

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar A Year

VOL. XXXI.

NUMBER 21

# FARM AND DAIRY

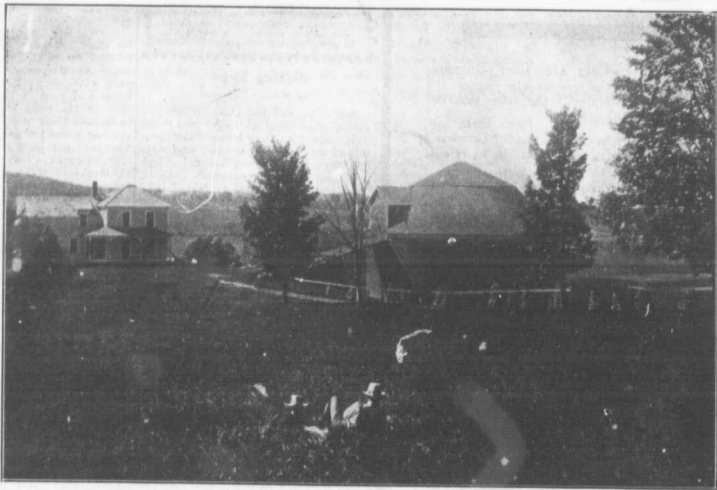
## RURAL HOME

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PETERBORO, ONT.

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### WHERE ARE THE BEST DAIRY FARMS—IN ONTARIO OR IN QUEBEC?

Interprovincial competition will lend added interest to the Farms Competition to be conducted by Farm and Dairy this year. On the Quebec side of the fight will be the winning farms in Farm and Dairy's competition of last year and the winning farms of the numerous government competitions as well. And they are good farms. The illustration herewith will give an idea of the kind of competition Ontario farmers may expect to meet with; in it may be seen the farm buildings of E. G. Taylor, Stanstead Co., Que., whose farm rated high in the government contests.

Ontario farmers, whose farms are competing this year, will need to put forth every effort to maintain the honor of their province. The competition will be watched with interest by dairymen in both provinces.

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

# Good Points

about

## "Simplex"

### Link-Blade Cream Separators



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3 1/2 ft. from the floor.

"Simplex" Cream Separators are Easy Running. This is a big point to the man or woman who turns the machine. It makes the "Simplex" the only practical large capacity hand cream separator.

Simplicity is a leading feature of the "Simplex." Because of its simplicity it can scarcely get out of repair, and will last a lifetime.

The Bowl of the "Simplex" is Self-Balancing. It will always run steadily and skim perfectly, even under such handicaps as poor placing and a bowl slightly out of mechanical balance caused by damaging lack of care.

Ease of Cleaning is always to be considered. "Simplex" machines are popular with the women folks because they are so easily cleaned.

The new "Simplex" Separators have an Interchangeable Spindle Point. Should careless handling cause injury to the "Simplex" Spindle Point, a new point, with worm, at a cost of only \$1.25, can be put on in place of damaged point—thus saving great expense necessary for new bowl and spindle as required in other makes of cream separators.

Skims Catalogue Capacity under most adverse conditions. "Simplex" Separators always over-run their rated capacity when given ideal conditions.

Many other points, including the low down supply can, of the "Simplex" are explained in our free illustrated catalogue. WRITE FOR A COPY OF IT.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

- q You know, as we know that labor is the most expensive thing to buy  
q Our farmers realize this and it accounts in a measure for their interest in

### LABOR SAVING

by means of machinery. The very latest and most up-to-date practical information bearing on this subject will be in our next great special

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Our Great Farm Machinery Number, JUNE 6th



### PACKERS COMPLAIN THAT DELIVERIES OF HOGS ARE UNDERFINISHED

#### SELLING

To produce is easy, to sell is more difficult—to sell at a good, fair price is work at which we farmers may well learn to be more efficient. This Department of Farm and Dairy is conducted by a Sales Expert and your selling problems, answers will be given in this column.

#### Selling Eggs

By Edward Drier

Supposing you did this: When you gather your eggs at night mark the date when they were laid. Take them in and sort them as to color and size. See that they are all clean. Then sell them to your customers, telling them just when they were laid. Make every customer a friend from the start. If you have to charge a cent less per dozen for the eggs six and seven days old that doesn't matter, for a man will be willing to pay a cent or so more for eggs that were laid yesterday or the day before.

People talk about the different "tastes" of eggs. There is a lot to it. Two farmers living side by side have chickens. One of them has a splendid strain of poultry, but he lets them feed in the manure piles of the barn. He gets lots of eggs and manages to sell them. The other man has a splendid strain of chickens too, but he feeds clean grains and keeps his flock away from the manure pit. He feeds his chickens so that he gets a wonderfully good taste of eggs. He furnishes private customers, because he lets them know what his chickens get to eat. And he can command a higher price on this account.

#### FEEDS EFFECTS QUALITY

It doesn't matter what the animal or fowl is on the farm it will produce better offspring if fed right. The cow that gets grains to eat gives more and better milk than the one that merely gets the pasture. The chicken that is fed right will give more and better eggs than the one that gets a living from the refuse of the kitchen and the hog pen and barn yard.

To sell eggs right you must start with your flock. Get good hens. A good strain of chickens can be kept on the same amount of food that the common barnyard fowl can and will give better results. Keep different kinds if you must. But keep them separate. Make each breed distinct. If you do this you will get uniformity in eggs.

#### ENCOURAGE PRODUCTION

Then feed right. See that your chickens get good clean food and plenty of it. See that they have clean water to drink—and plenty of it. Give them all the air and sunshine and cleanliness that you can. If your house was filthy and your food was

poor you wouldn't care to work or play. A chicken is the same way. Treat them right and they will deliver the goods."

The matter of selling eggs seems such a little thing to the average farmer to-day and yet it is one of the most profitable industries of farm life—if worked right.

Here is how the average farmer sells his eggs. Perhaps he has a flock of hens of several different kinds, some pure bred, some common barnyard varieties. He has a chicken house and most of the hens lay their eggs in the nests provided. Other hens hide their nests. The eggs in the hen house are gathered every day. They are put in a basket with other eggs which have been gathered during the week—or perhaps during the week before. Then they are kept until market day arrives. In that basket of eggs are eggs of all sizes, colors and ages. Perhaps some of these "stolen nests" are found and the eggs mixed in with the others.

#### NOTICE THE EFFECTS

Here is how such things affect the trade. Market day is on in fall and the people of the town or city are buying "fresh things from the country." They are buying those eggs which are supposed to be fresh and are paying fresh egg prices. Perhaps they buy two or three dozen. They take them home. Now most of these people know fresh eggs when they taste them—they can tell by the "look" just about how fresh they really are. They find eggs which are 10 days—two weeks old; they find eggs that were found in these "stolen nests." They then make up their minds that they will never buy "fresh" eggs from that farmer again. And so it goes. You can fool some of the people all the time. But you can't fool all of them all the time.

#### THE RIGHT WAY

When you get good eggs sort them as to the time they were laid and sell them that way. Grade your eggs. Sell eggs for cooking and eggs for eating. Lower the price of one and raise the price of the other a cent or so. And be square with your customers. See that they get the kind of eggs they want. Make everyone who buys from you a permanent customer.

It would be well for you to get a lot of little cases such as the grocer uses to deliver eggs. You can get a good serviceable "dozen size" egg box with your name printed on it for about \$5 or \$6 a thousand—maybe less than that. A customer does not care to carry a dozen or more eggs in a paper bag and run the risk of having them smashed on the way home. Then you can display your eggs better in these little boxes. Arrange them in the box with the large end up—all about the same size and color. People will

(Continued on page 11)

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# FARM AND DAIRY

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## RURAL HOME

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a Year

Vol. XXXI.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 23, 1912.

No. 21

### WHAT ARE ONTARIO FARMERS GOING TO DO FOR FUEL?

Professor E. J. Zavitz, O. A. C., Guelph

**Despite Legislation: and Aditition Woodlands are Gradually Disappearing. Parts of Ontario have a Smaller Portion of their Area under Wood than the best Agricultural Districts of Europe.**  
**Suggestions on the Improvement of Farm Woodlots**

THE problem in Ontario of preserving a reasonable percentage of woodland is one that has been discussed for many years. As early as 1890 there were warnings issued to the public that forest destruction was being carried too far in Southern Ontario. Early in the 80's the office of Clerk of Forestry was established, and the reports of this office were continually publishing warnings showing the dangers of denuding the country of its forests.

The Tree Planting Act of those days was an effort in the form of a bonus to encourage tree-planting and protection of woodlands. This act failed to accomplish practical results, and in later years was repealed. A few years ago another act was provided which endeavored to protect woodlands and encourage the farmer to give attention to his wood lot. This act is in the form of a bonus by which a certain amount of woodland may be exempt from taxes. Thus far I believe only one municipality has taken advantage of the act by passing the necessary by-law, and it seems that this legislation will accomplish little.

#### DISAPPEARING WOODLANDS

Despite legislation and agitation, the woodlands of Ontario are gradually disappearing. The country lying west of the proposed Trent Valley Canal system, comprising an area of about 20,000 square miles, contains less than nine per cent. of woodland and some 44 townships within this area have less than six per cent. of woodland. This comparatively young country has less woodland than France or Germany, and many townships have less woodland than that existing in England, which is said to contain about five per cent. of wooded area.

A large percentage of the existing woodlands in Ontario are standing on valuable agricultural soils. The growing of timber on the high-priced land does not appeal to the owner who is looking for direct returns, and the financial argument in the end will do much towards clearing this type of soil. Legislation will never persuade owners to grow timber on good agricultural soil. Where such soils are kept under timber it must be for aesthetic or other reasons. Owing to lack of accurate data, we are unable to compare forest crops and annual food crops on these soils in Ontario from the standpoint of revenue. In Europe, however, we know that annual net revenues per acre run from \$1 to \$12. These returns are of course in many cases for land unsuited to agriculture, but the figures are for highly productive forest lands with a stock of growing timber such as does not exist in our woodlands.

#### WOOD LOTS ON POORER LAND

The production of timber in Old Ontario must eventually depend upon the improvement of woodlots upon the poorer classes of soil and upon

the restocking of waste soils. The improvement of the existing woodlots can be discussed under the following topics:

**Protection from wind:** To produce a healthy, rapid tree growth soil protection is of first importance. The average woodlot is of such small area that winds sweep through, drying out the soil and carrying away the leaves which should go to enrich the soil. This can be overcome by planting a belt of evergreens along the exposed borders.

**Obtaining new and better trees:** Many woodlots have become thin with open spots. These



Evidences of Prosperity in Old Ontario

Mr. Sherwood Colston, Halton Co., Ont., part of whose buildings are here illustrated, says the East is good enough for him. His home and his farm are such that any young farmer might well be proud of and contented to remain with.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

should be filled by planting new material where natural growth fails to appear. Very often the more valuable trees, as ash, oak, and chestnut, have been removed, and the less valuable species have taken their place.

#### IMPROVING STANDING WOOD

**Improvement cuttings:** Improvement cuttings can be made by taking fuel, etc., from poorly shaped or defective trees and by cutting out weed trees, as ironwood and blue beech. This only requires common judgment, and is being carried out in a number of woodlots today.

**Fire and grazing:** It is scarcely necessary to mention that fire should not be allowed to run over the ground, as it is sure to kill the young growth, and injures the older trees. Grazing must be kept from the woodlot if young growth is desired, and on most soils grazing should not be allowed at any time.

A rich, clay loam or a sandy loam make good apple soil. I prefer clay loam myself with an open subsoil, but the apple will do on a variety of soils if it is well drained and given proper culture. There should be no permanent water nearer than eight or ten feet of the surface.—W. H. Gibson, Durham Co., Ont.

### Is Sheep Husbandry Going into Oblivion?

Leonard A. Murchison, Wellington Co., Ont.

A matter for no little discussion and some agitation among us farmers is the prevailing condition in the sheep market. One would almost consider the time and money spent by the Sheep Commissioners in this respect practically thrown away for all the material benefits derived. Something must assuredly be done to relieve the situation and transform the condition of things soon, or else sheep-raising in Canada will have passed into oblivion, where, by the way, our hog business has well nigh gone.

There is something decidedly wrong, somewhere! Who is to blame for this shortage of sheep and the prevailing situation? I do not think the farmer is wholly responsible. Still, those who have not seriously considered the avocation of sheep farming must not go scatheless. There is a great dearth of lambs, to be sure; yet it is, I think, in the Government's place to help things along, to put their shoulders to the wheel.

#### DEMONSTRATION SHEEP FARMS

Could not the Government establish demonstration farms in various parts of the country, where breeders could obtain a practical knowledge of the scientific methods of the industry? Then, again, each Government farm could in a comprehensive manner distribute pure bred sheep, especially rams, and furnish a practical example of the advantages derived by keeping only a certain breed most suited to the conditions in the community in which each farm is situated.

Special amendments might be made to the existing dog laws; as suppression of the evils attendant upon the attacks by dogs would remove the greatest obstacle to successful sheep-raising, and restore a necessary sense of security and confidence to this important industry.

### Care of the Pregnant Mare

Walter Elliott, Halton Co., Ont.

I raise as many as six foals in one season, having them come about May 15, and have always made a practice of using the mares for the spring work. I consider it a great mistake to pamper a brood mare. Tying up in a stable and feeding well cannot but result in weak colts.

Of course, we do not plan to knock our mares around very hard at the spring work. One of the greatest mistakes that can be made is to put mares through snow drifts. This is sure to cause trouble. Heavy backing a/c is dangerous. Straight ahead work on the disc plow or seeder, however, will not damage any mare.

I always try to be with the mare at time of foaling. I have sat up all night lots of times. This is a wise precaution when one has a lot of money invested as horses. We are losers if we do not take care. Even if we do lose a little sleep, the value of a good foal will pay us well for the trouble.

To get the largest possible crop-yield from every acre should be the aim of every farmer.

### Why Alfalfa is a Wonder Plant

D. H. Otis, University of Wisconsin, Madison

Alfalfa is a legume remarkably rich in digestible protein. It is also a heavy producer, averaging under our northern conditions about four tons of hay to the acre. By using it judiciously with other feeds it is possible for our dairy farmers to obtain well-balanced rations for their live stock from feeds grown entirely on the farm.

Alfalfa is a heavy producer of digestible nutrients. Of the three groups of nutrients, protein, carbohydrates and ether extract, the ordinary hays and grains of the farm, contain plenty of carbohydrates and ether extract, but are apt to be deficient in protein. We buy linseed meal and cottonseed meal in order to make up this deficiency; in other words, we buy them largely, if not entirely, for their protein content. The yield of digestible protein per ton and per acre of some of our common feed is shown in the following table:

Feed.	Yield, per acre.	Digestible protein.	
		Tons.	Per ton.
Timothy .....	1.5	56	84
Mixed hay .....	1.5	118	177
Corn silage .....	10.0	18	180
Red clover .....	2.0	136	272
Alfalfa .....	4.0	220	880

It will be noticed that mixed hay yields over twice as much digestible protein per ton and per acre as timothy hay; corn silage, a carbonaceous feed, yields only 18 pounds of digestible protein per ton, but on account of being a larger yielder, produces 180 pounds an acre. Red clover yields 136 pounds of digestible protein a ton, nearly two and a half times as much as timothy. It is a letter yielder than the hays previously mentioned, and consequently produces 272 pounds of digestible protein an acre, or 133 pounds more than timothy hay, or 95 pounds more than mixed hay. Alfalfa (three cuttings) yields double that of red clover; it is also richer than red clover, yielding 61 per cent. more digestible protein. Combining high yield with high protein content, alfalfa makes a remarkable showing of 880 pounds digestible protein an acre—over three times the amount produced by an acre of red clover, and 10 times that produced by timothy hay.

#### TAKES PLACE OF ONE HALF GRAIN

Alfalfa is both a roughage and a partial substitute for grain. A summary of feeding trials at various experiment stations with dairy cows shows that alfalfa can be made to take the place of at least one-half of the grain usually fed our dairy cows, and as the nutrients needed by dairy cows can be produced much more cheaply with alfalfa than with grain, the cost of producing milk may be greatly reduced by its use.

The cash return from feeding this crop at the various experiment stations ranges from \$10 and \$20 a ton. With four tons an acre, these figures show excellent returns from the land devoted to alfalfa. A conservative estimate would indicate that the dairy farmer can increase his profits from 50 to 75 per cent. by a liberal but judicious use of alfalfa grown upon his own farm.

Recently one of our farmers was successful in

raising alfalfa for the first time. He commenced feeding it in place of other roughage as corn stover, timothy, and so forth, but continued to feed the usual amount of grain. He submitted his ration to the Wisconsin Experiment Station for approval. It was suggested that since alfalfa contained a larger amount of digestible nutrients than ordinary roughage,



There are Many Points about These Buildings worthy of Emulation

The trees along the road side, the neatly clipped hedge and the substantial, well painted buildings on the steading of J. A. Sangster, Guegarry Co., Ont., here illustrated, are all points that redound to the credit of the owner. They add to the scoring in farm competitions too. Mr. Sangster may be a competitor in some future competition conducted by Farm and Dairy.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

that he could reduce the amount of grain fed. He adopted the suggestion on a herd of 50 cows and watched the results.

#### SAVED \$10 A COW

He gradually decreased the grain allowance until his cows were receiving five pounds a day per head less grain than formerly without causing any decrease in the yield of milk. Five pounds of grain a cow for 50 cows for seven



How would you like a Mail Box at your Front Door?

The illustration shows the home of Elijah Masten, West Lake, Ont., a farmer who used to have to travel several miles to get his mail. Convenience such as these help in making farm life more attractive.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

months' feeding amounted to 26 tons, which at \$20 a ton is worth \$520, or over \$10 a cow.

The greatest success in corn growing will come to the man who plants the proper variety, on a sufficient space to grow in, hoes his corn as well as cultivates, to keep down all weed growth, maintains a fine dust blanket for the conservation of soil moisture and who continues cultivation for upwards of a month after the corn is too tall to cultivate to advantage with the two-horse cultivator.—John Fixter, Ottawa, Ont.

### A Poor Man's Friend

J. A. Beemer, Brant Co., Ont.

I think alfalfa is the poor man's friend. I would not attempt farming such rough hills as I have on my farm without it. In a good season we generally cut the alfalfa on our side hills three times, and get from two and a half to three and a half tons of hay an acre in the three cuttings. I have never found anything to take the place of alfalfa on clay hills.

In regard to pasturing alfalfa, I have pastured these hills so close with cattle one would think it would be ruined, but the next year it would grow as well as ever. I do not, however, consider this plan good policy. Where you want to use the alfalfa for hay it is better not to pasture too late in the season. The alfalfa should have a chance to grow a little for winter protection.

### Pointers on Selecting Fertilizers

W. J. L. Hamilton, Nanaimo Dist., B. C.

That many and diverse opinions as to the value of chemical fertilizers should be expressed is only to be expected, since so many conditions militate against their success. If, for instance, the soil is too dry, or if a dry spell follows their application, their employment will produce no immediate effect, since plants absorb all their food in solution with the soil moisture. Indeed, if the application is a heavy one, damage may accrue under these conditions, as concentrated fertilizer burns the roots of plants. Hence, several small applications during the growing season are better than one large one. This is especially the case in sandy soils, where much of the nitrogen is quickly lost by leaching, together with a little of the potash and soluble phosphates.

To get economical results from fertilizers a good knowledge of the soil to be treated is useful, for not only must the lacking constituents be supplied, but those present must be known, since it is foolish to buy what the soil gives freely. If one element of soil fertility necessary to the crop is lacking, or is only present in insufficient quantity, the plant will not do its best, even if all other elements are in excess, since the plant needs a definite proportion of each of them, and, as I have already pointed out, none of these are available if moisture is lacking. As humus is imperative as a moisture retainer as well as a home for bacteria, the absence of this will make fertilizer ineffective.

#### FERTILIZER AN ADJUNCT TO MANURE

Fertilizer, then, is an adjunct to and economizer of manure, and not a substitute, unless the soil contains a good supply of organic matter. The fertilizing element most likely to be lacking in the soil is phosphoric acid, so that very often the application of superphosphate (for immediate use) or phosphate rock or ground bone for use later on, is sufficient to ensure a good crop.

Nitrogen, the most costly fertilizing element to buy, can be best supplied by plowing under a leguminous crop, which will thus far supplant manure, though both potash and phosphates are present in less quantity than in stable manure, whilst even in this they are not in sufficient proportion to balance the nitrogen contents.

The application of a complete fertilizer I have found very profitable on meadow land just as growth starts, whilst phosphates for roots, especially soft turnips and swedes, are a safe investment. Potash and phosphates combined give good results the year after application in a bearing orchard, whilst a complete fertilizer containing the potash as sulphate and not muriate (which makes them waxy) is excellent for potatoes if the soil is in good order.

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Wm. S.

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**A Veteran Breeder's Method With Springers**

Wm. Stewart, Hastings Co., Ont.

In getting the cows and heifers of our pure bred Ayrshire herd to do a maximum amount of work at the pail, we fit them for it even as a machinist would fit his machine. To do a year's work, a machine would need to be put into the best possible order. That's what we do with our dairy herd. We prepare each cow for her work beforehand.

Ground flax seed takes a prominent part in our ration for the cows before freshening. This we grow and grind ourselves. We put the flax meal in a bucket, stir with boiling water, and cover the mixture with a little bran to hold the steam. We let it steam for one half hour.

**FEEDING THE FLAX SEED**

As soon as we notice a heifer starting to spring we start to feed a small quantity of this flax seed meal in addition to its other grain ration and increase the quantity gradually to what the heifer will stand. We must use our commonsense in determining the amount. For instance, if the animal is too loose we would reduce the ration. Looseness may also be caused by starting feeding too abruptly. In connection with the flax seed we feed other foods in sufficient amounts to keep up the body and develop the milking powers of the animal.

We cannot lay down any hard and fast rule as to the amount of feed that we would give to a pregnant cow. We usually feed her the regular ration of ensilage, 30 to 40 pounds, and alfalfa hay. If we have to feed clover hay, we would feed enough bran to make the protein equivalent of the alfalfa. By the time the cow freshens we plan to have her almost on full feed.

**A HEALTHY CALF THE RESULT**

Fed in this manner the bowels will be laxative, but not too much so, and the cow will be in a position to drop a strong, vigorous calf. Nothing will develop a calf to her full capacity as will flax seed, but again I would warn dairymen against feeding too much. We would scripp the feed a little directly after calving until the danger of milk fever is over.

Danger is practically past from milk fever after the third day if the cow has been carefully handled before freshening as we have described. We very seldom have a cow that requires care in matters of the afterbirth, but we clean cows for dozens of neighbors. If the cow does not clean at the end of 48 hours, we would remove the afterbirth by hand. This is not a job for every Tom, Dick, and Harry. If the dairyman cannot do it himself he should call in a veterinarian. We do not believe in the theory of letting the afterbirth rot away, although it is almost impossible to get it all away in stubborn cases.

**Tile Drains—Bigger Grain Crops**

James Marshall, Wentworth Co., Ont.

Fall wheat does much better on under-drained land than on wet land. One year I sowed the more rolling fields on my farm, which were not drained, first, knowing that the wheat on the drained land would grow more rapidly than on the other. I sowed on the drained land on September 22. That fall I had plenty of top on this late seeding. The next year the wheat on the land not drained yielded 25 bushels an acre, although naturally the better fields for wheat. The wheat on the drained land yielded 43 bushels an acre. This last part of my wheat was caught in about a week's rainy weather in harvest time. The heads broke off so much that I believe I lost at least seven bushels an acre while cutting.

Fall wheat will not heave much with frosts in

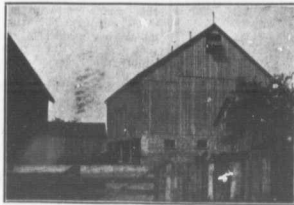
spring on drained soil, and will start growing earlier, as the ground is warmer. Wheat will often go back on sour, wet soil.

One fall I under-drained a sod field and sowed with oats. We had 80 bushels an acre of heavy plump oats heaped measure. In the next field with similar soil not drained, we had 45 bushels an acre, and not as good oats.

**The Cheapest and Most Palatable Feed**

W. J. Cowie, York Co., Ont.

I built a cement silo two years ago, 30 by 12 feet. If building again I would have one 40 by



**Substantial Buildings in a Great Farming District**

Good farm buildings are characteristic of the great dairy districts of Western Ontario. The farm barn here illustrated is that of Jas. Kitchen, Brant Co., Ont. Notice the lightning rods. Cheap insurance.

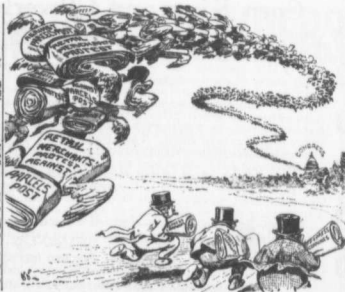
15 feet, for winter use. With a herd of 15 cows silage can be fed from a silo this size without waste. I also have a summer silo 22 by 10 feet. This I consider a great convenience and saving on pasture. Three acres of corn will produce as much feed if not more than 20 acres of pasture, as pasture only lasts about six weeks and sometimes not that long. Most of my cows are pure-bred Holsteins. I raise quite a few calves, which are fed on silage.

I find corn the cheapest, and, if well matured, the most palatable feed one can grow. The silo has come to stay. It is of great value to farmers raising either dairy or beef cattle.

The steer which can usually be depended on to fetch the best price at the stockyard is one whose fattening began early, whose appetite has been satisfied and kept on edge by a variety of feed-stuffs, but without overfeeding or permitting him to go off his feed. Growth once interrupted seldom progresses as well afterward.



**Farmers, lazily: "We sure should have it."**



**Merchants and Express Trust: "We sure will beat it."**

**ALL THINGS COME TO THOSE WHO WAIT—BUT WE DON'T ALL LIVE FOREVER**

In the country to the south of us 50,000,000 people have been discussing the need of a naval post. The farmers there all want it. But the four big express companies and a few thousand retail merchants who fear that their business will be injured by such legislation are making a more effective fight against it than several million farmers are for it. The cartoon from "Farm and Home," an American farm journal, well illustrates the situation. There is a lesson for our farmers here in Canada in this cartoon.

**Advices Working the Brood Mare**

J. R. Westlake, Carleton Co., Ont.

I notice a tendency on the part of those who are just getting into better stock to think that pure-bred animals or even good grades require more pampering than the ordinary run of farm stock. This pampering can be carried to the point where it is detrimental to the breeding stock. One of the big mistakes that I see farmers making is in allowing their best brood mares to go idle. Their colts will pay for themselves and for the upkeep of the mare, so horse owners are careless about working the mares or even exercising regularly.

I believe in working the mares right up to the time of foaling. They will be in better shape themselves, and will give birth to stronger colts. Of course, one must use discretion as to what kind of work. For instance, I would never put a pair of brood mares on a disc harrow. This is one of the heaviest implements on the farm to draw, and the constant pounding of the pole is not good for the mares. Any work that involves great strain should be avoided. Nor would I allow a careless or cruel driver to handle a team of mares. There are very few men that I would trust with my brood mares during spring work. But by all means work them.

**To Keep Sheep Pasture Good**

C. A. Dunkin, Norfolk Co., Ont.

The whole secret of success with lambs from June 1 until weaning time, about August first, is to have good pasture; but change the pasture every few days. We might have them in clover up to their knees and think that they could stay there all summer, but such is not the case with sheep. They want a change. We might better turn them into a summer-fallow for a couple of days and let them trim out the fences of weeds. It would be a change that they would relish. And we should learn them to get rid of the weeds.

We usually have two or three small pieces of rape, and we keep changing our lambs from one to another. This keeps the rape good all summer. We often sow rape in our oats for late fall pasture.

Sixty per cent. of all the horses that go unsound, go wrong in the hock joints. That ought to be reason enough for a man to look very close at the hocks of the horse he buys.—Jas. Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.



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### The Feeders' Corner

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

#### Does Feed Effect Dairy Tendencies?

Will the feeding of the dairy heifer before her first freshening affect the strength of her inborn dairy tendencies? Mr. Malcolm S. Gardiner, supt. of Advanced Registry for the Holstein interests, of the United States, says it won't. The editor of the Prairie Farmer takes exception to Mr. Gardiner's published statement of belief as follows:

"I judge you are of the opinion that it is impossible to change the natural tendencies of an animal. In other words, if an animal inherits the dairy habit that habit will develop regardless of any effort on the part of the dairyman to develop it. Do I understand that you believe that a heifer that inherited the dairy habit, which we will say might be represented by H, would still have a dairy habit of H at two or three years of age regardless of whether she grew up on pasture or in addition to pasture was abundantly on skim milk and coarse feed that would have a tendency to increase her capacity for food? To what do you think the highest production of Holstein-Prisen comes is due: an inherent tendency in the breed for milk production or the efforts of men by breeding and feeding to intensify the tendency for milk production?"

#### MR. GARDINER'S REPLY

Mr. Gardiner replied to his critic as follows:

The natural tendencies of any ani-

mal may be slowly changed by a repression of the undesirable and a fostering of the desirable tendencies. If a man were to take a dairy bred heifer or at first parturition and force her dry as soon as possible, repeating the practice at each freshening following, while keeping the animal in high flesh when dry and carrying the next calf, he would be apt in time to seriously impair the dairy capacity of that animal and also of the calf. If like treatment were given another heifer, and the progeny of the two, born in each case after some years of such treatment, were mated, the resulting females would be apt to show great loss of dairy ability. Nothing in nature can be too well fixed, both the animal and vegetable kingdoms being plastic in the hands of the skilled breeder. In a natural state, environment plays the greater part and changes are but slowly made. How slowly can best be understood by carefully reading Darwin's Origin of Species.

But in the case of the dairy heifer, one could not so repress the dairy habit till that habit has been established through motherhood; so good care and a plentiful supply of nourishing food that will increase the digestive capacity and bring the animal into the highest physical development at her first calving cannot adversely affect the dairy habit. The habit is hereditary; the dairyman can and can not normally develop it till after freshening.

#### AGE OF FRESHENING A FACTOR

"The postponement of motherhood beyond a certain unfixed age is repressive to the best dairy development, because it interferes with that development, and it is to be as much avoided as is the freshening at too early an age, which always results in under nutrition. The heifer raised largely upon pasture and scantily fed would likewise suffer from under nutrition, and while she would have the dairy habit as strongly as if she had been abundantly fed, she would not be in the best condition for the development of that habit. Both the heifer calving too early and the heifer scantily fed would have by heredity such dairy qualities as were possessed by their ancestors, but they would be stunted by the improper treatment to such an extent as to interfere with proper development."

What Farm and Dairy readers think of this question? Does either overfeeding or underfeeding have any great influence in determining the dairy tendencies of the heifer? Or is it all a question of heredity? Let us have an expression of your opinion through these columns.

#### The First Entry

Mr. Christopher Howson, of Keene, Ont., whose farm secured third place in district No. 3 of the Interprovincial Prize Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy last year, is the first one to enter his farm in the final Interprovincial Contest of this year. Mr. Howson is making improvements on his farm that will make him a much more formidable competitor in this year's competition than he was in the competition of last year. Two points in which Mr. Howson was severely scored by the judges in the last competition were the small acreage that he had in his crop and the lack of a silo on his farm. Mr. Howson has this spring planted five acres of corn and will erect a silo this summer. He will also plant more profitable enterprises, and the improvements that he has made shows that he has already been benefited by his experience in Farm and Dairy's Prize Farms Competition.

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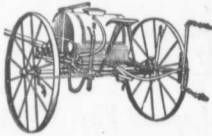
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Potato Bugs, Cabbage Worms, Blight, etc., don't have the ghost of a show of escaping when you drive over the fields spraying Arsenate of Lead or some other bug-killing compound, "O.K. Canadian" sprays evenly because it has the best pressure on the market. Linings won't corrode. Relief valve regulates the pressure. Agitator is a positive mixer—and prevents ingredients from settling while the sprayer is in motion. Barrel holds 45 gallons of liquid. Get an "O.K. Canadian" Sprayer and keep your vegetables free of bugs.

**"O.K. Canadian Potato Digger"** has taken the prize wherever exhibited as the champion potato digger of Canada and the United States.

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CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO., LIMITED, - GALT, Ont. 6

## HORTICULTURE

### Fruit Prospects Bright in Ontario

There will be a bumper apple crop in Ontario in this season of 1912 if present indications hold good. Trees came through the winter in good condition. There is a large fruit bud formation. Winter injury appears to be quite general throughout the province, but not serious so far as apples are concerned, although peaches and raspberries suffered severely. Farm and Dairy's special correspondents are all optimistic, but of course many things may happen between now and harvest that will change the situation.

A pleasing feature of the situation as depicted by our correspondents is the great increase in spraying. Only one correspondent mentions a decrease in the number spraying, while others speak of increases of 50 to 100 per cent. And they state that the spraying is being done much more thoroughly and intelligently than in other years. The greatest increases in spraying are reported from those districts where the growers are or-

ganized in cooperative societies, who seem that these societies are leading them to improve their orchards more than in marketing the fruit to their good advantage, although the latter was the object for which they were formed.

**A RESULT OF COOPERATION.**  
Speaking for the Wentworth Fruit Growers' Association, Mr. Lorne Carey says: "Our members have found that spraying is not an expense, but a paying investment." Mr. A. Webster, speaking for the Fruit Growers' Association at Sparta, in Elgin County, writes: "A large proportion of the growers in this neighbourhood are now spraying. From the Huron county, Norfolk, M. H. Kutzback writes: "Nearly all farmers and fruit men are spraying this season. I know of only one in this locality who does not." Elmer Lick of Oshawa writes: "I estimate that two-thirds of the farms in his section are spraying, while last season there were not one-third so doing."

Particularly optimistic is the report of J. G. Wait, of the Wicklow Association: "There was never so much spraying. Those who have sprayed before are using about twice the quantity of spray material this season. Several new power sprayers are being used." E. F. Augustine of Lambton Co. makes a point when he says: "Only the most progressive fruit growers are spraying; those belonging to fruit associations." Following are some of the reports that Farm and Dairy has received from correspondents throughout Ontario:

**WHAT CORRESPONDENTS SAY.**  
Prospect for fruit here bright. Trees are leafing out fine, and will be well loaded with blossoms. There was very little winter killing. Not so much spraying.—J. B. Wait, Newmarket Co. Ont.

Fruit prospects fair. No damage from frost.—P. M., Durham Co. Bloom is not likely to be heavy, but will be fairly well scattered. Very little winter injury.—Elmer Lick, Ontario Co.

Fruit prospects are fair.—Jas. L. Hewson, Halton Co. Indications are for a good crop with no winter injury. Seventy per cent. of our fruit growers are spraying, 10 per cent. more than last year.—E. W. Snelgrove, Halton Co.

**LOTS OF FRUIT ACROSS.**  
Fruit trees came through the winter without injury and with an abundance of fruit buds. Strawberries do not run well last year. The crop will be light. Raspberries reported as being by frost.—W. E. Fisher, Huron Co.

No signs of winter injury. Also that of our fruit growers are spraying.—A. A. Thomas, Simcoe Co. The prospects for apples, peaches and plums are very good. Trees came through the winter in prime condition.—Adam Brown, Grey Co.

Peach buds were badly frozen in some orchards, but under the main, prospects are good. Cherries excellent, raspberries and blackberries frozen back.—L. B. Henry, Wentworth Co.

**WINTER APPLIES PROMISING.**  
There is every indication of a bumper crop of apples, especially fall varieties and Spys. Eighty per cent. of our growers are spraying as against 70 per cent last year.—J. H. Camp, Wentworth Co.

Prospects good for a full bloom. An increasing number of farms are spraying.—F. M. Lewis, Brant Co. Only those orchards well sprayed and cultivated last year give good promise of fruit this year. Very little winter injury, ten per cent. of the farmers are spraying, which is an increase in numbers. Old time spray-

(Continued on page 10)

# "Here is my Letter to You. It is Worth One Thousand Dollars"

DEAR FRIEND:

If you're going to buy a horse, you look at his feet. But if you buy a building, you look at the ROOF last. A horse isn't worth more than his feet, and a building isn't better than its roof.

I want you to get the right stuff from me at the right price. I want to make your roof good deal better than your building, because you'll get everything out of the building that it can give in shelter, protection and proper storage. The right roof does more than anything else for any building.

My Oshawa Shingles have taken 50 years of my thought and time and invention. It was hard work. I tried to make a perfect shingling, but best lock-joint that ice couldn't pry open. I worked for years to get just the easiest and lightest material to get a roof. I worked for a neither too heavy nor too light. I worked for a time-proof shingling. I have got it for you. It will last 100 years.

When you use this Oshawa Shingle of mine what do you get? First, you get a perfect service, good to-day, that it gives every kind. It suits any building. It meets every kind of need for a roof at low cost and with long service. Second, you pay a moderate price. This is because many buyers unite on using my Oshawa Best Shingle. The Canadian Government Bernier Arctic Expedition used my shingle against Arctic ice and blizzards. The North-



West Mounted Police use it, another Government proposition, against Arctic snow on permanent construction. The West Indies uses it against terrific heat and rain. You find it in Japan because it stands earth-quake.

My Oshawa roofing is on the farms of South Africa. Here is ONE roof that is perfect in every climate of the world from Arctics to Tropics. World sales are my reward for high quality. Third, you have a roof that is easy to lay and light. It will not leak can lay it and lock it yourself. It will not leak nor burn. It is lightning-proof.

But I want you to want to know it is right proposition first. This book of mine, "ROOFING RIGHT," if you send me for their have useful hints on thousands of them out for you. The book is worth money, planning barns and houses. The book is worth money to you, and if it leads you to use my Oshawa Shingles, the roof will be protecting your barn one hundred years from now.

Send below. If you are about to build a barn, you may have a hint or new idea worth \$1,000 easily to you, even if you do not buy a roof. If you do get a Pedlar Roof from me, you get double or triple address below. You will be looking for your enquiry. Yours truly,

G. A. Pedlar

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## POULTRY

### Big F. G. Gibb

All farmers different classes of eggs. Later with the high price receive the same. Allow Out. Some 2 the present live, energetic him some time could supply a laid eggs if th cheaper for th

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Stuart made the grocer will last November

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### FOR SALE AN

TWO CENTS A W

CHESTER WHITE roved April 1911 grey-Gloucester Que. Station.

OPINGTONS, 10 White W. Black Minorcops—Harry L

FOR SALE—Tro Ballie, Chain V etc., all sizes, eating what Waste and Mett-erect. Montreal

## EGGS

Ship your N Fresh Dairy PROMPTLY EGG CA

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POULTRY YARD

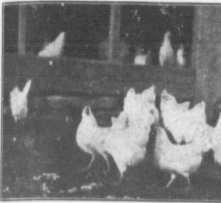
Big Prices for Eggs

A. G. Gilbert, Poultry Manager, C. E. F., Ottawa. All farmers do not belong to the inferior class when it comes to handling eggs. I know of several who cater with strictly new-laid eggs to the high-priced trade of the cities and receive the highest figures for the same. Allow me to give you a case in point. Some 20 miles from Ottawa, on the Prescott line of the C. P. R., is a live, energetic and clever young Canadian farmer. I received a letter from him some time ago saying that he could supply a quantity of strictly new laid eggs if he could only get a purchaser for the same. Meanwhile I

said to Mr. Stuart, "You are charging me a very high price for these eggs." Mr. Stuart asked him to recollect the quality of the eggs, and assured him in reply that for every bad egg found amongst those supplied by him he would give the grocer \$1. Mr. Stuart came to me and said, "Mr. So and So is kicking at the price of the eggs." I said to him, "Drop him at once, there are too many other people who are only too anxious to get strictly new laid eggs." So Mr. Stuart shut down.

HE CAME TO TERMS

But the grocer came after him and asked him, "Why do you not send any more eggs to me?" Mr. Stuart replied, "You kicked about the price, and I do not like you to think that I am charging too high a price for the eggs." You will remember Mr. Stuart had told the grocer that he would give him \$1 for every egg which he found



A Flock of Uniform Color have an Attraction All Their Own

Farmers can get up far more enthusiasm for the poultry side line when they are pure-bred fowls. The owner is always proud of the uniform color and conformation of his poultry. And he will give them the attention that brings results. The White Wyandottes here illustrated are the property of G. A. Brothen, Peterboro Co., Ont.

-Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

had been told that a grocer in the city was anxious to get strictly new laid eggs for a select class of customers. I put Mr. Stuart in communication with him with the result that Mr. Stuart made arrangements to supply the grocer with eggs, beginning in last November, at 45 cents a dozen.

Towards the beginning of December Mr. Stuart said he should have 30 cents a dozen for his eggs, and the grocer continued to take them. A little while after, however, the grocer

was not strictly new laid. That was a pretty stiff guarantee. Said Mr. Stuart: "You pay me the 50 cents a dozen and I will continue to supply you under that arrangement." The grocer was only too glad to get the eggs again because he was dealing with a man whose goods he could depend on.

Recognizing Mr. Stuart's ability and his worth as a practical man the Ontario government secured him for Farmers' Institute work, in which he has been engaged for some months past. So Mr. Stuart not only does, but tells other how to do. That is a very important point—a practical farmer telling other farmers how to succeed. An important and practical part in Mr. Stuart's instruction to his fellow farmers is to keep no less than 200 hens, so that they can have sufficient eggs to send in twice a week. This at once meets a great difficulty in placing strictly new laid eggs on the market.

DELIVERED TWICE A WEEK

I was asked by a member of this Agricultural Committee last year, "But surely you would not have a farmer run into the city twice a week with only a few eggs each time." Certainly not, but with 200 hens he would have a goodly few every week, and the same difficulties that Mr. Stuart encountered in getting his eggs to market are only such as any farmer would encounter. Mr. Stuart lives 20 miles away from the Ottawa market, yet he sends his eggs in twice a week. On one occasion a lady told me that her son was coming from New York and she would like to get for him some strictly new laid eggs, and asked me if I could get them for her. I got a case of 12 dozen eggs from Mr. Stuart, and afterwards the lady told me that she never had finer eggs before; indeed she was perfectly delighted with them, both as regards size and quality.

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A limited number of Settings of Eggs from my pure bred and heavy laying strains of the above breeds.

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OPINGTONS, Black, Buff, Golden, Silky White Wyandottes, Park Brahmas, Black Minorcas, Hamburg, stock and eggs—Harry Lush, Peterboro, Ont.

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

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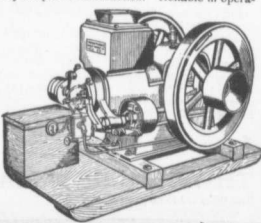
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# Holsteins

## 80-At Auction—80

Will be sold at Great Dispersion Sale of pure bred Holstein herd at Hill Cliff Stock Farm, Lot. 1, Con. 1, Dereham, 4 miles east of Salford, on C. P. R., and 4 miles east of Burgessville, on G. T. R., on

### Monday, June 10th, 1912

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock

These cattle are bred from the best of sires, such as Prince Albert De Kol, full brother of Lord Roberts De Kol, the sire of great producers; and Queen De Kol 2nd Teake, whose name indicates his splendid breeding.

The present herd header is Dutchland Sir Hengerveld Maplecroft, who is for sale. His sire has over 100 A. R. O. daughters and 30 proven sons. This bull was bred by Fred F. Fields, Brocton, Mass.

In this sale there are females ranging from 40 lbs. of milk a day for two-year-olds to 70 lbs. for aged cows. In some are 75% same blood as Helbon De Kol, 31.54 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sires for sale, and several of her daughters from above great sires.

These cattle have been bred for persistency in heavy milk flow, and for symmetry of form.

Sale will be held rain or shine. All trains will be met, at above stations on day of sale. Lunch served to those from a distance.

Catalogues now ready. Write for yours to

## W. A. TACKELL, Proprietor

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This herd will positively be sold to the highest bidder  
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CLERK: W. H. Jones, Zenda

## ABSORBINE

Cures Strained, Puffy Ankles, Sprainings, Polio, Rheumatism, Swollen Wire Cuts, Bruises, Swellings, Lameness, and all Ailments of the Feet without Blistering. Rub it on the feet, or lay the bottle over the feet, or use it as directed.

Special Instructions and Booklet P. P. your case for ABSORBINE. W. F. Young, 123 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Que. N. F. Young, P.O. Box 100, Woodstock, Ont.

## Edward Charles Ryott

AUCTIONEER & VALUATOR.

Podgore Stock Sales are my specialty. Many years successful experience out from Woodstock, Oxford Co., Ont., qualify me to get you satisfaction. Correspondence addressed—128 Carlaw Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

## Fruit Prospects Bright in Ontario

(Continued from page 8)

ers are doing their work more intelligently.—Wm. Dickie, Brant Co.

The acreage of strawberries is short, prospects good; raspberries medium with some winter injury. There is no injury to trees where there was properly ripened. Practically every one is spraying. We look for a good fair crop and prices that will rule higher than last season.—Robt. Thompson, Lincoln Co.

Prospects for a heavy yield are promising. It has been an extra hard winter on fruit trees, especially apples, a large number being injured, the young orchards.—M. H. Rutherford, Norfolk Co.

Good medium prospects for fruit. Not a great deal of winter injury.—J. A. Webster, Elgin Co.

Apples normal; peaches none; 16 per cent. of fruit growers are spraying.—R. H. McCurdy, Elgin Co.

There is no winter injury; not so many spraying as last season.—J. F. Elliott, Oxford Co.

ALL TREES FROSTING

Prospects are good for all kinds of fruit, especially apples. No damage by frost noticed. One-fifth of our fruit growers are spraying and more

## Inauguration of Port McNicoll Service and opening of Upper Lakes Navigation

The Canadian Pacific is now operating Great Lakes Steamship Express trains between Toronto and Port McNicoll on the following schedule, with first class coach and parlor car running through without local stops.

NORTHBOUND

Leave Toronto 12.45 p.m., arrive Port McNicoll 4 p.m. Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, connecting with the Palsatic C.P.R. Upper Lake Steamers, leaving Port McNicoll 4.00 p.m. on above days for St. Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Port William. The Steamer Manitoba sailing from Port McNicoll Wednesdays will call at Owen Sound leaving that point 10.30 p.m.

SOUTHBOUND

Leave Port McNicoll Sundays and Thursdays at 8.45 a.m., arriving Toronto 12.00 noon, and leaving Port McNicoll on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 12.00 noon, arriving Toronto 3.15 p.m.

Full particulars from any C.P.R. Agent.

# Standard

## The Makers Build This Machine to Give Lasting Service



There is no cream separator in the world made from finer material than the STANDARD. For instance, the gear spindles are made from a special grade of tool steel, ground and polished—a steel so hard and wear-resistant that tools are made from it for drilling through ordinary steel. This special tool steel costs five times as much as steel in ordinary separators, but ten ordinary spindles wear out before one STANDARD spindle.

The STANDARD'S Discs are made of steel, heavily and smoothly tinned. Stand on one and test its strength in

comparison with aluminum or tinned iron discs. The Bowl Bottom is made from special steel forging. If the STANDARD'S bowl falls on the floor it won't bend or break.

But why go further. You've already learned enough to know that the STANDARD is built to last long. And it has been given a test equal to skimming 100 pounds of milk every day for six years. At the finish there was no wear visible on the working parts. It was easily good for 50 years more. The test is fully described in our booklet. Write for a copy to-day.

## THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO., Limited

Head Office and Factory, RENFREW, ONT.

Sales Branches, WINNIPEG, MAN., SUSSEX, N. B.

### FREE BOOKLETS

Ask for booklets giving detailed description of the Standard and records of skimming tests.

taking it up.—D. F. Hamlink, Huron Co.

Prospects are bright. Greenings and Baldwin will be a show on the whole, not over half a crop. Frost did considerable damage to peaches, plums and small fruits. Many more growers are spraying than formerly.—H. H. Pool, Middlesex Co.

Prospects are for a large crop of apples; trees somewhat injured by frost. Peaches badly injured by frost. Plums and raspberries promise well.—E. F. Augustine, Lambton Co.

Prospects good for all fruit except peaches. More farmers are spraying.—J. L. Borrowman & Sons, Lambton Co.

Farmers are pruning and spraying as never before. There is promise of a full crop of apples; pears, plums and cherries medium to full.—Chas. H. Weaver, Haldimand Co.

## Grant to Sheep Breeders

Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Provincial Live Stock Commissioner, and Secretary of the Dominion Sheep-Breeders' Association, are making a check for \$15,000 recently from the Dominion Government, which is the balance of a grant of \$20,000 to aid sheep-breeding made during the regime of Hon. Sidney Fisher. Under an agreement with the present Minister of Agriculture this money will be spent by the association in educating breeders and stimulating an interest in this branch of live-stock rearing.

A special committee was appointed some time ago, and in a short time this committee will divide in half the money, the other to British Columbia, to carry on investigations as to the opportunities for breeding sheep in those parts of the Dominion. It will be four or five weeks before the report is ready. It is expected as a result that sheep will be secured and auction sales of the stock held at places in these provinces to ascertain what demand there is for a raising of sheep.

The method of holding these auction sales is not yet determined, but probably the stock will be secured in Ontario and transported to the points of sale. A reserve bid will likely be named, although it is not anticipated that there will be a profit from these operations. What will be done with the money derived from the sales is not yet determined, but the intention is to carry on educational work as long as the fund lasts.

## Items of Interest

The prize list of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 24th to September 9th, has been issued. It shows the usual liberal prizes in all departments of live stock, agriculture and home work, amounting to a total of \$55,000. A few of the innovations are provision for competing in breeding horses for strings of five horses; a number of sections added to provide for the new breeds of poultry; \$100 in prize for onions, tomatoes and celery in baskets. The last named is a government suggestion most of the stock export of these commodities. The attractions will include a review of cadets from all the overseas dominions of the Empire, the Scots Guards Band and a brilliant historical spectacle, the Siege of Delhi. It is safe to predict another record year for the Canadian National.

It is also a good plan when a sow is farrowing to try a scattering of rail around her pen eight inches from the floor. That will prevent the sow from lying on the little pigs.—Daniel Crawth, Peterboro Co., Ont.

We suppose for the first time in the history of the world that a man has been able to say "standpoint of the first."

In the first place, because they thought that they ought to do it on the first day of any other way than the "line rage" that

show Second, if notion in his

A Bull of

Voltra Bred at it is the best of the breed. The sire of voltra strong testimony. Notice the great size of this bull. More cows, five and six

take him out of the snow is due to fair cushion and double loop. I put more sense in the hands of m

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Make M

Raise health calves at the You can do

CALIFINE is Nutritious made in Canada duty to pay a Feeding direction Ask your dealer does not handle order for \$2.75 100 lbs to any We pay the fre

CANADIAN MILLING TORONTO

Cures The PRICE 25¢

Handing Vicious Bulls

We suppose everyone has a recipe for the treatment of these very troublesome fellows, but it will do no harm to say something from the standpoint of Hoard's Dairyman.

In the first place, bulls get unruly largely because of the superabundant energy that is wrung up in them. They ought to be made to work every day on a tread power, or in some other way and get real tired. That will do more to repress their "masculine rage" than anything we know of.

SHOW HIM HIS PLACE

Second, if a young bull gets the notion in his head that he is boss,

than anything we ever tried. The double loop is made in the following manner: Take a half inch rope, say 20 feet long. Pass one end through the nose ring, leaving about six feet in front, thence up between the horns. Then pass the rope around the body just back of the fore legs and make a half hitch at the back bone, thence back to the hips, making another turn around the body just in front of the hind legs with a half hitch at the back bone and carry out the rope over the tail six or eight feet in the rear.

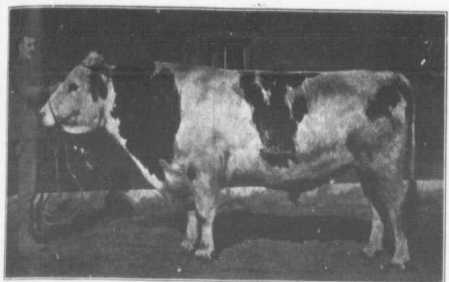
A FOUR-MAN JOB

Let two men take hold of the end in front and two more on the rope in the rear and give a stout pull to-

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A Bull of Individual Merit and Well Proven as a Sire of Producers

Voltra Triumph, 3771, owned by Geo. W. Anderson, Rossmore, Ont., is the sire of 23 B.O.M. daughters, one of them testing up to 5.5 per cent butter-fat. Daughters of Voltra Triumph have always been greater producers than their dam—strong testimony to his merit. He is gentle to handle, quick and a sure server. Note the great depth, straight back, strong head, and evidences of constitution of this bull. Mr. Anderson offers him for sale to avoid inbreeding; also two good investments for anyone—(Advt.)

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

take him out on the meadow or where the snow is deep enough to make a fair cushion and throw him with a double loop a few times. That will put more sense of his inferiority in the hands of man into his thick head

gether, when you do see Mr. Bull as if he was shot. Hold him down by the head a few moments and let him up. Likely enough he will make a lunge at the men in front, but another slow pull brings him to his side with a bang. Throw him two or three times in this way and it will take the conceit out of him wonderfully. You have not struck him nor hurt him, nor is his anger aroused. He is simply non-plused and completely beaten at your power over him.

We have known of several very cantankerous bulls who were kept quite decent by an occasional dose of the Double Loop.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Selling Eggs

(Continued from page 2)

buy from you in a hurry when they see that you take pride in your product.

And when people come to you for other things which you have to sell be sure to call their attention to the fact that you have strictly fresh eggs for sale and assume that they want some. Advertise that you have strictly fresh eggs—talk strictly fresh eggs to everyone and he sure to advertise that they are dated.

Correction. — An error occurred quoting wire fence at 10c and 12c per rod, whereas it should have read 16c and 17c a rod in the advertisement of the Imperial Wire and Metal Co., 65 Queen St., Montreal, in Farm and Dairy, Farm Improvement Number, page 9, May 2. The mistake was due to blurred figures in the original copy.

Farm and Dairy is a grand paper. Every farmer on Prince Edward Island should take it.—Wm. Aitken, Kings Co., P. E. I.

A FARMER'S POWER HOUSE ON WHEELS

Complete with Line Shaft, Truck, Pump Jack and interchangeable Pulleys capable of 60 changes of speed.

F. O. B. FACTORY

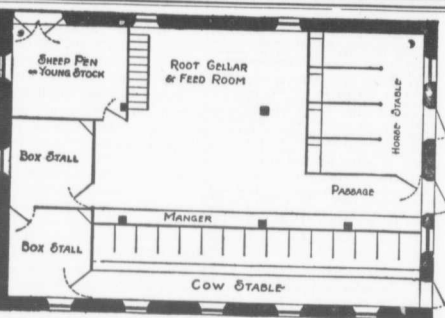


An engine that carries its own line shaft, pulleys, belt tightener and hangers. The Gilson 60 Speed Engine is a complete power plant in itself. You can haul engine anywhere, attach it and get just the speed desired—the only engine of its kind made. Gives 100 per cent service. Runs on whole farm. 11 H. P. also 3 H. P. like sixty—has sixty speeds. 11 H. P. also 3 H. P. and 6 H. P. Engines up to 27 H. P.

WRITE TODAY. Write at once for illustrated, descriptive literature with full information. Agents wanted. GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd., 62 York Street, Guelph, Ontario

GILSON

"60 SPEED" ENGINE



One of the modern barn plans prepared by our Builders' Service Dept.

Above is shown one of the modern barn plans prepared by our 'Builders' Service Dept.' Others are shown in a portfolio that will be mailed to you on receipt of the coupon attached to this ad, properly filled out.

If you will tell us the size of the barn you expect to build, and the number of cattle you want to house, our Board of Advisers, consisting of ten of the best barn builders and contractors in the Dominion, will co-operate with you to plan a building exactly suited to your own particular requirements.

This service is offered to you FREE of charge. It's our

way of showing our appreciation of the generous and hearty support that farmers and builders of Canada have given our products, particularly Preston Safe-Lock Shingles.

Preston Safe-Lock Shingles merit the tremendous demand they enjoy to-day, for they afford guaranteed protection against lightning. They keep out the rain, snow, moisture, wind and fire, too. They cost nothing for up-keep, as they never need painting or repairs.

Our latest edition of "Truth About Roofing" booklet tells all about them. We'll send a copy along with the Portfolio of Barn Plans. You want the Portfolio, that's certain, if you intend to build. So send the coupon by first mail. Address it to

G. Delpho Manager

Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited

Branch Office and Factory, Montreal, Que.

Preston, Ont.

Please send me portfolio of Barn Plans showing framework construction and plans of interior. I intend building a barn \_\_\_\_\_ ft. by \_\_\_\_\_ ft. Do you intend re-roofing or re-siding any building this year? (Yes or

Form with fields for Name, F. O. Address, County, Province, and Paper.

Economize on Milk for Calves and Make More Money

Raise healthy, thrifty, vigorous calves at the lowest possible cost. You can do this by using

CALFINE

"The Stockman's Friend" (Made in Canada)

CALFINE is a Pure, Wholesome, Nutritious meal for calves. It is made in Canada, and you have no duty to pay.

Feeding directions sent on application.

Ask your dealer for Calfine. If he does not handle it, send us a money order for \$2.75, and we will send 100 lbs. to any station in Ontario. We pay the freight.

CANADIAN CEREAL AND MILLING CO., LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA

Advertisement for Gall Cure, featuring a logo and text: 'GALL CURE Cures Horses While They are Working at All Seasons. PRICE 25¢ per Bottle'.

# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited

1. **FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario Agricultural Societies, Quebec, Dairy-men's Association, and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey Cattle Breeding Societies.

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

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

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

5. **ADVERTISING RATES** written on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue. We invite farmers to write on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive interesting articles.

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 12,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not listed in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 14,000 to 15,000 copies. Additional copies are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties 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 and trustworthy advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment of a receiver from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers, and in order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include in all letters to us the following 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 thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

# FARM AND DAIRY

## PETERBORO, ONT.

### THE FARMS CONTEST

Additional interest will be given the Prize Farms Competition, the finals of which will be conducted by Farm and Dairy this year, because of its interprovincial aspect. Quebec and Ontario, the two great dairy provinces of the Dominion, both have splendid dairy farms, and it will be interesting to see which province can claim to have the best farm. For the first time in the history of dairying in Canada, the farms of these two great dairy provinces will compete.

For many years the Quebec government has been conducting prize farms competitions that have had a large influence in improving the farms of that province. Winners in these government contests can enter their farms in the final interprovincial contest to be conducted by Farm and Dairy, provided they can comply with

the conditions. The stock on several of these Quebec farms has a world-wide reputation. It has been claimed that the farm buildings on one Quebec prize-winning farm that will be entered in this competition are equal, if not superior, to any others in Canada. It is difficult to predict which province will make the best showing in our Interprovincial Prize Farms Competition, but we can depend upon the farms of both provinces to do their best.

Among the Ontario farmers who should enter their farms in the Interprovincial Contest are Mr. Penhaia, Mr. Bales, Mr. Richardson and Mr. Terrill, winners in the last provincial competition conducted by Farm and Dairy. These farms, along with those of Messrs. Patterson and Holland and several other winners in last year's competition, should greatly improve Ontario's chances. The managers of the Farms Competition request that those farmers who are eligible for entry in the final competition should signify their intention of competing at once.

### DEMONSTRATION FIELDS OR FARMS

The Dominion Commission of Conservation, through its agricultural branch, as announced in Farm and Dairy, May 9, are planning to conduct illustration farms throughout Canada. The Commission's object is to improve farming methods by demonstration in the districts where these farms are located. The Commission is working with a great truth as their basis—that most of us farmers learn quicker by seeing than by hearing. All people do, no matter what their occupation.

There is one weakness in the plans of the Commission. They are asking the illustration farmer to tackle too much. They suggest that he improve his whole farm. We believe that the demonstration field idea is to be preferred. The plan we would suggest is as follows:

The farm selected as the illustration farm should have a large field fronting on a much-travelled road. Let us suppose that Mr. Fixter, the Commission's agricultural expert, decides that a four-year rotation of corn, grain, and hay two years is best suited to that locality. This field of say twenty acres would then be divided into four sections of five acres each, and the rotation practised on that one field. Signboards might be erected on the highway announcing that this is a demonstration field, the rotation followed, the amount of seed sown per acre, and at the bottom of the board might be some such phrase as "Watch Results."

The advantages of the field demonstration over the farm demonstration would be that the farmer could follow the rotation much more easily on a small scale, could do the work more accurately, and would himself take more interest in it than if it were distributed over his whole farm. Another point is that the majority of our farmers have yet to learn that they can afford to put one-quarter of their

farm into hoe crops. At the same time a farmer would not hesitate to put one-quarter of a twenty-acre field into hoe crop.

So far as the educative influence of the rest of the community is concerned, the demonstration field is to be preferred to the farm. The results would be evident to passersby at a glance. They could not help but see the results of a good rotation, heavy seeding with clover, and the other progressive methods followed. The simplicity of the plan would appeal to them. Eventually the farmer would extend the rotation to his whole farm. The other farmers of the community, having seen how it worked on the small portion of the illustration farm, would be better able to adopt that rotation for their own farms.

Why not try this demonstration field plan on a few of the demonstration farms at least? Why not determine how it compares in educational value with the attempt to improve the whole farm? And then adopt the best method wherever.

### REACHING THE YOUNG

When a Christian missionary carries the Gospel to heathen lands, he bases his hopes for the successful carrying out of his mission, not in converting the older men and women, but in instructing the young in the way they should go. Similarly in teaching advanced methods of agriculture, we can make more impression on those of the younger generation. We older ones get "sat" in our ways, and change is difficult.

The young mind has no preconceived ideas, and is open to suggestion for improvement. The Boys' Corn Club movement in the United States has met with the success that it has because of this fact. The potato growing contests being carried on in Carleton County through the generosity of Mr. R. B. White of Ottawa, are certain to meet with success for the same reason.

Mr. R. S. Duncan, the district Representative in Northumberland and Durham counties of Ontario, has now adopted the same principle in his educational efforts, and is conducting grain growing and poultry competitions in several of the rural schools in his district. Each pupil in certain schools, who wishes to conduct a home garden, will be supplied with seeds, and shall themselves care for the crop, harvest it, and keep an accurate account of the yield. They are to follow cultural directions furnished by the Department of Agriculture. In the fall a special fair will be held in one of the schools, and prizes will be given for the best oats, barley, etc., grown by the pupils. Similarly in the poultry competition pupils will be supplied with one dozen of eggs from good pure-bred stock and the chickens will be exhibited at a fair held in September or October, at which prizes will be offered for the best. Each of the eight schools to which this competition is open will compete against the other schools.

This is the first work of this kind attempted in Ontario, and it is only open to a limited number of schools in Mr. Duncan's territory. If the scheme proves a success, as it is almost certain to do, the principle will be widely adopted all over Ontario. Such competitions will give school children a much greater appreciation of their business of agriculture, and will arouse in them enthusiasm for better crops, better stock, and better farming generally.

### POOR CATCH MEADOWS

What to do with meadows on which the catch of clover is very thin is a problem that is confronting many of our farmers at the present time. The spring meadows have not suffered so much from winter killing as was the case last year, but from reports received by Farm and Dairy it is evident that many farmers will be faced with a shortage in forage for winter unless they grow some crop on their poor catch meadows.

In Farm and Dairy of May 9, Mr. J. H. Grisdale suggests several crops that may be seeded this spring and harvested for hay this season. This is one plan of making use of the meadows not there suggested that has been tried successfully by many of our farmers. Why not plow up the poor catch meadows, cultivate the ground to the first or middle of July, and seed to alfalfa without a nurse crop.

Where this method of alfalfa seeding is followed, a crop of alfalfa by averaging about three-quarters of a ton to the acre can be taken from the land with safety next fall and time enough left for the alfalfa to develop a sufficient top to protect it during the winter. The editors of Farm and Dairy have talked with several farmers, particularly in Western Ontario, who have followed this plan with clover meadows showing a poor catch, and all prefer the alfalfa to growing mixtures of grain, Hungarian grass, or millet.

### What Might have been

(Grain Growers' Guide)

Great good could have been accomplished for the benefit of the people by the proper use of the \$60,000.00 cash gift handed to Mackenzie by Mann by the Dominion government.

What would such a huge sum do? It would establish 315 self-sustaining and self-supporting demonstration farms throughout Canada at \$200.00 each.

It would pay the salaries of 6,300 rural mail carriers at \$1,000 each.

It would pay over one-third of the total salaries of all the 34,000 school teachers throughout Canada for one year, at an average of \$500 each.

It would place a barrel of flour in every home in Canada.

It would have established 100 magnificent rural consolidated schools at \$63,000 each, where country children might secure a good education.

It would have established 300 rural agricultural high schools and domestic science schools within reach of every farm boy and girl in Canada, costing \$31,500 each.

It would have provided free Canadian farmers 10,000 pairs of

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There is a GREAT PRINCIPLE OF SALESMANSHIP of their Patent Medicine advertisers are masters.

We cannot illustrate in this instance by concrete example since we do not publish their advertisements in Farm and Dairy.

But look into other papers and note that these shrewd fellows put their PROSPECT, HIS NEED, HIS OPPORTUNITY, in the forefront of their talk. The description of the product and assertions about it follow afterward.

W. C. Holman, salesmanager of the National Cash Register Company, in his book "Ginger Talks," analyses well how this is done. He says:

"Patent Medicine advertisers catch a reader's interest and attention in the forefront of their ads. with talk about THE READER HIMSELF, his pains and symptoms, troubles, worries and weaknesses.

"They warn him that his symptoms are dangerous; that unless he takes immediate steps to escape, he is bound straight for his shroud and coffin.

"He hears the microbes gnawing as he reads. His plying concern for himself grows deeper and deeper, and by the time he has reached the end of the ad. he is in a frame of mind where he is not only willing to take Golden Dope, but if no remedy were recommended he'd go out on a hunt for Golden Dope, or some other kind of dope himself.

"If the ad. had BEGUN by cracking up the medicine, proving at great length that its ingredients were pure, its taste delightful, and its efficiency certain, its manufacturers established since the time of Noah's celebrated voyage in the ark—would the newspaper reader have hot-footed it to the druggists to buy a trial bottle? The chances are a hundred to one that he would not have had sufficient interest to read the ad.

"Tell a man that you have a wonderful consumption cure, and start to describe it — and he'll yawn and send you away. But convince him that he has consumption, and he'll come to you, and pray for a remedy."

There's a mighty good point in this to remember when you are preparing your advertisements.

Think of your prospect. Get his interest. Give him the right mental pictures in regard to your product.

This is of vital importance as is the selection of mediums in which to advertise.

When it's Dairy Farmers, those minded, progressive, home-loving people you want to reach, prepare ads. built on this great principle of salesmanship, place them in Farm and Dairy, and results will pay you.

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

splendid farm horses at \$630 a pair. It would have paid for 36,000 eight-foot binders at \$175 each.

It would have provided free school books for every school child in Canada for the next four years.

It would have provided a grant of \$1,000 each to 6,300 rural school districts in Canada.

It would have given relief to every poverty-stricken family in Canada and removed them from actual want.

It might have been used to bring blessings upon the people of Canada. It was taken from their pockets by taxing their sugar, their tea, coffee, clothing and nearly everything they use. With so many plagues where it might well be spent it was given to two men, and their associates, who are already rolling in millions of the people's money. It was given to them as a free gift, without the people's permission, and there will be absolutely no return. Not even "thank you."

"The railway would have been built anyway. Now it will be built with the people's money and the people will have about the same control over it as they have over the Trans-Siberian Railway. And Canada is a land where the people rule! Alas, not yet.

What is Wrong?

E. C. Druy, Chgo., Ill., Ont.

Something seems to be wrong with the Canadian farmer. He depends too much on others to do for him those things that he ought to do for himself. Many of our farmers seem unable to start things for themselves. Instead, they wait for some government official to aid them or to get help from some outside source.

Farmers should show more initiative and start things going in their own districts themselves. We should have a little more iron in our blood and a little more steam behind us. I believe in the Ontario farmer, but there is no disguising the fact that the farmers of the west are three times as aggressive as we are in Ontario.

The United Farmers of Alberta have 15,000 members in their organization, having doubled their membership within the past year. The work of organization is not being done by one or two men either as the rank and file of their members are assisting. It is true that in the west the farmers are helped by The Grain Growers' Guide, but in Ontario we have three farm papers, all willing to throw open their columns in our support. Why then do we not use our opportunities more?

Items of Interest

Where they have the Initiative and the Referendum, as they have in Switzerland and in several states of the American Union, they do not vote on public questions from a partisan standpoint.—W. C. Good, Brantford, Ont.

Mr. G. W. McMullen of Pictou finds, it is said, that milk can be kept for six or seven days without ice. This is done by smothering the germs, but Mr. McMullen is not willing at present to take the public into his confidence to the extent of explaining his process.

A book on vegetable gardening that covers all phases of the subject from both scientific and practical standpoint has recently been issued by the Orange Judd Company. The author is Ralph L. Watts, of Pennsylvania State College, who is a practical vegetable gardener, and as an experimental worker has made a most thorough study of his subject. The experience of other practical truck farmers and all the literature on the subject available have been drawn on to make this book complete in every respect. Price through Farm and Dairy, \$1.75.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

MAKE THE BEST BUTTER

The Cream Separator does not actually make the butter, of course, but the quality of butter that can be made depends largely on the condition of the cream, and the condition of the cream depends on the cream separator.

The De Laval Cream Separators are undeniably and indisputably capable of producing a better quality of cream than any other separator or skimming system, thus enabling the production of a better quality of butter.

HIGHEST AWARDS ALWAYS

Year after year, for more than twenty years, all highest butter awards of importance have been made to De Laval exhibits, as was the case at the Paris and St. Louis World's Expositions and has been the case in every annual contest at the National Butter-makers' Association since its organization in 1892.

At the last Great National Dairy Show in Chicago, October-November, 1911, all highest cream and butter awards were again made to the De Laval separator produced exhibits.

The production of the best cream and butter is as important as the use of a cream separator at all, and any De Laval agent will be glad to explain WHY the De Laval separator excels in this as in other respects, which a De Laval catalog will likewise help to do and will be gladly sent to anyone for the asking.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED  
173 William St. MONTREAL. 14 Princess St. WINNIPEG

FREE Save \$30 STYLE BOOK for 1912, of "QUALITY LINE VEHICLES and HARNESS" Eighteenth Year of selling direct to the User. Our Catalogue will help you to choose just the Vehicle or Harness you require, and save you MONEY. It describes and pictures many styles, gives prices, FREIGHT PREPAID, and fully explains our method of Selling Direct, and saving you the Middlemen's profit. Remember we pay the Freight in Ontario and Eastern Canada. The Catalogue is Free for the asking. Send for it To-day. INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE CO. DEPT. "D" BRIGHTON, - - - - - ONT.

OF USE EVERY DAY is this favorite WESTERN STOCK KNIFE This Busy Farmer's Friend Known as the Western Stock Knife, is especially made and designed for the use of cattlemen and farmers. It is strongly and perfectly made. It is light to carry in your pocket. Has two extra fine steel blades and a special castrating blade, brass lining and bolster ends. Choice of buff or stag handles. This splendid knife, which you will find to be such a constant friend, and which will fill a long felt need, we will send you free and post paid in return for only one New Yearly Subscription to this your favorite farm paper, subscription to be new to us and taken at only \$1.00 a year. See a friend or neighbour first time you have the opportunity. Ask him to take Farm and Dairy for a year. Send us his subscription and we'll send you this useful knife. FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.









LEARN to meet your friends with a smile. A good humored man or woman is always welcome.

## The Second Chance

(Copyrighted)

NELLIE L. MCCLUNG  
Author of "Sowing Seeds in Danny"  
(Continued from last week)

Pearl, the oldest daughter of John Watson, a O. P. section man in Milford, Man., receives a sum of money and starts in to educate herself and the rest of the family. She proves a clever scholar; but seeing that her small brothers are getting into bad habits in town, decides moving the family on to a farm. We are next introduced to the children at a country school. Tom Steadman, a bully, is thrashed by Bud Perkins for striking Libby Ann Cavers. The Watsons again take up their education at the country school. At the Pioneers' Ball, Sandy Braden, the hotel keeper, deeply affected, closes up his saloon in consequence. Mr. Perkins plugs his grain with frozen wheat and Bud gets the blame. He leaves home. Mr. Perkins' daughter, Martha, is in love with a young Englishman on a neighboring farm, Arthur, who is engaged to an English girl, who is shortly to come out and join him in his new home. On the boat she falls in with another young man and they are married. The schoolmaster starts to educate Martha. Libby Ann develops consumption. Martha offers to take care of her.

WHEN Martha went to the stable to consult with her father she found that he had been having trouble with the hired man, the one who, according to Mr. Perkins, "ate like a foot of grasshoppers." Ted had been milking a cow, when his employer came in to remonstrate with him about wasting oats when he was feeding the horses. Ted did not reply until he had the pail half full. Then he suddenly sprang up and threw it over his employer.

"You howld 'w'at-plugger," he cried, "you drove Bud aw'y with your meanness, but you can't put her me. Do your bloomin' chores yourself!"

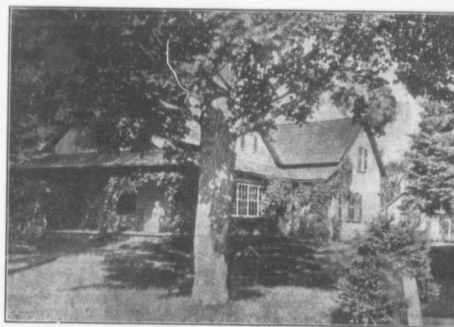
When Martha reached the barn she found her father wiping his clothes with an empty grain-sack. He told her what had happened.

"Jes' think, Martha, that beggar did not say a word until he got the pail half full, and then he sousted it onto me, good hay-fed new milk, and from the half-jersey, too. But he won't dare to ask me for this week's wages. I paid him up just a week ago—that'll more than settle for the milk. So it ain't as bad for the boy." He was showing a red handkerchief down the back of his neck, trying to locate some of the lost milk.

"You wouldn't think that half a pail of milk would go so far, now, would you, Martha? But I tell ye he threw it strong."

Martha suggested dry clothes, and when he was dressed in them she told him about Libby Anne.

"Certainly she can stay here," Mr. Perkins cried heartily. "No one will be able to say that we went back on a neighbour. I always liked Bill, and I always liked Mrs. Cavers, and we'll do our best for the little girl. George Steadman is the one that ought to take her, but his missus is away, of course, to Ontario; they'd never take any one, anyway. People that don't look after their own ain't likely to do for strangers. When old Mrs. Steadman, George's mother, was there sick, Mrs. Steadman followed the doctor out one day and asked, 'don't you know the old lady would last; couldn't he give her a rough estimate—something' for her to go by like—for she was wantin' to send word to the paper-hangers; and then she told 'em that they was goin' to have the house all



Homes Such as This are More Common East than West

Beautiful, homelike farm dwellings such as that in the illustration are characteristic of Eastern Canada. They are rarely, if ever, seen in the West. The old school friends were trying their fortune in newer lands. The attractive home here seen is that of J. A. McClary, Compton Co., Que.

little girl's comfort or the convenience of those who waited on her.

Dr. Clay told Mrs. Cavers that a friend of his had presented him with the whole outfit for the use of any one who might need it.

The neighbours, moved by the same spirit that prompted them to harvest Mrs. Cavers' crop, came bringing many and various gifts. Mrs. Slater brought chickens, Mrs. Moore fresh eggs. Mrs. Green a new sideboard quilt; Aunt Kate Shenstone moved over to sit up at nights. Aunt Kate had had experience with the dread disease, and felt in a position to express an expert opinion on it.

There was no cure for it; Bill had not recovered, neither would Libby Anne—this she told Mrs. Perkins and Martha. She knew it—it would let your hopes rise sometimes, but in the end it always showed its hand—unmistakable and merciless—oh, she knew it!

The doctor, knowing more about it than even Aunt Kate, was hopeful, and never allowed a doubt of the ultimate result to enter his mind.

Pearl Watson came in every night on her way home from school to see Libby Anne, and many were the stories she told and the games she invented to beguile the long hours for the little girl. One night when she came into the tent Dr. Clay was sitting beside Libby Anne's bed, gently stroking her thin little hand. The child's head was turned away from the door, and she did not hear Pearl coming in.

Libby Anne and the doctor were having a serious conversation.

"Doctor," she said, "am I going to die?"

"Oh, no, Libby," the doctor answered quickly, "you're just staying out here in the tent to get rid of your cold, so you can go to your grandmother's. You would like to go to Ontario to see your grandmother and Aunt Edith, wouldn't you?"

"I want to go to my grandmother's," she said slowly, "but I'd like to see Bud first. 'Is Bud's girl, you know,' and a smile played over her face. "Bud said I must never forget that I am his girl. Have you a girl, Doctor?"

The Doctor laughed and looked up at Pearl. "Nobody ever promised to be my girl, Libby," was his reply.

"I wish you had one, so you could tell me about it," she said, quite disappointed.

"I can tell you what it is like, all right—or at least, I can imagine what it would be like."

"I like you, Doctor," she said after a pause, "and if I wasn't Bud's girl I would like to be yours. May Pearl Watson would be your girl, Doctor," she said quickly. "If I ask you when she comes, will you like to?"

"I wish you would, Libby Anne," he said gravely.

When he looked up Pearl had gone. It was a week before the doctor saw Pearl.

One night he met her coming back from school. It was the first day of March, and it seemed like the first day of spring as well. From a cloudless sky golden sun poured down its warmth and heat.

The doctor turned his horses as asked if he might drive her home. "Pearl," he said, "with an unaccountable twinkle in his eye, "I would like to see you about Libby Anne. I think you will honour her in any way you can."

Pearl stared at him in surprise, then suddenly the colour rose in her cheeks as she comprehended his meaning.

"Hard to say if she asks you to do me a favour," he went on. "She hasn't asked me yet," said Pearl honestly.

"Is it possible that Libby Anne has forgotten me like that? Well, I like her, and she would like me to do it myself, anyway. How old are you, Pearl?"

"I was fifteen my last birthday."

"Don't put it that way," he came on. "I'll be all right when you're giving your age in school, but now I'd rather hear you say that you will be sixteen on your next birthday, because sixteen and three makes nineteen, and when you're nineteen you will be quite a grown-up beauty."

"Oh, that's a long time ahead," said Pearl.

"Quite a while," he agreed. "I am going to ask you that question which Libby Anne has been asking just three years from to-day. You can easily remember the date, March 1st. It may be a cold, dark day, with the wind from the north, or it may be bright and full of sunshine like to-day. That will just depend on your answer."

He was looking straight into the honest brown eyes as he spoke. It was hard for him to realize that there was only a child.

"I don't like dark days," Pearl said thoughtfully, looking away toward the snow-covered Tiger Hills, that shimmery in the soft afternoon sunshine.

Neither of them spoke for a few minutes. Then suddenly Pearl looked and met his gaze, and the color in her cheeks was not all caused by the bright sun. "I don't know," she said. "I think it is usually pretty fine on the first of March."

Before Libby Anne had been a year in the tent Mrs. Burrell came to offer consolation and to express her hope for Libby Anne's recovery. Mrs. Burrell considered herself a very successful sick-visitor. In the kitchen where she went first, she found Miss preparing a chicken for Libby Anne's dinner.

"It's really too bad for you to be so much to do, Martha," she began, when the greetings were over; "your young girl like you should be getting ready for a home of her own. Little girl is all right when you're young, but it's different when you begin to get along in life. There's that young Englishman—what's his name—let me think his girl went back on him, he couldn't get her now that she was old. 'I've heard people say so.'"

"Oh, don't!" Martha cried, fastening painfully. Martha lacked the usual sense of humour.

(Continued next week)

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### The Upward Look

#### A Simple Test

He that loveth Me not keepeth not My sayings.—St. John 17, 24.

If a man love Me, he will keep My words; and My Father will love Him, and we will come unto Him, and make our abode with Him.—St. John 14, 23.

Do we love God as we should? If we are in doubt on this point, there is no need that we should remain so. In the verses of our text Christ has given us two very simple and easily applied tests. All we need to do, therefore, is to use them, and we will soon find the relationship in which we stand to God.

Christ's disciples, although they had been in close relationship with Him for some years, were very lacking in faith and love. Christ knew this. Hence that the time was near when they would depart from Him. He knew that His death would for a while destroy their fondest hopes, and that even after He should arise from the dead and appear unto them again they would be many times as fearful and doubts would assail them as they have assailed all the rest of His followers down through the ages. And so He gave them, and, through them, us, these simple tests and the great assurance that is an integral part of them. If we are not keeping treasured up in our hearts His sayings, if we are not striving, day by day, to apply them to the solution of our problems, many times they confront us, if we are not using them as the Sword and the Spirit to drive away Satan and gain the mastery over our sins, then we are not loving Christ. We may go to church, we may take His name in prayer, we may read His sayings in God's Holy Word, but if we are not keeping His sayings then we are not loving Him, and all else is in vain. It may be that we are only keeping up for ourselves the greater condemnation, for to him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin (James 4, 17).

On the other hand, if we find that we delight to read God's Word in order that we may find therein the instruction and guidance and strength that our hearts cry out to us that we need, if we find ourselves treasuring Christ's sayings in our hearts and repeating them to ourselves in our moments of need, if we find ourselves thanking God that He has given them to us as a lamp unto our feet and a light unto our path, if we find that we are again and again giving us the victory over the temptations of Satan, then may we know that we are keeping His sayings and thereby proving our love for Him in the very way He most desires that we should. What joy it then is for us to know that while we continue so to do God and Christ together will be with us and abide in us. Truly we Christians have been given "exceeding great and precious promises," that by them we may be partakers of the divine nature (II. Peter, 1, 4).—I. H. N.

#### How to Waste Money: Where to Save it

Under the above heading there appears a very interesting article in a recent number of "T. P.'s Weekly." The best way to waste money, it is suggested, is to keep it in the pocket. Then, whenever one sees a thing which he fancies he would like he can buy it at once; otherwise, he may forget it, or, having had time to think

it over, conclude that he can get along without it. What money in one's pocket we are always ready to receive the genius with "The talk that will make a man think that he needs."

The thing that he doesn't; the talk that breeds. So subtly the fear that he'll count for naught. In the sun till that up-to-date frill he's bought."

Some useful suggestions are also made as to how money may be saved, the chief of which is to be systematic in the expenditure of it, to make a careful estimate under such headings as household expenditures, food, rent, fuel, clothes, etc., not forgetting something for "the rainy day." And for this purpose the writer would not doubt, had he been writing for the young Canadians only, have recommended the Canadian Government annuities system as giving the largest possible return with the best possible security. Ask your postmaster for literature on the subject.

### Vincent's Health Hints

#### Affecting the Boys and Girls

There is another side to this question of eating as discussed in recent issues of Farm and Dairy, and one that counts immensely in the progress of civilization. There is no doubt whatever in my mind that the lives of our young people are shaped to a greater extent than we know by the food they eat. In our own family I have seen the children grow cross and peevish, half sick and out of sorts generally, just by having too much meat to eat. For a while in the fall of the year they began to eat pretty freely. It would be only a few days before the little chaps would begin to show signs of not being well. When we woke up to the fact that it was too much meat and shut down on it, there would be a speedy improvement.

Overeating of other things would do the same thing. Too much pie and cake, too much candy—any of those things will quickly upset the whole digestive apparatus. What a fearful thing to think of that we are sending our young folks out into the world with habits that may hamper and cripple them all their lives long. And yet eating will certainly do it. There is no better way to insure a coming generation of healthy, right-minded citizens than to see that they eat and digest to you of roofing all at a higher calling, than this? I would like to feel that I have been able to say some word that would awaken the thought of the people on this subject. Then I should feel that I had not lived for nothing.

It is said that the wick of a lamp, if frayed out to about an inch at the end which is immersed, will give a much brighter and longer flame.

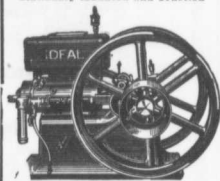
By putting the end of a candle into hot water it will be found to fit any candlestick quite easily without using papers round it.

To make silk which has been wrinkled appear like new, sponge the surface with a weak solution of gum arabic, and iron on the wrong side.

Eggs are delicious if they are stirred in a basin with a little milk or cream, then put into a clean pan and fried two or three minutes with butter. Salt must be added.

### GASOLINE ENGINES

Stationary Mounted and Traction



#### WINDMILLS

Grain Grinders, Water Bores, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD. Brantford, Ontario

### CHALLENGE



#### Have You Made Your Will?

If Not, Your Family is Unprotected

#### No Lawyer is Necessary

For thirty-five cents you can make your will and be absolutely assured that it is perfectly legal in every respect and that it cannot be broken by anyone, no matter how hard he may try.

Delay in making your will is an injustice to those whom you wish to be taken care of. The courts are full of will cases where, by legal technicality or the absence of a will, the people who inherit property are almost the last ones that the deceased would want to share in it.

Life is very uncertain. So if you wish to assure those who are nearest and dearest to you of roofing all at a higher calling, than this? I would like to feel that I have been able to say some word that would awaken the thought of the people on this subject. Then I should feel that I had not lived for nothing.

Why not send to-day, now while it is on your mind to The Box Will Form Co., Room 5, 288 College St., Toronto.

### A Man Can Make \$100.00

He can often make more—in fact, one can hardly estimate the great value to him of ideas about better farming he can get from reading the right books. Here are a few it will pay you to have:

- "Gleaners and How to Grow Them," by Thos. Shaw ..... \$1.00
- "The Book of Alfalfa," by F. D. Coburn ..... \$2.00
- "How to Cooperate," by Herbert Myrick ..... \$1.00
- "Farm Dairying," by Laura Rose ..... \$1.25
- "Questions and Answers on Butter Making," by Dr. J. C. H. ..... 50
- "Silos, Ensilaging and Silage," by Manly Miles ..... 50

"PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE," BY HENRY GEORGE 5 Cents

All Books sent postage paid. Write for our complete catalogue, giving Brief Descriptive Lists of Rural Books, and articles from other books you want. Farm and Dairy maintains a Book Department for the convenience of subscribers, and sells all agricultural books at lowest prices.

Book Dept., FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

### ARTS COURSES

The Arts course may be taken by correspondence, but is designed for students intending to graduate must attend one session. Short Course for Teachers and general students July Session. For catalogue write the Registrar, UNIVERSITY KINGSTON, Ontario.

### UNIVERSITY KINGSTON ONTARIO

We will pay you well tuition in your district for new subscriptions to this practical journal. FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

### SYNOPSIS OF THE NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency, or Sub-Agency, for 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 30 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 \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of three 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 is not in 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 \$100.

COBY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. No Quantities of publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

See your friends about subscribing to Farm and Dairy.

### Extra Money

You can earn money in leisure hours, or when you go to town to the blacksmith shop, to the mill, to the cheese factory or creamery, by speaking to your friends and neighbors about Farm and Dairy and getting them to subscribe. We pay a liberal cash commission for each new subscriber you get for us. It'll pay you to get busy on this proposition first time you are out on THE RURAL PUBLISHING CO., Peterboro, Ont.

See Open Top Tub  
See How the Wringer is Attached  
Room to Work



## OUR HOME CLUB

### Like Mother Like Child

"I can't understand where Mary picks up so much slang," said a distressed mother to me recently. And she had good reason to be distressed. The language that is used by her little daughter five years old is always slang; and sometimes profane is not too hard an epithet to apply to it.

The funny part of it is that this mother could never understand just where her little girl picked up so much slang. She herself could hardly get through five minutes of conversation without using "By George" or "Good gracious" two or three times. At other times expressions still more forcible escape her. And yet she wonders where her child has gotten the same kind of talk.

Mothers cannot be too careful about the expressions that they use before their children. They have a right to insist also that others who come in contact with their children should not use words of that nature that their children to know. Children learn mostly by imitation. — "Another Mother."

### A Plea for the Farm Boy

Do you think that we fully appreciate the value of a well-trained mind? Agriculture is man's greatest resource, and it is well that he who lives in the country should have a good knowledge of the practical side of our occupation. But education is man's greatest source of power, and it is in the last resort that we have failed as farmers to exert the influence that we should in the political life of our country.

Too many of us end our schooling before we reach the high school. We get a passable knowledge of writing, reading and arithmetic. We get a smattering of history and geography, but of the great subjects that have such a vital relationship to up-to-date agriculture, the sciences and economics, we learn nothing whatever.

"I would urge that all country parents who wish to confer on their children a lasting benefit will give them something that will be of more value than the home farm that will be left to them in a good college education, preferably at the agricultural college. We should remember that our sons to be worth-while citizens must be educated men."—Uncle Jim."

### Same Time—More Education

When I was a child I can remember hearing my mother and father counting over their money and laboriously figuring out with pen and paper just how many pounds, shillings and pence they had. We never hear of anything like that nowadays. With our convenient dollars and cents we can count up our money without figuring. We have gotten away from such a clumsy system of currency.

In other things, however, we hold to the old antiquated systems of accounting. For instance, can anything be more antiquated than our system of weights and measures? I believe that our school children lose at least two years of time studying weights and measures. They could learn the simple metric, which like our present system of money is all contained in terms in one hour, and have all the rest of that two years for subjects that are of more importance.

I believe that the children in our country schools should be given an

opportunity for more metric study. The boys should be given a chance to study the rudiments of arithmetic, and the girls, of domestic science. At present it would be difficult to find time in school hours for such subjects. I believe that we had better adopt systems of accounting such as are used in France and Germany, the time thus made available could be devoted with much more profit to subjects that would be of interest to the student through his entire life. What do other Home Club members think of the adoption of the metric system in Canada?—"The Philosopher."

### Making the Real Man

There are farmers who have a peculiar disregard for the latest in farm machinery and the accompanying respect for the value of muscular toil. One of these men will, in a dozen years, build up a farm unexcelled in the neighborhood. By that time, he will have physical labor will have become second nature to him, and he will have no fat in his bank account, for some habit will keep him everlasting grinding away until he collapses a few years before his time. He might just as well have been poverty-stricken all his life, considering how little his hard contributed to his personal well-being. In other words, by not conserving his energy, he developed an old field drudge, instead of the intelligent man who made the most of his opportunities to rise live.

But there also exists the man who does not fall a slave to his farm. He is kept on special occasions he is not in a hurry to heat out the sun in the morning. Making a careful study of his farm and the machinery, he selects those tools most suited to him, and manages to do some amount of work in a right way, as his slaving neighbor does. In the evening when the six o'clock whistle from the city can be heard, a satisfactory check is made and supper is eaten. By seven the day's work has been completed; in winter this may be shortened a full hour.

### HOW TO LIVE LONG

Because he is not everlasting grubbing away with his hands, he has time to read, to get up the best agricultural papers and the finer literature as well, his eyes remain clear and his steps become for many years. Men are eager to hire out to him because they know he will not last them to the end, and that he is no cantankerous grouch.

Often with many years yet before him, he resigns the farm to the son just out of the state agricultural college, and is content to take life a little easier. His bank account may be as large as that of his neighbor, but he will have had at least two dollars of enjoyment out of every one spent and be content. By conserving his energies through a long life he will not die a shattered and a broken man, wasted in pursuit of a little fortune for his relatives to squabble over at his death.—Wm. A. Pfeiffer, in Successful Farmer.

Have you had any trouble with your neighbor? What's the use! You are both sick of it. Go down and sit on his side, on the sunny side of the street, and get up close to him, and tell him you are sick of it. Say, "You mean it, and mean it! But more than that. Watch for a chance to do him a good turn. That's to go a thousand times farther than anything you can say." Sit in the corner of his heaviest load, but never melts, not in the frost, but in the sunshine. Just try it.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

### Victoria Day

Single Fare for Round Trip Between all Stations in Canada  
Good Going May 23rd and 24th  
Return limit May 24th  
(Minimum charge 25c)

### Homeseekers' Excursions

MAY 28th, JUNE 11th and 25th and every second Tuesday Thereafter until September 17th  
Via Chicago and St. Paul  
WINNEPEG and RETURN - \$34.00  
EDMONTON and RETURN - \$42.00  
Tickets good for 60 days

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg-Saskatoon-Edmonton, with smooth roadbed, electric lighted sleeping cars and superb dining car service, through the newest, most picturesque and most rapidly developing section of Western Canada. Through ticket sold and reservations made by all Grand Trunk Agents. Costs no more than by other routes. Trains now in operation Winnipeg to Regina, Yorkton and Canora, Sask., also to Canmore, Mirror and Edoon, Alta. Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk Agent, or write A. K. Duff, D.P.A., Toronto, Ont.

## MAXWELL'S HIGH SPEED CHAMPION

The Wringer Board extends from the side, out of the way of the owner. This allows practically the whole top of the tub to open up—making it easy to put in and take out clothes. No other wringer has so large an opening. No other wringer can be opened with one hand, or set as well as by foot. Do you use Maxwell's "Favorite"? Does it clean that makes quality better? Write us for catalogue if your dealer does not handle them. 67  
DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, ST. MARY'S, Ont.

## OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS

Capable Scotch, English and Irish maids. Also Danish girls. Parties arriving weekly.  
Apply now. The Guild, 71 Drummond Street, Montreal or 47 Pembroke St., Toronto.



## RAMSAY'S PAINTS

Get the Right Idea in Painting.

Get the Ramsay idea—Ramsay's Paints are the paints that last—that beautify and brighten up your house—that preserve and increase the value of your property—that do not fade—crack or peel. They are economical in the colors you want and at the price you want to pay. Ask your dealer in your town. A. Ramsay & Son Company, Montreal.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

### UPPER LAKES NAVIGATION

Steamers leave Port McNicoll Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m. for SAULT STE. MARIE, PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM.  
The Steamer Manitoba, sailing from Port McNicoll Wednesdays will call at Owen Sound leaving that point 10.30 p.m.

### Steamship Express

leaves Toronto 12.45 p.m. on sailing days making direct connection with Steamers at Port McNicoll.

### VICTORIA DAY SINGLE FARE

Between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur and East. Good Going May 23-24. Return Limit, May 25. (Minimum Rate of 35c.)

### Homeseekers' Excursions

May 28, June 11, 25, and every Second Tuesday until Sept. 17 inclusive  
WINNEPEG and RETURN - \$34.00  
EDMONTON and RETURN - \$42.00  
Proportionate rates to other points.  
Return limit 60 days  
THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPING CARS  
Ask nearest C.P.R. Agent for Homeseekers' Pamphlet.

TICKETS AND FULL INFORMATION FROM ANY C.P.R. AGENT.

May 23, 1912

# Well

THIS is

ONE DYE

CLEAN AND

30 shades of coloring. All the colors. The Johnson-Richardson

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# The

The Public democratic we will give you comment — and fair — and news of the form.

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\$1.50 will for one year, free copy of "The Land Qu of them to-day.

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Ellsworth Bu

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THE ST. L.



the nature study given a chance to flourish as a scientific domestic science is different to find for such subjects, we add a single thing such as an army, the time could be devoted to subjects of interest to the general public. We are members think a metric system is a disaster.

**Real Nian**  
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trouble with the use! You r down and sit by side of the close to him at try. Not it as mean it! But tch for a chaurn. That s farther the v. Lift the best food. From the frost, but try it.

# Weil; Well!

**THIS IS A HOME DYE that ANYONE can use**

I dyed ALL these DIFFERENT KINDS of Goods with the SAME Dye. I used **DYOLA** ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

**CLEAN and SIMPLE to Use.**  
No danger of fading the WRONG Dye for the Goods you use in color. All colors from your Druggist or the J. B. Color Card and DYOLA Booklet if The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

# Read The Public

The Public is an independent democratic weekly. Each issue will give you brilliant editorial comment—moderate, accurate and fair—and all the important news of the week, in condensed form.

W. M. and H. S. Southam, Publishers of the Citizen, Ottawa, say: "We regard The Public as the most reliable, informative, and worth-while publication, daily, weekly or monthly, that we know."

\$1.50 will pay for The Public for one year, and give you a free copy of Henry George's "The Land Question." Send for them to-day.

**THE PUBLIC**  
Ellsworth Building, CHICAGO

## The Wide-Spread Value of Salt

By J. R. Campbell, M. D.

The salt of the sea preserves it from corruption; the salt of the human body saves it from decay. In the body of an ordinary-salted man there exists about half a pound of salt, and this supply must be constantly kept up. All nations, even the most savage, understand the use and value of salt, and one finds the lowest type eating their raw fish and meat dressed with a sauce of seawater. Natives of the French Congo who have not access to sea salt, burn certain plants to obtain salts of potassium as a substitute.

From the most remote times the human family has made many uses of common salt. Long before the Christian era, Grecian and Roman writers began to treat of it from a purely scientific point of view. The salt of commerce is chloride of sodium, as was shown by the fact that, in 1810 Sir Humphrey Davy produced pure salt by burning sodium in chlorine gas.

The uses of salt are indeed manifold. It will put out a fire in the kitchen chimney, yet revive a coal fire when burning low.

Combined with vinegar, salt will soften and loosen the hair and with soda salt cures tea cups and spider bites. If thrown on soot that has fallen on the carpet it will prevent stains; if put on ink freshly spilled on a table cover it removes the spot; used in whitewash it makes it stick; used in sweeping carpets it will keep out moths.

Turpentine and salt will cure a felon; salt water used as a gargle will strengthen the throat and harden the gums; used as a wash it will strengthen the eyes; used in the bath it is a tonic; as a lotion for the hair it prevents greasiness and dandruff.

Damp salt will remove egg stains from silver; lemon juice and salt will remove rust and mildew on white goods, and clean copper boilers better than anything else.

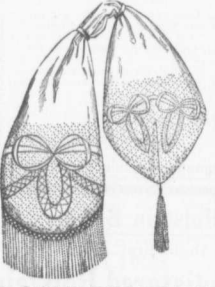
Salt enters largely into many industries. It is used in our factories, our meat curing establishments, in our agriculture, in our soda manufacturing; it makes our glass, imparts the detergent quality to our soap, gives us salt fish and salt pork, and everything else salt that is better for being so, down to our dinner celery and our breakfast eggs. It is invaluable in ice cream making; and to the dairyman it is invaluable.

## Embroidery Designs

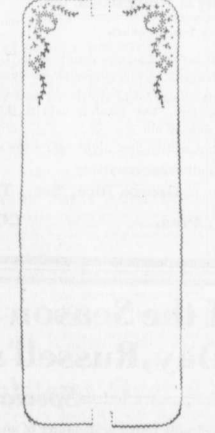
Designs illustrated in this column will be furnished for 10 cents each. Readers desiring any special pattern will confer a favor by writing Household Editor, asking for same. They will be published as soon as possible after request is received.



**640** Design for Embroidering a Blouse Front, Collar and Cuffs. The background can be worked in Rhodas or Punch work or in French Knots



**651** Design for Banding or Embroidering a Wrist Bag. Especially adapted to May Manton's Pattern 7392.



**655** Design for Embroidering Frills for Women's and Misses' Drawers. Two frills each fifty-four inches long and six inches wide are given.

## The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and size. 12 cent children give age; for adults, give bust measure for waists and give waist measure for skirts. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

**BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST, 7466**

Materials are very much in vogue this season and they are always pretty used on the bias. This blouse is made without 2 1/2 inch seams.

For the medium sizes will be required 2 1/4 yards of material 27, 1 7/8 yards 36 or 44 inches wide to make without seam at back; 3 1/2 yards 27, 3 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide to make with seam at back. This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.

**CHILD'S ONE-PIECE DRESS, 7136**

Present fashions, sewing as they do a great many frocks that are made in peasant style, are ideal for the little children.

The dress is made as in one piece and has a slight opening at the front which is closed with ribbon faced with eyelets. The under-arm seams that are extended into the sleeves are the only ones to be sewed up.

For the 4 year size will be required 3 1/4 yards of material 27, 36 or 44 inches wide. This pattern is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years of age.

**CHILD'S ONE-PIECE PLAY SUIT, 7415**

There is no other garment which makes the child quite so happy and contented as a simple play suit. This one can be used for both boys and girls.

For the 4 year size will be required 3 1/4 yards of material 27, 34 1/2 yards 36, 2 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/2 yards for the trimming.

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

**GIRL'S DRESS, 7451**

**583 EMBROIDERY DESIGN**

The dress that closes at the front is a favorite one of the season and has many advantages. It is easy to slip on and off, it is smart in effect and it is generally becoming.

The dress consists of the blouse and the skirt. The blouse is made with front and back portions and includes only shoulder and under-arm seams. The skirt is made in three sizes and plaited. The two are joined by means of a belt and the closing is made at the front by means of buttons and means of buttons and buttons.

For the 12 year size will be required 6 1/4 yards of material 27, 4 yards 36 or 3 1/2 yards 44 with 5 1/2 yards 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs.

This pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 10, 12 and 14 years of age.

**Take A Scoopful Of Each—Side By Side**

Take "St. Lawrence" Granulated in one scoop—and any other sugar in the other.

Look at "St. Lawrence" Sugar—its perfect crystals—its pure, white sparkle—its even grain. Test it point by point, and you will see that

**Absolutely Best St. Lawrence Sugar Absolutely Pure**

is one of the choicest sugars ever refined—with a standard of purity that few sugars can boast. Try it in your home.

Analysis shows, "St. Lawrence Granulated" to be "99.99% to 100% Pure Cane Sugar with no impurities whatever."

"Most every dealer sells St. Lawrence Sugar."

**THE ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL.**



# A GRAND, GOOD HOLSTEIN COW

One of my good ones I have in my stables and from which I offer young stock at prices that will make you money is Jenny Belle.



**Jenny Belle—90 lbs. Milk in One Day**

(Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy)

This cow, one month after calving, gave 90 lbs. milk in one day. She gave 2,439 lbs. milk in March, and in official 7-day record made over 23 lbs. butter.

You are invited to visit Manor Farm soon and see my cows and the young stock from my great stock bull, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, which I am offering for sale.

They are priced reasonable and are the kind that will make you money and the kind that others will want to buy.

Manor Farm is only a short ride on an Electric Car from North Toronto. Come and see my stock. Over 100 Holsteins for you to choose from.

## THE MANOR FARM

GORDON S. GOODERHAM - Bedford Park, Ontario

# OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

## QUEBEC.

### MISSISSAUGUI CO., QUE.

FRELINGHUSBURG, May 13.—The sugar season was later and the yield small. Not much, if any, more than half the usual amount of sugar and syrup was made. Farmers are now busy seeding and the land is in good condition. Weather has continued cool so very little grain was sown before the 15th. Pastures and meadows are looking good with the exception of new-seeded land. Owing to the drought last year the catch of grass and clover was very uneven and much has been plowed again this spring. Timely rains settled the roads very quickly, and the mowt was over in a very few days. Some cattle are on pasture now, but the majority will be kept stabled until about the 20th.—C. A. W.

### ONTARIO

#### HALIBURTON CO., ONT.

KINMOUNT, May 15.—Cattle have been to pasture since April 30th. Grass has made good growth. Seeding is about half done. The weather has been showery. In the majority of cases cattle went to pasture in good shape. Small pigs are in abundance, price \$4 to \$5 a pair. Butter and eggs have taken a drop. Butter, 25c; eggs, 17c; veal, 13c to 15c; pork, 11c; potatoes, \$1.10 a bush.—J. A. L. T.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.

WICKLOW, May 12.—In spite of wet weather, seeding is well along, and in a few days will be finished. Young stock have been turned out, and seem to enjoy the fresh grass. Very few mares have foaled yet, but what colts have come are strong, and there seems to be no disease among them this year. Spraying is finished, there being a great deal more of it done this year than ever before.—W. C. H.

#### WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

QUELPH, May 14.—Prospects are bright for a good season. Seed generally has

been sown on a fine seed bed, so seeding weather has been almost ideal. Fine seed and dry and cool. Growth was rather late starting, but later it has been very rapid. Excellent pasture is being made. Clover is picking up rapidly, although it went into winter quarters in poor shape on account of the drought of last season. Fall wheat will probably be the poorest crop this season, as the majority of the fields have been badly winter killed. It is rather early to prophesy what the fruit crop will be as bloom is yet visible. Hay has just reached the record price of \$22 a ton better than 30c; eggs 18c to 20c; veal 9c to 10c; each; potatoes \$2 a bag.—C. A. W.

### MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

APPIN, May 8.—Seeding is getting well advanced, though nearly a month has more than 75 per cent of our cattle are on pasture, all fodder having been cleaned up. Prospects are very poor for the hay crop of 1912, half the meadows being winter killed. Fall wheat has also come through badly, not being a 50 per cent crop. Hay is selling at \$16 at the best, where it can be had. Much alfalfa is being sown this year.

### WATERLOO CO., ONT.

NEW HAMBURG, May 13.—Seeding is completed. Nice showers are helping the spring grain along evenly. Clover is badly headed on some land. Fat cattle are in the market. The price of calves. Many are sowing pasture mixtures. 1 lb. early amber sugar cane and 5 lb. of Catalpa with 7 lb. red clover to acre. This proved very satisfactory in 1911.—H. A. G. S.

### NEIL SANGSTER'S HOLSTEINS

Neil Sangster, Ormstown, Que. Our consignment to the great sale at Ormstown, June 14th, will consist of about 20 head of the finest Holsteins ever offered at public auction. Included in the sale will be Madam Dot Ird's Princess Patka DeKoi, the first cow to qualify two years in succession in the yearly R. of P. with an average test of 3.83 and a show cow. Another fine cow is Sally Snow, with an average test of 4.05 per cent at the years of age. This was the highest test Holstein in Canada when the last report was issued.

Another young cow will be Rhoda Queen 2nd, a daughter of Rhoda's Queen, the world's champion cow for milk in a public test. We think Rhoda's Queen will make a better milker than Rhoda's dam. A large number of our offerings related to Rhoda's Queen.

Those who wish to see about the list of May if you are interested write to me.

### SOUTHERN ONTARIO HOLSTEIN BREEDERS SALE

W. B. Poole, Salford, consigns to the Holstein sale to be held in Woodstock, June, one male and five females. The male would give a great start to any man should buy the whole bunch. The male Sir Midnight Poeh, is sired by the well known Poeh family, whose dam is Calamity Jane. He has now 15 sons in the R.O.M. The young bull's dam is Midnight Gem DeKoi. She has had four calves in the last two years. Her first calf makes a R.O.M. record of 27.75 lbs. milk at five years old. Her milk test is 3.95 per cent at Ingersoll was just 3.95 later on at Salford. She will have a big year record and make a still larger record later on.

Mr. Poole's females in the sale are:

(Continued on page 27)

AYRS  
SHIRES AN  
High-Class  
Calves and  
young Yearlings  
order now  
send in name  
W. OWENS, of  
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STAMFORD, PHIL  
SHIRES  
AND  
SHIRES  
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LATEST VIEW  
I have sold al  
offering my sprin  
by Cora DeKoi, P  
Mother May Echo, th  
with nearly 800  
litter in 1 year.  
Price moderate  
to  
RIBALD PARKS

## The Oxford District Holstein Breeders Club

Will hold their first

## Auction Sale of Registered Holsteins

Wednesday, June 12th

In the Curling Rink, City of WOODSTOCK, Ont.

Commencing at 1 p. m. sharp

## 80 Head

Mostly R. of M. Cows or daughters of R. of M. Cows, most of them served by great sires. A few choice Males from ancestors backed by large records.

This is a strictly choice lot of Holsteins, and everything that enters the ring will go to the highest bidder. The Club is behind this sale and have very strict rules to ensure a square deal to all.

A public meeting will be held night before the sale.

Catalogue tells all about everything.

Write for yours, to **George Rice, Sec., Tilsonburg, Ont.**

**M. L. HALEY, Pres.**

**COL. R. E. HAGER, Auct.**

Algonquin, Ill., U. S. A.



# The Event of the Season in National Holstein Circles

## Decoration Day, Russell's Annual Sale May 30, 1912

**100 HEAD — Special Features — 100 HEAD**

Every head a female, either officially tested or daughter of an officially tested cow. All absolutely guaranteed without a blemish, and every one a breeder. This is your opportunity to improve your herd or lay a sure foundation for future dairy prosperity.

"From Ohio's Most Reliable Holstein Breeder"

WRITE FOR CATALOG

**T. H. RUSSELL, Geneva, Ohio, U.S.A.**



HOLSTEINS

Ourvilla Holstein Herd

Present offering—Bill Calves, five months old and younger, from our great bull, Dutchland Calantha Sir Akshark.

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS, ELGIN COUNTY, AYLMER WEST - ONT.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bull Calves, bred by Dutchland Calantha Sir Mona, and out of heifers sired by Count Hengerveld Payne DeKol.

E. F. OSLER

BRONTE - ONT

AVONDALE FARM HOLSTEINS

Yorkshire and Horned Dorsets

A. C. HARDY - Proprietor

SERVICE BULLS:

KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA—Sire, King of the Breeders; dam, Bonita.

Artis—31 7/8 lbs. butter in 7 days, 1,077 lbs butter in 305 days.

PRINCE HENGERVELD PIETIE—Sire, Pietie 2nd's Woodread Lad; dam, Princess Hengerveld DeKol—33 1/2 lbs butter in 7 days; highest record daughter of Hengerveld DeKol.

Imperial English Yorkshires from Prize-winning stock, and all ages, for sale.

Address all correspondence to:

H. LORNE LOGAN, Manager, Brockville, Ont.



Dyer wants a sample of his fence in every section. It's a big ad for you, a good fence for you. Dyer pays freight south of North Bay. Outside points deduct 10c per rod for you pay freight. Best open heath soil price reduced No. 9 gauge throughout. Order to-day. Introductory prices per rod:

Table with 3 columns: No. 7-48-0-7, No. 8-48-0-8, No. 9-48-0-9. Rows for 22c, 25c, 26c. Includes descriptions like 'Nine open bars No. 3c extra for twelve open bars'.

Full list of laws and free prices. Dyer, The Fence Man, Dept. L Toronto

\$150 to \$230; drivers, \$150 to \$200 and saddle, \$150 to \$275.

LIVE STOCK

There is little new to be said about the live stock situation. Prices have scored another slight advance this week, and the market closed firm at a high level. Cattle are scarce, and outside of the Montreal market deliveries have been small. Buyers have been present from Montreal and other outside points. Trade seemed a little slow on the final market of last week, but this was due to higher prices.

Choice export cattle went as high as \$7.75, with an average price of \$7.30; choice butter cattle bring \$7 to \$7.40; med. to good, \$5.50 to \$7; butchers cows, \$3.25 to \$5.50; stokers, \$3.50 to \$5.10; feeders, \$3.50 to \$5.50 and canners, \$2.25 to \$3.25.

Choice milk cows bring \$40 to \$50; com. to med., \$30; springers, \$40 to \$50. Calves are \$3 to \$5.50.

Sheep are in even stronger demand than last week. Ewes are quoted at \$5.50 to \$7; spring lambs, each, \$4 and \$7.50; yearlings, \$6 to \$8.50 and bucks and culs, \$4 to \$5.50.

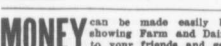
Hogs have scored a still further advance packers now paying \$3.50 to \$3.60 f.o.b. country point.

Montreal butchers are having even more trouble than the butchers of Toronto in getting a sufficient supply of good cattle, and the market has there scored a still further advance of 25c a cwt. A few choice steers sold up as high as \$3.25 and good at \$7.50 to \$7.75. Prices from that went down at low as \$5. Butcher cows sold for \$5 to \$7; Choice milk cows, \$50 to \$90; med., \$65 to \$70 and springers, \$50 to \$55.

The demand for small meats is keen;

FOR SALE—An All Potato Planter, newly dev. of Anonville Mfg. Co. make. Just planted 20 acres of potatoes. The kind used is the O.A.S. I guarantee it O.K. Have also a potato cutter for sale.—Geo. W. Anderson, Rosmore, Ont.

YOUNG MEN WANTED to learn VETERINARY profession, Catalogue free. Grand Rapids Veterinary College, Dep. 16, Grand Rapids, Mich.



MONEY can be made easily by showing Farms and Dairs to your friends and getting them to subscribe.

Make Hay or Light Work! Hedges the Easy, Quick Way!

HANDLE your timothy, clover and alfalfa with a Side Delivery Rake and a Hayloader. Cut a field in the morning; you can then rake it in the afternoon and draw it in before night if necessary.

Being able to do that with this Equipment has saved many a farmer many dollars, when a rain storm would have soaked his crop and minimized its value. Think of the work these two implements save! They will solve your help problem this summer. Once you use them you'll never go back to the old way.

THE F. & W. "CHAMPION" HAYLOADER

is simple—which means it gets out of order just when you want it badly. Has the very best material in it—which means it will last and do good service for many a year. The "Champion" has the power and the height to make big loads easily. You can regulate the volume of hay put up by the speed at which the horses walk. It will put it up just as fast as it can be handled on the load. These teeth have exactly the right curves for picking up all the hay. The "Champion" does clean work. Side Rails are high and Carrier is covered by a wind brake, which prevents the hay being blown from Carrier in windy weather. Investigate this Loader! It will do your work as you want it done.



THE F. & W. SIDE DELIVERY RAKE

saves the labor of dumping and leaves windows in best possible condition for loading with the Hayloader. It automatically turns the ground side of each swath upwards, so the crop can be cured evenly and thoroughly. Well-cured hay of an even color always brings highest market prices—that's the kind a "Champion" Rake and Hayloader will make for you. It just acts like a tedder. Its teeth have an easy, regular motion—so no danger of threshing the ripe heads of clover or timothy. Rear end of Rake is carried on two corner wheels—these insure perfect work on uneven land and



REMEMBER our agent can supply all your implement wants. Ask him or us for information.

farms with deep furrows. Materials used in this Rake are the best we can obtain—construction is simplicity itself—so there is nothing to get out of order—it is strong, rigid, well-built and capable of handling any kind of crop. Ask for our "Haymaking" Booklet.

THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY, Limited  
SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA  
Sole in Western Ontario and Western Canada is  
COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY, Limited BRANTFORD and WINNIPEG

yearling lambs sell at \$7.25 to \$10.00; \$5 to \$6.50 and spring lambs, \$5 to \$8 and Calves are \$2 to \$10.

MONTREAL CHEESE AND BUTTER

Montreal, Saturday, May 18.—The market for cheese this week has continued strong, with an active market in the United Kingdom at the advanced prices asked. As a result, the country markets were very firm and the price of cheese was at prices ranging from 13 1/4 to 14 1/2 a pound. Brockville scored the highest price for firm cheese, but the bulk of the cheese offered was from Montreal. The cause of the high prices centers in the small stock of Canadian cheese which was first made in this country. The main in Canada, and until the cheese here in considerably increased and we begin to see some on the local market, water, we cannot look for any appreciable in price. How long this state of affairs will continue is, of course, impossible to predict, but there is no doubt that we will have a period of high prices throughout the entire season, and doubtful if cheese will go below 12 1/2 a pound this year.

The market for butter is also very active with an active demand, especially in the West. The shipments of butter to the country this week amounted to 6 or 7 carloads, which has brought the market to a high level. The market is closing, however, with a dealer tone apparent, and, if receipts continue to increase as they have the we may have lower prices in the next few receipts of butter are also less than were at this time last year, and probably accounts for the continued prices being paid.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, May 18.—The market for hogs this week, and prices declined to 23c a cwt., on account of the offerings on this market. At this time, there was an active demand from the packers, and a good trade was in selected lots at \$9.40 to \$9.45 a hundred of cars. The market was quiet.

There was also a weaker feeling in the market for dressed pig. The prices were reduced 25c a cwt., as fresh-killed about 1000 lbs. made \$13.00 to \$13.50 a cwt.

CHEESE MARKETS

Madoc, May 15.—400 cheese boards sold at 13 1/4c.

Woodstock, May 15.—644 cheese boards from 12 1/2 to 13 1/2c.

Brockville, May 15.—1,691 boxes of 4 and 1,090 boxes of white. Sales 930 at 13 1/2c, 535 at 13 1/4c and 15 1/2c.

Kingston, May 16.—Cheese sold 13 1/4c. Boardings were 35c colored and white.

Alexandria, May 16.—366 offered, white; 236 sold at 13 1/4c.

Montreal, May 17.—The Cooperative of Quebec Cheese Makers sold butter at 26 1/4c; fine, 26 5/8c; No. 1, 26 1/4c.

SOUTHERN HOLSTEIN BREEDERS

(Continued from page 3)

young cows and all good, as their recently made show. Doralice Myrtle Kol, at two years, 61 1/2 milk in 31 days, 410 1/2 in seven days, 17 1/2 lbs. of milk per 100 lbs. of milk.

Elmhurst in one day, 56 1/2 lbs. in seven days, 19 1/2 lbs. butter; Lena Josephine, two years, 612 lbs. in 31 days, 19 1/2 lbs. butter. She is Sir Mercedes Teako that won first prize at other big shows.

to do the work she is doing. They were fresh in February, and will be to Sir Homestead Angus, 100 lbs. of the famous Lady Angus, 100 lbs. in public test, and with an official of 27 1/2 lbs. butter in seven days.

L. Dunkin's Consignment.

Mr. Dunkin may well be said to be the manor born or bred in dairy as he and his father before him operated one of the first cheese factories in connection with the farm outside of the thriving town of St. They were among the oldest settlers in New getting together a number of registered Holsteins, and the herd was in fine condition at times. It was his consignment to this splendid lot.

(Continued next week)

BEREC AYRES AT

Gilbert Melville

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lamb consisted

of 14th week

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all as \$7.25 to \$10.00  
spring lambs. \$5 to \$6  
\$10.

**HEBEC AYRSHIRES AND HOLSTEINS**  
AT AUCTION  
Gilbert McMullan, Trout River, Ont.  
believing a few notes regarding the animals consigned to the Ormstown sale on the 14th would be of interest to Farm and Dairy readers, we took a hurried survey of them a few days ago; appended is the result of our observations: E. R. "Princess" "Princess Farm" was first visited here we first quartered his new installation in preparation for the sale. E. R. has imported many good ones, we predict that his 1912 importation will outclass anything previously brought here.

to attract our attention was a pair of cows in box stall. In the first pair was Auchenbrunn Buntie 18th (Imp.), and Oldhall Beauty 6th (Imp.), a grand pair of typical Scotch Ayrshires. Beauty 6th is nearly pure white, great size, straight topped, wide ribbed and very deep, and with a grand square ear and with large, well-placed teats. Buntie 18th is typically Auchenbrunn, has vigorous head, bright eyes and very set, she is extra wide topped, and with long square quarter presenting a great fry appearance.

**The Pick of the Bunch**  
In the next stall, however, is the sensation of the importation in Chapelon Bay 2nd (Imp.), 35,776. We have seen and handled some of the greatest cows the breed has ever produced, and we have no doubts in saying that they have never seen a Betty's equal. It is hardly possible to believe that such development could be attained in so young a cow. She is only three years old, and will weigh between 1,500 and 1,800 lbs. We have never seen more milk in the finest animals of the breed. It is so must be due to appreciated her descriptive powers are altogether adequate to do her justice. We can refer in our mind all the winners of recent years, and will say without prejudice that her equal has never been seen here. It is carrying the grandest udder we have ever seen. Prof. Barton, one of our best Canadian authorities, has expressed his opinion that "Betty is the best specimen of the breed" he has ever seen.

to attract attention was Palmer Lady Mary (Imp.), 35,770, a beautiful black colored four-year-old, with great side top and deep body and carrying a grand square udder; this is one to be noted out for. Her stall mate, Finlayson Bonnie Maggie, is certainly one to attract attention in any company, with her bright, vigorous head and alert eyes.

**THE HOG MARKET**  
day, May 15-18  
in this market  
and prices decline  
account of the  
market. At this  
a good trade was  
at \$9.40 to \$9.60  
a weaker feeling  
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\$2.00 a cwt, and  
of stock being  
sent.

**MARKETS**  
400 cheese  
15-64 cheese  
to 20 cents  
of white. Sold  
16-191 cheese  
at 12 1/2c and 13  
16-Cheese sold  
were 364 colored  
May 15-366 offered  
at 15 1/2c.

17-The Cooper  
cheese makers ad  
line, 25 5-30; No. 1  
**FEIN BREEDERS**  
ad from page 20  
all good, as their  
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6, 615 the milk  
days, 17.24 lbs  
two, 15.50  
366.12 lbs. in  
Lena Josephine  
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the oldest settle  
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**R. DILLON & SON,**  
SOUTH OSHAWA, ONT.

of the Margies. She has combined weight and substance that is phenomenal for her age, and we will be surprised if she does not exceed our illustrations relative to Finlayson Maggie 3rd in point of production.

**Choice Youngsters**  
Next in line were four two-year-olds, of which we have never seen the equal to "Princess," outside of a strong class in show-ring. We must confess, however, that our favorite was Morton Mains Perhenius, 35,863, although in this we had to differ with Mr. Neuman, who favors Redhills Nameless Charm, 35,711. Nameless Charm has unquestionably greater size and constitution, but that is a style and finish to Perhenius that stamps her a winner. Opinions differ, however, and good judges might favor the deeper and lower set Shewalton Mains Beauty 3rd (the half-sister to Mr. Ryan's great cow, Shewalton Mains Sewell). This is a grand dairy heifer, and will be heard from. The fourth one, Morton Mains Chloris, will also have many admirers, being nearly pure white, a big size and dairy type. There came a group that, as a line for a "set of six," it will be hard to excel. These are the daughters of the noted "Peter Pan" eight number four two-year-olds and four yearlings, standing grouped in pairs. The first pair were Beuchan Joan, 35,771 (Imp.), and Beuchan Bramble, 35,772 (Imp.) Joan is undoubtedly the most stylish and showy daughter of Peter Pan we have seen. She has a beautiful head and neck with high style to perfection. This, coupled with her substance, makes her a strong show prospect. Bramble resembles her sister with possibly just a little more depth. Beuchan Perwinable, 35,774 (Imp.), and Beuchan Lizzie, 35,773 (Imp.), were the next pair and a beautifully matched pair carrying out just enough brown to show up the white.

Perwinable has a strong resemblance to Mr. Ryan's Miss Pan, showing all her capacity with a trifle more refinement of head. Lizzie is exactly the same as Joan, all of these heifers are showing with calf and give a splendid promise of future excellence in teats and udders.

**White Rose prospects**  
Beuchan White Rose, 35,790 (Imp.), and Beuchan Princess, 35,787 (Imp.), the first pair of yearlings, are a dandy pair. White Rose showing every indication of equaling her noted dam, Beuchan Sunflower 2nd, 35,307. She has a beautiful head, clean, sharp withers, fine spring of rib and great depth; she will be a strong yearling for fall shows. Her stall mate, Princess, duplicates all White Rose's substance and capacity and great teats. The last pair, Beuchan Nora, 35,786 (Imp.), and Beuchan Violet, 35,789 (Imp.), are also a pair, very promising dairy heifers showing that great width and depth of rib which is characteristic of the family. This group presents a selection to the discriminating buyer, whose ambition is to find a herd and found it right, which will be hard to duplicate.

A beautiful even set of nine yearlings stands before those mentioned, but space will not permit of going into details, although we cannot help referring to Craighead Snow 3rd, 35,686 (Imp.) and Whitehall Primrose (Imp.), two especially promising youngsters. Threav- Snowdrift, 35,689 (Imp.) confirms the female portion of Mr. Neuman's construction, and Snowdrift is a fitting conclusion to a grand lot.

**The Males**  
Four yearling imported bulls are also being fitted for the show and sale. Our choice was Grainger's Lord Roseberry, 35,765 (Imp.), a grand, strong, stylish bull, although many equally competent judges will favor Auchenbrunn Sea Foam, 35,758 (Imp.). They are an excellent pair. Chapman Enclous, 35,759 (Imp.) (out of a big milk record dam), and Hobson King (Imp.) are also excellent pair developing into a pair of flash bulls. At "Edgewood," the adjoining farm to Burnside, we noted a pair of attractive yearlings which are also being consigned to the sale.

*(Continued next week)*  
The rank and file of the Ayrshire Breeders of Canada are responding as never before and sustaining the efforts of those breeders who have led in bringing "Our Own" to the public gaze. Prejudices and obstacles have been overcome. Fads and fancies have come and gone, but the Ayrshire breed stands out pre-eminently today as the farmers' cow.

**World's Record**  
**80-AYRSHIRES-80**  
At Auction  
**Tuesday, June 18th, 1912**  
We are obliged, on account of ill-health, to dispose of our world record Ayrshire herd.  
Our herd comprises more world's record producers than at any previous sale ever held in America.  
**Mature Cows** with records as high as 556.7 lbs. of butter fat a year.  
**Three-year-olds** with records as high as 521.9 lbs. of butter fat a year.  
**Two-year-olds** with records as high as 480.3 lbs. of butter fat a year.  
Seize this opportunity of getting deep milking, high testing Ayrshire females. We have a few bulls and bull calves from deep milking stock which will be in the sale.  
**Watch Farm and Dairy June 6 for full page advertisement and illustrations of our cattle**  
Plan to come to our great sale, June 18th. Catalogues ready May 24. Write for yours to-night.  
**A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.**  
Four Miles From Hamilton

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under the auspices of the  
**District of Beauharnois Live Stock Breeders' Association**  
will be held in connection with the Spring Show, June 12, 13, 14 (14th Sale Day) at  
**Ormstown, Que., June 14**

**100 Ayrshires 30 Holsteins**  
These are showyard winners and Record of Performance animals consigned by the foremost breeders and importers in Canada. If you need something for your show herd or a foundation for a new one, here is your opportunity to secure them at our own price. **TUBERCULIN TESTED.** Also

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Don't fail to write the Secretary-Treas. for a Catalog.

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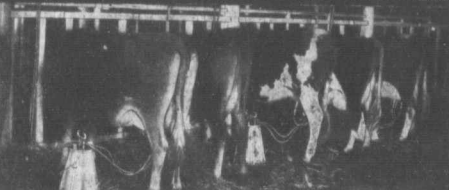


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W. W. BLAKE ARKCOLL, Mgr. White Horse Farm, Paoli, Pa.

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The book also describes Galt Steel Shingles—the shingles that are lightest, most easily placed, that do not require painting, are fire-proof, lightning-proof, rain-proof and wind-proof.

The book was published to sell at 50 cents. But we've decided for a time to send a copy free to any farmer who writes for it.

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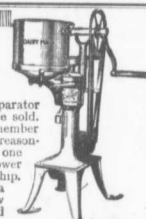
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