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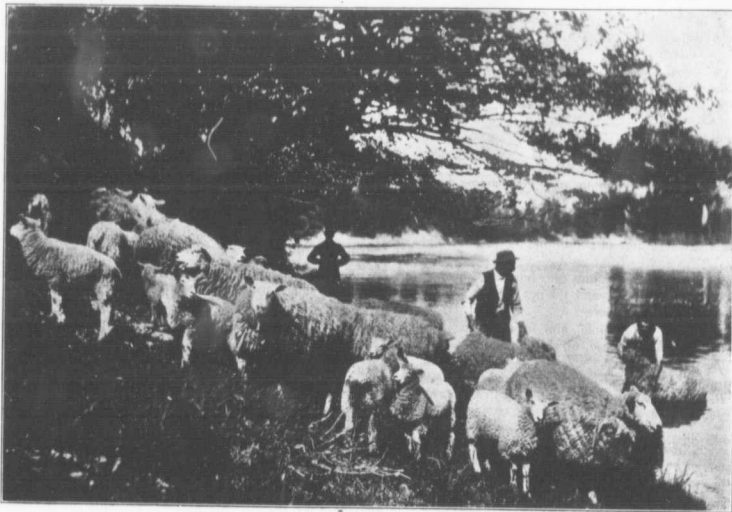
# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

MAY 25,

1911.



### WHAT USED TO BE A 24TH-OF-MAY JOB FOR ONTARIO FARMERS

Sheep, once so plentiful, now uncommon upon Ontario farms, were often subjected to many tortures because of their fleeces. Hot weather must needs first come before they could be "washed"; then several days elapsed for the oil to come back in the wool and it be ready to shear. This old practice depicted in our illustration has been abandoned by many of our progressive sheep breeders. They shear their sheep early in spring and sell the wool unwashed. The sheep in this latter case are said to do better than if allowed to go till late and suffer the inconvenience caused by heat; the lambs also do better under this latter management, and the danger of "wool-balls" in their stomachs is obviated.

—Photo, Courtesy G.T.R.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

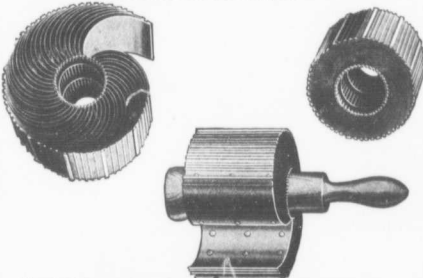
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The Link-Blades closed for skimming, open for cleaning and held by standard for convenience in cleaning.

1. Increased capacity of from 30 to 50 per cent. over the most efficient of previous devices, combined with very clean skimming under a wide range of conditions as to milk, temperatures, etc.
2. Great convenience in cleaning and handling, because the blades do not come apart, and do not have to be re-assembled in any particular order.
3. The device being expandible, and fitting the bowl snugly, it can never become loose, or shift in the bowl, and throw the same out of balance.
4. The pressure being transmitted through a series of brass rivets, there is no strain on the blades themselves, and there is no rusting formed by the points of contact of the rivets.
5. The device, being much more efficient, is a great deal lighter and smaller in order to do the same amount of work, making it still easier to handle, and requires less power to run than other devices of same capacity.

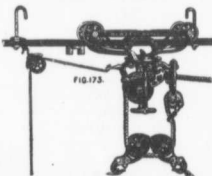
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## FARMERS' RIGHTS

### Farmers' Organizations—New York vs. Ontario

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—It is becoming more apparent every day that our farmers must have some organization entirely independent of government control, in which they can express their opinions unfettered by fear of losing their organization through the government. The Old Central Farmers' Institute in Ontario was disbanded for the reason that it discussed political matters and dared tell the "powers that be" what it wanted done. Very little complaint can be made of the action taken in this case as the Institute was very largely supported by the Government grant, and the Department could not be expected to furnish the money that helped to make capital against itself.

The same argument can be brought against the farmers' clubs which, although many of them are doing excellent work, are not free in important respects, and cannot be expected to voice the real feelings of the farmer until they are entirely independent of the government.

#### OUR INSTITUTE SYSTEM

Our Institute system is partly independent and partly dependent on the Ontario government. Although the expense of holding the Institute is borne by the Department of Agriculture, the local president and secretary of the Institute are elected by the members of the Institute, who pay an annual fee of 25 cents. The local president has charge of the meeting. He can introduce the speakers in any order he sees fit, or may leave them chaffing at the delay while he calls on all the local celebrities, including the member of Parliament, the local clergyman, the village choir, and the most precocious children in the district for recitations. Much valuable time is often wasted in this way. The speakers who have been sent at considerable expense by the Department are forced to sit helplessly by, unable to appeal, until often the people are wearied and led to leave for home.

COMPARISON WITH NEW YORK STATE  
 In New York State there is a distinct line drawn between the educational work of the Institute and that of independent farmers' organizations. There is no local president, secretary or board of directors. There is a local correspondent who attends to the advertising, but has no further power. The meetings are arranged by the Director of the Farmers' Institute. One of the disadvantages is called the conductor, who is chairman of the meeting and has full charge and can shut off discussion whenever he thinks that it is wandering from the point.

No local speaker can be called on without the conductor's permission, and he is responsible to the Department for proper management of the meetings under his charge. These meetings are entirely educational, no political discussion being allowed. The farmers have no voice in their management except in making recommendation to the Director of Institutes regarding the speakers, places and dates of the meetings.

#### AN INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION

The Grange is an entirely independent organization. It has no grant from the Department nor aid of any kind except that the College of Agriculture, Experiment Station, and the Department of Agriculture will always send speakers when requested. The Grange is very popular, there being in New York State alone over 1,000 Granges, with an average membership of 150. As a rule the subordinate Granges own their own halls

and meet once a week. Each Grange has a lecturer, and after the business is finished there is a literary or educational programme, usually ending up with a full discussion of the points involved.

Each county has its county Grange, or as it is called, "Pomona Grange." These meetings are held in some counties once a month, in others not oftener than once in three months. Representatives are sent to them from the subordinate Granges. The county Granges send representatives to the State Grange, which is held once a year. The states are banded together in the National Grange.

DISCUSS PUBLIC MEASURES  
 Although politics are not allowed to be discussed in the Grange this rule does not prevent their discussing any voting on measures, which may be thought either beneficial or injurious to farmers' interests. This was illustrated recently when the National Grange brought in a very strong resolution to Congress against the proposed tariff agreement, or so-called reciprocity bill. This was not so much important as they supposed, but because it removed the duty on their products without removing the duty on the manufactured articles, which they, the farmers, have to buy.

In New York State the Grange has such great power no appointment

### Something Personal

You are hereby personally asked if you are going to enter your farm in the interprovincial Prize Farms Competition. Are any of your neighbors likely to enter? Do they know about the contest?

As yet we have heard from less than five farmers in all parts of the province about entering their farms. This indicates that generally our farmers hesitate to go into such a competition through fear that their farms are not in as good shape as they would like.

Remember, that in this contest it is a case of nothing venture, nothing win. Let us hear from you right away in regard to entering your farm.

connected with the Department of Agriculture can be made without the sanction of the Grange. No political change is made at Albany until inquiries have been made regarding the attitude of the Grange towards the proposed change. Would it not be wise for Ontario to follow the example of New York? Surely our farmers can organize and hold together as they do in New York without the inducement of small government assistance.—"Granger," Grey Co., Ont.

### Items of Interest

The Sixth International Farming Congress will be held at Colorado Springs, October 16 to 20, 1911. Salt Lake City, Utah, and Lethbridge, Alberta, are the first candidates in the field for the 1912 convention.

At Villanova, Pa., \$3,200 was paid for Billy's France of Hogue. At the same sale \$2,600 was paid for a "runner" cow. Seventy-eight animals were sold for a total of \$27,275. These are said to be record prices for Guernseys.

Mr. John L. Reid of Cromley Bank, Ellon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, has accepted an invitation to judge Short-horns at the Canadian National Exhibition this year. Mr. Reid is the owner of one of the best herds of Short-horns in his native country and has an enviable reputation as a breeder and judge of this breed of cattle.

Issue Each

Vol. XX

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Mr. Simp

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\* Mr. Benn 25 years ago, cultural and Ontario, scorin termino the he did not know this subject.—

Issued  
Each Week

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00  
a Year

Vol. XXX.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 25, 1911.

No. 21

### POINTS JUDGES LOOK FOR WHEN JUDGING A DAIRY FARM\*

*Simpson Rennie, York Co., Ont.*

“The Standard of Perfection set forth in detail so that Farm and Dairy Readers may have the Ideal of an Expert wherewith to Assist Themselves in Judging their Own Farms.

“WHAT do judges look for when judging a farm entered in a dairy farms prize competition?” Farm and Dairy has asked me to answer this question. I shall, therefore, explain my views for the benefit not only of those farmers who may be thinking of entering their farms in the



Mr. Simpson Rennie

Interprovincial Dairy Farms Competition this year, or of getting their neighbors to compete, but also to set a standard by which dairy farmers generally will be able to judge and possibly improve their farms. At the outset I would have my readers remember that the best farms fall considerably short of the standard I here set forth. On this account any one having a reasonably good farm need have no hesitation in entering his farm in the competition this year since other farms are sure to be deficient in many details, although to a casual observer they might appear to be well high perfect.

All departments of the farm are considered in the competition. A total of 1,050 points are offered this year. I shall take these points up individually and comment upon them briefly.

#### THE HOME

**House—155, viz.—Plan, Finish, and Approaches, 25.** The house should be of sufficient size to meet the requirements of the household, and no larger. It should be built of good material; all wood work to be kept well painted. The approaches should be nicely graded, and where necessary board, gravel or cement walks and a well.

**Lawn—20.** The lawn should not be too large on a dairy farm. If nicely kept and nicely interspersed with flowers and shrubs, even though it be not large, a lawn is a very attractive feature of any farm home.

**Kitchen, Garden, and Orchard—35.**—The garden if possible should be laid out so that it may be worked with a horse. In size it should be sufficient to raise the vegetables required for the household. The orchard should be well laid out, the trees being planted in straight rows for the convenience of working. Suckers should not be allowed to grow around the trunks and the trees should be well pruned and sprayed each year.

**Arrangement of House—25.**—The arrangement

\* Mr. Rennie, whose farm in York county, some 25 years ago, won the gold medal offered by the Agricultural Arts Association for the best farm in Ontario, scoring about 98 points out of 100, was a judge last year in the final competition held to determine the best dairy farm in the province. We did not know of a man more capable of writing on this subject.—Editor.

of the house should be, as far as possible, convenient, having in view the heating and saving of labor throughout. It is an advantage to have each floor of the house on the level. A step down or up from one room to another or in the hall is an objection.

**Sanitation—15.**—Sanitation is something sadly neglected around many farm homes. Too often scrub and dish water with portions of decayed vegetables are to be found outside the kitchen door, causing this spot to be unsightly, also unhealthy. This should be avoided.

**Ice and Water Supply—15.**—A good supply of ice, and that in a convenient place, is essential on a dairy farm. A convenient supply of good, clean water at all times of the year is very important.

**Education, including Books and Periodicals—20.**—To keep up with the advance of the times

### Something Special for Next Week

Watch for the 3rd Annual Special Farm Machinery Number of Farm and Dairy, out June 1st. An illustrated article on this page next week will tell about some of the newest things in farm machinery, and will deal particularly with the small motor for farm work. The issue throughout will instruct and please you.

a number of books and papers on dairying and farming in general should be found in the home, as well as a supply of more general reading.

#### THE FARM BUILDINGS

**Buildings—175, viz.—Provision and Size—25.**—The farm buildings should not be larger than the requirements of the farm call for to accommodate the crops and live stock. Too much barn space is rather expensive nowadays when materials are so costly.

**Location—25.**—It is a very important matter to have the buildings located at the most central and convenient point to accommodate the whole of the farm work and so that the distance will be as short as possible in going to and from work, hauling in the crops, hauling out manure and for the cattle going to and from pasture.

**Condition—20.**—We expect the buildings to be substantial, neither roof nor siding showing signs of decay; no doors hanging by one hinge instead of two; nor any of the outside boards wanting, thus allowing sparrows to get in and thus destroy part of the season's crop.

**Neatness—20.**—The buildings should be neat and clean. All outside woodwork should be painted, which will not only preserve the timber, but will at the same time give the buildings a much neater appearance. Grain and hay when hauled

in from the fields should be neatly stored, the face of all mows being even with the posts and beams. The barn and stable floors should be swept at least occasionally, and all harness, forks, scrappers, and milking stools be kept in their place after being used.

**Convenience—25.**—The farm buildings should be so arranged in rows convenient for both feeding and cleaning out. All up-to-date stables are supplied with water basins so that animals can drink at will.

**Light and Ventilation—25.**—Light is important in any stable. It should not be obstructed by high board or cement partitions stalls or passage ways. Ventilation is also important and should be such as to carry off foul air without allowing a draught to reach the animals; fresh air should be supplied from the outside.

**Water Supply—25.**—Water is an important necessity for cattle. A liberal supply should be within their reach at all times; water is the cheapest food that can be fed to animals.

**Yard—10.**—The barnyard should not be large, since it is used mostly for two purposes—that of a dumping place for manure from the stables and as a place for the animals to exercise.

#### THE LIVE STOCK

**Live Stock—250, viz.—Number—40.**—The number of the live stock kept depends upon the size of the farm, some allowance being made for the size of the breed, as large animals require more food and more space in the stable.

**Quality and Condition—40.**—Typical animals in good condition will receive a high score.

**Breeding—40.**—Where the breeding is right the result for food is soon apparent in any dairy herd, and should be scored accordingly.

**Feeding—20.**—Feeding is a science not so much in summer as it is in winter when the animals are stabled. A feeder is expected to study each individual animal so as to feed it up to its full capacity for milk production—and at the same time without overdoing, since an overfed animal is often thereby ruined for the balance of the season.

**Horses—30.**—The horses should be suited to the work of the farm and be in good condition. In recent years good Clyde mares have been very profitable on dairy farms.

**Swine—25.**—The raising and feeding of hogs is a very profitable side line on a dairy farm, especially where the cream only is sold. Where a number of good hogs are being fed the scoring should be higher.

**Poultry—15.**—With poultry, numbers count, but not so much as does a nice flock all of one breed.

#### THE CROPS

**Crops—215, viz.—Suitability for Milk Production—50.**—We look for such crops as alfalfa and red clover and peas and oats, corn and roots. Other crops may also be grown on a dairy farm such as timothy hay, wheat, barley and rape.

**Yields and Condition—75.**—The crop should be of a good even stand and give evidence of an abundant yield. An even heavy crop is desirable, it being neither short nor large.

**Freedom from Weeds—75.**—Since labor has become so scarce of late years, it is difficult to keep

the weeds in check on a dairy farm, probably more so than where other lines of farming are followed such as winter feeding, in which case the farmer has the whole summer to tend to his farm. The weeds must be kept down, else the profits will be small.

**Pastures and Shade—15.**—Only a few points are allowed for pasture and shade. Where there is rough land which cannot be worked the only thing is to make of it is pasture. It is, however, questionable whether it is profitable to pasture much land where it is all good and level. No points should be allowed for newland pasture were it broken up. Clumps of trees are nice to look at, and in case of necessity shade is important, and it is especially so where provision has not been made for feeding inside in summer time. It is not wise to turn cows out in the hot sun at a time when the flies are bad and shade would not be required if the cattle were kept inside during the daytime and turned out on a pasture towards the evening.

#### FARM MANAGEMENT

**Management—10, viz.—Arrangement of Fields—20.**—Any arrangement of fields is not necessary unless summer pasturing is practised. Where a farm is all good, level, tillable land, would not be more profitable to feed the dairy cows inside? Where this system is followed the arrangement of fields is not so important as many of the inside fences can be done away with. The fields will be larger, the furrows longer, and this will mean less work.

**Rotation—25.**—Every farmer should follow some system of rotation, not only for the sake of eradicating weeds, but because a change of crops each year enables better results to be obtained from the soil.

**Fences, Gates, Ditches and Roads—20.**—A good substantial fence of whatever make thought best should be all around the farm at least. Good gates that will swing clear without striking the ground when about half open should be where required. Open ditches should not be tolerated where the water could be taken off by an underdrain. Roads or lanes are expected to be properly graded or level so as not to endanger and cause the upsetting of loads at harvest time.

**Workmanship and Neatness—25.**—Everything done about the farm should be substantial and neat; the fences of whatever make should be well built. Stump fences have served their time and should be replaced with something more modern. All plowing should be done evenly and straight, especially the outside furrows next to the fence. Drills in the root field should be made even in width and be straight, as should be the drilling in the grain fields.

**Preservation of Manure—20.**—For the preservation of manure, all buildings should be so arranged that the manure from all buildings and pens can with convenience be dumped into the one enclosure whether it be covered or open.

**Bookkeeping and Records—20.**—Some account should be kept to show the receipts and expenditures in connection with the farm operations. The pedigrees and dates of breeding the animals, and the milk records, should be recorded.

**Summer Water Supply—10.**—Where cattle are pasturing a considerable distance from the buildings some provision should be made for them to get water without their having to travel all the way to the barnyard.

#### FARM MACHINERY

**Machinery—75, viz.—Supply—25.**—On every farm there should be sufficient machinery for all requirements.

**Housing—20.**—The housing of machinery is something that should not be neglected. Machinery such as the binder, mower, and corn harvester often is practically destroyed in a season

if left out exposed to the weather.

**Condition and Repair—20.**—All repairs should be attended to at once so that the machine will be in good condition and ready for use whenever required.

**Character (suitability)—10.**—Each piece of machinery should be of such make or character that it will accomplish the greatest results at the least expense.

**Permanent Improvements—80, viz.—Public Roads—10.**—The public roads should be attended to and weeds cut to the centre of the roadway. Weeds around or adjoining the whole farm should never be allowed to go to seed. Sometimes a little grading might be called for especially along the front of the farm.

**Freedom from Obstacles—25.**—Such obstacles as stumps, stones, cradle-knolls, and dead or fallen trees, should be removed.

**Drainage—25.**—All wet land should be underdrained. There is no other thing in the line of permanent improvements that will bring better returns for the outlay than underdraining. Many farmers to-day especially if their land is clay, even though they were in debt, had they borrowed money some years ago to underdrain their farms

#### Profits—Ayrshire-Holstein Comparisons

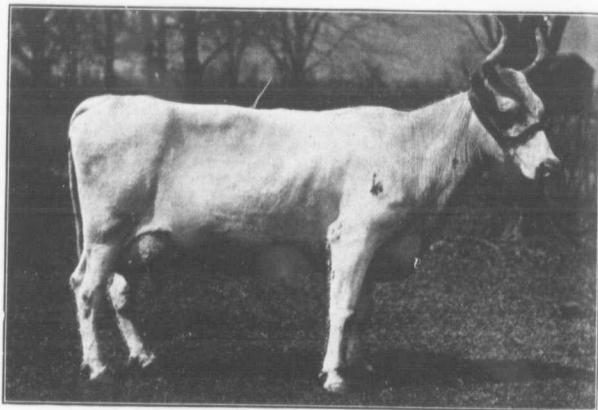
A. S. Turner & Sons, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.

We have been for years admiring the ability with which the Holstein breeders have pushed the interests of their special breed. They have not left a stone unturned. In season and out of season, they have always been on the job. We really think that the contention of the Holstein men that milk that is deficient in butter fat increases the brain power is justified.

On the other hand the Ayrshire men, with the characteristic modesty of the Scotchman, has been going quietly along, knowing that in due season the meek shall inherit the earth!

In the April 7th issue of Farm and Dairy a letter appeared from Mr. Carlyle, of Chateaufort, making comparisons of the net profits derived from two cows representing the Ayrshire and Holstein breeds. This letter was severely criticised by Mr. Bollett, of Oxford county, in your issue of May 4th. Allow us to submit a comparison of the production and cost of two leading cows of the Holstein and Ayrshire breeds in Western Ontario.

The Holstein cow, Evergreen March, owned by Mr. G. W. Clemons, of St. George, holds the



A Remarkable Cow and a Great Big Profit Maker

This animal is the Ayrshire cow "Snowflake," owned by A. S. Turner & Son, and about which Mr. Turner writes, in the article adjoining, comparing her production with that of "Evergreen March," the champion 30-day Holstein cow. Valuing her butter fat at 30 cents a pound, "Snowflake" in 30 days last winter made a gross return of \$25.65. Her feed for the month cost \$7.42, which leaves the handsome net profit of \$18.23 for the month. Note the general excellence of conformation of this cow and her splendid large teats.

would now not only be clear of debt, but have a good substantial bank account.

**Beautifying—20.**—Beautifying means a great deal on the farm. In this connection I am not sure whether or not there is any one thing which will add more to the beauty of the place than to have the buildings painted with some suitable color. I like white trimmings. A well planted, well pruned orchard, well plowed fields, all crops sown straight, all hedges and ornamental trees neatly trimmed; these and many other things too numerous to mention in detail all add to the beauty of a farm.

In conclusion I would point out that in the final contest last year there was not one farm that measured up to the ideal I have here set forth. The first prize farm in the province scored less than 80 per cent. Farms strong in many particulars are often exceedingly weak in others, and farms that to the casual observer might appear quite out of the running, will often, by making a good average, total a very satisfactory score.

Canadian record for 30 days. Her official record for the month of January, 1911, Record of performance, is 2,818.85 lbs. of milk, testing 9.02 per cent, yielding 91.152 lbs. of butter-fat.

The Ayrshire cow Snowflake, owned by A. S. Turner & Sons, for January, 1911, produced 1,871.25 lbs. of milk, testing 4.57 per cent, yielding 85.485 lbs. of fat.

In a letter to the Farmers' Advocate, Mr. Percy Clemons gives the food consumed by Evergreen March per day as follows:

Oil cake, 7 lbs., at 1½¢ per lb. . . . .	12.25 cents
Oat chop, 11 lbs., at 1¢ per lb. . . . .	11.00 cents
Bran, 10 lbs., at 1¢ per lb. . . . .	10.00 cents
80 lbs. mangels, at 8¢ per bus. . . . .	10.67 cents
46 lbs. silage, at \$3 per ton. . . . .	6.90 cents

Total cost per day. . . . . 50.82 cents

In addition, Evergreen March has alfalfa hay before her at all times. I haven't put any value on the hay, as we do not know what amount she consumed. Total cost for month, \$15.7512 per feed.



Snowflake's food for the same month was as follows:  
 Oil cake, 1½ lbs., at 1½¢. per lb., 2.14 cents  
 Mixed chop, 4½ lbs., at 1¢. per lb., 4.50 cents  
 Bran, 5 lbs., at 1¢. per lb., 5.00 cents  
 Brewers' grains, cost price, 3.30 cents  
 20 lbs. mangels, at 8¢. per bus., 1.50 cents  
 20 lbs. silage, at \$3 per ton, 4.50 cents

Total cost per day ..... 23.94 cents  
 She had clover hay; no alfalfa. No vat to has been put on the hay. Hay was feed at noon only. Cost of food for month, \$7.4214.

Evergreen produced 2,848.85 lbs. of milk at a cost of 55.02 cents per 100 lbs; Snowflake produced 1,871.25 lbs. of milk at a cost of 39.65 cents per 100 lbs; Evergreen, 91.152 lbs. of fat costing 17.26 cents per lb.; Snowflake, 85.485 lbs. of fat costing 8.68 cents per lb.

Let us figure this out in another way. Evergreen produced 91.152 lbs. of butter fat. Were this butter fat valued at 30 cents a pound, its value for the month would be \$27.35. The cost of producing this butter fat was \$15.75. This leaves a net profit for the month of \$11.60.

Snowflake produced 85.48 lbs. of butter fat. Valued at 30 cents a pound it represents a value for the month of \$25.65. The cost of producing this butter fat was \$7.42. This leaves a net profit of \$18.23.

My main object in giving the foregoing figures is to draw the attention of the farmers of Canada to the fact that it is not how much milk a cow produces that determines her value, but the net profit she returns to her owner. The present craze for large records is leading many farmers to forget this important point.

Without further comment we simply submit these facts and figures to the thinking farmers of Canada.

Note.—For the information of our readers we might state that Evergreen March calved Dec. 13, 1910, and Snowflake Dec. 5, 1910. Both animals were stricken with milk fever, Snowflake being off her feet for three weeks, not being able to stand during that period. Mr. Turner has taken the Record of Performance test of both animals, as recorded with the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, for the month of January. In the Record of Merit test for 30 days, made about the same time, Evergreen March produced 2,988 lbs. of milk.—Editor.

**Silos—We Must Have Silos**

N. C. Campbell, Brant Co., Ont.

We farmers in this section of Brant county find it difficult to understand how anyone who keeps cows, or much stock of any kind in the cattle line, will be content to get along without silos. Silos are an absolute necessity with us. Several in our district have been up for over 20 years.

To have a silo, or not to have a silo, is a question past all argument. Were I moving on to another farm where there was not a silo, and even were I in debt, no matter how much provided I could get credit, I would have a silo at any cost; because of this fact I am writing this brief letter for the benefit of Farm and Dairy readers in the hope that perchance some one or more farmers who as yet have not a silo, will plant a liberal acreage to corn right now while they may, and ere the corn harvest season comes will erect silos in which to store the corn.

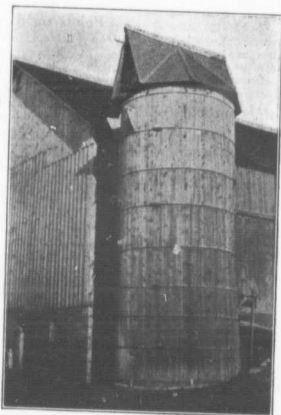
Silos have become such an established feature of our farms, I may say, that I find it difficult to convince myself that one should need to write an article of this kind urging others to build silos. They are such a labor-saving, money-making feature of our farms, we can hardly believe that anyone would be without a silo and a good supply of corn to fill it for a year.

**Farm Preparation of Land for Corn\***

J. H. Gridale, Dir. Dom. Exp. Farms.

I will take up two or three reasons for failures with the corn crop. The first is sowing too closely together, the second is sowing unsuitable varieties, and the third is poor preparation of the seed bed or selecting unsuitable fields in which to sow the corn.

Apply the manure during the fall, winter or spring, to suit your own convenience, but do



**A Neat, Cheap and Quite Satisfactory Silo**

This stave silo has been in use for over 10 years, and its owner, Mr. Arthur W. Smith, Brant Co., Ont., told an editor of Farm and Dairy recently that it appeared to be good for 10 years more. It cost about \$125 when erected. It will be noted that it has an expensive roof; probably the average farmer would prefer to save on this point and be satisfied with a less costly roof.

not fail to get it on. Plow it under, but do not plow it deep; four inches, not more than four and a half at the very most—just as shallow as you can plow consistent with the kind of soil you are plowing. The plowing should be done in moist weather, but of course we cannot control the rain and we have to do the best we can.

After the land is plowed, it should be rolled; and that is a very important point—and that is where 85 per cent. of our farmers fall short. They get a nice surface on the land by using the disk harrow and they think it is all ready, but it is not. A sod that is plowed and manured for corn must be packed right down solid, and the only way to do that is by repeated disk harrowing and rolling, or by using a soil packer. There are not many soil packers in use in Eastern Ontario, but if you are growing corn extensively, I believe it will pay you to get one. I have had one for only two years, but I am prepared to say that it will pay a farmer to get one. Roll the land first, then disk harrow it twice, once lengthwise and angling, and then roll again and then disk harrow angling the other way. It may take four or five disk harrowings and a couple of rollings to get the field right. I have heard some men say to get the land ready and get the corn in and work it down afterwards, but that will not do. You must work the land before you put the corn in or else you will have an unsatisfactory crop.

A PERFECT SEED BED

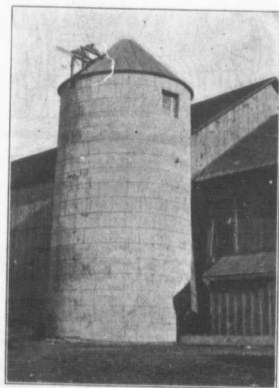
What is a perfect condition for a seed bed for corn? If you put manure on the surface of the

soil and then turn it under, air spaces are created. You all know that when you are plowing, no matter how flat you try to plow, one furrow will get on top of another and leave an air space, and to overcome that, you must use the roller and after you have rolled the land and disk harrowed it, it is 50 per cent. better worked than if you did not roll it. You know how a furrow, lying loose, will lodge the disk harrow more or less, but if you roll the land it has to settle down tight and cannot lodge the harrow.

I have tried it over and over again and I know what I am speaking about. After you have disk harrowed it twice, roll it again and repeat it three times if necessary. You should not work any sod less than twice.

After you have the land in thorough shape, so far as you can get it, get the seed bed just as hard and firm as you can get it. You can tell whether land is in shape or not when you are driving your team across by watching the horses, and if the off foot does not sink in more than the high foot, and if both horses, or the three horses—if you have a three-horse team—walk along evenly, no one horse sinking more than another, or no one foot sinking more than another in any place, you must have every intricacy beneath that soil solid.

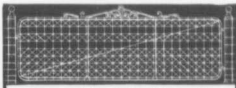
After you get the soil worked down firm, you should then give it a harrowing or two and then roll it before seeding. Now some of you may say, "it is little wonder we do not grow corn, when we look at all the work!" It is all horse work, and it will pay you to do this work the first year you grow corn and the year after and the year after that. The treatment you give the corn crop while it is growing and while you are getting ready for it, is the treatment that makes for success for three or four successive years. It is the great amount of man handling or horse handling that your field gets in its rotation of from three to five years that makes for the success of your farm operations right through the rotation. The farmer who neglects the proper preparation of his soil, the proper handling of his soil, once in from three to five years, is not farming properly. The year of all years to give land the proper handling is when you are growing the corn.



**A Permanent and Satisfactory Structure**

This silo on the farm worked by S. J. McLean, of Brant Co., Ont., is 15 x 42 feet. It cost approximately \$300, which is unusually high on account of the great distance the gravel had to be hauled. It has given entire satisfaction, not a handful of silage being spoiled in it. Mr. McLean states he has experienced no trouble from the silage freezing and that it freezes much more in wooden silos than in this one.—Both photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

\* Extract from an address before the E.O.D.A. Convention at Perth in January, 1911.



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The frame of the Perless Gate is made of steel tubing, electrically welded into one solid piece. It is strong and rigid and will not sag nor get out of order.

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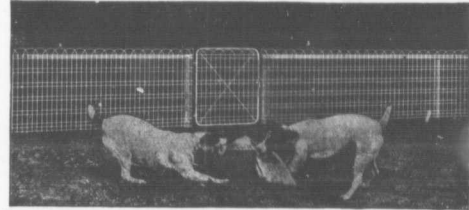
are built to stand. They will save you money because they never need repair. We also make lawn, farm and poultry fence that stands the test of time. Agents wanted. Write for full particulars.

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## FARM MANAGEMENT

### How to Bale Straw

Kindly tell me through Farm and Dairy how baled straw is put up or what process is used to prepare it for market so that it will bring the high price quoted in Farm and Dairy—W. F. N. Hutton Co., Ont.

The laded straws as quoted on large city markets and reported in Farm and Dairy is put up into bundles by means of the hay press, such as is used for baling hay. These bales are held in shape by wire. Various types of baling machines are used. Some are driven by horse power, others by steam or gasoline power.

### A Silo of Scantling

Would a square silo built of 2 x 4 scantling laid down in log building style and spiked together be satisfactory?

Could one be built octagonal with better results?—J. A. M. Hastings Co.

An octagon silo built of the material described, that is, of 2x4 scantling, would be very much more satisfactory than a square silo built of such material. An octagon of say six feet side would not require any reinforcement, while a square silo of similar capacity would need to be braced on each side to enable it to stand the pressure. In erecting the silo great care would be necessary to firmly nail all the scantling.—J. H. G.

### Points on Root Culture

John Fixter, Macdonald College, Que.

Roots in a cow's ration are like butter on bread. They make the food more palatable and more easily digested. On the Macdonald College farm an average crop per acre has been 34 tons. The cost per ton was \$1.70.

Roots can be successfully grown on any kind of soil and in any part of Canada. The best root crops we secured on land turned out of sod and plowed down soon after cutting, thus giving an opportunity for the sod to decay and supply the soil with humus. Thorough cultivation of the soil the previous autumn is essential to best results with roots.

Sow plenty of seed. Cultivate early with a hand wheel hoe, getting as near the young plants as possible. Thin the plants out to eight or 10 inches apart with a sharp hoe.

We have found that Mammoth long red mangels give the largest crops, and are equal in food value, pound for pound, with either Tankard or Globe mangels.

### Alfalfa in the Rotation

Alfalfa as a rotation crop is particularly beneficial in that the crops that follow it will make a better

growth than they will on a soil of timothy or other grasses. Recent experiments at an American experimental station show that after an oat—corn—wheat rotation followed by three years of alfalfa, the oat yield was 75.3 bushels an acre or 7.6 bushels above the average yield after winter ryegrass and poor stands of sweet clover and red clover. After corn, the oat yield was 74.2 bushels an acre. These experiments were on good soil. With poor or average soil the oat crop following alfalfa would have been much larger in proportion to the crop following the grasses than here noted.

Mr. Henry Glendinning, of Victoria Co., Ont., has had a somewhat similar experience with the beneficial effects of alfalfa sod on succeeding crops. In adjoining an old alfalfa field was a bog yard, the soil of which naturally was very rich. The fields were plowed up together and seeded to corn. The corn on the alfalfa sod was 2½ feet higher than that in the pig yard and of a deeper green color. Mr. Jas. Stonehouse, who visited the farm about that time, noticed the difference and could hardly believe that after so many valuable crops of alfalfa had been taken off the soil should be in such a fertile condition.

The secret of this residue of plant food is adjoining alfalfa stores up nitrogen in the soil. Nitrogen is the most important of fertilizer ingredients and the most expensive. Were nitrogen purchased in the form of commercial fertilizer it cost \$7 to \$15 to 20 cents a pound according to availability. In the air above every acre in our farms is enough nitrogen to grow good crops for thousands of years. This nitrogen can be obtained free of charge for the growing of leguminous crops. Alfalfa will not only draw on this great store of nitrogen but it stores two or three times as much as other stable crops each year, but will leave in the soil a store of nitrogen for succeeding crops.

### Why Keep Poor Cows?

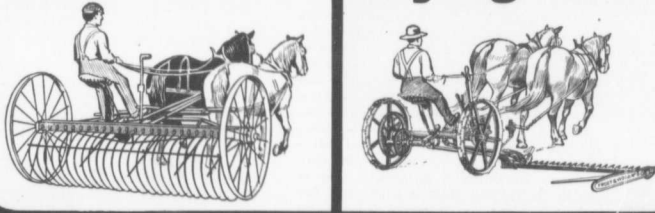
C. F. Whitley, In Charge of Records, Ottawa

It has been stated on good authority that the average yield of 17,000 cows in the famous Belleville, Ont., section for the factory season of 1910 was 3,480 lbs. of milk. There are sections in Quebec where it is doubtful if the average is much over 2,500 lbs. The average income per cow in connection with one Quebec creamery was only \$19.60. As some patrons obtained as much as \$34.00 a cow, it is obvious that many of the cows earned scarcely \$15.00. Some primary principles of dairy farming seem to need attention here. Records of each cow's production, and the reasons for which some should be culled because unproductive. During 1910 the average yield of 1,100 cows in Quebec cow testing associations for the full period of lactation was 179 pounds of milk or double the above creamery average.

Two good records near Winchester, Ont., for January, February, and March are 6,725 and 6,570 pounds of milk from 65 cows, that frosted in December. Such cows, sources of keen pleasure and good profit to their owners, are found in increasing numbers where cow testing is practiced. Plenty of individual cows in Canada are giving 10,000 and 12,000 pounds of milk and from 300 to 400 pounds of fat in one season. Why keep poor cows?

Enclosed you will find \$1.00 for our renewal to Farm and Dairy. We think Farm and Dairy is coming to be the front view fast. Each issue will be better than the one before. All access to Farm and Dairy and all concerned in its publication.—J. D. Lawrence, Richmond Co., Que.

## Save time at haying time



Next season outfit yourself with a Frost & Wood hay outfit—**a Giant Eight Mower and a Tiger Auto-Dump Rake.** You will then have a haying equipment good for a lifetime's hard service—one that will save time at haying time, save you buying repair parts, and save a big slice of its cost yearly in reduced work for horses and men too.

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This Mower makes a 6-foot cut easier than others cut but a 4-foot swath. Plenty of roller bearings help it to run smooth, insure long life, reduce wear to the minimum. One owner has worked his Frost & Wood Mower hard every season for 20 years—and brought but ONE REPAIR

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PART in all that time. Reinforced Cutter Bar protected against wear by guard-shields behind the knives; Pitman rods of toughened forged steel; large bearings on hanger—not usual pins—allow cutter-bar no play and cannot wear down. Tiger rakes has as many good points as No. Eight mower. 64

# Frost & Wood Giant Eight Mower Tiger Auto-Dump Rake

**Some Figures for Mr. McKim**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Allow me space in your valuable paper for a few facts which I would like Mr. Ayer and Mr. McKim to take note of. Unlike Mr. McKim, I have found that farming, and particularly dairy farming, is profitable.

I have a herd of the grade Holstein cows, 10 in number, nine of which are three, four and five years old and one ten years old. I commenced sending milk to the Dunboyno cheese factory on April 6, 1910, and continued to November 15, 1910. During that period of seven months and nine days I delivered to the factory 83,861 lbs. of milk and received in cheques for the same \$741.91, which shows an average of 8,368 lbs. for each cow for the period of seven months and nine days.

This proves beyond a doubt that there are some cows in Elgin county giving more than 8,000 lbs. of milk a year. We all know that the price of cheese was not high for the season 1910. My cows, however, averaged \$74.12 from the factory. You say, "perhaps he fed his cows on 'chop.'" Such is not the case, as during that period the amount of chop fed was 6,650 lbs., which at the market value would mean an outlay of \$80.00. The factory receipts, \$74.12, less cost of chop, \$80.00 per cow, leave net receipts of \$65.12 a cow.

Now, Mr. Editor, these are plain facts, and if anyone thinks there is a doubt, let them take the trouble to communicate with the Manager of the Dunboyno Cheese Factory. Had I received \$1.00 a cwt. for the milk delivered, the extra price would have made more than the cost of the chop fed. Unfortunately, I am in the wrong location, and have to send to the cheese factory.—J. Van Slyke, Elgin Co., Ont.

**Live Stock in Ontario**

Reports received by the Ontario Department of Agriculture from all stock are upon the whole favorable. Horses, which have been in strong demand, and have been commanding good prices, came through the winter in fine condition as a rule. As a respondent tersely puts it, "They look well and sell well." Reports from various parts of the province however have been made of a mild form of distemper, and complaints of mares losing their foals have been rather more frequent than usual.

Cattle look thin, but appear to be remarkably free from disease. The demand for milkers has led to a scarcity of beef cattle in some of the dairy districts, but taking the province generally there will be the usual number of fat and store cattle available for the market. A considerable number of stockers have been purchased to be put on the grass for June and July delivery, while regular shipments of more finished heaves have been and are being made regularly in the stock raising counties.

The general condition of sheep was never more favorably described. Lambs also are coming "good and strong," to use a favorite phrase of those reporting. The dog is again being vigorously denounced as a menace to sheep raising.

Reports concerning swine are not so unanimous as those relating to other classes of live stock, but taken altogether they may be considered as encouraging. While most of the ani-

mals are reported as healthy and promising, there has been considerable mortality among spring litters, and reports have come from different districts of what is variously described as rheumatism, partial paralysis, or crippling of some of the growing animals.

**Shoulder Talks for Horse Owners**

Some shoulders are, as a rule, due to an improper fit in collar or hames. Occasionally uneven surfaces or hard-lumpy areas in the fitting may be the cause, or improper care of the horse in early spring before the skin and underlying tissues have become hard-conditions of the foot or limb may cause sore shoulders from an abnormal gait.

A horse's collar should be fitted with greater care than a pair of patent leathers on an aggregation of bunions,orns and ingrown toe nails. Why? Because the horse has no means of making his pain known to the majority of drivers, while the wearer of the patent leathers can "grin and bear it," consoling himself with the thought that his understanding shows up well even if his face does wear a peculiar, puzzling expression.

**FIT OF THE COLLAR**

The collar should be well made with a fair amount of springiness on pressure, smooth, even surface, and adapted to the use required; as for instance, a heavy collar for heavy draft work, while a lighter one can be used for driving horses. Let it be sufficiently long that the hand may be easily passed beneath the under surface of the neck and wide enough that the fingers can just be passed between the front border and the side of the neck. This rule varies somewhat of course in the various types of horses, as some thick-necked horses expand the neck when drawing a load. These will require a slightly wider collar. Let the collar fit snugly over the entire bearing surface.

Having fitted the collar, next comes the fitting of the hames to the collar, if you are using a hames collar, and the proper adjustment of the height of the attachment of the tug. A good rule to follow is to have the tug attached about one-third of the height from below. This may need to be varied somewhat, as we consider the angle at which the hook passes from the hame and whether the horse has a free head or check rein. In well made hames this hook passes out at a right angle and is easily adjusted. If placed too low the point of the shoulder shows abrasion and soreness; if too high the soreness will be found just in front of the upper part of the shoulder blade. Occasionally a sore neck results from this cause but rarely if the collar is of the proper length.

See that each horse's collar is clean each morning before putting it on. If a sore is present stop after a short time and remove the scab or granulations that may have gathered on the collar at that point. Prevention is worth the prohibitive amount of cure and consists in carefully fitted collars.

Careful washing of the shoulders with some astringent solution during the first few days of early spring work toughens the skin, lessens the action of the sweat glands in that region and gives many a faithful horse relief from the daily torture of a sore shoulder.

Although a little late we are sending our subscription to Farm and Dairy just for the simple reason that we cannot do without your paper in our home.—G. F. Eloldge, St. John Co., Que.

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**HORTICULTURE**

**Preparation of Asparagus Bed**

Can you give me any information regarding the growing of asparagus? When is the best season to plant the roots? What kind of soil is suitable? Also how would you treat the land?—G. W. W., Brant Co., Ont.

Asparagus roots are planted in the early spring. They may be purchased from a nursery or may be grown very easily by sowing the seed in a drill in the garden. Plants will be ready for setting in the permanent bed at the end of one or two years. The best soil for the permanent bed is a loam, although any well drained



The Best way to Interest Farmers in Spraying

Many farmers who do not spray their orchards would do so did they know how to go about it. Spraying demonstrations as carried on in Ontario and demonstration in progress in a N. S. orchard.—Photo furnished by G. H. Vroom.

soil can be used satisfactorily. For early asparagus, of course, a sandy soil is preferred. The ground should be heavily manured at least one year in advance and thoroughly worked. It may at the same time be producing a hoed crop, such as potatoes or corn.

As the fall it should be thoroughly and deeply fall-plowed and at planting time in spring furrows should be struck four feet apart and at least 10 inches in depth. The plants are set in the bottom of these furrows one and a half to three feet distant from each other. The furrow is filled in gradually as the plants grow through the summer. No crop can be cut from the land for three or four years, but annual manuring should be practised as well as thorough clean cultivation.

During the third or fourth season after the plants are strong enough, some cutting may be done but, of

course, it should not be heavy the first season. Immediately after the cutting season is the proper time for manuring, and a very heavy application should be applied at that time and worked well into the soil with a disc or spading harrow. The tops are then allowed to grow. But they should be cut down and burned before the seeds ripen in the fall.—Prof. J. W. Crow, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

**Directions for Spraying**

Please give directions as to what material to use for spraying, how many times I ought to spray, and the proper time to spray.—J. J. D., Victoria Co., Ont.

Two mixtures are commonly used for spraying apple trees, lime-sulphur and Bordeaux. Leading horticultur-

often as to injure the roots. Every week that growth is continued so much is gained. Spray with Bordeaux mixture three or four times. Use machines both to plant and to dig potatoes.

**Fruit Outlook Favorable**

Orchards were not in blossom when the Ontario Department of Agriculture issued its latest crop bulletin, this season being later than usual, and about three weeks behind last year's very early period of bloom. Fruit buds, however, promise to be plentiful.

War upon scale, codling moth, and other pests is being conducted with more vigor than ever, and several correspondents point to the improved appearance of fruit trees as the result of work done in the last year or two in the way of spraying, pruning, and the better general culture of orchards. A few reports of damage to trees from mice come from some of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Counties.

**Disinfectants for Pruning Tools**

One pint formalin diluted to two gallons with water, or corrosive sublimate one part to 1,000 by weight (1 tablet to one pint of water) can be used to disinfect pruning tools. The solutions can be applied with a swab on the end of a stick.

Corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison to man or beast if taken internally. It will also corrode iron or metal. It must be used, therefore, in glass or wooden vessels. Formalin is not poisonous.

Pruning tools if not disinfected after using on each tree infected with canker or other diseases will spread the infection.

**Peterboro Orchards.**—Some demonstration orchard work is being carried on this year in Peterboro Co., in connection with the local branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, in charge of Mr. H. C. Duff. Three acres of a 10-acre orchard belonging to Mr. Ben Caldwell has been renovated and put in a condition which local people before would not have believed to be possible. Spraying demonstrations are also being made on Mr. J. Sargeant's orchard and a number of small orchards in the vicinity of Norwood are being sprayed by their owners under the direction of the Department, which is supplying material for the purpose.

There is no mulching system that is equal to thorough cultivation in the orchard. Mulching in some cases has given good results where it is roughly done, but very few growers are thorough enough to make a success of this system. Mulching, however, is better than leaving the orchard in sod.—W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist

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

ists now prefer lime-sulphur. The greatest objection to it in the past has been that it is difficult to prepare, but concentrated lime-sulphur is now put up commercially. The commercial article is just about as cheap as home boiled lime-sulphur and can be easily applied. For the first application which should be given just before the buds start to burst, the commercial mixture should be diluted one to 10, and for later spraying use 1 to 35. The second spraying should be given just after the petals have fallen and before the calyxes close, and the third spraying 10 to 14 days later.

In the last two sprayings poison should be added to stem the ravages of the codling moth, the lime-sulphur acting as a fungicide and preventing scale. Two pounds of lead arsenate to 40 gallons of water is the insecticide used with lime-sulphur. Paris green should not be used with this mixture.

**Points on Potate Culture**

W. C. McCalla, Lincoln Co., Ont.

An important point in potato culture is the selection of seed. Seed should be chosen from the best potatoes, not from the poorer ones. The ideal way is to go over the patch, choose the plants that look the healthiest, have the best foliage, and so forth, and mark them, using the best potatoes from these plants for seed. Small potatoes from a good plant are better than large ones from a poor type. Plant one eye piece, and place them in drills. Better results are obtained when planted in drills than when planted in hills.

The soil for potatoes should be well cultivated, ploughed deep, and going down to the subsoil in the fall. Then in the spring do not plow so deeply. We plant the potatoes quite early three inches deep, placing the trenches about three feet apart. Use the cultivator often, even after potatoes are nicely up. Keep the soil loose and open, but do not cultivate so

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**EGGS FOR**  
 Single Com  
 setting. G  
 B. W. Wader

**PIGIONS**—  
 each. Bre  
 breeding,  
 de-Lake.



**POULTRY YARD**

**Care of the Young Turkeys**

T. J. Benson, Ontario Co., Ont.  
For hatching turkey eggs, turkey hens should be used as far as possible. On account of their wild nature, careful handling is necessary. Have the nest comfortable. Be sure that the nest is free from lice and avoid disturbing her unless necessary. After the first eggs hatch leave the hen undisturbed for 24 hours. Then remove her, like away useless eggs and shells and let her return to the nest for 12 to 24 hours according to the evenness of the hatch.

**CONFINEMENT OF THE HEN**

The most convenient system of looking after the turkey hen and her brood that I have tried is to confine the hen in an A shaped coop having a slit front, which allows the poults to run in and out at will. At night and during inclement weather both hen and poults should be confined to the coop. The hen should be confined for at least four weeks unless close watch can be kept on her. Move the coop on to fresh grass each day. A hole in the ground in front of the coop filled with fine ashes serves as a dust bath and provides food for the poults.

Young turkeys need to be fed frequently; twice in the morning and twice in the afternoon is not too much. For the first two days of their life bread soaked in milk is sufficient. The third day we add a little shorts to the bread and milk, and gradually increase the shorts until the whole ration is made up of shorts dampened with milk. Dandelion leaves and onion tops should be added to one of the feeds each day. This feeding is kept up for four weeks. Separator milk and clean water should be kept before the poults in shallow dishes at all times.

The poults will commence to "shoot the red" when five weeks old, and from that time on should be on free range.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS**  
EXCLUSIVELY FOR 10 YEARS  
**Eggs That Will Hatch**

9 chicks guaranteed  
One selected pen, \$3 per 15—all large birds.  
Utility pens, \$1 per 15—extra heavy layers.  
Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

**Black Langshan Eggs**

From Imported Crows  
\$3.00 a dozen  
**GLENLON FARM**  
Office 402 Yonge Street  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING**

TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—From choice S. C. W. Leghorns; eggs for 15. Hugh McKelvie, Tavistock, Ont.  
**PURE BRED FOWLS GIVEN AWAY** Free in return for new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. A club of four new subscribers will bring you a pair of pure bred standard tows. Write Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

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

**EGGS FOR BALANCE OF SEASON**—Single Comb Black Minorca, \$1.25 per setting. Good hatch guaranteed. A. L. Warden, Spry, Ont.

**PIGONS**—Homers and Crosses, 25c each. Great flyers. Suitable squab breeding. Howse, Box 4, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

range. The coop should be propped up in front, and for a time the hen will bring the litter back to the coop at night. From then on the mash of shorts may be fed in the morning only and whole wheat at night. Do not feed new grain or change the feed suddenly, or bowel trouble will surely result.

**Feeding and Care of Chicks**

Mrs. J. H. Rosborough, Brant Co., Ont.

We have two systems of feeding chicks,—the dry and the wet. I would advise dry feeding. The grain may be fed whole or cracked. A part ground and then mixed makes what is called a "dry mash." The feed may be kept before the chicks all the time in hoppers or a part of it may be scattered in litter to induce them to take exercise.

In order to get a good profit from poultry we hatch the chicks early and keep them growing so that they will reach maturity and lay before the commencement of cold weather. There is no profit in keeping chicken just alive, whether it is intended for egg production or for the market. The healthy chick is a hungry thing and will eat whatever is given it. For this reason we use great care not to overfeed.

The chicks should not be fed until they are 24 hours old. Many people in their hurry to start the chicks growing hurry feed into their crops before the system is ready to take care of it. This results in low level trouble and very often in the death of the chick. For the first meal a hard-boiled egg chopped fine and mixed with three parts of bread crumbs is good. Stale bread soaked in milk is also good. After such a meal milk should be squeezed out until it curdles.

**LATER FEEDING**

When the chicks are a few days old, we begin to feed a little grain. Millet seed, finely cracked corn and wheat and oatmeal are good. A very good mixture of cracked grains for chicks is, two parts wheat, two parts oatmeal, one part corn, one part rice and one part millet seed. Young chicks should be fed little and often; about five times a day until a few weeks old and then a grand lot of shorts Green food must be supplied in some form. I have a pen of wire netting in front of the brooder in which the chicks run and I move it as they eat the grass. In this way the trouble is saved of taking green food to them. A dish of small grit should always be before them and fresh cold water.

**Our Legal Adviser**

**STOCK MISREPRESENTED**—I saw an advertisement in the paper of a man of Duroc Jersey swine and wanting some pigs I wrote the breeder for prices. He wrote me saying he had a grand lot of shoats three months old for which he wanted \$12.00. I sent him an order for a pair, cash with bill, and he sent me a pair of rants, the pair weighing 120 lbs. What steps would you take to recover damages.—E. V., Stormont Co., Ont.  
From the facts as stated in your letter, you are entitled to recover damages, but you would have to sue the party in the Division Court in the place where the defendant resides, and the amount of your damages would possibly be so small that it would scarcely be worth your while to go to the expense and trouble of doing this.

**QUESTION RE RENT**—A and B rent a piece of land from C for one year beginning first of April, 1910, agreeing to pay nearly half of the rent for the year and the balance in the spring. A and B agree between themselves to each do half of the work and each pay half of the rent and take half of the crop. About the first of the present year A has had a fall and C. C. makes no arrangement with B to give up his claim on land for the balance of the year. A and B have taken off all

the crop and have derived all the benefit that is due them under the lease, with the exception of tapping the sugar bush. If A wishes to tap bush has B a right to a share?—F. H., Norfolk Co., Ont.

The purchase by A from C of the land in question does not affect B in any way. B is entitled to retain his half interest in the premises until the expiration of the present lease, and remains liable to pay half the rent; but as A has become the purchaser of the land B will have to pay A his half of the rent falling due after the purchase.

If previous owners or tenants of the property had been in the habit of tapping the sugar bush A and B on leasing the property have become entitled to follow the same practice, unless denied this right by the terms of the lease, and B will have a half interest in this up to the time of the termination of the lease.

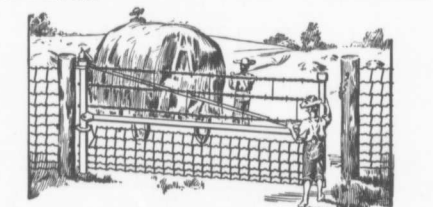
**Gates and the Harvest**

The story is told of a farmer who, with immense labour, sowed and reaped in field and meadow, and then—set fire to his harvest!

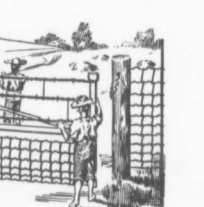
"Crazy, you say! Perhaps, but not an exaggerated one. Not much more than the farmer who plants wheat carefully, ploughs young corn, stock set in and do as much damage as the fire set by the half-witted man in the story."

Profanely and a tough sapling avail little against the natural-born "craziness" of the average four-footed creature. The only safeguard is a gate, and not only a gate, but a STEEL gate. For we can't expect stock to keep away from temptation. If a man signs the badge he can go around the block to avoid the saloon, but the stock takes an open or even a sagging gate as an invitation to enter—and the damage is directly traceable to your own shortsightedness.

A complete remedy for this, and a guarantee of sound sleep at night is found in the CLAY Gate. A gate of steel, made in Guelph, by the Canadian Gate Co., Ltd. These are made of perfectly constructed, and equipped to making them guarantee that the material is High Carbon Steel Tubing, open at will ease.



Our illustration of the woman tagging the old wooden gate is a picture of old-time days on the farm; days when work of the hands was harder and life was drudgery through lack of simple facilities and mechanical help. Those were the days when fences used to be made only "in the light of the moon" else they would according to the time laid down in the almanac.



Now, of course, these superstitions have disappeared, along with the old shoddy-plough with which the ploughman "tickled" two acres a day. Farmers no longer watch the moon, or fear a Friday. But one big superstition still holds in the minds of a few—the old idea that a good gate is an extra luxury, a sort of "trill" on the farm, along with a phonograph and so long as the superstitious holds, of course, so long will there be and damaged fields.

Bad gates are the beginning of many a neighbor's feud. It riles Jones when he sees his corn trampled by Smith's boys, and Smith's wife's cabbage have had blood from one generation to another.  
And religion! Many a backsliding can be directly traced to a rickety gate that sagged and stuck in the snow just as the convert was on his knees to pray meeting. Good steel gates—the "CLAY" kind—pay for themselves the first year in peace of mind, to say nothing of crops and cattle protected. Thinking of the old wooden gates is expensive as well as troublesome waste of time and lumber.  
CLAY GATES may be raised to swing clear of the snow, or to let the bottom keep the smallest chickens out. At either height or weight it is as convenient as it is strong.  
CONVENIENCE, too, is a big point with the CANADIAN GATE CO. Any boy can make the holes in a post—one hole for each hinge and one for a foot fork. Then after it's fixed the boy will appreciate a swing gate will the rush of the biggest bull. For CLAY GATES made to hold, section they afford. Their special sixty day offer enables the farmer to prove both the satisfaction that these gates will give, and the saving of money that they will really effect.

WRITE FOR FREE LITERATURE TO CANADIAN GATE CO., LIMITED GUELPH, ONTARIO

**Eggs for Hatching**

Amnouth Bronze Turkeys, \$2.40 per 6;  
\$3.50 per 12. English Game Hens, \$2.75 per 6;  
Rosen Ducks, \$1.00 per 15; \$2.00 per 35;  
15; Silver Grey Dorkings, \$2 per 15  
J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62 Caledon East, Ont.



**Much Alfalfa in Grey**

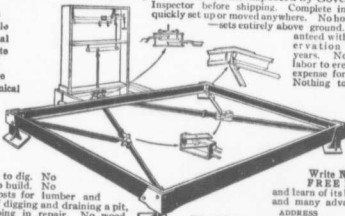
Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I have been very much surprised at the amount of alfalfa that is being grown in this district. Everyone tells the same story about alfalfa—WELL SATISFIED. One of my neighbors sowed

ed 30 acres of alfalfa last year and another 25 acres, and although winter was a bad one on alfalfa these men do not seem to be at all discouraged, and are sowing more. Practically every farmer here for 10 miles around has from one to 10 acres of alfalfa.—Geo. F. Marsh, Grey Co., Ont.

**This New Portable, Pitless Wagon and Stock Scale is Simpler, Stronger, Cheaper and**

far more durable than old-style scales. Absolutely accurate—designed and constructed by an expert, every scale sealed and inspected by Government

- Pitless
- Portable
- Practical
- Accurate
- Simple
- Durable
- Economical



Inspector before shipping. Complete in itself—sets entirely alone anywhere. No holes to dig anteed without reservation for ten years. No skilled labor to erect. No expense for extras. Nothing to do away.

No pits to dig. No walls to build. No extra costs for lumber and labor of digging and draining a pit, or keeping in repair. No wood, except floor. Heavy steel joints. Everything complete and perfect.

Write FREE for BOOK and learn of its low cost and many advantages.

**The Manson Campbell Co., Ltd.**  
CHATHAM, ONT.

**SOME HISTORY about Typewriters**



**Modern and Ancient**

CHAPTER TWO

**THE Underwood was an original typewriter, radical in design.**

**THE** new principle met with instant popularity. For years other makers fought against the innovation. They died hard, but the demand for visible writing could not be successfully combated.

**BUT** you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, and they could not successfully incorporate the new principle into their antique machines.

**IN** the attempt they sacrificed the mechanical excellence resulting from 20 years' experience, and at the same time fell far short of the Underwood standard.

**ALL** typewriters now manufactured are visible writers. There have been a score of near-Underwoods placed on the market during the past three or four years.

**UNITED TYPEWRITER CO.**  
TORONTO Limited

**More Queries About Alfalfa**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—We have been reading your interesting articles on alfalfa. This excellent report is very little grown in our neighborhood, what is grown is not handled with very satisfactory results. Most farmers around who have tried it have sown it after the drill and rolled it directly afterwards. They have used no inoculation. Oats, barley, and spring wheat have been used as nurse crops, sown at about six or seven pecks to the acre. We would like to sow 6 or 10 acres of alfalfa with fall wheat. The field we are thinking of is now in oats and oats, the soil clay loam. The land is rolling with the drains coming through the gulches, it appears to manure and sow the wheat this coming fall. Would you advise us about the alfalfa, through your columns. Can you tell us the best place to get prepared inoculation and how to use same?—K. Bros, York Co., Ont.

Cultural directions for alfalfa have been so fully given on several occasions in Farm and Dairy during the past two months that it does not seem necessary to go into the matter in detail again just now. In every case we would advise that inoculation be provided for alfalfa, either nitro-culture, or soil from an old successful alfalfa field, and that the seeding of grain with which its sown be less than the usual amount. It is not advisable to sow over five pecks of barley to the acre when it is sowed with alfalfa. The alfalfa seed should be sown ahead of the horse sowing the drill. It will then be covered immediately and the seed will be for the most part in the blank spaces between the rows of grain; and in the case of barley, which should be sown shallow, it will not be covered too deeply.

**ALFALFA ON PALL WHEAT**

Those who have tried the experiment claim that alfalfa may most advantageously be sown with fall wheat. Mr. Marsh, who has been writing the special series of articles that have appeared in Farm and Dairy of late, last fall seeded a considerable acreage of alfalfa on the wheat, the seed being put in during the latter part of August. This alfalfa came through better than any of the old standards of alfalfa, of which Mr. Marsh has considerable on his farm.

It is interesting to note just here that the roots of the young alfalfa plants from the seed sown on Mr. Marsh's farm last fall, were from six to 10 inches and more in length early in spring; Mr. Marsh late in March brought to Peterboro a bunch of these roots to show the editors of Farm and Dairy and to show the farmers who from day to day called at our office.

The prepared inoculation for alfalfa may be obtained from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Full instructions as to how to use the same are sent with each culture.

**Shipping Cream or Milk**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Which pays the best—shipping milk to Montreal or shipping cream at prices for milk 20 cents a gallon and freight at 11 cents per four gallon can? Cream sells for five cents per cent. butter fat, and it costs 25 cents per four gallon can for freight. Per milk will test 56 on the average. Prices quoted are for Montreal. If the price is the same at J. D. G. Stormont Co., Ont.

Were milk shipped at 20¢ a gallon, with freight at 11¢ per four gallon can, the net price to the producer would be 175¢. To make one gallon of 20 per cent. cream worth 91¢ net, 5.55 gallons of milk would have to be skimmed, the milk therefore being worth 16.44¢ a gallon. The skim milk retained on the farm would be worth 2¢, or the net value to the producer would be 18.44¢. Where the by-product can be made use of, shipping cream would be more profitable than milk.

The sixth annual National Dairy Show will be held in Chicago Oct. 26 Nov. 4, 1911.

**Items of Interest**

Special prizes and stock judging competitions have been arranged for by the B. C. Dairyman's Association and the B. C. Dairywomen's Association for the fall fairs of 1911. These are given in full on another page.

Mr. J. A. Cockburn, a Wellington, Ont. farmer, in commenting on Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, now in the establishment of the standing field crops competitions, claims to have benefited greatly from these competitions and that his seed grain is at about 325 bushels, he has sold at an average price of over 90 per cent. over and above market prices, and that without advertising other than through the Department in connection with the competition and the prizes he won.

The death rate from tuberculosis among humans in Ontario has decreased in 10 years from 41.8 per cent. of all deaths, to 7.6 per cent., according to an encouraging report made by Dr. George D. Porter, secretary of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, at the convention of this Association in London last week. Dr. Parfitt, of Gravenhurst, who spoke on sanitation treatment, stated that there were in Ontario 12 institutions, which cared for 1400 patients last year. There was accommodation for only five per cent. of the tubercular patients of the province.

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board will not approve of any contract between any local telephone company and the Bell Telephone Company which will prevent a local telephone company from taking or transmitting messages from any other local telephone company with which it now connects or with which it may in the future connect. The Board will not approve of any agreement which will have the effect of preventing or restricting connection, intercommunication, or operation, reciprocal use or transmission of business between telephone companies under its jurisdiction.

A blow sand hill, an acre in extent, on Mr. Frank Greenbank's farm, one-half mile out of Norwood, on the Peterboro road, has been re-planted with Scotch pine. One acre of blow sand, belonging to Reeve Comstock, near Westwood has also been sown with Scotch pine obtained from the government nurseries. This piece of land, near Westwood, has given trouble in the past in blocking the road. The council in recent years has spent \$500 in repairing this road and in constructing a high board fence to prevent the sand from causing further obstruction on the highway. This repairing work has been done by Mr. H. C. Duff, in connection with the local branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Enclosed find \$2.00, which kindly credit to my subscription to Farm and Dairy. Although I am not an operative farmer, I enjoy Farm and Dairy beyond expression, and would not think of allowing by subscription to lapse. I have noted from time to time with pleasure the improvements you have brought about, and I must say that I get some most valuable information from your paper.—D. E. MacKenzie, New Westminster Dist., B.C.

**Alabama Needs 50,000 Farmers**

Dairymen and stock raisers to supply the local markets with butter, poultry, vegetables, hogs and cattle. The best lands in the world can be had at \$5.00 per acre. Let us help you to get a farm in Alabama where the climate is delightful, where you can raise several crops each year on the same land, and find a ready market for same. We are supported by the State and sell no lands without title or information and literature.

**State Board of Immigration**  
Montgomery, Alabama

**Alfalfa—N**

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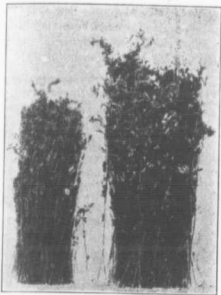
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**Some Alfalfa Lessons**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The past winter has shown that alfalfa will freeze out; the season has been a particularly unfortunate one, and many of the wisecracks will nod their heads and say, "I told you so." But in a year when in many parts of the country nine-tenths of the fall wheat will be plowed up, it is not to be wondered at that a small per cent. of the alfalfa should be killed.

J. Green, of Durham Co., who has plowed up 12 acres, told me recently that there is no feeling of discouragement on the part of those who have had alfalfa for three or four years, as they say they are quite prepared to stand a total loss of their alfalfa every fourth or fifth year, knowing that the crops that are harvested abundantly repay them for the labor and cost in view.

The safeguard against such seasons as last winter is to have plenty of land seeded to alfalfa, so that it can be used as a rotation crop, and then



**Alfalfa—No Treatment vs. Inoculation**

The Geneva (N.Y.) experiment station has demonstrated the great benefit of special nitro-bacteria in alfalfa culture. The bundles of alfalfa herewith typify the average results in yields obtained from alfalfa not inoculated (to the left) and from alfalfa inoculated with nitro-gen-accommodating bacteria (the bundle to the right).

the loss of a few acres will make but little difference, and when alfalfa is plowed up the yield of corn or grain following after it is double what it would be under ordinary circumstances.

From the past winter's experience very little can be learned with regard to the most suitable land to withstand the winter killing, as streaks of alfalfa are killed on good land, poor land, and high land and low land. The killing was probably due to the snow changing to ice, which seemed to concentrate the sun's rays like a burning glass. On the whole, the higher and dryer the land the less damage.

**CLEAN LAND NOT NECESSARY**

We have been taught to summer-fallow land to get it clean for alfalfa; if the past season teaches anything it is that the dirtier the land the safer the alfalfa will be in a season like last winter. In my fresh seeding where the land is clean, no weeds or grass, the alfalfa is badly heaved, and in some places entirely destroyed. On the part of the field that was full of twigs grass, however, so that after plowing it came up and smothered out the oats, so that there was not more than half a crop, there the alfalfa is thick, and not heaved at all. The thick sod seemed to protect the alfalfa from freezing and thawing, and also from the ice and the cold drying days of spring.

This past spring has also taught that one should not be in a hurry to plow up a damaged piece of alfalfa as many of the plants which appear-

ed to be dead early in the season, soon after began to bud out, and will come on all right, and considering the way the crowns of the plant fill out it does not take very many to the square foot to make a crop of hay.

The best way to handle what is now a poor field of alfalfa is to give it a good tearing up with a heavy spring tooth cultivator, and then sow more seed and harrow it in.—Geo. F. Marsh, Grey Co., Ont.

**Which of These Two Herds is Yours Like?**

Cow	Profit	Loss	Cow	Profit	Loss
1.	\$17.20	.....	1.	\$53.70	.....
2.	2.58	.....	2.	45.00	.....
3.	12.20	.....	3.	41.96	.....
4.	.....	4.60	4.	36.83	.....
5.	.....	.....	5.	37.41	.....
6.	12.49	.....	6.	37.49	.....
7.	.....	55	7.	37.42	.....
8.	.....	18.15	8.	35.51	.....
9.	.....	1.03	9.	28.12	.....
10.	17.10	.....			

Total, \$66.83 \$24.32  
 Less loss \$32.50  
 Net Profit \$34.33

AVERAGE PROFIT PER COW  
 Only \$4.24

The question for you to answer is, "Which of these two herds is your herd comparable to?" Do you know? You can only know by keeping accurate records of the feed you give your cows and the milk they produce.

The loss from one cow in herd A entirely wipes out the profit from the best cow in the same stable! Herd B has a clean column in its loss account—all are profit-makers. Hadn't you better start now to know, not guess, whether or not your cows, each one of them, is a profit-maker?

These figures are taken from two herds that were in the Cow Testing Associations last year. The owner of herd A would not want us to tell you his name in this connection. But he has learnt his lesson. He is now out for profit-making cows. Hadn't you better profit from his experience and start in to test your cows?

**Our Veterinary Adviser**

**COW WITH COUGH**—Cow commenced to cough three or four years ago. During the last year she has coughed frequently. The cough is dry and harsh. She feeds and looks well. Give symptoms of tuberculosis and details for the tubercular test? T.J.W.

The cough indicates tuberculosis. In fact, there is little doubt about it. As any organ may be involved, the symptoms depending upon which organ is diseased. The visible symptoms are present until the disease has reached sufficient development to interfere with the function of the organ or organs involved. A cough such as you describe indicates a disease of some of the respiratory organs.

The tubercular test can be successfully conducted only by a person skilled in such matters. It consists in taking the animal's temperature three or four times at intervals of three or four hours before injection. Then having the hypodermic syringe and needle and the seat of injection thoroughly sterilized with a five per cent. solution of creolin. About 60 drops of a 10 per cent. solution of tuberculin in a ½ per cent. solution of distilled water is injected underneath the skin (usually the loose skin just behind the shoulder blade). In about nine hours after injection the temperature is again taken, and every three hours after this until 24 hours have elapsed after the injection. If the temperature increases two degrees or over above the highest point reached before injection, it indicates that the animal is diseased. If the increase is between one and two degrees it is not positive, but is suspicious, and the animal should be tested again in three to six months.

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



Water Storage and Stock Watering Tanks, Thrasher Tanks, Tank Heaters, Hog Trunks, Feed Cookers, Oil and Gasoline Tanks. We guarantee our Tanks will not be injured by freezing. Catalogue B on request. We also make a complete line of water well supplies, "Baker" Windmill Pumps, Cylinders, Gasoline Pumping Engines, etc. Ask for catalogue No. 68.

The Heller - Aller Co., Windsor Ont.



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Trade Mark Registered. Pronounce it RUE-BER-OID  
**Makes a One-Piece Roof**

Water can't back up through a RUBEROID roof, for there's not a crack in it anywhere. The Ruberine Cement which goes between and over the joints, makes the seams as tight and strong as any other part of the roof.

Easily laid—absolutely water tight—weather-proof—strongly fire-resisting—RUBEROID Roofing has given perfect protection for years after its imitations have had to be replaced.

Ask your dealer to show you a sample of RUBEROID that lay 17 years on a foundry. Or write us and we will mail you a sample, with our straight-fact Booklet B on Roofing.

"SOVEREIGN" Sheathing Felt is miles ahead of building paper. Write for sample.

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## Defy lightning as well as storms

You can defy lightning, so far as it affects your buildings, when you roof with Preston Shingles. For with them you get a GUARANTEE against harm to any building they cover from the thunderbolt. And they protect you against all kinds of weather as well.

**YET** these better-galvanized (therefore longer-lived) metal shingles cost you not a cent more per hundred square feet than you must pay for the ordinary kind. And even that ordinary kind is worth far more than wood shingles—or slate—or the (so-called) patent roofings.

**PRESTON SAFE-LOCK SHINGLES**

**You should be well-advised about roofings**

Allow us to send you a book that tells the mere truth about every sort of roofing material there is. It is free. You would gladly pay for it if you know what it would save you—in money, bother and time. But it's yours for the asking.

*G. Delph*  
 Manager  
 Dufferin

**Metal Shingle and Siding Co., Limited**  
 St. Factory, Preston, Ont., and Montreal.

Please ask for that book. Do it now. It tells, among other things, why the all-secure lock means bigger roof value. Write and

Ask Questions!

# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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

2. **SUBSCRIPTIONS** are accepted for one year in advance. Great Britain, \$3.00 strictly in advance. Other countries, \$4.00 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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5. **ADVERTISING RATES** quoted on application. Copy returned on the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

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

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to **Farm and Dairy** exceed \$300. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 4000 to 5000. Subscriptions accepted are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain the actual circulation.

Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper are on file with the post office in countries and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

### OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

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

## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

### EXPRESS RATES ON BUTTER

Comlines among factories manufacturing the same line of goods are regarded with favorable eyes by economists because that, by concentrating their forces, manufacturers are able to cut down expenses and manufacture more cheaply. It is generally admitted that small factories are at a decided disadvantage in competing with larger ones, other conditions being equal. Creamerymen find it hard to understand why this rule, which applies with such force to all other lines of human endeavor, does not apply to the setting of express rates as well.

Elsewhere in this issue Mr. Wm. Newman, of Victoria Co., Ont., tells how his express rates increased in 1908 by 20 per cent, and again in 1911 by 20 per cent., or a total increase in express rates for the eight years that he has been in business, of 40 per cent. At the same time the business that he has given express

companies has increased by 500 per cent.

Mr. Newman's experience with express companies is not the exception; it is the rule. At almost every point where butter is made the amount shipped has greatly increased in the last few years. And the advance in express rates has been general. The expenses of operating express companies surely have not increased sufficiently to make the advances reasonable even did the quantity shipped remain stationary. When we take into consideration the great increase in butter shipments from all points in the province, we would naturally expect a reduction rather than an increase in express rates.

These increases in rates are not due to operating expenses on the part of express companies, rather are they in line with their well-known policy of bleeding their patrons to the last cent that their patrons' business will stand.

During recent years the capacity of the express companies has been somewhat checked by the Dominion Railway Commission that has endeavored to put express rates on a more reasonable basis. Through the instrumentality of **Farm and Dairy** there is now a recommendation before the Board that the last increase in rates of 20 per cent. (the return charge on empties) be done away with. There is a responsibility on the executive of the Dairyman's Associations in Eastern and Western Ontario to make it their business to see that proper representations be made to the Board, which will lead to the adoption of this recommendation.

### ABOUT JUDGING FARMS

While Mr. Simpson Rennie elsewhere in **Farm and Dairy** this week has enumerated and enlarged upon the various points looked for by judges when they are scoring a competing farm in a prize farms competition, we would be sadly misled were we to suppose that any one farm meets the requirements looked for in all particulars. It is a noteworthy fact that farms strong in one particular are weak in others and farms apparently strong in all departments have many loopholes apparent to the eye of the trained judge. Fine large barns and large houses, while they are in a sense an advantage provided they are in keeping with the requirements of the farm, are not the great deciding factors in causing any one farm to win out over another. Note this in the scale of points as commented on by Mr. Rennie. It is surprising often to find how much better some farms will score than the casual observer would estimate from first appearance.

When considering the matter of taking part in a farms competition, one must remember that even if his farm falls short of being his ideal, the other fellow's farm, in all probability, falls equally short, probably in some other particulars, in the eye of the judge, if not to its proprietor.

There were many farmers surprised at the splendid stand their farms were able to take in the last dairy

farms competition. There will be more surprises this year in connection with the Inter-provincial Dairy Farms Prize Competition. There is little to lose and most everything to gain from being a competitor in the contest. So enter your farm and enter it soon while you may before the date of entry closes.

### POWER OF INDEPENDENT FARMERS

The farmers of the United States have great power, as they are organized a million strong in their National Grange. We are beginning to find the power of our own farmers' organizations, as we have had it demonstrated through the National Council of Agriculture with its monster deputation of farmers that gathered in Ottawa last December and laid their demands before the Government. The future is pregnant with still greater things to accomplish.

A year ago, it appeared that Farmers' Clubs were to have a brilliant future and do a great work in Ontario. Many of them have succeeded splendidly. A number of them, however, have found it exceedingly difficult to maintain the interest. Some have disbanded. Others who wanted to discuss the all-important tariff question have found that they are not free to bring up such matters in Farmers' Club meetings. They now realize the need for some organization in which they can discuss public questions that are of great importance to them. The remodelled Grange, as we have it in Ontario, gives all the educational advantages of the Farmers' Club, and furthermore provides for social and influential work as well. That is why the Grange is becoming increasingly popular.

One thing has been made clear. That is that our farmers are in need of organization independent of all Government assistance and influence. It is most gratifying that so many farmers have given evidence of appreciating the situation, and are taking step to connect with the Grange, under the auspices of which their voices will be most effectively heard by the powers that be.

### A HAPPY DAY COMING

It will be a happy day for Ontario, and for many of the other provinces as well, when alfalfa is generally and liberally grown by our farmers. The claims made for alfalfa seem almost too good to be true. But farmers who have grown the crop are satisfied; they are even enthusiastic about it. Were alfalfa only half as profitable as it is claimed to be—yes, even one-quarter as profitable—it would still give returns exceeding what we now get from many crops we grow.

The adaptability of alfalfa to our soils is a certainty. We can grow the crop. A goodly number in almost every section of the province have grown it successfully, and not one alfalfa grower has yet been found that is satisfied that alfalfa is a money maker. While last winter was unduly severe upon alfalfa, and other clovers, fall wheat, and even grass,

our alfalfa-growing farmers report that they are in no wise discouraged and have seeded liberal acreages to the crop again this spring. Several farmers have written **Farm and Dairy** that they will sow some alfalfa yet this season, sowing it without a nurse crop. In passing, our readers are again reminded that there is yet plenty of time to sow alfalfa, if it be sown alone, as has been recommended in recent issues of **Farm and Dairy**.

We all ought to grow the alfalfa crop, and when it is generally grown, then, as Mr. Jos. E. Wing has said of Pennsylvania, will our fields be covered with healthy regardless of heat, or floods or drought; the sheep and pigs will be fat and content; the villages, even, will feel the influence of the alfalfa plant, for labor will be in greater demand; land values will advance; the boys will stay on the farms, where they will be needed, and new evidence of prosperity will be seen on every hand.

Everything is now in favor of cool cured cheese, the Glasgow importer notwithstanding. The superiority of cool cured cheese over

**Cool Cured Cheese** cooled in an ordinary curing room has been established beyond peradventure. The question is beyond argument. Cool curing is not an experiment. That it is a benefit is an established fact, and it is acknowledged by all of our leading dairy authorities that cool cured cheese is the superfine product.

United States farmers, through their organization, the National Grange, have thoroughly discredited the old belief that far-

**Organizers** can not and will not make themselves felt in matters of national importance. Reports from Washington, as noted in **Farm and Dairy** last week, show how well the farmers in the United States are organized. In their fight against reciprocity their representatives are stationed at Washington, and they have retained highly paid legal advisers to direct their movements. The manufacturers organized though they are, have not been able to put up the same strong united front as have the farmers, and they are falling in behind rather than ahead of the farmers' organization in their efforts to prevent the reciprocity pact becoming ratified.

"Birds of a feather flock together." Look through the advertising columns of this journal and see the fine plumage. Then glance at a cheap publication that does not

**Birds of a Feather** vouch for the reliability of its advertisers and see birds of other colors. The hues are as numerous as the shades of the rainbow, and about as definite when it comes to placing your fingers on them. By **Farm and Dairy's** Protective Policy as published on this editorial page every week, we ensure to our readers the reliability of our advertisers.

## Creamery Department

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

### Factory Accounting

Frank Hems, Chief Dairy Instructor, Western Ontario

[Note.—This article on creamery and cheese factory accounting has been unavoidably delayed in publication in Farm and Dairy. It was received from Mr. Hems some weeks ago.—Editor.]

The following outline of a system of keeping factory books may be of interest to those who have not had much practical experience in factory book keeping. This is not intended as a model method but to give an idea of how creamery and cheese factory accounts may be kept in a simple but accurate manner.

The daily weights may be copied from the cream hauler's book into any of the Standard Monthly Milk or Cream Books. For a cheese factory the weights are copied from the daily milk sheets. The monthly totals and

No. 1.—The amount of Patron's cheques and statements are drawn directly from this book.

#### PATRON'S MONTHLY ACCOUNT BOOK (Creamery)

Net Price per lb. fat collected..... Net price per lb. fat delivered.....  
Per cent of over-run..... Month of..... 19.....

Route Patron's No.	Patron's Name	CREAM			Value of Fat	Butter to Patrons			Net Cheque
		lbs. Test	lbs. Fat	lbs. Butt.		lbs.	Price	Value	
Totals of Routes									

#### No. 2.—Patron's Monthly Account Book, (Cheese).

Rate for Manufacturing.....  
Net Price per lb. of fat and Casein delivered.....  
Net Price per lb. of fat and casein collected.....  
Net Price per 100 lbs. milk delivered.....  
Net Price per 100 lbs. milk collected..... Month..... 19.....

Route Patron's Number	Patron's Name	MILK		Total Money	Cheese to Patrons			Net Cheque Drawers
		lbs. Test + 2% for Casein	lbs. Fat and Casein		lbs.	Price	Value	
Totals of Routes								

No. 3.—A test book for keeping records of the daily or composite tests of the Patron's milk or cream. This book is very handy for reference as the test of any patron's milk or cream can be traced back for months or years. To be used at the time of testing.

#### PATRON'S TEST BOOK

Date.....

DATE	Route	Patron's No.	Patron's Name	Test	REMARKS

No. 4.—Shows a very good form of Patron's Monthly Creamery Statement. A similar one for cheese factories paying by test may be worked out by making the necessary changes in the headings.

#### PATRON'S MONTHLY STATEMENT

Mr..... Ont..... 19.....  
In Account with..... Creamery Co. for month of..... 19.....

Cr. Cream	Test	lbs. Fat	100 lbs. Fat Made	lbs. Butter	Net Price per lb. Fat	Net Price per lb. Butter	Total Value	Amount of Cheque
Dr. Butter								
Total Butter made.....								
Average selling price per lb.....								

(Continued on page 14)

tests (if payment is made monthly) are then transferred to a book ruled something like No. 1. For cheese factories paying by test a book may be ruled as in No. 2. As the total lbs. of fat, value and net cheques to patrons are worked out the figures are placed in the respective columns of book No. 1, if a creamery, in No. 2, if a cheese factory paying by test. If the routes are kept separate from those who haul their own milk or cream keeping the individual patrons as one route.

Proof of accuracy of the work of multiplication and so on is easily obtained by adding the total net cheques to the butter and other items deducted from each patron's total money. This addition must give the total money for the route. By multiplying the total fat of each route by the price per lb. must also give the total money for that route. Again if the fat totals of all the routes are added and then multiplied by the price a lb. of fat the result should be the total money that is to be paid out. In this way a mistake can be more easily detected as it will appear in some one route. If the whole month's business was put together without keeping the routes divided the whole work would have to be gone over until the mistake was found.



## You Won't Believe It

There's no use telling you over and over again that the

# De Laval Cream Separator

will actually save you one hundred per cent. per year on your investment.

**TRY IT FREE**

**Then You Will Believe It**

And looking back—won't you be sorry.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

175-177 Williams St.

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

## Abe Lincoln Said:

"I will study and get ready and may be my chance will come." His chance came and he was ready.

### Mr. Cheesemaker

Are you ready for something better? You will have to study and get ready, else you cannot command the position and the salary you desire.

### HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY. GRASP IT TO-DAY!

The very information you need is published each week in the great dairy paper of Canada, Farm and Dairy. We want you to read and represent this great exponent of the dairy interests in Canada—our weekly farm and dairy paper.

We want you to talk about our paper, Farm and Dairy, to your patrons. We will pay you most liberally, either in cash or premiums, for all new subscriptions you get for Farm and Dairy taken at our low subscription rate of only \$1.00 a year.

As a cheesemaker you have an exceptional opportunity to get new subscribers to Farm and Dairy from among your patrons. They would take Farm and Dairy if you would ask them to subscribe. Try them.

The extra money you can earn in getting new subscribers to Farm and Dairy at our low subscription rate of **Only \$1.00 a year**, will buy for you many of the very best books written upon Dairying. **Here is a means of getting these.**

All of the leading books on Dairying may be obtained through the Book Department of Farm and Dairy, and in return for new subscribers. Get busy after the new subscribers. Now is the accepted time.

Make a systematic endeavor to have your patrons become regular readers of Farm and Dairy. We will help you to get them and will send them sample copies free on your request. Write us about this matter to-day.

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**THE RURAL PUBLISHING CO., LTD., PETERBORO, Ont.**

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

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

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. COREY,

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

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STICKEY GASOLINE ENGINE

You can learn to run it in TEN MINUTES. It is easily started and never balks. You can use it for any purpose that requires power. Especially is it useful in the summer to pump water.

Our booklet No. 57 will give you a complete course in gasoline engineering. It is FREE. Send a post card to-day for a copy.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LTD. Winnipeg, Toronto, Calgary

No. 5.—Is a Sales Book showing a method of keeping account of Sales.

Table with columns: Date, Purchaser, Address, Butter, Price, Amount, Date When Paid, Remarks. Includes a sub-section for PATRON'S SALE BOOK with a grid for DATES.

No. 6.—Is the Patron's Sales Sheet in which the butter or cheese taken from time to time is recorded at the time of purchase, when at the end of the month it will be found an easy matter to add up the total amount of butter or cheese taken out by the patrons. This total and the small sales in the month no matter how often he may get butter or cheese. The addition is across the sheet.

Table for PATRON'S SALE BOOK with columns for Patron's Name, DATES (1-30), and Total Month.

No. 7.—Shows a small duplicate account book carbon between sheets. The top sheet is given to the party who takes away the butter or cheese, and the lower one retained. This being initiated by the hauler, patron or whoever takes away the cheese or butter prevents disputes at the end of the month as to whether the cheese or butter was received or not. If this slip taken by the hauler is initiated by the patron it shows that the cheese or butter was delivered.

CREAMERY MEMO FOR PURCHASER. Sold to: Addressee. Lbs. Butter at... per lb. Cash... Amount... VALUE. Signature of initial of Drawer or Patron.

No. 8.—Shows form of Bill Headings for sending to Purchasers who have been allowed to run accounts.

Mr. In Account with... Creamery Co.

No. 9.—Is a very handy book for keeping a check on the bank balance and cheques issued. BOOK FOR CHECKING BANK BALANCE AND CHEQUES ISSUED.

Table with columns: DATE, Cheque No., When Paid, Amount, Form.

No. 10.—Is a daily record book in which a record of the work of the creamery from day to day is kept and will be found very useful for reference. DAILY RECORD.

Table with columns: DATE, Amt of cream Rec'd, Temp. When Rec'd, Av'c Test, Change Temp., Wash Temp., Time, Size of Girl's, Amt of Butter Made, Kind of 'c'kage, Water Temp., Remarks.

No. 11.—Is a very good form of Annual Creamery Statement which is issued to the patrons at the end of each year. Annual Statement of the... Creamery for year 19...

Table with columns: MONTH, Total Cream, Average Test, Total Fat, Total Butter, Per Cent. of Over-run, Total Money Rec'd, Amount Paid Patrons, Av'c Selling Price per lb. Butter, Price Paid per lb. Fat.

No. 12.—Is a form of Annual Statement for Cheese Factories. Annual Financial Statement of the... Cheese Factory for the year ending...

Table with columns: Month, Total Milk, Total Cheese, Value Cheese, Paid to Patron, Paid to Maker, Price, Yield, Price per cwt. Milk, Average Test.

Advertisement for Root Sanitary Milk Cooler-Aerator. 'The Secret of Pure Sweet Milk'. 'You dairy-farmers can't afford to ship impure, germ-laden milk into the towns and cities. Our medical authorities are warning the Government to penalize offending dairymen very severely—don't you run any risks. If you pass all your milk through the Root Cooler-Aerator immediately it leaves the cow, you can guarantee it pure and sweet and get a bigger price for it per gallon. The Root Sanitary Milk Cooler-Aerator will keep the milk sweet for 48 hours because it kills the annual heat quickly and cools the milk to the same temperature as cold running water, and it's so easy to clean.' Includes an illustration of the machine.

Advertisement for CLIMB ON! Includes an illustration of a man climbing a tall structure.

Advertisement for Canadian Gate Co., Ltd., Guelph Ont. 'Your weight or a bull's weight won't bend the CLAY GATE. We have tried five men on a 12 ft. Clay Gate and it didn't even sag. THERE IS A REASON FOR IT. Write for circulars and particulars of our sixty day free trial offer.'

Vertical text on the far right edge, including 'FOR SALE', 'FOR SALE', 'LIVE MAN', 'HARDWARE', 'WESTERN FA...', 'HAND SEPAR...', 'HORN SACKS...'.



**Cheese Department**

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

**Cheese Factories Doomed**

"The cheese factories of Peterborough county are doomed. They will have to give place to creameries." With this statement a recent caller at the Farm and Dairy office (who, by the way, does not wish his name mentioned in this connection, although for the past two years he has had an opportunity of learning at first hand the cheese factory conditions in the county) started out to discuss the local cheese factory business.

"In our cheese factories here," he said, "the whey is a dead loss. A few men only are getting it. Often one man near the factory buys the whey and in other cases several of the patrons are supposed to share alike in the whey a few men living close to the factory get it; and then one man near the factory gets the whey. In cases where the whey is sold patrons do not get in good for it. In fact the price they get scarcely amounts to anything.

Two answers  
"As a remedy for the existing evil in this connection, cooperative enterprises would help out somewhat, or it would be better to have the whey pasteurized and have a tank with each day to the patrons. I noted with much satisfaction the article of Mr. Reddick's, of the Woler cheese factory, in Farm and Dairy, May 11th. Mr. Reddick is much in favor of pasteurizing the whey.

"At any rate, let it be known," continued our friend, "that unless some better means of handling the whey at the cheese factories are going to come in and oust the cheese factories in this county of Peterboro. At Havelock the old cheese factory has started as a butter factory this spring, and it is hurting the business of cheese making at other factories around there. At Central Smith also they are working into butter. Mr. Campbell, the maker, I am informed, is working in either milk for cheese or making or cream for butter making as the patrons may send. The competition of the creamery at Peterboro is making it necessary to make butter at Central Smith. In one or two instances elsewhere in the county several small factories are likely to give up making cheese and a creamery will be established in their place.

"In the face of this situation," our informant concluded, "the question

naturally arises, 'Is there a market for this butter?' If there is not, we had better stay with the cheese making.

How will the situation be met? In my estimation it will help a lot to properly pasteurize the whey and send it back to each patron. The dairy farmers of the county are coming to realize as they never did before the feeding value of skim milk. On that account the creamery is bound to become more and more popular. I should like to know what some of the local readers of Farm and Dairy have to say about the situation."

**Why Cheese Sold Low**

Jas. A. Findlay, Cargo Inspector, Glasgow, Scotland.

Importations of Canadian cheese to Glasgow for the season of 1910 show a falling off of 35,000 boxes as compared with 1909. This large reduction was caused by a larger than normal make of Scotch cheese and a very low consumption of cheese throughout the summer and early autumn, notwithstanding the relatively low retail price of cheese compared with other foods, fresh meats, bacon and eggs maintaining high prices throughout.

Another adverse influence was a strike of boiler-makers in the various Clyde engineering works, which threw a large body of men idle for a few months. Importers had, therefore, a most undesirable time carrying increasing stocks from week to week as prices paid for Canadians were too high to sell profitably here in competition with low prices ruling for Scotch cheese, and many merchants had ultimately to accept a loss before the important rise in price took place towards the end of the year.

**SCOTCH MAKE POOR**

The Scotch make, while a large one in quantity, was unsatisfactory in quality, being much more irregular than usual, discoloration being a pronounced feature and hardness of texture noticeable. Merchants here affirm that public taste is changing, and that a cheese of softer consistency is being demanded.

The prevailing dissatisfaction with the season's make resulted in a meeting of merchants, cheesemakers, and others interested in the industry, here held in Glasgow, where types of desirable and undesirable cheese were on view to demonstrate to makers what was required by the trade. It is worthy of note that amongst types of cheese meeting the markets' demands there was a sample of Canadian produce.

another increase on our express charges of 20 per cent. more than previous to 1908.

**A COMPARISON IN CHARGES**

Here are some of the expenses we have to bear since March 1, 1911, compared with previous to 1908. I have expressed to St. Catharines since March 1st, 86 boxes of butter. The rate is 70c. From 1903 to 1908, we would ship these boxes out at a weight of 4.30 lbs.; cost \$30.10. From 1908 until end of last February, the shipping weight had to be 5.160 lbs.; cost \$36.12. In both cases empties were returned free. Now the shipping weight remained the same, and we have to pay for the returning of the boxes, weight 860 lbs.; cost \$6.02. Needless to say, boxes did not come back by express. We saved money by bringing them back by freight.

As our business with our agent in St. Catharines was large enough to do this. Of course to do this meant that we almost double our stock of boxes. But again we have a number of equally good customers, who do not handle as large amounts; some only take a box at a time, and cannot store boxes to make it cheap to return by freight. This means express in any case (for no express company has as yet handled any package for me for less money), 10c for returning box, or 45c for getting 50 lbs. of butter to Toronto. A Toronto customer takes two boxes or 100 lbs. of butter. Up to 1908, the cost on these two boxes would be, weight 100 lbs., rate 50c, cost 50c. Since 1908, weight 120 lbs., rate 50c, cost 60c. Now 10c for each box returned means 80c to get 100 lbs. of butter to Toronto.

**NO DECREASE IN RATES**

To balance this, I can find no decrease in rate previous to 1908. True, there was a decrease in shipping over two lines, which helps, but shipping over two lines is not very satisfactory; if for anything we goes astray it means dealing with two companies instead of one. I have only found it satisfactory when I could ship from a competing point.

The amount of butter shipped by express has in our case increased about 500 per cent. since 1903. In spite of this we are charged 40 per cent. more than in 1903. To balance this, the express companies have made no improvement in handling butter. During hot weather we are often compelled to send butter by express over service on branch railways. I have often seen my butter in a hot express car with a large consignment of fish, which made a very fishy smell.—Wm. Newman, Victoria Co., Ont.

**LOOK HERE  
Mr. Farmer!  
SHARPLES  
Tubular Cream Separators  
Repeatedly  
Pay For Themselves By  
Saving What Others Lose**

Sharple's Dairy Tubular produce twice the skimming force of others. Skim faster and easier. Clean. Last a lifetime. No disks or other contrivances. Built on the only known principle of others can be avoided. This principle is patented—its use exclusively in Sharple's separators and explains why Tubulars are the World's Best and have no imitators.

Guaranteed forever by oldest separator concern on this continent. Manufacturing of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales exceed most of all others combined. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells.

You can own and use a Tubular for less than any other. The expense of any other (including labor) is cheap machine that lasts one year or more. Our local representatives will show you a Tubular. Ask us his name. Write for catalogue.

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

**PARAFFINE WAX**

Pure Refined Paraffine Wax in 120 lb. dust proof packages. Odorless, Tasteless, Free from Lead—All about oils and wax. WATERLY WORKS CO. PITTSBURGH, PA. Independent Oil Reducers

**4 CENTS PER LB.**

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Buttermakers!**

Be up-to-date and progressive. You need the latest books in your line. We can supply you. Write us to-day for catalog and prices and then give us your order.

**BOOK DEPARTMENT  
Farm and Dairy  
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.**

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**TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER**

**FOR SALE**—Iron Pipe, Palley, Belting, Bolts, Washers, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want. The Imperial Hardware and Metal Co., Dept. F.D. Queen Street, Montreal.

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

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

**WESTERN FARM LANDS**—Large returns, easy payments. For reliable information regarding choice farm lands write Mr. Suddaby, Box 100, Herbert, Ont. Herbert of Trade, Box 111, Herbert, Ont.

**HAND SEPARATOR**—500 lbs. for \$40, Box A, Farm and Dairy.

**1000 SACKS, \$25 PER 1000**—The Sacks are made from strongest paper, and will replace the expensive jute or cotton bag. Send your order quick to Geo. Werner, 1842 North Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**Information Re Express Rates**

Editor, Farm and Dairy,—I wish to thank Farm and Dairy for the active interest it has taken in bringing the case of creamery men to the point where it can be placed before the Railway Board. To understand the increase in the express rates, allow us to explain that we pack our prints in a well-made box that holds 50 lbs. of butter. We began business at Lorneville in 1903. From then until I think it was about 1908, we were charged for some 50 lbs. weight. At that time the Railway Board ruled that all packages must be billed at their actual weight, and established a fine on either the shipper or the agent if the express company who billed it otherwise. This is what I was led to believe in the spring of 1908.

Our box weighed 10 lbs. From 1903 to 1908 (or until whatever time this ruling of the Board was brought into effect) we billed each box of butter as 50 lbs. From 1908 to March 1, 1911, we had to bill them as 60 lbs. This meant for the express company an increase of 20 per cent. Now we have to pay on the returned boxes the same rate as the butter going, which means

**SOME MEN ARE PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH**



The up-to-date farmer must have the most modern improvements in his barns and stables. What was good enough for the 19th century will not do for this strenuous age.

Haying will soon be at hand and to be properly prepared for it you should have a

**LOUDEN JUNIOR CAR  
or a Louden  
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## The Road to Providence

(Copyrighted)

MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

(Continued from last week.)

### SYNOPSIS OF "THE ROAD TO PROVIDENCE"

Mrs. Mayberry, a country physician's widow, has taken into her home Billora Wingate, a famous singer, who has mysteriously lost her voice. Mrs. Mayberry is much loved throughout the countryside. Her son, Tom, is a rising doctor in the city, but among the home neighbors there is a humorous preference for "Moany" time since the loss of her voice. Mother Mayberry takes into her home Martin Luther Hathaway, the little son of a poor missionary. Miss Wingate dis- tinguishes herself by her ability to sing. Dr. Mayberry is told by his strong- minded sister upon one occasion that she is so happy, it does not matter if she should never sing again; and upon hearing this Dr. Mayberry tells her that al- though he does not know why he knows, he is going to give her back her voice ready to respond to them. The sewing circle meets with Mother Mayberry, and those table and philosophic kindnesses are made with Mother Mayberry. Miss Wingate tells Tom the story of her early years. Tom goes off to the city early in the morning without letting Miss Wingate know. Every one in the vicin- ity neighborhood attends the wedding of pretty Bettie Pratt, the preparations for which were supervised by Mother Mayberry.

"SHE believes completely in the outcome. God, to think I have failed her—her!"

"Yes, Tom, he knows—and Mother understands," his Mother answered gently.

"And she must be told right away," said the Doctor as he rose and walked to the window. "It is only fair. Shall I or you tell her? Choose, Mother, what will be best for her! But can she stand it?"

"Son," said his Mother, as she also rose and stood facing him with the late afternoon sun falling straight into her face which, lit by the light without and a fire within, shone with a wonderful radiance.

"Son, don't you know these old Har- path Hills have looked down in their day on many a woman open her arms, take a burden to her heart and start on a long journey up to the Master's everlasting hills? Sometimes it have been disgrace, or a lifelong loneliness, or her man hunted into the night by the law. I have laid still-born children into my sisters' arms and I've washed the blood from the wounds in women's murdered sons, but I ain't never seen no woman deny her Lord you and I don't look to see this little sister of my heart refuse her cup. I'll tell her, for it's my part—but Tom Mayberry, see that you stand by her when your time comes, as it surely will."

"Don't you know, Mother, that I would lay down my life to do the least thing for her?" he asked, with the suffer- ing drawing his young face into stern hard lines. "But to do one thing for her I might have done has been denied me," he added bitterly.

"No, Tom, there's one thing left to you to give her. Sympathy is God's word of precious ointment, and see that you break yours over her heart this day. Now, I'm-a-going down Providence Road to meet her and I know the Lord will help me to the right words when the time comes. I leave His blessing with you, boy!" And

she turned and left him with his soft- ened eyes looking up into her calm face.

Then for a long time Mother Mayberry worked quietly among the in- dependent folk and as she worked, her gentle face had its brooding



Home, How Sweet This One Appears

Set as it is mid such relief of natural beauty, this house, the farm home of M. J. B. Anning, is in many ways attractive. "Big oaks from little acorns growing—plant trees now, and as they grow for years to come they will be an ever- satisfying cause of comfort and delight."

mother-look and her lips moved as she comforted and fortified herself with snatches of prayer for the journey through the deep waters, on which she was to lead this child of her affec- tion. After the last tangle had been straightened out, each brood settled in comfortable quarters and the cause of all quarrels arbitrated, she walked to the front gate and stood looking down the Road.

And up from the Deacon's house came a little procession that made her smile with a sob clutching at her heart. The singer lady had taken Teether from the arms of his mother, who stood happily exchanging the topics of the times with the Hoover bride, who had not had thus far suffi-

cient opportunity to expatiate on quite all the adventures of the wedding journey, and kept on hand still a small store of happenings to recount to her sympathetic neighbors as they found time and opportunity. The rosy, rollicking youngster she had perched on her shoulder and held him steadily, thus exalted by his pair of sturdy milk-fed legs. Martin Luther, as usual, clung to her skirts, Susie Pike danced on before her, and the Deacon was walking slowly along at her side, carefully carrying the rose-garden in a hat in both his hands. He was look- ing up at her with his gentle face abeam with pleasure and Mother Mayberry could hear, as they came near, that she was humming to him as he relined out some quaint, early-church words to her. It was a never failing source of delight to the old patriarch to have her thus fit motives from the world's great music to the old, pioneer hymns.

"Sister Mayberry," he exclaimed with exultation in his old face, "I never thought to hear in this world these words of my brother, Charles Wesley, sung to such heavenly strains as my young sister has put them this day. Never before, I feel, have they had fit rendition. While I line the verse, sing them again to Sister Mayberry, child, that her ears may be re- joiced with mine." And Mother Mayberry caught at the top of the gate as the girl slipped the nodding baby she held over her arms and in her won- derful muted voice hummed the Graft motif while the Deacon raised his thin old hands and lined out

"Hail, holy, holy, holy Lord,  
Whom one in three we know—"

on through its verses to its final in- vocation of the

"Supreme, essential One, adored  
In co-eternal Three."

"The Lord bless you, child, and make His sun shine upon you," he said as the last note died away, while Teether chuckled and nozzled at Mother Mayberry's shoulder. "I must go on to look it up with Mrs. Bostock and will deposit this treasure with Sis-

ter Mayberry," he said gently, as she drew the girl to the end of the porch where the wistaria vine, with its perishing maple and the crimson rambler shut them in from the eyes of all the world save the Doctor's serious eye. Nob, which brooded down over them in a wisp of cloud across its sun-d- dened top, "here's the place and time and heart strength to tell you that your Lord have laid the hand of af- fliction on you heavy and heavy back from you the beautiful voice He gave you to use for a time. I'm-a- praying for you to be able to say His will be done."

For one instant the singer woman went white to the eyes and swayed back against the vine, then she asked huskily, "Did he say so?"

"Yes," answered the Doctor's moth- er gently, with her deep eyes cast into the girl's very soul. "Them treatments was operations and they is all he dares to make for fear of your will be done. The voice what you have got so beautiful, if you don't seek to love and pity in my heart after I have stopped giving it to you I'm going to send you on to Tom Mayberry, for when a man's got that sort of voice the eyes he goes blind and don't know what way to turn, lessen a woman leads him. But he ain't neither here or there any."

"Where is he?" demanded Miss Wingate in her soft dove notes as she looked the tragedy-stricken Doctor's mother straight in the face, with her dark eyes completely unveiling her heart, woman to woman. "I—I want him!"

"What's left of him is in the office, and you are welcome to the pieces," answered Mother, a comprehen- sive joy rising about her, as she looked in her eyes. "I reckon I can trust him with you, but if you need any help call me," she added, as the singer girl fled the steps and around to the office wing.

And they neither one of them ever knew how it happened, though she insisted on accusing herself, and she claimed always the entire blame, but he had been sitting where his Mother had left him for an hour or more with his face in his hands when he suddenly found himself clasped in soft arms and his eyes pressed close against a bare white throat and a most wonderful dove voice was murmuring happy, comforting little words that fell down like jewels into his very heart of hearts. And his own strong arms held a young girl, a palpitating, glowing, flower of a woman, who was wooing for smiles and dimpling with rap- ture.

"Don't care, I don't, and please don't you!" she pleaded with her lips against his black forelock.

"I can't help caring! The one thing I asked of all my years of hard work was to see the music back to you—and again he buried his face in the soft lace at her throat.

"You say, do you, that I'll never sing again?" she asked quickly, and as she spoke she lifted his head in her hands and waited an instant for the smothered groan with which he answered her.

"Now, listen," she answered him in a voice fairly atremble, with jealous passion, and as she spoke she laid his ear close over her heart and held him so an instant. "Does it matter that only you will ever hear the song, dear?" she whispered, then slipped out of his arms and sat on the other side of the table before he could detain her.

(To be continued)

**The Upward Look**

**True Greatness**  
No. 9

From that time forth began Jesus to show unto His disciples, how that He must go into Jerusalem and suffer many things of the elders and chief priests and scribes, and be killed, and be raised again the third day.—St. Matthew 16: 21.

For the Son of Man shall come in the glory of His Father with His angels; and then He shall reward every man according to his works.—St. Matthew 16: 27.

In this series of articles an effort has been made to show wherein lies the difference between the popular books of the day, dealing with the attainment of success in life (many of which lapse the principles they enunciate upon passages from the scriptures) and the teachings of Christ. It has been shown that whereas the former emphasize worldly success and speak of the possession of love and faith only as a means toward the attainment of that end, Christ made it clear that we should seek to lay up treasures in Heaven first, after which we might expect to have worldly blessings added unto us. Christ is our supreme example. If we judge His life by the standards of the world it was a dismal failure. "He was despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows and acquaint-

ed with grief"; "He was oppressed and He was afflicted, yet He opened not His mouth." (Isaiah 53: 3-7.) He was poor. He lived in humble surroundings. He was hated and persecuted by the people. His enemies triumphed in that they succeeded in putting Him to death on the cross amidst thieves.

If, however, we judge Christ's life by His own vision of what He would have it to be it was the most successful, the grandest in its achievements, that the world has ever known.

Christ did not seek mere worldly success. Had He done so he would have descended to the same level as those of us who seek for the things of this earth. The mere thought of Christ in such a connection is repellant. It serves to show us how infinitely more grand His purposes were than are the selfish ambitions of men.

Christ came on earth to teach men how to live. He knew that the only effective way in which He could do this was to set us an example, that would last for all time, of such a life as He would have us to live. He told us that we must love God with all our heart and soul and mind and strength. This He did Himself. He told us that we should love our neighbors—the people all about us—as we love ourselves. To illustrate His meaning He went about everywhere doing good. He instructed us not to seek after the things of this world, but to seek after heavenly things. To prove how little He cared for worldly pleasures or riches, He simply ignored them and strove to do the will of His Father in Heaven. He advised us to trust God to provide us

with all our needs. He, Himself, depended on God for His requirements. He told us to love our enemies. He prayed for them who put Him to death. He encouraged us not to fear death. As an example of how we should regard it, He calmly, as we read in our text, foretold His own death to His disciples and then went forward to meet it. Constantly, He held out before His followers the assurance that there is another life after this, in which the good shall be rewarded for their deeds here on earth and He showed them His firm conviction, as we also read in our text, that the time was coming when He Himself would rule in glory and triumph over the things of this earth. Examine Christ's life as we will, we find it the perfect example of all His teachings.

"Jesus," writes L. Swetenham, "affords us a supreme example of a majestic personality laying its plans far on into the centuries, proposing a marvellous and universal transformation of character and society. None realized as He did how His entire scheme rested on His personality. If He faltered or lost heart, if He let His spiritual vision be obscured, His exalted ideal be lowered, then His scheme for complete and universal redemption must fall through. In His own person the victory had first to be won ere He could successfully initiate the new movement. He could not hand down to His followers unwavering confidence in the coming kingdom, or the unique principle that were to govern it, unless within the sphere of His own personality they had previously come through the

fiery furnace of test and trial. All that He desired to establish upon the earth must first have been established in His own person. . . . We see Him beset by disappointments and discouragements, yet His faith in His great project continues to evolve; the religious leaders of the day reject and scorn and oppose His efforts to lay the foundations of His kingdom; but resource arises with the sea-sion, and, undaunted, He conceives and carries out the plan of preparing a small band of humble disciples in whom He will sow the immortal seeds of the saving truth that shall in due time fertilize the world. This chosen band likewise fails and disappoints Him; but, looking beyond the present, He can confidently predict that on these very men He will build His Church, 'and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it.' Face to face with death, yea, within its very grips, faith grows keener and completes the victory; the indomitable will wins its last and greatest triumph, and Jesus dying on the cross, knows His earthly work is 'finished.' His great scheme of universal regeneration launched. The mission of Jesus on earth was a triumph of personality from beginning to end. Even more than the truths He taught and the light He shed He was Himself the Way, the Truth, and the Life."

With such an example what must we do? We must follow it. We must have a vision of our life both in this world and in the world to come. We must not be misled by earthly ambitions, but make them subordinate to Heavenly aspirations.—I. H. N.




**Come again, Pie Time, and often. For wholesome, digestible "eats" —give us PIE.**

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Upsets Pie Prejudice without upsetting the Eater's Insides—FIVE ROSES flour.

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OUR HOME CLUB

Anent City Life

The number of green fields there are, as compared with those that are ruled off with brown furrows, brings up once more the question of the constant migration from the farms of Ontario. But I am coming to the conclusion that we are going about the problem of keeping the boy on the farm in the wrong way, writes Peter McArthur. Instead of trying to point out the advantages of farm life, we should devote some of our energy to showing the disadvantages of city life. The cities remind me of sticky fly paper. They look so inviting from a distance and when once you get your feet into them it is almost impossible to get out. And those who are already caught make such a great

buzzing that everyone within hearing thinks that the honey must be plentiful and fine. The buzzing is evidence of excitement, and the young people living the monotonous life of the cities are just dying for excitement.

Besides the cities have an unfair advantage. They publish all the important newspapers, and of course a newspaper that does not constantly point with pride to the glories of its home would be lacking in public spirit. They paint everything in attractive colors, and the flies keep on flocking to the centre of attraction. I hope that some of us shall have a paper that will be edited and printed somewhere in the fields and that will stand up for the country. Perhaps that would be a good thing for the gentlemen who are thinking of advertising Ontario to consider. Most of the advertising should be done to the people who live in Ontario, and a paper that was of the country, for the country, by the country, would be a great help. Even the farm papers

may be an evening's amusement, but not much in it to edify. I would like to hear from Aunt Faithie, Doctor's Wife and Sister.—Aunt Jane.

The Observance of Arbor Day in the Country

W. T. Macoun, C.E.F., Ottawa. Much has been done during recent years towards the beautifying of our Canadian cities and towns by the awakening of the people to the importance of making their homes more attractive by the planting of trees, shrubs, vines and herbaceous plants. Many influences have been at work, chief among which are the Horticultural Societies which through their organizations have been able to do much to bring about the great improvement which is already apparent.

In the country, unfortunately, it is quite otherwise, and one fails to note any decided improvement in the home surroundings during recent years. The



Celebrating Arbor Day at a Northumberland County, Ont., School. Beautiful shade and ornamental trees add much to the attractiveness of the country home. Tree planting can be encouraged by the rural school teacher in the keeping of Arbor Day. Note the interest of these children.

"CUMMER-DOWSWELL IS FRIENDS OF MINE" — Aunt Salina

Wash day has no terrors for the household that owns a Cumer-Dowswell washing machine. It means washing WITH THE HARD WORK LEFT OUT. It will extract every particle of dirt from fabrics of every material and weave without the use of acids and without injury. Made for hand and motor power.

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EVERY WOMAN SHOULD READ THIS LETTER ABOUT St. Lawrence Sugar Laboratory of Provincial Government Analyst. MONTREAL, 22nd February, 1909. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have drawn by my own hand ten samples of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co's EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from four lots of about 150 barrels each and six lots of about 450 bags each. I have analyzed same and find them uniformly to contain 99.99/100 to 100 per cent of pure cane sugar, with no impurities whatever. (Signed) MILTON L. HERSEY, M. Sc., L.L.D. Provincial Government Analyst. The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited MONTREAL.

that are supposed to devote themselves entirely to the interests of the farmers, and to show the country boy why he should stay on the farm, are edited in the cities and edited by men who left the country to do the work.

The campaign to advertise Ontario is admirable, but I hope that the gentlemen who have it in hand will devote their first burst of energy to convincing the people who were born and bred in this Province that it is the best of the nine. When that has been accomplished it will be time enough to go after the rest of the world. Them's my sentiments.—"The Son."

"A QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION"

In looking over one of our local papers lately I saw that in one of the villages a society of women had taken for discussion or debate for the following month "Resolved that the life of the masses of to-day tend more to amusement than to edification," and I thought what a splendid discussion that would make for our Home Club and trust that some of the members will take it up. Though it may not be in all cases, to my mind the majority of country places and will I say towns too, seem to be more after amusement than something that will uplift and make them better men and women. Pick up our papers and a good part of them are filled with compliments to this lady and that on how delightfully she entertained at bridge. While I have never seen bridge played I fancy it is a card game. I have heard of cases in our towns where mothers have put their babes to bed and then went out for an evening's Bridge. Nothing very edifying in that is there? I am sure if the baby that could speak it would say "not for me." They seem to get as carried away with it as the young people do with the dance. It seems to me there

contrast between the city and country home in Canada becomes greater every year, and greatly to the advantage of the city. This would not be so, with the greater room in the country and the abundant sunlight, the country home should be a delight to all holders, and we are glad to say some country homes in Canada are a great credit to their owners.

Can nothing be done to change all this? Something could be done if interest can be awakened in the right quarter and it seems to us that the Women's Institutes are the best organizations to effect a change. Through organizations, plants could be ordered and distributed to the members, or as there are so many beautiful wild trees, shrubs, and vines which can easily be obtained in woods without cost expense need not be a consideration.

Then, there should be a certain day or afternoon set apart every year as Arbor Day when the women would see to it that some planting was done about the home grounds. A vine one year, a tree or shrub the next, a flower bed, a hedge, a flower border, a well kept lawn; all these would gradually come and in a surprisingly short time there would be a great change. One can imagine Arbor Day becoming a day looked forward to in every community when each family would vie with its neighbor in making the greatest improvement in the shortest time.

Will not the women of Canadian rural homes rise in their might and see to it that their homes are made as beautiful as any in the land? There is abundant information about gardening that can be obtained free for the asking. Which will be the first Women's Institute to take this good work in hand? Perhaps some have done so already.

May The T... Mrs. J... The tu... case... When I... ber the... that use... twice a... of the... (keeping... six m... such a... of good... price... average... as all... price, w... We hav... the drug... and m... our h... dress an... tically... And inst... six mon... using m... a much... This b... the price... tub but... the lost... one or t... highest... frequent... average... our h... Glasgow... THE... Recipe... Inquire... etc., gl... of you... Peterbo... One en... One of... half a te... to a m... tar. If... add a cu... raises. One en... Break a... rice flour... white and... together... flavor with... lemon; I... pa; or... One-half... pound gra... ounces po... butter, tw... Chop the... with the... ingredients... mould, as... sugar it... CORVET DR... Three c... pepper, of... spoon m... melted by... cream, one... Put all th... it looks l... stir it all... One qui... sugar, fou... two ounce... seal the... dissolve th... sealed me... add the c... the water... used. Use... ter and su... In makin... pudding t... instead, it... in a pan... pudding n...



The Passing of Tub Butter

Mrs. J. K. Campbell, Pietou Co., N.S. The tub as a package for butter is fast passing out of use in Canada. When I was a little girl I can remember the great load of tubs of butter that used to leave our farm about twice a year. The labor involved in the proper packing of this butter and keeping it well covered with brine for six months was enormous. Naturally the quality of the butter was not such as would be attractive to any one of fastidious tastes or bring a good price. Ten or 12 cents was the average price that we received, but as all our neighbors received the same price, we were satisfied.

We have, however, gotten away from the drudgery involved in the making and marketing of tub butter. All of our butter is made up in neat one pound prints with our name and address and the name of our farm artistically printed on the wrappers. And instead of marketing once in six months, we market every week using much less salt and getting the highest price for butter is by using a one or two pound print and marketing frequently. In the year 1910, the average price which we received for our butter from a provision firm in Glasgow was 25 cents a pound.

This butter brings more than twice the price which we received for the old tub butter. The only way to reach the best class of trade and get the highest price for butter is by using a one or two pound print and marketing frequently. In the year 1910, the average price which we received for our butter from a provision firm in Glasgow was 25 cents a pound.

THE COOK'S CORNER

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

SUET PUDDING

One cup suet, one of breadcrumbs, one of flour, half cup of milk with half a teaspoonful of soda, one cup molasses, one spoonful of cream of tartar. If you wish to make it richer, add a cup of currants and a few raisins.

RICE CAKE

Break six eggs on half a pound of rice flour and half a pound of crushed white and sifted sugar, then beat all together for fifteen minutes, and flavor with a few drops of essence of lemon; line a dish with buttered paper and bake half an hour.

FIG PUDDING

One-half pound figs, one-quarter pound grated bread, two and a half ounces powdered sugar, three ounces butter, two eggs, one teaspoon of milk. Chop the figs small and mix first with the butter, then all the other ingredients by degrees; butter a mould, sprinkle with breadcrumbs, cover it tight and boil for three hours.

SALAD DRESSING FOR CHOPPED CABBAGE OR LETTUCE

Three eggs, two teaspoons black pepper, one teaspoon salt, one tablespoon mustard, three tablespoons melted butter six teaspoons sweet cream, one teaspoon of good vinegar. Put all on the stove and cook until it looks like cream, taking care to stir it all the time.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING

One quart milk, three tablespoons sugar, four tablespoons corn starch, two and a half teaspoons chocolate; scald the milk over boiling water, dissolve the corn starch in a little scalded milk, and before it thickens add the chocolate dissolved in boiling water; stir until sufficiently cooked. Use with cream, or sauce of butter and sugar stirred to a cream.

In making a custard pudding or any pudding that is of the consistency of custard, it should be set in the oven in a pan of water. This makes the pudding more delicate.

The Sewing Room

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



FANCY TUCKED BLOUSE, 6981

All-over embroidery makes one of the most fashionable materials of the season. Here is a blouse that suits it especially well and which can be made from almost any reasonable fabric. The sleeves and centre portion can be cut with or without a seam at the centre front, so that it is adapted to both narrow and wide materials.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 1/2 yards 27 or 36 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 6 1/2 yards of banding.

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



GIRL'S DRESS WITH BOX PLAID, 6984

Simple frocks that can easily be laundered are those that are most sought at this season of the year.

For a girl 10 years of age will be required 4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 2 1/2 yards 45 inches wide with 3/4 yard 27 inches wide for the trimming.

This pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

CARE IN ORDERING PATTERNS

Be sure and state size, also number of patterns. Do not send illustrations of patterns. Order by number and size only.

Buy Farm and Dairy Patterns.



CHILD'S DRESS WITH STRAIGHT LOWER EDGE, 6985

The little frock that is made with the straight lower edge is always a desirable one. It is perfectly well adapted to plain material and it can be made from flouncing and bordered materials with very little labor.

For a child of 2 years of age will be required 2 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide or 1 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard 18 inches wide to make as shown in the front view; 2 yards of flouncing 23 inches wide 3/4 yard of all-over embroidery and 3/4 yard of plain material 27 or 36 inches wide to make as shown in back view.

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

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like rare old violins possess a tone that improves with use.

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Because of its purity of tone.

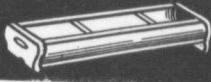
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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

QUEBEC

MISSISSQUOI CO., QUE.

FREIHOISBURG, May 17.—Sugaring ended the last week in April. The season was much later than for several years.

ONTARIO

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT. CASTLETON, May 12.—Spring wheat is almost completed.

EDVILLE, May 16.—The slight rain on the 9th came at the right time, as we have had no rain of any amount for a long time past.

BRIMHAM CO., ONT. TYRONK, May 17.—Twenty-five farmers, keen on the subject of underdrainage,

WATERLOO CO., ONT. ELMHIA, May 13.—Spring seeding is over and the seed has been put into the ground in the best of shape.

ST. GEORGE, May 16.—We have had a nice gentle rain which was much needed, since several exceedingly windy days lately have sucked the moisture out of everything.

BLUE LAKE, April 26.—Trees indicate a large bloom, and I think the prospects for a large yield are better than they were a year ago.

ERIE VIEW, May 9.—Orchards are looking fine. Nearly all are spraying, and there has been quite a lot of new trees set.

In this district, and if a few die in a wet follow farmers begin to think about "planting" a few trees.—H. H. C.

PETERBORO CO., ONT. CENTRAL SMITH, May 18.—A late spring does not necessarily mean late

RAVENNA, May 17.—Farmers are bustling with the seeding. Everybody seems to have had abundant of feed. Most of the cattle are still fed yet owing to the lateness of the spring.

GREY CO., ONT. WELINGTON CO., ONT. PERGUS, May 17.—Farmers around here

BRUCE CO., ONT. HEPWORTH, May 17.—Seeding is lagging here. The land has been very dry. Rain is badly needed.

MANITOWA. MARQUETTE CO., ONT. MAN. KELLOE, May 19.—Seeding is general.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. SIMILKAMEN DISTRICT, B.C. ALLAN GROVE, May 6.—We have had fine showers of rain lately.

ONTARIO CROP REPORT. The following is in brief the condition of crops as reported by the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

Fall Wheat.—The present condition of fall wheat is good. Some minor fluctuations being reported as an absolute failure and in others as a good crop.

Fodder Supplies.—Complaints of lack of fodder are fewer than in previous years. Notwithstanding the fact that cattle had to be fed later than usual.

The farmer who gives the preference to sulphate of Ammonia over Nitrate of Soda, without a special reason, says it is even 15 per cent cheaper for fertilizer.

The young orchards as far as have seen have come through the winter in fine shape.—J. C. F.

OXFORD CO., ONT. GOLSPER, May 15.—A heavy spring weather, but we note that there is considerable growth.

KENT CO., ONT. BLENHEIM, May 12.—Farmers are putting into tobacco growing in real earnest. The big returns realized last year have made everybody anxious to have a share this season.

Large sales in quotations grade, the corn, Ontario 60c to 70c, feed barley, 60c to 70c.

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, May 22.—There was a fairly good volume of business transacted in wholesale lines this past week. Although country trade is fairly slow, wholesale men report that orders for food deliveries are coming in slowly. Merchants are holding back until they are more certain as to what the crop will be this year.

The first bulletin of crop reports has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Live stock are reported as in good condition, with feed abundant, but none to spare. Winter grains are variable and large areas of meadow, alfalfa and clover have been killed out. The late spring of which we heard complaints a couple of weeks ago has not put back the vegetation in farm operations. In fact, the spring is further advanced now than it was at this time last year, due to the splendid growing weather the past week. Cows are on pastures, and receipts of butter and cheese are daily increasing.

Call money rates at 5% to 6 per cent.

WHEAT

Large sales the first three days of the past week forced wheat prices down below the level of the week previous. Speculators who bought some time ago and could make large profits at present quotations are now trying to bring in the suggestion of wet weather. The decline on the Chicago market affected prices locally. No. 1 Northern is quoted at 95c; No. 2, 92c; No. 3, 89c. The report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture shows the condition of winter wheat in Western Ontario to be good. In other parts of the province reports range from very poor to fair. On the whole not more than an average crop is anticipated. There is little doing in Ontario wheat at present. There is some export demand and a little local demand, but what is said to be held at prices that make sales impossible. Quotations are: No. 2, winter wheat, 85c to 86c outside; on the Farmers' Market, 84c to 85c; goose wheat, 82c.

COARSE GRAINS

Trade in coarse grains is dull, with few sales. What changes there have been in quotations have been on the down grade, the most serious decline being in corn. Oats are in fair demand and the markets steady. Quotations are: Oats, Canada Western No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 38c; Ontario white, No. 2, 37c outside, 35c on track here; corn, 50c; peas, 75c to 80c; rye, 70c to 72c; barley, malting, 55c to 67c, feed, 55c to 57c; buckwheat, 51c. On the Farmers' Market, oats are 42c; barley, 60c; buckwheat, 54c; rye, 71c.

The chief activity in coarse grains at Montreal has been in oats. The foreign demand is fairly keen, but quotations do not induce much selling. Foreign bids, however, improved towards the end of the week. Other quotations are unchanged. Oats, Canada Western No. 2, 41c to 42c; No. 3, 40c to 41c; No. 2, local white, 40c; No. 3, 39c; No. 4, 38c; on track here; corn, 50c; peas, 75c to 76c, feed, 50c to 51c; peas, 81.05 to 81.15; buckwheat, 56c.

MILL FEEDS AND MEALS

Mill feeds are firm. Large shipments have been made recently to the United

States. Prices are unchanged. Manitoba bran is quoted at 21; shorts, 23; Ontario bran, 22; shorts, 23. Very little is doing in mill feeds at Montreal. Manitoba bran, 21; shorts, 22; Ontario bran, 22; shorts, 23. Oatmeal is quoted at 22.05 per 50 lb.

HAY AND STRAW

The situation in hay and straw is unchanged. There is a good demand for best quality hay with little coming in, although it is expected that receipts will be more liberal in a couple of weeks. Straw quotations are maintained with difficulty. No. 1 Timothy, 89 to 91; mixed clover and timothy, 89 to 91; straw, 86 to 90.50, on track here. On the Farmers' Market No. 1 timothy is quoted at 91; No. 2, 89 to 91; straw, bundled, 83 to 91; loose, 83 to 91. The competition of American and Canadian buyers keeps trade active and prices high at Montreal. Quotations are: No. 1 hay, 81.50 to 83.50; No. 2, 83.50 to 85.50; No. 3, 85.50 to 89.50.

SEEDS

Wholesale seed merchants are selling to the trade at the following prices: Alsike No. 1, 81 a bush; No. 2, 89.50; No. 3, 81.75; clover, No. 1, 81.50; No. 2, 89.50; No. 3, 85.40; timothy, No. 1, 87.00; No. 2, 86.75; alfalfa, No. 1, 81.75; No. 2, 81.25.

HIDES

There is a good demand here for hides. Prices at Montreal and Toronto are as follows: No. 1 impoated skins and cows, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; calf skins, 15c. Country stock is quoted as follows: Hides, cured, 9c to 10c; green, 8c to 9c; sheep skins, 81 to 81.5; lambs and pelts, 9c up; spring lambs, 15c to 20c; horse hides, 85; horse hair, 52c; calf skins, 14c to 15c.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There is an excellent demand for fresh eggs and prices are firm. Large quantities of eggs are being purchased for storage, which has its effect in keeping up quotations. Dealers evidently are not afraid that reciprocity will ruin our egg market or they would be buying in storage supplies in such quantities. Strictly new laid eggs are quoted at 18c to 19c delivered here. On the Farmers' Market eggs are quoted at 20c to 22c. At Montreal there has been a firm feeling in the egg market in spite of heavy arrivals. Buyers are paying 16c to 16c; f.o.b. shipping points and the market is firm. Selects are selling at 21c.

POTATOES AND BEANS

From the producer's point of view potatoes are the brightest feature of the market. Quotations have advanced 10 cents this last week with receipts small. Heavier receipts, however, are expected when seeding operations are completed. The very small number of Maritime potatoes received tends to keep the market steady. Quotations are 81.10 a bag for Ontario out of store and 90c to 95c in car lots. On the Montreal market a few car loads of Green Mountains were sold at 81.05 to 81.10. At this time last year quotations were 55c to 56c a bag. Beans here are quoted at 81.75 for whites and 82 a bush for hand picked. The market at Montreal is quiet, with light offerings at 81.00 to 81.65 for three pound pickers.

**DAIRY PRODUCE**  
The better grades of butter have suffered a decline of three cents and the market is anything but firm at that. Unusually large receipts, with a light demand, made butter very easy, and further declines are expected. Cheese so far are firm, but with increasing receipts dealers expect a decline in cheese prices. Quotations are as follows: Creamery, 21c to 22c; solids, 19c to 21c; dairy prints, 17c to 18c; inferior, 15c to 16c. Choice dairy butter on the Farmers' Market is quoted at 22c to 23c.

HORSE MARKET.

The horse market is quiet. There is a fair western demand and a good demand at local points. Nominal quotations are as follows: Good heavy draughts, \$250 to \$350; medium weight, \$150 to \$250. Good agricultural horses bring \$150 to \$250 and fair quality ones \$100 to \$150. Express horses are quoted \$270 to \$340; drivers, \$150 to \$250; and saddlers, \$160 to \$265.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle markets last week were discouragingly low for those who had first class stock to offer. A comparison of quotations would show a drop of 10c to 15c for choice export and butcher cattle from quotations ruling the week previous. Quotations on lower grades did not noticeably decline.

A week ago today over 5,000 head of cattle were received at the Union stock yards. Heavy receipts in Chicago, lower cables from the other side, together with the extra large delivery, explain the decline in quotations for exporters. The top price realized was 86, and the average top price \$5.65 to \$5.90 as compared



**Standard**  
MADE IN CANADA

**MILLIONS**

of dollars have been lost in Canadian dairies and MIL-LIONS more sent out of Canada to foreign countries.

**WHY?**

Because "STANDARD" Cream Separators were not made sooner.

**A Standard and 6 Cows**  
will produce as much cream (butter fat) in 12 months as

**Most Other Separators and 6 Cows**  
in 16 months or

**The Old Method and 6 Cows**  
in 20 months



It is no longer necessary to buy a Separator made in the United States, England, Belgium or any other foreign country.

Money invested in a "STANDARD" is safe as the bank, earns 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. and being invested at home comes back to you in the form of better markets for your produce.

**TO EVERYONE INTERESTED WE SAY**  
**TRY A "STANDARD"**

Our Catalogue (yours for the asking) gives separator information you require.

**Send a postal for one to-day**

**The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited**  
Desk No. 6, RENFREW, ONT.  
EASTERN BRANCH, - - SUSSEX, N.B.

**3 AYRSHIRES BY AUCTION 130**  
THE GREATEST DISPERSION SALE OF AYRSHIRES EVER HELD IN AMERICA

**At Maxville, Glengary Co., Ont., Wednesday, June 28th, 1911**

100 Head Imported, Representing all the Choicest Imp. Milking Strains in Scotland, and 30 Head Bred from these Imported Sires and Dams, made up of

**2 Stock Bulls, both unexcelled in breeding and individuality**

**4 Yearling Bulls, all fit for service (2 imported)**

**10 Bull Calves, from 2 to 9 months old**  
Every Animal Over 6 Months, Tuberculin Tested

**46 Cows, from 3 to 8 years old, inclusive**

**28 Two-year-old Heifers, all in calf**

**30 Yearling Heifers, many of them Scottish winners**

**10 Heifer Calves, from 3 to 9 months old**

These Include this Year's Importation of 70 Head now in Quarantine

**POSITIVELY NO RESERVE**  
ANDREW PHILLIPS, Auctioneer, Huntingdon, Que.

Catalogue and information apply  
**ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Owners Maxville, Ont**



CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARNER STANCHION

H. A. Meyer, Syracuse, N. Y. says "they are the best I have ever used..."

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The Popular Tourist Route

Makooka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Temagami, Algonquin Park, Managanawab, etc.

ROUND TRIP HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS TO THE WEST at low rates VIA SARNIA or CHICAGO

Literature and full information from any Grand Trunk Agent, A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

HOLSTEINS GLENSPRINGS OFFERS

As fine pure bred bull calves from two to 10 weeks old. Every one from an official tested dam...

MOTHERS' HOLSTEINS have won 36 First, 15 Second, 8 Third and 1 First prize under expert judge...

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

sons of Pontiac Korodyks, sire of the world's record cow Pontiac Clothilde De Kol...

We also offer sons of Bag Apple Korodyks, whose dam Pontiac Bag Apple, is a full sister to Pontiac Clothilde De Kol...

We have in service, and can offer you some of the highest bred Holsteins...

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

THE MOST PROFITABLE DAIRY BREED Illustrated Descriptive Booklets Free

SUNNYDALE

Offers something good, two grand sons of De Kol Plus, Champion Record of Performance cow of 1910...

Cows Wanted

12 to 20 Holsteins, due to calve, Lowest cash price with particulars, free on rail.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

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

The Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America will be held at the New Court House...

HOLSTEIN RECORDS FOR MARCH

Gen Sylvia Princess (7865), at 4y. 10m. 24.7; 15.11 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.89 lbs. butter...

lent to 42.54 lbs. butter; 224.4 lbs. milk. Owned by E. B. Malloy, Frankford, Ont. May Echo Sylvia (11385), at 2y. 11m. 12.4; 16.94 lbs. fat, equivalent to 21.96 lbs. butter...

HOLSTEINS WOODCREST HOLSTEINS

A few choice Bull Calves for sale; six to ten months old. Sons of Homestead Girl De Kol...

WOODCREST FARM

HOMESTEAD HERD

Offers Homestead Colantha Sri Dewdrop, Dam Belle Dewdrop 6th; 11.75 lbs. milk in ten months...

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull Angus Beets Regis, Six dams in pedigree average 25.50 lbs. in seven days.

BUY SUMMER HILL HOLSTEINS

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

WOODLAND HOLSTEINS

Choice bull calves by a son of Netherland Angie De Kol champion Record of Performance cow for 1909...

Elmdale Holsteins

Bred with a view to correct conform. Also well as heavy producing young stock of that class for sale...

HOLSTEINS

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

Lyndale Holsteins

We are now offering two young bulls fit for service, one from a 20 lb Junior 3 year old and sire by a son of a 22 1/2 lb. cow...

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Young bull born June 12th, 1910, offered. He is sired by Count Rensselaer Young De Kol...

The New Queen of the Seven and Thirty Day Tests

Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, here illustrated, has the world's record of 37.29 lbs. of butter in 7 days...

at 2y. 2m. 22.4; 10.53 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.12 lbs. butter; 340.5 lbs. milk. Owned by W. H. Cherry, Garsden, Ont.

at 2y. 2m. 21.4; 10.53 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.76 lbs. butter; 309.5 lbs. milk. Owned by Richard Dowler, Ottawa, South, Ont.

at 2y. 2m. 20.4; 9.46 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.83 lbs. butter; 254.5 lbs. milk. Owned by D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.

at 2y. 2m. 19.4; 8.47 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.79 lbs. butter; 232.5 lbs. milk. Owned by T. W. McQueen, Tillsonburg, Ont.

at 2y. 2m. 18.4; 7.48 lbs. fat, equivalent to 9.74 lbs. butter; 210.5 lbs. milk. Owned by W. H. Cherry, Garsden, Ont.

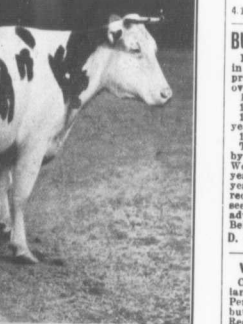
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at 2y. 2m. 16.4; 5.50 lbs. fat, equivalent to 7.64 lbs. butter; 166.5 lbs. milk. Owned by W. H. Cherry, Garsden, Ont.

at 2y. 2m. 15.4; 4.51 lbs. fat, equivalent to 6.59 lbs. butter; 144.5 lbs. milk. Owned by W. H. Cherry, Garsden, Ont.

at 2y. 2m. 14.4; 3.52 lbs. fat, equivalent to 5.54 lbs. butter; 122.5 lbs. milk. Owned by W. H. Cherry, Garsden, Ont.

at 2y. 2m. 13.4; 2.53 lbs. fat, equivalent to 4.49 lbs. butter; 100.5 lbs. milk. Owned by W. H. Cherry, Garsden, Ont.



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# "COCKSHUTT" Cultivators Do Their Work RIGHT Under All Conditions and Insure Bigger Crops.

**Cockshutt  
Ruby  
Cultivator**



The Cockshutt Ruby Cultivator is the ideal light weight cultivator for all kinds of work. Its construction is strong and at the same time very simple.

The teeth are adjustable and can be moved up and down, backward and forward to suit all kinds and conditions of work. We ship it with any kind of blade desired also with weeder, short hiller and two blades and attached to the cultivator are three extra blades to be used in place of the short hillers and weeders.

**No need to go unequipped with the best cultivator at the price of the commonplace—with the Ruby by your call.**

**Cockshutt  
Diamond  
Point  
Cultivator**

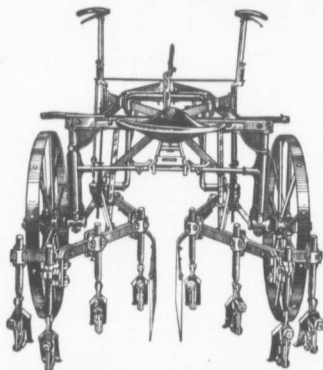


The Cockshutt Diamond Point Cultivator is built with the same care and of the same reliable materials as the Ruby, but is of somewhat heavier construction.

There are no working parts to get out of order. The long handles give ease of control and operation. The frame is so designed that the sods and weeds will not clog at the rear teeth.

It is supplied with one or two levers, as desired, and is shipped with any blades you may choose from our Catalogue.

**You will find this a splendid general service Cultivator thoroughly reliable, up-to-date, long-lasting.**



**Cockshutt Corn Cultivator**

Users claim our new Cockshutt Corn Cultivator to be the most up-to-date and satisfactory on the market. It can be adjusted to cultivate as close as 28 inches and it will also cultivate the widest row equally well. It is built almost entirely of steel with a high axle and low wheels. The wheels are very strong and have dust-proof bearings.

Without stopping the team this cultivator may be adjusted to any width or depth by levers which are within easy reach of the driver.

Each gang is fitted with four teeth but the clips are adjustable so that if three are to be used they may be spaced an equal distance apart.

The points are reversible giving twice the wear. Thistle blades are shipped with the machine also centre section if desired. We fit this machine with spring teeth when these are asked for. This Cultivator will make your corn crop show bigger and better returns every year you use it.

## OUR CATALOGUE IS READY

and will be sent free if you will send us your name and address. Get it and you will have the safest guide to wise implement buying and will be able to choose with safety and economy the implements you need. Just drop us a card to-day.

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