Another very important sale that recently took place at Sunnydale was that of Butter Boy Hengerveld, to Mr. P. Owens, of Salmon Arm, B. C. This young bull is a son of our maternal sire, Hengerveld De Kol's De Kol, No. 3901, and is sired by Dutchland Sir Hengerveld Maplecroft, No. 3200. He was imported from the very noted herd of Fred F. Field, Brockton, Mass.

Mr. Owens secured Butter Boy Hengerveld to head a young herd of females bought from Mr. D. C. Platt. Our congratulations have been very heavy lately. We have inquiries to hand now asking for three carloads more. Farm and Dairy is the only advertising medium we use and it brings us more orders than we can fill.—A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont.

AYRSHIRE NEWS

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

THE DEMAND FOR AYRSHIRES

Those who predicted a future boom in Ayrshire milk stock are not very much surprised at the early fulfillment of their prophecies, as already the demand for Ayrshires is so great that it is so extensive as to have outrun supplies. American and Canadian buyers, through their agents, have been very active purchasers of the last few weeks, and have taken most of the herds where deep-milking was most continued to be the one kind. These buyers are all after the one kind, viz., animals of heavy milking strains and naturally their attention has been most confined to the herds where milk records are kept. They are much more particular in their selection now than in the past, and, we understand, have not been so ready to secure animals as they wanted. Breeders now recognize the value of retaining sufficient of the right blood so as not to deplete their herds, consequently the number of animals which can be spared for export just in this country is limited. We hear of some high prices having been offered and refused, and it looks as if the 4300 Ayrshire were likely to be much more common in the future than in the past. We know of one breeder who refused to export a cow for a bull calf; but as this animal has a pedigree of great milk-record, together with show points, it is to be hoped that he may be kept in Scotland to help further advance the Ayrshire breed. Now that breeders fully recognize the value of milk records, and are preparing to supply the demand from overseas for the right sorts we may expect foreign and colonial visitors to buy more fully as they gain confidence that their purchases will give them the desired result in filling the pail, and the small, teated, tight-veined Ayrshire is a type of the past.

Without doubt, the Ayrshire cow is the best all-round dairy breed in the world and it is most encouraging to the enthusiasts who have held this opinion so long that other countries recognizing their value. Every care should now be taken to see that nothing but good animals are exported, so as not to repeat the errors of the past, and when once customers can rely on getting cows to produce 9000 to 10,000 gallons a year, Ayrshire breeders may expect to come in for some high prices now paid for Rorthorons—Scottish Farmer.

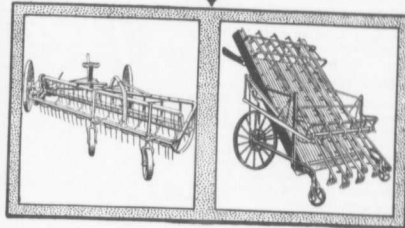
GOSSIP

Ringbone Cured—I had a horse that was lame with ringbone for five months. Another horse had a ringbone third had a bad bleed. His fourth had all with one bottle of Gombault's Caustic Balsam. After using the remainder of the bottle to neighbors and the cure several bleaches on horses. The ringbone cure was worth \$100 to me.—L. F. Wainwright, Col. Wolf, Canada.

I received the fountain pen sent me by Farm and Dairy for securing a new subscription for that paper, and am much pleased with it.—Miss Annie Robson, Brockville, Ont.

LAMENESS FROM A BONE SPRAIN. Ring Bone, Splint, Corns, Side Bone or Paring Ring Sprue can be stopped with

ABSORBINE
Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all lamenesses, sprains, bruises, corns, splints, ringbone, side bone, etc. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all lamenesses, sprains, bruises, corns, splints, ringbone, side bone, etc. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all lamenesses, sprains, bruises, corns, splints, ringbone, side bone, etc. It is a sure cure for all these ailments.



Save Time, Money and Labor With These Implements

THE DAIN ALL-STEEL SIDE DELIVERY RAKE

won't whip or toss hay. Won't break off under roughing leaves. The three sets of revolving teeth move slowly and handle hay gently. Shakes out water fast. Rain and leaves wash with plenty of air space, so they cure satisfactorily. Works around field, like the Dain Mower, leaving 2 swaths of hay upside down in loose continuous windrow, producing quality hay at its best. The right reel is on an angle with the frame when raking with the swath—straight out to windrow, draw and point toward ground. Draw vents it trapping around. Draw the Dain All-Steel Side Delivery Rake goes over stumps, stones easily; built to last, of best materials. Does more than any other rake on earth.

The EASY-RUNNING DAIN HAY LOADER

is built of best material, guaranteed to do as we claim. Constructed in simplest in the world, and operated with the least draft on earth, works without swath or windrow; principal parts are hammock mounted and swing like a pendulum without binding or clogging. Operates at exactly the right speed to require least power which working. Gather hay from swath or windrow and swing close to the ground. Operates through ordinary farm gates. Passes over all obstacles, spring back and fly into place. Operates through ordinary farm gates. Operates through ordinary farm gates. Operates through ordinary farm gates. Operates through ordinary farm gates.

Don't spend a dollar for any hay-maker's implement until you get the Dain free catalog. Get this information. It will pay you. Write now.

DAIN MANUFACTURING CO., L'imited
103 DAIN AVE., WELLAND, ONT.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, April 18th, 1910.—The unanimity that distinguishes the opinions of all who are conversant with the trade and commerce is remarkable. In no quarter can one dissent voice be heard in regard to the bright outlook. This is not only applicable to Canada but seems general throughout all civilized countries. The depression of the currency has, of course had the effect of heightening the cost of living, but people are not usually averse from spending money when money is at the present time is easy to obtain. There is a great outcry for farm help, and even married men with small families are being eagerly sought for in some quarters in order to relieve the stress. Country trade is improving, and building and kindred trades are booming, both in the towns and rural sections. There is a great demand for money for developing purposes. Call money in Toronto rates at 5 to 5 1/2 per cent.

WHEAT

More favorable crop reports, owing to considerable rainfalls in the States, have had the effect of creating a bullish trend in the market. In Europe wheat is distinctly lower, and also at most of the European centres. In Chicago at last week's close, May options closed at \$1.09 1/2; July, at \$1.03, and September, \$1.00 1/2. Argentine wheat shipments last week were 2,240,000 tons. In Toronto the grain market is easy; wholesale quotations are as follows: No. 1, Northern, \$1.12 1/2; No. 2, \$1.10 1/2; track, lake ports, \$1.13 and \$1.16 respectively for all rail. No. 2, Michigan winter wheat, \$1.07 to \$1.08 out-of-hand. On the farmers' market, fall wheat is quoted at \$1.09 to \$1.10 a bush; goose wheat, \$1.04 to \$1.05 a bush. In Montreal, No. 1, Northern, is quoted at \$1.00; No. 2, \$1.05.

COARSE GRAINS

The grain market in general is weak, with prices nominal at last week's quotations, with the exception of corn which has shown a downward tendency. Following are the wholesale quotations: No. 2, rye, oats, 47c; No. 3, 46c; on track, lake ports, 45c and 42c respectively for all rail. No. 3 white, 37c to 37 1/2c; No. 3, a cent lower, 36c; No. 2, 36c to 39c; on track, lake ports, barley, 55c to 54c; peas, 57c; buckwheat, 57c; rye, 68c; American corn, No. 2, 67c; Canadian corn, 66c to 65c a bush. On the farmers' market, oats are quoted at 42c; barley, 55c; peas, 76c; buckwheat, 56c and rye 68c a bush. In Montreal prices have slightly declined, and No. 2, C.W. oats, are quoted at 42c; No. 3, 41c; Ontario white, No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 39c; feed barley, 54c; malted bar'ey, 63c; peas, 80c; buckwheat, 54c to 55c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 69c; No. 3, 66c a bush.

HAY AND STRAW

The improved condition of the roads is enabling the farmers to bring in some hay, and good prices are being obtained. Wholesale quote No. 1 timothy at \$14 to \$15, and straw at the nominal figure of \$7.50 to \$8 a ton. On the farmers' market first class timothy is quoted at \$20 to \$22 a ton; clover and clover mixed at \$16, and straw in bundles at \$13 to \$15 a ton.

In Montreal supply and demand are alike limited. No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$15 to \$15.50; clover mixed, \$11.50 to \$12; and inferior quality at \$10.50 to \$11.50 a ton; baled straw, \$6 to \$6.50 a ton.

MILL FEEDS

Manitoba bran is quoted by wholesalers at \$21 a ton; shorts, \$22 a ton on track, Toronto; Ontario bran, \$20 a ton; Ontario shorts, \$23 a ton on track, Toronto. The trade is quiet in Montreal, the demand from local and country buyers being poor. Manitoba bran is quoted at \$20 to \$23 a ton; shorts, \$22 to \$23 a ton; Ontario bran, \$22 to \$22.50 a ton; shorts, \$23 a ton.

MAPLE SYRUP

Trade continues steady in maple syrup and local dealers quote \$1 to \$1.10 per imperial gallon. In Montreal, wholesalers quote as up to 6c to 6 1/2c a lb, and maple sugar a 7 1/2c a lb.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Fresh eggs on the wholesale market are quoted at 15c to 20c a dozen in case lots. Supplies are coming in increasing quantities, and the demand is very active. On the farmers' market new laid eggs are quoted at 22c to 25c a dozen. Montreal prices for eggs are well maintained, notwithstanding very liberal receipts. New laid eggs are quoted at 15c to

20c a dozen. Quotations for poultry are nominal.

On the farmers' market turkeys are selling at 15c to 20c a lb; geese, 15c to 16c; ducks, 15c to 16c; chickens, 15c to 20c; and fowl, 15c to 14c a lb.

Prices are about the same in Montreal for the different classes of poultry.

HIDES

Local dealers quote the following prices for hides: No. 1, steer and cow hides, 11 1/2c a lb; sheepskins, \$1.20 to \$1.25; calfskins, 15c to 15c a lb; horsehides, \$3; horsehair, 35c a lb; tallow, 5 1/2c to 6c a lb. Montreal prices are about the same as last week's quotations: No. 1, steers, 12 1/2c; calfskins, 15c to 16c; sheepskins, \$1.10 to \$1.25.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Supplies of potatoes are still very heavy and prices remain unchanged at 55c to 60c a bag out of store and 45c to 46c a bag in car lots. On the farmers' market potatoes are quoted at 65c to 70c a bag. There is a plethora of potatoes in Montreal and prices are nominal at 40c to 40 1/2c a bag on track, Montreal.

Western shippers are still asking a high price for beans but there is a steady demand and they are selling on the local market steadily at \$2 to \$2.10 a bush, for pink and \$2.20 to \$2.25 a bush, for three round nickers. Montreal prices range from \$1.90 to \$1.95 a bush, for pinks.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

British prices are still high and will probably continue so till the creameries get into active work. Choice creamery prints are quoted at 31c to 32c; separator prints, 28c to 29c; dairy prints, 26c and ordinary quality, 25c to 26c a lb. On the farmers' market, choice dairy butter is selling at 22c to 23c a lb, and ordinary quality at 20c to 21c a lb. In Montreal the trade is very active and prices firm in the following quotations: Choice creamery prints, 28c to 30c; western dairy butter, 22c to 24c and ordinary butter at 20c to 21c a lb. Choice Cheese prices remain very firm in Toronto at 12c a lb for large and 13 1/2c a lb for small.

Montreal dealers quote white cheese, 12 1/2c a lb, and colored, 12 1/2c to 13c a lb.

HORSE MARKET

Trade continues very active in horses and one almost wonders, taking into consideration the tremendous influx that has been going on, where the animals come from. Prices are still running high and heavy draft horses are selling from \$550 to \$350, agricultural horses, \$120 to \$250, drivers, \$100 to \$200; expressors, \$160 to \$250, and serviceably sound horses from \$35 to \$80.

LIVE STOCK

The total run of live stock at Toronto last week amounted to 273 cars, containing 444 cattle, 348 sheep and lambs, 67 calves and 375 hogs. This is a fairly good run, considering that the farmers, owing to the mild weather, are busily firm in the following fields. The most surprising feature is the large number of hogs that are being brought forward, the slightly downward tendency in prices having evidently had the effect of making those who had porkers on hand, anxious to realize on them before a further retrograde movement in the market.

In every section of Canada there is a marked scarcity of good beef cattle. In Winnipeg reports of the same nature are being all that come up at all to shipping quailties, and the same is true of the older provinces. The result of this is very evident, as the heavy immigration is going to take the resources of the cattle breeding community and keep pace with the requirements of the ever increasing consuming public.

The following prices are quoted in Toronto for cattle: Exporters, choice steers—\$7.25 to \$7.50; medium, \$6.50 to \$6.75; bulls, \$5 to \$6. Butchers' Cattle, choice steers—\$6.75 to \$7; medium, \$6.25 to \$6.50; ordinary, \$5.50 to \$5.75; cows, \$4.75 to \$5.50; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25. Stockers, choice, \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium, \$4.25 to \$4.50; cows, \$4.25; bulls, \$3 to \$3.25; feeders, \$3 to \$3.25. Milch cows, choice, \$40 to \$40; ordinary, \$30 to \$40; springers, \$35 to \$55. Sheep, ewes, \$5.50 to \$6.50; rams, \$4 to \$5.25; grain fed lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.75; spring lambs, 3 to \$7 each. Calves—\$3 to \$8 a cwt.

Hogs—c.b., \$2.15; fed and watered, \$3.40. The Trade Bulletin's London correspondent writes cables as follows: "Canadian bacon, 57c to 72c."

In Montreal prime hives are selling at 6 1/2c to 7c a lb; medium, 5 1/2c to 6 1/2c, and ordinary quality, 4c to 5c a lb; calves, 4c to 5c a lb; sheep, 5c to 8 1/2c; lambs, 7 1/2c to 8c; hogs, 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c a lb.

In Winnipeg choice steers and hives, \$5.60 to \$5.80; calves, \$3.00 to \$5.50; stockers, \$3.40 to \$4.50; ewes, 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c; lambs, 8 1/2c to 8 5/8c; hogs \$10.25 a cwt.

PETERBORO HOG MARKET

Peterboro, Monday, April 18.—Danish hogs delivered on English markets last week totalled 35,000. The demand for bacon in the Old Country is very poor; the market is much lower. The delivery of hogs on the local markets is heavier. The George Matthews Co. quote the following prices for shipments this week: c.b. country points, 19c a cwt; weighed off cars, 85 1/2c a cwt; delivered at abattoir, 89 1/2c a cwt.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, April 16th.—The market for hogs has registered another advance owing to the heavier receipts, which this week were more than equal to the demand, and prices consequently declined to \$10 a cwt, at which price the bulk of the offerings were sold weighed off cars. Dressed hogs were also easier, owing to the decline in live hogs, and quotations were made at \$14, but even less was accepted in many cases.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

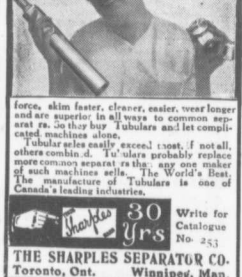
Montreal, Saturday, April 16th.—The opening cheese business of the season were held this week at several points in Ontario, and several hundred boxes changed hands at prices ranging all the way from 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c a lb. The highest price paid was obtained at Belleville where the bulk of the offerings sold at 12 1/2c a lb, to Messrs. James Alexander, Limited, of Montreal. Other buyers present were prepared to pay as high as 12 1/2c if necessary. As the other boards the cheese offered were all sold at 11 1/2c and 11 1/4c a lb. High prices are likely to continue for some time owing to the great scarcity of cheese here and the small stocks on the other side. An other carload of cheese was shipped from here this week, leaving very little to go

forward now of the great stock that remained in cold storage last autumn. The market for butter continues very firm, with prices well maintained and no immediate prospect of relief. The quantities of fresh butter coming in is very small, and not at all sufficient to meet the de-

THEY KNOW HIS GAME

Farmers and dairymen have common sense and experience. They use them in buying cream separators. They know the game of sell out-of-date machines by claiming disks or other contrivances are modern. They know that Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators

All the milk in the State is separated by Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators. Write for Catalogue No. 253 THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



force, skin faster, cleaner, easier, wear longer and are superior in all ways to common separated milk. Tubular separators are better. If not all others combine d. It's really probably replace more common separators. It's any one make of such machines sell. The World's Best. The manufacturer of Tubular is one of Canada's leading industries.

CREIT SALE 100 MILCH COWS

26 Pure Bred Registered Holsteins, balance Grades, large number Calves at foot HIGH-CLASS WORK HORSES Farm Implements, Vehicles, Buildings, Silos, Engine, Boiler, etc.

LOT 3, CON. 1, WEST YORK, EGLINTON STOP 19, METROPOLITAN R.R., KNOWN AS BRYCE DAIRY FARM THURSDAY, APRIL 28th, 1910 COMMENCING AT 9 O'CLOCK, A.M.

HORSES:—5 High-class Horses and Mares, 3 Road Horses, 1 Filly, 1 year-old (Proud Baron). CATTLE:—26 Registered Holsteins, 51 Grade Cows, 3 Bulls, a number of Shorts. FOWL:—30 pure bred White Leghorns, 20 pure bred White Wyandottes. IMPLEMENTS and Vehicles of all kinds, 9 sets of Harness, 30 Beehives.

EVERYTHING WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE TERMS:—All sums of \$10.00 and under, Cash; Over \$10.00, 7 months Credit on furnishing approved joint note, 5% per annum allowed for Cash. J. H. PRENTICE, Unionville AUCTIONEER ALEX. BRYCE PROPRIETOR

HOLSTEINS

BULLS! BULLS! BULLS!

A less than half their value for the next 30 days. Write

GORDON H. MANHARD MANHARD, Ont., Leeds Co.

SPECIAL OFFERING

Bull one year old, Dam Josie Bewick... Price \$110 for immediate sale.

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SON Box 224 Aylmer West, Ont.

SUNYDALE

OFFERS A GREAT BULL, Duchland Sir... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

A. D. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont. E. 5-10 Hatfield Station, C.O.R.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

E. F. OBLER, Bronto, Ont.

GLENSIDE HOLSTEINS

Several fine young bull calves from A. B. O. and E. O. P. Cows now on hand... Price according to value as producers.

E. B. MALLORY, Frankford, Ont.

RIVERVIEW HERD

FOR SALE, 3 Bull Calves, sired by Sir... Price reasonable considering breeding.

P. J. SALLEY Lachine Rapids, Que. E.10-10

THE SUMMER HILL HEAD OF HOLSTEINS

In making some wonderful Records... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

Come and make your selections AT ONCE... D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

R. D. No. 2 E.T.Y. Farm Phone, No. 5071 Hamilton.

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WINNERS IN THE RING

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See Our A.R.O. Records

Just think what will want. They combine

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Our Winners

"LES CHENAU FARM"

Vaudreuil, Que.

Dr. Harwood, Prop. D. Bodea, Mgr

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—Cornelia's Posch, five times... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

THOS. MARTLEY Downview, Ont

LYNDEN HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Koradyke Teake No. 5089... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

E-42-10 Lynden, Ont.

HILLSIDE VILLA HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE From great milking strains; three bulls... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

GORGE ROACH, Abbotsford, Que.

THE EVERGREENS HERD OF HOLSTEINS

Has just passed seven more young cows... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

GEO. W. ANDERSON, Rosemore, Ont.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

We are now offering for sale a 13 month... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

NORTH STAR HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Bulls ready for service, out of high test... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

J. W. STEWART, Llyn, Ont.

FOR SALE

April 11—\$1100. Dots Sultan (5974) calved... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

NEIL SANGSTER, Ormstown, - - - Quebec

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Ready for service, fine individuals from big producing cows... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

R. F. HICKS Newtonbrook, - Ontario

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES BARGAIN SALE FOR THIRTY DAYS... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

JAS. BEGG, Box 85, St. Thomas, Ont

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred stock of all ages for sale... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS Long distance phone. Maville, Ont E-7-10

FOR SALE—AYRSHIRE BULLS

From one month to two years old, all bred from pure, good milking stock... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

DANIEL WATT OR TO HON. W. OWENS, Proprietor, E-7-10 Riverside Farm, Montebello, Que.

mand for it in limited to the high prices asked... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

GOSSIP

The two Shorthorn bulls I am offering in Farm and Dairy this week, are 15 and 16 months old. They are both in active service.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wound cure... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

MISCELLANEOUS

TAMWORTH AND BERSHIRE SWINE—Boars and sows for sale J. W. Todd... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

CHESTER PIGS

I am offering for sale Ohio Improved Chester White pigs, all ages; 100 under 6 weeks old... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

J. H. M. PARKER Wilwadioke Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Que. Importer O-42-10

TAMWORTHS AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE

Young and matured sows sired by Imp. Boar, dams by Colville's choice Canada... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

"La Bois de la Roches" Stock Farm Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

HON. L. J. FOREY, J. A. BISSEAU, Proprietor, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. E-52-10

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding, of good type and have young bulls dropped this fall sired by "Neher Bull Good-time" - 8664-1... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que. (Phone in house.) 04-15-10

STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM

Is the home of most of the coveted honors at the leading eastern Exhibitions... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

HECTOR GORDON, 0-9-8-10 HOWICK, QUE.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

Having disposed of my 1909 importation I intend leaving about March 1st, for another... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

Burnside Stock Farm, Howick, Que.

RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM

Ayrshires, Cycles, and Yorkshire and Yorkshires... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

W. F. KAY, Phillipsburg, Que. 0-5-10-10

vice, and are of excellent breeding and quality... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

ANOTHER PRIZE PRESENTED

(Goderich Star) On the evening of April 13th, the directors and officers of the Goderich Industrial Exhibition... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wound cure... Price \$100 for immediate sale.

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Contributions Invited.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PRINCE CO., P. E. I.

RICHMOND—Grass and clover look well. All stock came through the winter in good shape. Feed is plentiful. A good many of the farmers are holding their oats for higher prices. The demand is better than of former years, being now 45c a bush. Potatoes are plentiful. Prices for them are low. Pork is quoted at 19c a lb.; butter, 18c to 20c a lb.; eggs, 17c a doz.; D. Mct.

ONTARIO

GRENVILLE CO., ONT.

PRESCOTT—Clover has come through in good shape. Some report alfalfa that was sowed during the winter to be a good catch, and others not so good. Farmers are sowing more clover and alfalfa this spring than ever before. Cattle are in better condition than usual, although later in freshening. Timothy hay is selling for \$16 to \$17 a ton; oats, 50c; bran, \$2 a ton; eggs, 17c to 19c; butter, 18c to 20c; G. W. C.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

SIDNEY CROSSING—Winter grasses, clover meadows and pastures have come through in fine shape. Land is working fine and considerable grain is now in the ground in excellent condition. Cheese factories are all running. Cows are looking fine and milking than it was plenty of feed to carry them through until good pasture. All kinds of fruit trees have wintered well. Bees came through strong and healthy. Hay is selling for \$15 to \$16 a ton; oats, 40c; barley, 65c; eggs, 15c and 20c; butter, 20c to 30c; potatoes, 40c to 50c a bag—J. K.

NORTHERN BRANT CO., ONT.

EDVILLE—The new track of the Canada Northern, which is being constructed along the front of Cramahie, is progressing all right. Men were at the cuts all winter. The route of the road is a little north of the Grand Trunk Railway between Colborne and Brighton. The station at Colborne will be near Scougal's Corners, a little south of the front road. The road between those places will be somewhat crooked, with two cuts of about one-half a mile each, with cuts some 15 to 20 feet in depth, upon one of which a steam shovel is at work now.—H. H.

WICKLOW—Several farmers have done quite an amount of seeding. Winter wheat and clover are looking good. Fodder is more plentiful than it was last fall, and stock generally is looking uncommonly good. The beneficial results of the rural life may be shown in the case of two of our agriculturists and their wives. Mr. Willis Sargent, aged 92, and his wife aged 92, have been married 54 years. Mr. Wm. Wait, aged 87, and his wife, aged 82, have been married about 64 years. These old people were born, and have always lived, in this township (Haldimand) and have been very industrious people and raised large families. Mr. George Lumby, who came to this country when a boy, is now 84 years old, and is still in charge of his farm.—E. B. H.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

BLACKSTOCK—Farmers are rushing in the crop. Fall wheat came through the winter in splendid condition and is growing fast. Clover and alfalfa are looking well. The prospects for wheat and hay are good. Cattle are selling at high prices, a lb. and hogs about \$9.25 a cwt. The horse market is a little quiet just now. Prices paid for good horses this winter have been high, \$75 being paid for an extra good one.—R. J. F.

VICTORIA CO., ONT.

CAMBAY—Although one of the oldest cheese factories of the province is situated here it is not what one might call a dairy district. This factory draws its supplies from about 49 square miles. Last year there were about 300 cows, milk from which was sent for cheese making approximately the same as in 1908. In 1908 the average weight of milk per cow was 125 lbs., in 1909 it was a trifle better, but very little. Some few patrons may make provision this year for a flow of milk all summer; but not many make any systematic effort along this line. The same may be said about putting up ice. Last December, at the annual meeting, Mr. Barr and Mr. Burgess gave instructive addresses on the care of milk and the benefit of weighing and testing the individual cows. They also endeavored to get patrons to form a cow testing association, to enable them to cull out poor cows, but no inclination to do so was shown. One deep student in mathematics even advanced the argument as to what they would do for milk if they got rid of all these poor cows. Of course many people in this district send to the creamery or make the butter at a home instead of sending to the cheese factory, but generally speaking, dairying is a side line rather than a specialty.—F. W.

ONTARIO CO., ONT.

GREENWOOD—The spring of 1910 will go down in the records of this county as lit tle less than wonderful. Nearly all farmers are in the midst of seeding and some are finished, which is very uncommon for so early in the season. Fall wheat and seeding seems to have wintered well and give great promise. Stock are coming out in good shape, while the condition of other things bringing on pastures early. Beef is keeping firm and there are few signs of a drop in either work or dairy products. Good milk cows command high figures, while feeders are almost out of reach. Horses are a valuable asset, with a keen demand for the general purpose or draft. With four way lines all within a radius of seven miles the promises and outlook for the markets of this section are bright.—B. H.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

ELORA—Cows are paying so poultry, pork and beef. In a beef district like this, there is danger of spoiling the quality of the beef produced by the introduction of dairy blood. Beef has been largely disposed of. There will be plenty of feed for cows and young stock, and all should go out to pasture in good condition.—G. W.

BRANT CO., ONT.

ST. GEORGE—Seeding is in most cases well advanced, and the soil is easily worked, so that a fine seed bed is the rule. Perhaps this is the result of the unusual weather conditions of the winter and spring; at any rate, it makes the work a pleasure. Mixed farms are taking a large place than formerly, as the truth is being recognized that larger yields per acre can be secured thus, than by sowing each kind alone. Wheat and clover are in excellent condition, in fact, were seed better, and pastures promise cheering results at the milk pail later on. Fruit trees are generally full budded, and a good yield of all kinds may be expected if frost does not intervene. The one weak point in orchard practice is the rights or foot for that matter, spray at all.—C. C. R.

PALKLAND—Farmers are busily engaged with spring seeding. We have had very little rain since the 1st of March, and the soil is becoming quite dry. Fall wheat looks very spotted in many fields. The ice and water did considerable damage to it, killing practically all the wheat where it had a good top last fall, seems to be coming on nicely. Last year's alfalfa meadows have suffered considerably. It is killed out in many spots where it gave the best cuttings last year. The farmer who has fat cattle or hogs to sell is wearing the smile that he won't come off. Anything that is fit for the butcher brings 5½c, while good exporters are now \$6.75, and are climbing towards the \$7 mark. Fat hogs sold recently at 10c a lb. Butter and eggs are plentiful but prices remain firm. 25c for butter, and 20c for eggs. Wheat sells at \$3.90, and other grains are firm. Potatoes are the only farm product that are low in price, being now 40c a bag.—L. T.

MUSKOGEE DISTRICT, ONT.

GRAVENHURST—Farmers are busy plowing and getting ready for seeding, very little sowing is being done yet. Grass is growing well. Clover and fall wheat and such like crops wintered well. Cattle wintered in good shape. Prices are high for all kinds of feed and seed. Sugar beets were very poor.—B. L.

LIVE HOGS

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

THIS WEEK'S PRICES FOR HOGS DELIVERED AT FACTORY

\$9.25 a Cwt.
FOR HOGS WEIGHING 160 TO 230 LBS.

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"Canada and The Telephone" is a publication recently issued by The Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited, Toronto. This book puts before the reader by picture story the many advantages of the rural telephone. Any person interested in this subject would do well to secure a copy of this book by writing to the Advertising Department of Farm and Dairy, or to the Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited, Toronto. Have you forgotten to renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy?

ADJUST A MANURE SPREADER BY LOOKS

BECAUSE different makes of spreaders look alike—don't think they are alike. There's just as much, or more, difference between two spreaders of different makes that look alike as there is between automobiles of different makes that also look alike.

It's the way the spreader is built that counts. The way the power is generated, the materials, the design and moving of the apron—the way the power is applied—such things are what you must be careful about in buying a spreader. The best thing is to be sure of the makers—that they are absolutely experienced and reliable.

The market has become flooded with spreaders of slip-shod quality—slapped together in a hurry—since the demand has grown so large, owing to the general recognition of the big money-making and time and labor-saving qualities of good manure spreaders.

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has been proved by hundreds of satisfied farmers. Years of experience and study and practical testing go to make our 1910 patterns the very best to be had anywhere. You'll find strength where it ought to be. The construction simple yet sturdy, with the right power in the right place. The draft is light—there's little friction—the axles and roller bearings are sand, dust, mud and water-proof.

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THE telephone is in several respects unlike anything else in the civilized world today; it is at once a convenience and a necessity. In fact, so much so is this true that let its service be anything but absolutely perfect and its user feels its loss in a way he could never have believed possible in days before he realized what a telephone meant to him. When you remember that out of 259,000 phones in use in Canada today, all but 9,000 are our make, you will realize the quality we must put into our instruments and begin to understand what

"Northern Electric" Service Means

WHILE "Northern Electric" telephones are as near perfection as brains backed by years of experience can make them, even yet are we trying to still further improve our instruments. Our newly designed No. 1317 Telephone Set—absolutely the most modern farm phone in the whole telephone world—represents years of study, an expenditure of \$10,000 in cash, and months of patient experiment and test before we have allowed it to go on the market.

We now pronounce it perfect—now, firmly convinced that it is all we have tried to make it, we offer it to you.

Examine it for yourself—or if you are not sufficiently well posted on such matters, get your own electrical expert to give our No. 1317 the severest tests of which he knows.

Take it up point by point. There is the transmitter, for instance, the same, standard long-distance type that is used on all standard long-distance 'phones. The general manager of the biggest telephone company in the world could have no better on the private 'phone he uses on his own desk. There is no better made. And not only is ours the best transmitter but it is also the cheapest in point of maintenance; it requires less battery cur-

rent than any transmitter on the market—as little as 1-7 of some of the others.

Then the receiver on No. 1317 is worthy of attention. Here the magnets demand consideration; made from a special grade of steel, they are permanent—retain their full strength indefinitely. And the bell pieces are made of special annealed Norway iron. This receiver is so constructed that dust cannot accumulate on the back of the diaphragm nor can local noises disturb the listener and spoil transmission. Each part of the receiver on No. 1317 is the result of long and careful study—throughout, it is the best combination possible.

Or look at the switch-hook—note how compact and self-contained it is,—how all contact springs are vertically mounted as to afford no resting place for dust and other accumulations.

Our standard self-contained switch-hook is equipped with platinum points—you can understand the efficiency for which that makes.

And so it goes—through our No. 1317 every part is the best, and most perfect it is possible to devise. Never before has it been possible for any manufacturer—no, not even for us—to offer such an instrument to the Canadian farmer.



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THIS book, Bulletin No. 1316 we call it, (and that's what you ask for), not only tells you all about our instruments, but also tells you all you need to know—every detail—about the steps necessary to take in the organization of a rural telephone company. It describes the simple procedure—goes into it minutely—tells about the very small amount of capital necessary, explains how to interest your neighbors and informs you how your own community can have just as efficient a telephone service as the largest city on the continent. Write for it,—learn why a telephone on your farm will actually save instead of costing you money. Send today.

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