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NUMBER 11

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

MARCH 16,

1911.



NEAT AND WELL KEPT FARM BUILDINGS AND SURROUNDINGS WORTH EMULATING AS AN IDEAL.

Additional real value though difficult to estimate goes hand in hand with neat, clean, tasty buildings and surroundings, well kept fences and other similar evidences of thought having been taken in regard thereto. Just at this season, with winter giving way to spring and the snow disappearing, things around a farm look at their worst, but 'tis a good time, however, to cast the eye around and take stock of things in this connection that can be improved and in the improving of which value is added to the farm and it is made a more desirable place on which to live. The buildings here shown and the residence which appears in the Household Department of this issue, are on Mr. J. M. Branscomb's farm—one of many similarly well-kept places in Prince Edward County, Ont.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

Not One Good Point, but Many

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

cream out of the milk. It is not enough that a Separator have **ONE** good point. It must be good in **EVERY** particular.

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



Showing accessibility of gearing. Removing the body-housing, exposes the bearing and lower bearings.

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

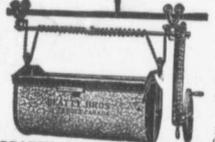
That is why our machines are giving satisfaction wherever used. **THEY STAND THE TEST OF LONG, HARD USE.** We **GUARANTEE** them to give satisfaction.

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

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THE LITTER CARRIER THAT SELLS ON ITS MERITS



THE "BT" LITTER CARRIER dumps to either side in discharging, having double purchase and a straight gear, lifts much easier than other makes. Every carrier is thoroughly tested before leaving the factory.

Before buying a litter carrier outfit you should see different makes in operation. This is the only way to insure getting the best.

BEATTY BROS., FERGUS, ONT

We also manufacture Steel Stanchions and Hay Tools

A Manufacturer Speaks Out

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—As one of your readers, I regret that I am impressed with the fact that you have strong intentions to place before your readers only that which will tend to further their education in a direction that will prompt them to use their influence to produce international conditions which will not work out to their general welfare as Canadians.

You have given considerable prominence to the public utterances of farmer for farmers, as one who has specially made a study of economics, and knows whereof he speaks. To me his language at times seems to be which he speaks towards his fellow man; by betraying feelings of fellow hatred and envy towards the reputed prosperity of others of his countrymen engaged in other industrial pursuits. I submit, Mr. Editor, that the creating of the feelings of irritability in the minds of citizens of one industrial class towards those of their fellow laborers in the other branches of industry is vicious and unpatriotic.

In your report of this gentleman's utterances in your issue of February 23rd, you claim him to be a man of moderation, and I might almost add, "infallibility." For example, let us examine your report of one of his public utterances. "The price of the manufactured goods is determined by the cost of production, freight rates and profits to the manufacturer and merchant. To these items is added the amount of the tariff, whether the goods are home made or imported." This gentleman surely knows better than to so misrepresent facts. It is clearly evident his desire is to make his hearers believe that they are the victims of extortion and greed. The seeming wise language and quiet invidious, especially to those who have already had the seeds of hatred for the goods are home made or imported design? Could he plead ignorance, or is he capable of something worse?

As a manufacturer who has continuously, during 27 years, been engaged in determining costs and establishing the selling values of manufactured goods for the Canadian market, it has not been at all necessary at any time for me to ascertain the price for which similar articles could be purchased in the United States market. Home competition is the only competitor occupying my attention. And what has been my experience, I believe, has been the experience (especially of late years) of ninety per cent. of the Canadian manufacturers.

To give examples of trusts and combines is hardly appropriate to the issue. They exist in foreign as well as in our own country, and where their power enables them to operate contrary to the general welfare, it becomes purely a question of internal governmental regulation. One might with equal propriety speak despairingly of dairymen generally, because a few dairymen have been found guilty of dishonorable trade practices. There are other statements which did space permit, I would be pleased to take exception to as equally unreasonable and misleading. But what has been said in reference to the method of creating the prices of manufactured articles may also be said about the surplus product establishing values for the home market, and the absurdity of the \$4,000 mortgage declaration.

Time and space will hardly permit a further reference, but remember, Mr. Editor, that the agitated mind,

kept agitated, will never rest till it becomes possessed of a logical conclusion. And it is not by a misrepresentation of facts that such will be accomplished.—Wm. G. Ellis, Toronto, Ont.

Comparisons re Manufacturers

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Since writing you last November about the manufacturers I have come to Rome, N.Y., to take care of the only son and heir of one of the American manufacturers. The son is perfectly well, but I am here to see that he stays so.

In regard to the tariff, my employer says that they ship their goods into Canada, pay the duty and sell a better article for nearly the same price as Canadian goods and still make a profit.

I think our Canadian manufacturers need better methods in their business rather than protection. Our Canadian manufacturers do not pay the wages either that the American manufacturer has to pay his men. Mr. Canadian manufacturer needs to wake up plum too long. He's had the sugar protection to spur him on.—A Trained Nurse from Old Ontario.

Field Crop Competition

A grant of \$7,500 has been placed in the estimates this year by the Ontario Government for standing field crop competitions to be conducted under the auspices of the boards of the agricultural societies. Competition to one crop, which should be of most importance to the farmers of the district. Fields entered for competition must consist of not less than five acres, nor more than 20, except munit plot is not less than one acre. The competition is limited to members of an agricultural society, and not 15 members must be not more than 100 entries in headquarters. Not fewer than 10 entries in any society will be accepted, and competition is limited to the first 100 societies applying to the Ontario Department of May and individuals before the 26th of May.

Selection must be made from the following crops: Spring or fall wheat, white oats, barley, rye, corn peas, alsike clover, alfalfa, reaper, potatoes, beans, or any other staple crop produced for seed in Ontario.

Each society must offer in prizes not less than \$50, of which the Government will give a grant of \$30 and the Department of Agriculture will furnish judges free of charge.

The department will offer prizes for two-bushel sacks of grain at the Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs, the competition being restricted to the winners of first, second and third prizes in the standing field crop competition.

In addition to the above, arrangements have been made with the directors of the Canadian National Exhibition, to be held in Toronto, August 20 to September 11, to donate \$228 in prizes for the best crop competition from the standing field crop competition also the same amount for two-bushel sacks of grain, those eligible for each being the first, second and third prizes. For these exhibits into three districts, the first included Muskoka, Parry Sound, Haliburton, Nipissing, Manitowish, Algoma, and the second all counties west of York Simcoe, and all counties west and southwest of same.

I never believed in luck continuing long against a man if he hustled enough.—N. P. Hull, Michigan.

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to an appreciation of what constitutes good breeding and hope for helping legislation in the near future.

Heavy horses are the only kind of horseflesh I am always sure of making profits on. Last winter our four stallion colts rising two years old brought \$1,350. Two colts foaled the same year and sold as foals and two others sold as yearling fillies brought \$375. The total, \$1,625, is not a bad revenue for one winter from colts of our own raising. We buy and sell a good number also, but exact profits are not at hand.

Growth of Dairying in Denmark

The number of cows in Denmark in 1866 was 812,000, with an average annual production of about 2,200 pounds of milk per cow. The number of cows in 1903 was 1,089,073, with an average production of 5,720 pounds. The average annual production at the present time is estimated at about 6,000 pounds of milk per cow.

The increase in the production has been especially noticeable as the cooperative movement has taken hold of branch after branch of the cattle industry, as well as other phases of agricultural work which indirectly would influence its development. The period from 1880 to 1883 will always be memorable in the history of British agriculture, because it marks the organization of the first cooperative creamery, the first permanent cattle breeders' association, the publishing of the first public herd book, and the appointment of the committee for the preservation and improvement of the Jutland breed.

LARGE IMPORTS OF FEEDS

It also marks the period at which Denmark ceased to export grain, due to the fact that it proved more economical to feed it to the cattle. Since then not only has the grain raised in the country been fed to the live stock, but the importation of grain and concentrated feed stuffs has increased from year to year. In 1907 the imports amounted to 1,608,000,000 pounds of grain, 987,000,000 pounds of oil meal and oil cake, and 131,000,000 pounds of bran and gluten, a total of 2,726,000,000 pounds.

The larger portion of this large total of feed stuffs has been used in the production of butter, of which, in 1907, 200,000,200 pounds were exported to England. But in addition it has added thousands of dollars worth of plant food to the soil. The fertility once lost through the marketing of the grain from the farms has not only been replaced, but in many sections the

soil is richer, and is at present producing larger crops than ever in the past.

It is well to remember that the great improvement affected in Danish cattle has not been brought about by importation of high priced animals from other countries, but is simply due to organization and cooperation, careful selection, systematic application of the principles of breeding, and good care and liberal feeding of the cattle. It is the result of having a definite purpose in view, which is never lost sight of. The Jutland cow, once primarily kept for the production of beef, has been changed into a profitable dairy cow. The average annual production of the Red Danish cows, according to the creamery statistics for the island of Funen in 1907, was 6,300 pounds per cow, an amount that will compare favorably with any dairy breed.—From "Cattle Breeders' Associations in Denmark" Bulletin No. 129, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Some Comments on Tile Drains

M. J. Wilson, Kent Co., Ont.

I am farming 200 acres of which nearly all is tile drained except some little spots a rod or so square in some of the fields which I have not had a chance to tile as yet. I have on the farm about 35,000 feet of tile, the largest being 10 inches in diameter, the smallest three inches. The drains vary in depth from 10 feet to 18 inches, according as the fall requires. The land is rolling. Sometimes in order to get to a good outlet and shorten the drain we had to go deeper. In one place the drain is 10 feet deep.

Owing to two natural drains crossing my farm which afford all the outlets required it saves me from the expense of the large outlet drain. Otherwise the 35,000 feet of tile would not drain the land that they do.

In putting in tile we try to get three inches fall to the 100 feet. This is sufficient for ordinary tile draining where good outlets can be obtained. At the same time I have a drain working very satisfactorily with a 7-8 inch fall to the 100 feet. In a case like this a larger tile was used than on a greater incline.

My drains are put in the low lying land. I try to have them 18 inches deep in the lowest spots at the upper end of the drains and generally this makes the drain average about three feet in depth. Such a drain costs about 25 cents a rod for the digging, blinding and plowing in after the tile are laid. I do not think it advis-

able to put in less than four inch tile at this depth unless there is a very small amount of water to be carried off. The cost of digging is the same for a four inch as for a three inch tile.

Land that is tile drained can be worked a week or 10 days earlier in the spring than land having only open ditches. I believe that a drain well put in will pay all expenses in two years. As to difference in crops on tiled land as compared with undrained I would estimate it from my own experience at one third more on the average in favor of the tiled land.

Single Ear Corn Testing

Every ear of seed corn required for planting an acre can be tested at the trivial cost of from three to 10 cents an acre. The failure of the planted kernels from a single ear to germinate will mean the loss, in the prospective crop, of approximately five bushels of corn—worth \$2.50. It would seem then, that no further argument should be required to convince any intelligent farmer of the desirability of testing every ear before planting. Fifteen to 20 ears of corn will plant an acre. The failure of the kernels from one of these ears to grow means, then, the loss of not less than one-twentieth, or five per cent, of the prospective crop. As well plant 600 small stones as 500 kernels from an ear whose vitality has departed.

The usual method of testing seed is to take 100 kernels from a sack of shelled corn and place them for germination between a couple of wet cloths, sandwiched between two plates, and kept at the proper temperature. If all the kernels germinate, it is safe to plant the seed without further testing. But if only 98 to 99 per cent. germinate, it is best to put aside the sack of shelled corn, for feeding cattle, and to apply the single ear test to a number of selected ears. Then you can plant your field with corn, not a single ear of which has germinated less than 100 per cent.; and if you fail to get a larger crop than ever before, under old methods, it certainly will not be because of inferior seed.

The apparatus necessary for the single ear test on a large scale is a box, say, three to four inches deep, filled with sand or sawdust, and a wet cloth. Such a box will afford room enough to test 400 ears, or corn enough to plant 20 acres. Four thousand ears—enough for 200 acres—have been tested, in actual farm work, by one man in 36 hours.

Loose rein drivers are an abomination.—Dr. P. C. Grenside, Guelph, Ont.



Friends and Breeders of Holstein Cattle as They were Gathered Around the Festive Board at their Banquet in Toronto, Recently

Some members of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association who were at their banquet in Toronto at the time of their annual meeting are here with shown. To the right of the illustration we recognize four men who were pioneer breeders of Holsteins in Ontario; these are, No. 1, E. S. Stevenson, Assoc. O.A.C. Guelph; No. 2, General G. W. Wood, President of the American Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association; No. 3, Matt. Richardson, and No. 4 his son, John W., both of Caledonia; No. 5, G. W. Clemons, of St. George, Secretary of the Association; No. 10, Jas. Rettie, Norwich; No. 11, Lorne Logan, Brockville Ont.

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We attr from the reasons: F past 13 ye heavy mil of the cow now have blood in c large prod at freshen flow of mi season. O will averag

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Large Average Increased Milk Production
James Elliott, Oxford Co., Ont.

Before Farm and Dairy was started I had felt the need of an agricultural paper more devoted to dairying than our other agricultural papers were. Ours is decidedly a dairy section and the changes that have taken place along dairy lines in the past few years are remarkable. I believe these changes are owing largely to the inspiring articles written by practical dairymen along this line, which have appeared. To-day we see our farmers keeping two cows where they kept one 10 years ago and at the same time they are making the cows keep now produce twice as much milk as the former ones did.

Last year we kept milk records of each cow and found the work so interesting and profitable that now we would not think of milking cows without weighing their milk. Our herd consists of 24 grade Holsteins and two pure bred Holsteins. One of these did not freshen until late in the summer and as she has not completed her season yet, she is not included in this list. The others freshened early in the spring. 18 were milking by April 1. These 25 cows gave 301,449 lbs. of milk or an average of 8,058 lbs. per cow. Our best cow gave 11,334 lbs. and the poorest 5,963 lbs. Three gave over 10,000 a piece. Figuring the milk at the prices by the condenser in Tillsonburg, it brought \$2405.38 or an average per cow of \$96.69.

HOW THEY WERE FED

When our cows freshened and until May 15, when our ensilage ran out, they received about 35 lb. ensilage, one pound of meal to six pounds of milk produced, a few mangels and eight to ten pounds of clover hay. We fed twice a day, this being fed in two feeds. After May 15 until the corn was ready for feeding in the fall the cows received nothing but clover pasture, no meals nor ensilage. The pasture was fairly good. From the time we started to feed corn until Dec. 1, they received some hay in addition to the corn. After December first they were fed ensilage with a regular ration.

We attribute our increase in milk production from the old standard of 3,000 lbs. a cow, to two reasons: First, we have heading our herd for the past 13 years pure bred males, these being from heavy milking dams, and have raised nearly all of the cows we now have from our best cows. We now have some three and four generations of this blood in our herd. Secondly, we have got our large production by giving the cows a good start at freshening and trying to maintain the large flow of milk as long as possible throughout the season. Our present aim is to have a herd which will average 10,000 a piece.

Loose Smuts of Wheat and Barley

In Farm and Dairy, Feb. 16, a description was given of the treatment for stinking smut of wheat, covered smut of barley, and oat smut. It was pointed out that in each one of these smuts the smut-dust lives over the winter on the outside of the kernel, thus making it possible to prevent these smuts by means of the formalin treatment. It was also stated that the loose smut of wheat, loose smut of barley, and corn smut cannot be prevented by this treatment.

The loose smut of wheat and the loose smut of barley are independent forms. The smut-dust from wheat will not infect barley, nor will the smut-dust of barley infect wheat. They have the same kind of life habit, which is very different from that of any of the other common smuts. Briefly it is as follows: The smut-dust (spores) from smutted heads is blown about at the flowering time of the grain. At this period the chaff of both wheat and barley often spreads quite wide apart for considerable periods of time. The smut-dust particles (spores) are blown into

the chaff and fall on the very young kernel, where they germinate. The disease thus gets inside the young kernel, where it stays until the next spring, when the grain is sown. It then gets into the stem-tip when the grain sprouts, grows along inside of it, and finally changes the head of the grain to a smut-mass.

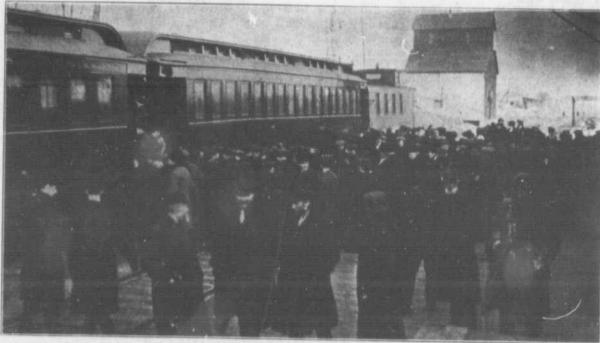
Since the disease is inside of the kernel, it is clear that the only way to prevent these smuts is to either get seed which has no smut inside or kill the smut which is already there. If it is possible to get seed from a field which had absolutely no loose smut, and which was not near a field which did have loose smut, the crop will be free from it. There is always the danger, however, that a little of the smut-dust may have

Influence of Special Foods on Egg Production

M. C. Herner, O.A.C. Guelph, Ont.

The feeding of cut green bone and beef scrap are probably the most common cases of special feeding for egg production. Where these have been fed to different flocks the desired increase in egg production always followed, but along with this there was a heavy percentage of decrease in the fertility of the eggs used for hatching. Nor did the influence of the food stop here; the hatching power of the fertile eggs was also decreased, and still further, there was a higher mortality in the adult flock than where these were not fed.

These results would indicate that there should be a method of feeding such feeds that will give a



Flocking in to Attend the "Farmer's Institute on Wheels"

The "Good Farming Specialist," which during the past two weeks, through the cooperation of the Michigan Central Railway, carried speakers and material for demonstrations, stopping at various points along the lines in Southwestern Ontario, was a pronounced success. Farmers turned out in large numbers to take advantage of the instruction given. Our illustration shows the train as it was stopped at Alvinston (Lambton County) on March 2nd, during the first week of its tour.

blown from another field, or that some may have been present which was not noticed.

It is possible to get rid of smut which is already inside the seed. The process takes considerable time, however; so it is best to use the following method, in which only a small amount can, in ordinary practice, be treated at one time: First, treat some seed, to make sure it is absolutely free from smut. Then sow this clean seed on a plot of land, which will not be reached by smut-dust that may be blown about from other fields. A barley-seed plot should be as far away as possible from any other barley field, and the same is true of a wheat-seed plot. In this way smut-free grain may be grown from treated seed; and it may be kept clean, so that the next year there would be enough clean seed to sow in all the fields.

It is important to remember that after the seed is clean it must be planted where smut-dust from other fields will not be blown upon the grain, or there will be smut again the next year. Farmers ought to cooperate in this work. If one farmer goes to the trouble of treating enough seed, so that the increase crop from it will be enough to sow all his acreage of that crop the next year, it is manifestly unfair that another farmer should raise a smutty crop, which may again infect his neighbor's. To insure a clean crop requires care and patience; but, considering the losses due to loose smuts, it is certainly worth the effort.

If you did not mulch your strawberry bed last fall, there is still time to give it some protection against alternate thawing and freezing this spring. Cover the bed with straw or boughs in order to keep the ground frozen as long as possible.—A. B. Cutting, B.S.A.

high egg production and along with that a fairly high percentage of fertility without in any way deteriorating or in any way impairing the general health of the adult stock or the vigor and vitality of the little chicks.

A small quantity of cut green bone or beef scrap may be fed, but where the animal protein side of the ration can be furnished in a form which gives equally as good results, it is well for the poultry man to adopt those foods. Among these may be noted two of the most important feeds intended specially for laying stock. I refer to buttermilk and rolled oats as foods specially adapted to meet the requirements of the laying hen.

A ration for the laying stock, of which buttermilk and rolled oats form a part, may be made of equal parts of corn, wheat and buckwheat (the latter to be used only during the winter months), scattered in the litter night and morning. Along with this the birds should have all the buttermilk they wanted to drink, and a hopper full of rolled oats in front of them all the time. Along with this green food should be furnished in the form of cabbage or mangels. Clover or alfalfa hay may be fed to them in the same way as it is given to cattle. Grit and oyster shell should be before them all the time. Cut green bone may be given once a week but only a very small quantity of it. This ration is for winter feeding, which means that the green food, hay and cut bone are dropped during the summer season.

The value of buttermilk and rolled oats cannot be overestimated. They seem to fit in just right as a part of the foregoing ration. At various times in experimental work, the rolled oats were withheld from the ration and the egg production dropped down 50 per cent. in the course of two weeks; the same occurred when the buttermilk was withheld and water given instead.

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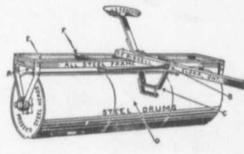
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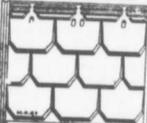
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ELORA, ONT.

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Don't make your horses wear out their energy dragging one of those common hard-running land rollers. Hitch them to the light draft "Bissell." The "Bissell" runs easier than other land rollers, because it has large 3/4 inch roller bearings instead of the usual 1/2 inch diameter. And because the bearings are encased in solid, one-piece malleable cages, whereas ordinary cages are of pieces riveted together. Our solid cages keep the bearings straight in line, whereas riveted cages soon twist out of shape and allow the bearings to grind, causing heavy draft. And because the heavy 2 inch solid steel axle revolves with the drums the "Bissell" is so nearly frictionless that rolling is scarcely ever necessary. The "Bissell" is staunchly built. It is the only roller with steel plate bottom in the frame. Compare the "Bissell" with any other roller, especially at work in the

FARM MANAGEMENT

Screen Seed Grain Thoroughly

J. W. Clarke, Brant Co., Ont.

When I was a boy at home, we grew 800 bushels of wheat a year. There was considerable chaff in the wheat. The neighbors used to discuss the question "Is chaff a seed of itself or merely shrunken wheat?" I had my own mind made up that chaff and wheat were different plants and that, could we eliminate the chaff seed, there would be no more of it in our wheat. I determined that we should screen better.

After a great deal of trouble I got a special screen, put it in our fanning mill, and although strong objections were raised on account of the large amount of wheat taken out and the small amount left for seed, I had my own way. Next year, we had very little chaff. After two or three years, we had no chaff and farmers were coming to us for seed. This shows what can be done by screening seed grain properly.

Twenty Cows on 50 Acres

I have a small farm of 50 acres good sandy loam, level and all cleared. Could I keep six or eight cows on this? How many pigs could I feed on the milk and tallow with other feed? What rotation should I follow? The farm is cut in five and 10 acre fields, and is close to Ottawa. Could you give me the address of a manufacturer erecting steel silos?—W. J. B., Carleton Co., Ont.

On a farm, situated as described, I would suggest a five-year rotation, as likely to prove most satisfactory and certainly most profitable. Each year one of the 10 acre fields should be in corn, roots and potatoes, say eight acres corn, one acre roots, one acre potatoes. Two of the fields should be in grain, one in pasture and one in hay.

The rotation I would most strongly recommend under the circumstances is: First year, corn and roots; second year, oats, seeded down to 10 lbs. red clover two lbs. alsike clover, two lbs. alfalfa, and six lbs. timothy per acre; third year, clover hay, two crops, fall ploughed; fourth year, oats seeded down same mixture as above; fifth year, pasture, manure applied in autumn and following winter to be turned under with a shallow furrow for corn the next spring. The part of the field destined for potatoes and roots had better be ploughed in early fall, cultivated somewhat, and then reploughed with a slightly deeper furrow in late autumn.

STOCK FOR 50 ACRES

A farm of the area given and on which the rotation suggested is being followed might be expected to carry 20 cows in milk and young stock besides. It would, of course, be necessary to purchase part of the grain or meal for the cows in winter. The 10 acres of pasture could not be sufficient for the 20 or 25 head, but if divided into two parts it would go a long way toward doing so and there would be enough corn left over on the silo to supplement the limited pasture area. A silo 18 feet in diameter and 30 feet high would be required to contain the corn crop that might be anticipated. It would not be advisable to start out with such a large herd but once the rotation is well under way and we know how to grow from 16 to 20 tons of corn per acre, Leaming or White Cap Yellow Dent then the herd might be rapidly increased to 20 or 25 head.

The milk night, of course, be worked up on the farm, but it is probable that it could be sold to good advantage to the Ottawa Dairy Company, whose wagons pass Woodroffe, or to some other dealer in Ottawa. If it is decided to make butter the skim

milk from one cow might be expected to suffice for three pigs, with, of course, supplementary meal, small potatoes, and roots.

Steel silos are handled by the Watrous Co., Brantford, Ont.—J. H. G.

Travelling Fanning Mills

The proper operations of the fanning-mill is by no means a simple thing; and the fact that one uses a fanning mill but a very short time each year results in very few people really knowing how to get the best results with these machines. At least two types of fanning-mills are necessary for doing all kinds of cleaning and grading of farm seeds.

These facts seem to me to warrant the introduction of a new feature in the country; that is, the owning by some one man of two or more good types of fanning mills, equipped with all devices for elevating and sacking grain; also having them so arranged that they can be run by a small gasoline engine. This man will then go about during the late fall and winter from farm to farm, and clean and grade grain for the farmers. The cost would be very slight, per bushel of good seed secured. The cleaning would be sure to be done, and it would be done better than at men can do it with the mills they have at hand.—K. A. Kirkpatrick, University Farm, Minn.

Re Spreading Manure in Winter

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I heartily agree with Mr. Hartley of Oxford Co., who writes in Farm and Dairy of February 29 re hauling manure in winter. We have followed the practice of hauling the manure to the fields directly for several years and are well satisfied with results.

One reason that some do not get as good return as we do is from spring application of manure because they do not take into consideration the looseness of fresh manure or the amount of snow and ice taken out in winter along with the manure. When manure is held in a heap till spring it becomes compacted and a load contains much more material than the loose stuff spread in winter.—J. R. Philp, Wellington Co., Ont.

Splendid Returns for Spare Hours

There are scores of farmers in many localities of this country who would be glad to take Farm and Dairy did they know of the character of the paper and the great help it would be to have it as it would come weekly to their homes throughout the year. Just how easy it is to get new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy is set forth in the experience of a young man in Peterboro county, Preston P. Armstrong. Recently he started out in a few spare hours to find first experience—"Enclosed please find 25¢ for my first subscription, the result of my spare time." I shall give more time to the work as soon as possible." A few days after, Mr. Armstrong sent in four more subscriptions.

New is the very best time to canvass for subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. We will allow you a most liberal cash commission, or any of our premiums, for the new subscribers you get us. Get out now and see what you can do before others get into the work before you.

Dr. Wm. Saunders, C.M.B., for 28 years Director of the Experimental Farms for Canada, has tendered his resignation and the end of this month will retire on superannuation. Dr. Saunders is now in his 75th year and has not been in good health for some time.

March

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In feeding... suggest a rat... 40 pounds o... clover hay. E... sisting of the... bran, 300 lbs... corn meal, 10... feed about on... to each four... ed. As you... you have not... granted that... these feeds...
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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 will receive prompt attention.

Rations Including Corn Ensilage

J. H. Grisdale, Dominion Agriculturalist, Ottawa

Ensilage may be fed direct to cattle just as it comes from the silo, but a better plan is to add to the ensilage a considerable amount, say 10 or 15 lbs. of cut hay or chaffed straw to 100 lbs. ensilage. If floor space is available for the purpose, mixing sufficient cut hay or chaff and ensilage to last several days (3 or 4) will prove to be a very satisfactory method of preparing feed for cattle and a method that they would seem to approve. Any meal to be fed should be thrown on the mixture of straw and ensilage after it is in the manger. Stir the whole mass after sprinkling meal. An average cow will consume about 40 lbs. of such a mixture of ensilage and straw or hay a day.

Corn silage and straw or chaff, while together making up a most excellent foundation or base, do not alone constitute a well-balanced or suitable ration for any class of live stock. For feeding heifers or young stock some corn and clover hay should be added. A suitable ration would be as follows:

FOR YEARLING HEIFERS

Corn silage 25 to 35 lbs.
Straw or chaff 4 to 6 lbs.
Clover hay 4 lbs.
Bran 2 lbs.

FOR BAY COWS

Corn silage 50 to 60 lbs.
Straw 8 to 10 lbs.
Clover hay 4 lbs.
Bran 1 to 2 lbs.

FOR COWS IN MILK

Corn silage 45 lbs.
Straw 6 lbs.
Clover hay 4 to 6 lbs.

Meal mixture; bran, oats, gluten or oil-cake meal or cottonseed meal, equal parts. One pound meal to three or four pounds milk produced per diem.

STERS RUNNING OVER WINTER

1,000 LBS. WEIGHT

Corn silage 60 to 75 lbs.
Straw 8 to 12 lbs.
Clover hay 2 to 4 lbs.

FATTENING STEERS (1,000 POUNDS)

Corn silage 50 to 60 lbs.
Straw 6 to 10 lbs.
Hay 3 to 6 lbs.

Meal—Starting at one pound go up to 10 lbs. a day.

A good meal mixture would be corn, bran, barley and oil cake meal, gluten meal or cottonseed meal. Take bran and corn, bran and barley, equal parts or bran, corn and barley, equal parts, to which add an amount of any one of the last three to do one-quarter of the total weight of the meal mixture when ready to feed.

Feed For a Freshened Heifer

I have a heifer that freshened in good condition. How should I feed her for the first few weeks to keep her up in flesh as well as sustain her milk flow? N.H.K., Oxford Co., Ont.

In feeding your heifer we would suggest a ration consisting of 30 to 40 pounds corn ensilage, 16 lbs. of clover hay. From a meal ration, consisting of the following: 300 lbs. bran, 300 lbs. ground oats, 200 lbs. corn meal, and 200 lbs. of oil cake, feed about one pound of the mixture to each four pounds of milk produced. As you do not state what feed you have on hand we take it for granted that you can obtain any of these feeds.

During her first period of lactation, the heifer should be fed well and milked for nine or 10 months at

least, so that she will get the habit of prolonged lactation. If heifers are poorly fed and dried off quickly in their first lactation period they will have a tendency to do this all their working life.

We should remember that at no time during the period of lactation does a cow give such large returns in milk or butter fat for feed given as when she is fresh. The same amount of feed will produce twice as much milk with a fresh cow as when the period of lactation is considerably advanced. It is here that many dairymen make the mistake in feeding their cows. They start to feed as when starting in from the very first to feed the cow what she will profitably consume.—E.

Silage or Roots For Dairy Cows

Which is the better crop to grow for dairy cows, corn or roots? I am planning to have 10 or 12 acres of his crop this year. Would it be advisable to erect a silo for 10 acres of corn—F.L.K., Peterboro Co., Ont.

The larger proportion of the hoo crop should consist of corn for ensilage. Corn is the cheapest roughage that can be grown on the farm. Many experiments have shown that the average crop of corn produces twice as much dry matter as would a crop of roots from the same area and that this dry matter is of equal value for feed, pound for pound, as the dry matter of roots. In addition corn is much the cheaper crop to raise, as practically all of the work can be done by horse power, while roots require thinning, which must be done by hand. Some practical farmers have estimated that it costs three times as much to produce a pound of dry matter in the form of roots as in the form of corn.

Roots, however, have a value for milk cows, that is not indicated by their chemical analysis. Roots possess a succulence not equaled by corn ensilage, and a few pounds added to the daily ration gives the cows better appetites and keeps them in a more healthy condition than where corn alone is fed. We would suggest that 10 acres of hoo crop two acres should be devoted to mangels. These are preferable to turnips in that they do not cause bad flavors in the milk and are easier to keep through the winter, turnips rotting badly towards spring.

Anyone growing 10 acres of corn should have a silo. It will add from 10 to 20 per cent. to the value of the corn for feed as well as lessen the labor of feeding in the winter. A good crop of corn from 10 acres would require a silo 12 feet in diameter and 30 or 35 feet in depth to store it.

It Pays to be Clean

It pays the agricultural journal to keep its advertising columns clean. This may not be true if present financial returns are the sole object of the paper's existence. But it is true of every paper that is worthy of a welcome in the farmer's home. It pays the dairyman to be clean. Clean cows, clean stables, clean milking utensils, clean milkers and clean milk—this is the keynote of success in dairying.

It pays the grower to sell only seed that is clean and that is free from weeds and other impurities. It pays the grower to keep his orchards clean, uninfested and free from destructive fungus and insects that injure the trees and cause the fruit to be small, uneven and wormy.

The agricultural paper which fills its advertising columns with questionable advertising, the dairyman who sells milk that is teeming with filth and disease-breeding germs, the seedman who sells impure seed, and the fruit grower who markets wormy,

imperfect fruit in packages labeled "No. 1," are in the same class—a dishonor to their occupation and an abomination that has no rightful place in our civilization.

I greatly appreciate Farm and

Dairy and notice marked improvement each year. Each number seems to be more interesting than the last. I give each number to my neighbors and they greatly appreciate the articles.—J. D. McLennon, Kings Co., P.E.I.



This building was roofed with NEPONSET Paroid by the farm hands themselves.

No Saving in First Cost Can Pay a Fractional Part of the Cost of the First Leak

When it comes to roofing, you need the best—the kind that has proved it will not leak—proved it in all climates, through many years of service to thousands of farmers and manufacturers throughout the country, to Governments and all leading railways.

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

For Barns, Stables, Poultry-Houses and Other Farm Buildings

NEPONSET Paroid Roofing is becoming each year more and more recognized as the most thoroughly satisfactory roofing and siding. More lasting than shingles; easier to lay, and a safeguard against fire. For the residence NEPONSET Proslate Roofing gives a handsome effect, and saves you from repair bills and all roofing troubles.

Write for the Bird NEPONSET Book

which gives full information concerning the different NEPONSET Roofings for different types of buildings. Also describes NEPONSET Waterproof Building Papers, which keep out cold and dampness from your house and reduce the fuel bill.

There are NEPONSET Roofing Dealers everywhere. If you do not know one in your locality, write us and we will tell you. We will also tell you the buildings nearby where NEPONSET Roofings have been used.

F. W. BIRD & SON, 402 Lotteridge Street, Hamilton, Ontario

Established 1795. Originators of Complete Ready Roofings and Waterproof Building Papers.

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POTATO PLANTER

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

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

Write for our 1911 Catalogue.

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

BRUCE'S SEEDS

BRUCE'S BIG FOUR FIELD ROOT SPECIALTIES

BRUCE'S GIANT WHITE FEEDING BEET—The most salubrious Field Root on the market, combines the rich qualities of the Sugar Beet with the long keeping, large size and heavy cropping qualities of the mangel. 1 lb. 12c. 1 lb. 10c. 1 lb. 30c. 4 lbs. \$1.10, postpaid.

The best of all field Carrots. 1 lb. 35c. 1 lb. 30c. 1 lb. 60c. postpaid.

BRUCE'S MAMMOTH INTERMEDIATE SMOOTH WHITE CARROT.

BRUCE'S GIANT YELLOW INTERMEDIATE MANGEL.—A very close second to our Giant White Feeding Beet, and equally easy to harvest. 1 lb. 13c. 1 lb. 10c. 1 lb. 30c. 4 lbs. \$1.10, postpaid.

BRUCE'S NEW CENTURY SWEDS TURNIP.—The best shipping variety, as well as the best for cooking; handsome shape, uniform growth, purple top. 1 lb. 18c. 1 lb. 24c. 1 lb. 40c. 4 lbs. \$1.40, postpaid.

FREE—Our handsomely illustrated 104 page catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc., for 1911. Send for it.

John A. Bruce & Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Established 41 Years

Northwest Farm Lands

Half a million acres best selected lands in the Canadian Northwest.

Special excursion in the spring to see these lands. Write now for particulars as to prices and location.

Stewart and Matthews Co., Ltd.
GALT, - ONT.

A Few Good Agents Wanted

WHICH WAY ARE YOU PAYING FOR AN IHC GASOLINE ENGINE?

THERE are two ways—a quick, easy way and a long, costly way.

The first way is to go to the IHC local dealer, pick out the style and size suited to your needs—pay for it—take it home and set it to work. It will operate your cream separator, feed grinder, thrasher, fanning mill, turn your grindstone, saw wood, etc.

The other way is to get along as best you can without it, and pay for it over and over again in the time and money you lose by not having it.

"Procrastination is the thief of time," and time is money. An IHC Engine saves time—saves money. It's an investment that pays big dividends, day after day, year in and year out, through its capacity for doing work at less cost than any other power.

IHC Gasoline Engines

are made in all styles and sizes, 1 to 45-H. P., vertical and horizontal—stationary, portable, and tractor. Their efficiency, economy, and dependability have been proved by years of service. Thousands of owners consider an IHC Gasoline Engine one of the best paying investments they ever made.

If you want to know more about what an IHC Gasoline Engine will do for you, and why it is that an IHC construction insures more power on less gasoline consumption than any other engine, you should call at once on the IHC local dealer, or write for a copy of the IHC Gasoline Engine catalogue.

While you're delaying you are paying, so why not have what you're paying for.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago U.S.A.

IHC Service Bureau

What is it? A clearing house of agricultural information. What does it do? Help farmers to solve their problems. How can it be used? By sending your hard problems and puzzling questions to the Bureau. We are co-operating with the highest agricultural authorities and every source of information will be made available to solve your difficulties. We shall be pleased to have an opportunity to assist you. Write the IHC Service Bureau.

HORTICULTURE

Bridge Grafting a Girdled Tree

Several trees in a young orchard have been girdled by mice. I can save these trees—W.A.C. Prince Edward Co., Ont.

If the injury be slight or strips of bark are still left, it will be sufficient to cover the injured parts with grafting wax and bank the tree around, with moist earth to prevent drying out; otherwise the hot sun would completely destroy the remaining bark.

Where the tree is entirely or almost entirely girdled, paint the wood brought with a good lead and oil paint. As soon as the sap begins to run take scions slightly longer than the girdled area, cut to a wedge at each end and carefully insert into slits made with a pruning knife in the live bark above and below the girdled area. If care is taken to bring the cambium layers of the tree and scions together, these scions will grow and in time completely cover the girdled area. On large trees one scion for each five

worth, J. Lockie Wilson, C. H. Weaver, Dunnville; F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; S. D. Dawson, Tambling. Members were present from branches at Brantford, Dunnville, Chatham, Tecumseh, Sarnia, London, Stratford, Belleville, Picton, Kingston and Ottawa.

Last year arrangements were made with the Department of Agriculture to have planted at the Monteth Experimental Station seed potatoes supplied by the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association for experimental purposes to show that Northern Ontario would be a suitable place for the production of seed potatoes for older Ontario. A resolution was passed thanking the Minister of Agriculture for his co-operation and suggesting that in order to make the Government Farm at Monteth of the most possible value to the settlers of New Ontario a superintendent combining scientific and practical knowledge should be placed in charge.

Best Apples for Brant County

What are the best varieties of fall and winter apples for Brant Co., Ont.—S. G. Brant Co., Ont.

For all apples in Brant County, I would suggest a selection from the



A Cultivator Much Used on the American Pacific Coast Fruit Farms

The cultivator illustrated is used more extensively than any other implement by the fruit growers of Oregon. On rather light soil it does excellent work. It is so simple that any blacksmith can make it. Its length makes it an easy matter to cultivate close to the trees. In the illustration may be seen Mr. A. J. Mason, one of the largest fruit growers in Oregon.—Photo by J. A. Crow.

inches of circumference is sufficient. On smaller trees more would be required. The scions when inserted should be waxed and tied firmly.

With a girdled tree the supply of sap cannot be as large as it was for a season before the injury and the large top will be an undue drain on the vitality of the tree. It will be advisable to prune back the top severely this spring. In this way trees can be saved which would otherwise be a total loss.

Ontario Vegetable Growers Meet

The Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association in annual meeting in Toronto, March 8th, again placed themselves on record as opposed to the reciprocity Pact with the United States.

The matter of obtaining good seed at a reasonable price was discussed. The price paid for cauliflower seed in Denmark is 80 cents an ounce. The same is sold in Ontario at \$2.00 an ounce. This, the vegetable growers consider is too great an increase for the middle men to charge. The matter of procuring seed is to be carefully considered by the central executive.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Pres., Thos. Delworth, Western; 1st Vice Pres., F. G. Fuller, Hopedale; 2nd Vice Pres., T. A. Newton, Woodstock; Sec.-Treas. and Editor, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto. Executive Committee: Thos. Del-

following list: Alexander, Gravenstein, Wealthy, Snow, McIntosh, and Blenheim. This arrangement gives their approximate order of ripening.

Alexander may be too early for your correspondent, but has been successfully shipped from Oxford County to Great Britain and should succeed equally well in Brant. Gravenstein is very desirable, as it is a productive comparatively early bearing, dessert apple of splendid quality and color. Wealthy is very early bearing and productive, but requires thinning in order to get sufficient size. Snow is a most profitable variety, but requires very thorough spraying. McIntosh is less productive than Snow, but bears almost every year. It is a highly colored dessert apple of excellent quality. Blenheim would be a most desirable apple but for the fact that it frequently requires two to 15 years to reach a profitable bearing age.

The three best varieties of winter apples for Brant County can be selected from the following list without danger of serious error: Greening, Baldwin, King (top-grafted), Netherburn Sp.—Prof. J. W. Crow, O.A.C., Guelph.

Enclosed you will find \$1.00 towards my subscription to Farm and Dairy this year. I am well satisfied with Farm and Dairy, and could recommend it to anybody.—John McArthur, Middlesex Co., Ont.

POULTRY YARD

Farm Poultry Neglected*

J. H. Hare, B.S.A., Whitby.
No branch of farm work to my mind is in such an unprofitable and neglected condition as the poultry. I have observed the condition of flocks on many farms during the past summer. It was discouraging to find that the poultry on the average farm was not considered of sufficient importance to warrant giving it anything like proper attention. It certainly does not receive attention equal to that given to other lines of live stock.

The poultry stock consists largely of a mixture of several breeds; no particular effort is being made to establish an egg laying strain. Few farmers secure eggs during the winter months when they are scarce and prices are high. To secure a male bird for breeding purposes from a selected egg laying strain is an oversight. Male birds are allowed to mingle with the flock during the summer, which, if avoided, would entirely amend the rotten egg situation and make unnecessary the proposed legislation re rotten eggs. Disease, largely tuberculosis, is prevalent to an astonishing degree. The fowl of the farmer is looked upon by the average farmer from a revenue-making standpoint, as not of sufficient importance to warrant his giving any attention to it. This branch of the farm work, therefore, is left largely to the women of the household to make what they can out of it.

*There seems to be an inherent tendency in our farmers to go out after the things that loom up big in the mind's eye. In doing this the more trivial things which are important in the long run are often passed by. The bigger things in agriculture, such as horse raising, cattle raising, etc., receive his attention in preference to what are usually

*An extract from an address delivered at the Guelph Winter Fair.

HELP WANTED

As once for work on Park and Fruit Ranch, Man and Wife. Parishad House provided and furnished. Good. Apply Single Man or good strong boy. Apply with particulars of experience, salary expected, etc.

CRESCENT VALLEY RANCH,
Via Nelson. Crescent Valley, B.C.

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING
TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER**

PURE BRED FOWLS GIVEN AWAY FREE
in return for new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. A club of four new subscribers will bring you a pair of pure bred standard fowls. Write Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for sheds or cellars, \$15 to \$30 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars.—Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

ADVERTISER—English horn, desires situation of Trust or control of Fruit Farm. Considerable experience, highest character, references. Dismissed now. Colingwood, Cowanville, Que.

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

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rats, Chain Wire, Peang, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating who you want. The Imperial Wire and Metal Co., Dept. F. D. Queen street, Montreal.

ELM GROVE POULTRY FARM

FOR SALE—Good Cockerels. Single Comb Black Minorcas, S. C. White Leghorns, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and Borden Duks.

J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 61, Long Distance Phone, CALEDON EAST, ONTARIO.

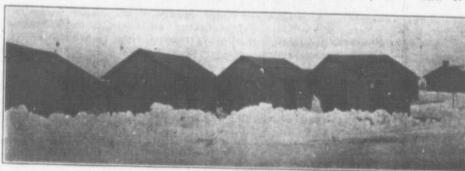
ally considered small side lines—such as poultry."

But when one stops to consider the results of some of the experimental work which is being carried on by Prof. Graham, of Guelph, who is, in fact, endeavoring to imitate farm conditions, he is at once struck with the large profits secured from a very small initial capital invested. For instance, from one pen of White Leghorn Pullets, a net profit for nine months of \$1.53 a bird was made. Another pen of 23 Barred Rocks made during a period of eleven months a net profit per bird of \$2.34. From still another lot of Rocks \$2.66 came from each bird as net receipts. I doubt if any farmer can show as good results from any other line of live stock.

The Incubator Record

Prof. F. C. Elford, Macdonald College, Que.

The record cards used at Macdonald College to keep track of the incubators are easily kept and give a fairly good record of the work of incubation. The accompanying card



Every Farmer Should Have One or Two Colony Houses

Colony poultry houses are well adapted to the farm flock of poultry. One or more of these houses are required on every farm where poultry is kept if the houses at Macdonald College Que., drawn up in V shape for winter.

shows the form used, giving first the number of the incubator, number of the hatch, date set, etc. In the breed line are found the names of the breeds kept, under which are placed the number of eggs set from each brood. The figures used are not actual, but are simply filled in to illustrate. The only difference shown in the breeds is the variation in number of cripples and number of chicks alive at two weeks of age, the Barred Rocks losing five out of 55, the white Wyandottes losing seven out of the 27, while the Rhode Island Reds show no loss in the first two weeks. The daily record of the running of the incubator is included below. It explains itself.

A record card of some kind is an advantage. Should the hatch be exceptionally good or otherwise, one can more readily trace the reason. If the chicks are healthy and strong or if the mortality is heavy, the record may throw considerable light on the question. The cards preserved from year to year may help one to steer clear of pitfalls.

BREED	EGGS	DOTS	REDS	TOTAL
No. of eggs	100	50	50	200
Infertile	20	10	10	40
Fertile	80	40	40	160
Blood rings	2	1	1	4
Left in incub.	78	39	39	156
2nd set	6	3	3	12
Live germs	72	36	36	144
Total hatch	60	30	30	120
Cripples	5	3	2	10
Good chicks in brooder	55	27	28	110
No. chicks two weeks old	50	20	28	98
% Fertility	80	80	80	80
% Fert. hatch'd,	75	75	75	75

MACHINE RECORD

Day, Temperature, Ventilation, Moisture

Poultry Pointers

The quality of the eggs is governed by the food the hens eat.

A well constructed house will be a saving in the feed bill.

One half as many nests as there are laying hens is a safe rule to follow with heavy laying stock.

The happy, contented, singing hen is the active hen, that helps fill the egg basket. Keep your hens busy if you want them healthy and productive.

At many of the experiment stations of America, experiments have been carried on with wet versus dry feed, and the dry has been the preferable in the experiments made.

Be sure the poultry have plenty of bran before them all the time. Bran is good for laying hens and pullets. In fact, you can not make a mistake in giving bran to all sizes of poultry at all times.

Keep the houses clean, dropping boards cleaned off; new and fresh

litter should be supplied before litter becomes all broken up and filled with dead feathers and filth. More care should be given the litter and most of the grain should be fed in the litter during the winter months.

A Good Investment

You buy from me in March or April 100 eggs at \$15.00, from Standard White Leghorns. The Breeding Hens for 1911 are part of a flock of 402 pullets which in January, February and March established a record for flocks of that size by laying 52,532 eggs. You hatch from these eggs about 75 chicks; you raise from these chicks about 35 pullets to the laying age.

Average care plus average experience will net you \$2.50 profit per bird for the year. I made \$3.53 profit per bird selling eggs wholesale in 1910. In addition to the net profit of \$2.50 per bird you still have the birds, worth more than \$1.00 each.

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

Barred Rocks

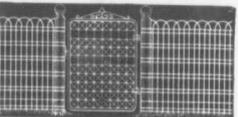
EXCLUSIVELY.
CANADA'S CHAMPIONS

Five-Dollar Cockerels

Birds of all ages for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. JOHN BRINDLE, LONDON, ONTARIO

Handsome enough for the city lawn—Strong and cheap enough for the farm

Peerless Lawn Fence is made from heavy, No. 9 steel wire, all galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. It is built so strongly that it will last for years and it cannot rust. It costs less than one wooden fence and will outlive two. It will add to the appearance of any property. Let us send you the cost of fencing with



Peerless Lawn Fence

the Peerless Lawn Fence and electrically-welded, solid frame gates.

We make a full line of farm fences and gates. Agents wanted. Write for full particulars.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Dept. H, Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

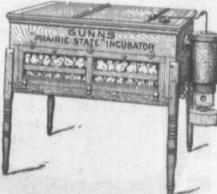
The Remarkable Success of GUNNS PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR

is due largely to its moistened Sand Tray just beneath the egg tray.

By regulating the amount of water poured on this Sand Tray you can supply exactly the degree of humidity needed in the air surrounding the eggs at the different stages of incubation. Thus you can prevent the eggs from drying up, and secure big, healthy chicks.

Before hatching begins the Sand Tray is removed, a burlap mat slipped in, and you have a warm, roomy nursery.

Write for our book on Practical Poultry Raising. Besides telling all about the "Prairie State" line of poultry equipment, it gives a lot of valuable information. It's free for the asking.



GUNNS
Prairie State Incubator
No. 0—100 hen eggs—\$18.00
No. 1—150 " "—22.50
No. 2—240 " "—32.00
No. 3—390 " "—38.00

GUNNS Universal Hoyer
With lamp, lamp case and smoke conductor \$7.00

GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO., LIMITED, 238 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

"Gunn's Prairie State Incubator Gets Chicks."



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 15 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 other, 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 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchase homestead in certain districts. Price \$500 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. COBY
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Well DRILLING MACHINES

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

WILLIAMS BROS. Ithaca, N. Y.

SWINE DEPARTMENT

Our readers are invited to ask questions in regard to swine. These will be answered in this department. You are also invited to offer helpful suggestions or relate your experiences through these columns.

A Talk on Breeding and Feeding Hogs

Jas. A. Russell, Northumberland Co., Ont.

The first point observed by the successful swine breeder is the selection of the proper type of stock to breed from. We always breed from a sow or boar with good constitution, with lengthy, smooth, deep sides, moderate width and hard flinty bone, standing well up on their feet.

If the sows are to be bred to the boar in the fall we feed them on ground oats at the rate of about one and a half gallons a day, half at night, and the other half in the morning. At noon we feed sugar beet mangels or the ordinary mangels. We do not pulp them. If giving them exercise breaking and cutting them. The ground oats are either to be fed dry, or soaked with slop from the house; if fed dry, the pigs will need a drink both morning and night.

FEED FOR THE SOW AND LITTER.
We feed in this way until after farrowing. Then if the sow is quiet, we do not offer her any food or drink until she gets up and looks for food.

Then we give her a drink of warm water mixed with a very little ground oats. After that we feed three times a day very lightly with shorts and ground oats soaked with slop. After seven or eight days, we feed her all she will take until near weaning time, when the feed has to be moderated again. As soon as the little pigs begin to look for feed we make a place where they can feed out of a low trough away from the sow and all other pigs.

In winter we keep the sows in a large pen where they can exercise. In summer we give them a grass field by themselves away from all other stock. I do not approve of Mr. J. E. Brethour's plan of letting the sows run in the barnyard. They are apt to be injured by the horses and cattle. If these plans of feeding and caring for the sow and selecting the stock are followed we will almost guarantee that every young pig will live.

Litters—Young vs. Old Sows

The Wisconsin station has made interesting tests to prove relative sizes and weights in litters from young and old sows, with astonishing results. In these tests sows weighing an average of 482 pounds at farrowing time produced an average of 9.2 pigs per litter, with a weight per litter of 27 pounds. From sows weighing 307 pounds the average number in the litter was 6.7 pigs, and the weight of the litter was 16 pounds. Where the average weight per sow was 238 pounds the

average number in a litter was 5.5 pigs, and the average weight of a litter 14 pounds.

Sows between the ages of four and five years averaged nine pigs to a litter and a weight per litter of 23 pounds; sows between six and three years old had an average litter of 7.5 pigs, and a litter averaged 19 pounds in weight; and sows a year old produced litters of 7.8 pigs, with an average weight of 14.2 pounds per litter.—From Coburn's "Swine in America." Price through Farm and Dairy, \$2.50.

12 Year Old Boy Wins Pig

Recently, Master Alonzo Strong, who is 12 years of age, living in Oxford Co., Ont., sent Farm and Dairy a club of nine new subscribers each for one year and in return for which he received a pure bred Poland China Boar pig. This pig was purchased by Farm and Dairy from Mr. Gowan Malott, of Leamington, Ont. Alonzo writes Farm and Dairy the following letter: "I thank you very much for my prize pig. I am very proud of it. Daddy says that it is a little beauty. It weighed 34 lbs. the day I got it. I am 12 years old on the 29th of December, and I go to school every day. We like Farm and Dairy very much, and we wish it every success."

Our Legal Adviser

PENALTY FOR UNNECESSARY OPERATION. What is the penalty if a doctor performs an operation on a person when it is not necessary?—G. O. Corbo, Ont.

A doctor is not authorized to perform an operation upon a patient except with the consent of the patient, and if the operation is unnecessary, he may or may not be liable for malpractice. It is malpractice if it was an unreasonable lack of judgment on his part in performing the operation. He would also be liable to a criminal prosecution for assault if he operated without consent.

MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCE.—COLLECTION OF FALSE WAGES.—What is the penalty for a person getting money under the false pretence? If a son under the age of 21 years wages can be obtained from or his parents?—K. G. Brant Co., Ont.

The penalty for obtaining money under false pretences is imprisonment for three years.

A son under the age of 21 years earning wages can sue for and collect the wages himself, and his parents also may do so if the infant does not himself sue.

HOLIDAYS—EXPENSE OF SUIT.—Would I have to bear the expenses or costs if I sue a young man for the use of my horse, as per my question in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy?

I started on the 29th of March to work for a man for 75 cents. What date is my time in? Can I claim holidays after working, saying nothing about it before?—T. K. Nesbitt, Manly, Ont.

If you sue for use of your horse you will be at the expense of the suit. That is to say the court costs and your own lawyer's fees, but in the event of the amount being recovered the costs paid less your lawyer's fees will be recoverable from the defendant.

If you commence to work for your employer on the 29th day of March for seven and a half months your time will not be completed until the expiration of seven and a half months. If you are working as a farm laborer you can claim the ordinary public holidays subject to the doing up of a reasonable amount of chores, but you cannot claim a vacation.

Half a gallon of oats three times a day will not hurt a yearling colt.—T. K. Smith, Ontario Co., Ont.

worry no
more about lightning

Lightning cannot harm any building roofed with Preston Shingles. That we guarantee to you when we sell you this perfected metal roofing. And you can be sure, too, that these shingles, galvanized so they pass the exacting British Government test for galvanized sheet metal, are good for the long years of satisfactory roof-service that you have a right to expect.

makes the cheapest good roof

Wood shingles, thinly sawn (not split) from trashy timber, are no longer a good roofing investment. For their life is brief, and their service never roof-worthy. Their furrowed-up surface collects dust and moisture from the start, and the shingles warp, crack, rot—and LEAK. Preston Shingles, with their heavy smooth galvanizing, are many times as cheap, in the long run, as choicest wood shingles, which are scarce and costly.

why the lock matters so much



We invite you to study every metal shingle made—if you will also study the Preston. For only so you can clearly see why our improved lock (the device that makes the whole roof storm and wind proof) is far ahead of any other. It mat-proof—because unless it is so that roof's owner is booked for trouble! There is a free book waiting for you that will tell you a lot about roofing. Why not ask for it? Address

couple
Manager

METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., Limited

Dover Street Factory
PRESTON, CANADA

PRESTON
SAFE-LOCK
SHINGLES

Branch Office and Factory, Montreal, Que.

APICULTURE

A Bee-Keeper's Work in Winter

Jas. Horor, Victoria Co., Ont.

It is to be assumed that the careful bee-keeper has the bees put away for the winter, properly protected either in the cellar or out of doors, and with sufficient stores to last them till the flowers bloom in the season of 1911. After being satisfied that all is well with the bees, they should not be disturbed till about the middle of April in this locality, or even later in some seasons.

One not acquainted with the business will ask: "What is the bee-keeper going to do during those months that bees require no attention?" If he has not sold out his last year's crop of honey and wax this should be attended to at once. Prices are fairly good for both at present. Perhaps the bee-keepers have not been carefully read during the honey season. They should be all carefully read over again. One of Farm and Dairy correspondents advised farmers who kept only a few hives that it was not necessary to read bee journals, that a text book was sufficient. I heard the statement made once at a bee convention that printers ink is scarcely dry, giving details of something new in bee-keeping, when some one has improved on it. The advice of persons who have made a success of bee-keeping is: "Read all the bee journals you can get hold of and if you don't find just what suits your trouble ask questions of the editor."

Look over your last season's work among the bees. You may have had good success with some hives and almost failures with others and apparently no difference between them. This is a matter for the bee-keeper to study out for himself, with the assistance of bee journals.

REPAIRING THE PLANT

Then there is always a certain amount of the bee plant that is wearing out and requires to be repaired and renewed. Hives get knocked about, frames and supers all require cleaning and putting in order. We

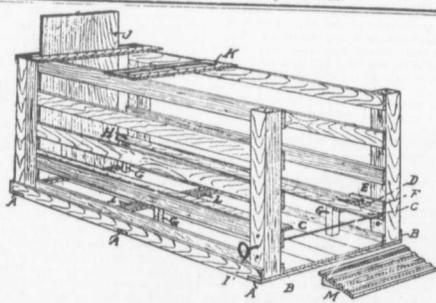
must lay plans and prepare for next summer's work. If it is our intention to increase in the bee business, extra hives and supers should be gotten ready. These may be home-made or ordered from the dealer. If supplies are bought there is a discount allowed for early orders. If the bee-keeper is a fairly good hand with tools he may succeed in making what he requires. Great care however must be exercised in having every part about the hives and supers made to the standard of the make of hives used.

Many different kinds of hives are made and it is difficult for one to decide which style is best for their requirements. Information as to a good selection of hives may be gotten from practical bee-keepers and bee journals. Orders should be sent for comb foundations, after one has decided on plans for the summer work. I have known of bee-keepers being short of foundation when the makers were crowded with orders and could not fill them for several weeks. And there is nothing more annoying to the bee-keeper than waiting on comb foundation when the bees are doing their best and through his own neglect he is holding the bees idle.

Items of Interest

An increase in the population of Canada over that of the last official census of 1901 of at least 50 per cent. has been estimated by Mr. Archibald Blue, Census Commissioner. The work of taking the census will be commenced on June 1. According to Mr. Blue's estimate the census will show the total population of Canada to be 8,000,000. In 1901 it was about 5,371,000.

Hon. Adam Beck's promised bill to provide for the local distribution of electrical power was introduced in the Ontario Legislature on Wednesday of last week. When it becomes law enterprising sections of municipalities which have hitherto been prevented from securing power because of the opposition of other sections, will be able to go right ahead. The Bill opens the way for the extension of the Hydro-electric service to all the unorganized villages and farming districts in the power zone.



Plan of a Breeding Crate

Males that have given excellent service and have begot the best stock are often disposed of because they have become overly large. It is a mistake to part with such animals simply on this account. A suitable difficulty arising from the oversize of a male.

The crate as shown herewith is intended for the use of a boar. Any handy man, with this model as a guide, may soon design and build a crate suitable for the purpose he has in view.

For use with cattle a breeding crate or stall should be modelled somewhat different from this plan. It would be better (safer) with a sides of solid lumber. A stanchion at the front of the stall with which to secure the cow would prove to be a convenience. Other features would be essentially the same as indicated in the diagram save that the material would need to be sufficiently strong to bear the weight to which it would be subjected. It will be noted that the slanting boards or scannings on either side of the crate are adjustable as to height.

All ready for Galt Shingles

Don't buy roofing from force of habit. Be progressive.

Make your new barn better than your old one—or make your present one better than ever before—by putting on a roof of "Galt" Steel Shingles. The wood shingles of today can't give you satisfaction and are a constant expense. "Galt" Steel Shingles make a permanent, storm-proof, fire-proof and lightning-proof roof that saves your money for you every year in protecting barn and stock, and in doing away with repairs.

"The Kids from Galt" will stick in your mind until you send for a free copy of our book "Roofing Reconsidered." Better write for it today and get it off your mind. We'll send it by return mail.

THE GALT ART METAL CO. Limited, GALT, ONT.
Watch for the advertisements with The Kids from Galt.

RENNIE'S SEEDS

IF YOU WANT THE SEEDS GET THE CATALOG

DEALERS EVERYWHERE SELL RENNIE'S SEEDS
THE FINEST IN THE LAND.
WRITE NEAREST ADDRESS FOR CATALOG.

Wm. RENNIE CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.



MAKE YOUR OWN TILE!

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

At a cost of \$4 to \$6 per 1,000. CAN YOU AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT? Machine makes 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch tile, 12 1/2 inches long. Our waterproof FLEXIBLE CASING holds tile in perfect shape till set. NO PALETTE!

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

Farmers' Cement Tile Machine Co.
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

March 16, 1911.

A Handsome Pig.—I am the proud possessor of a handsome Poland China pig, sent me as a premium from Farm and Dairy for securing a club of nine new subscribers to that paper. The pig was bred by Mr. G. G. Gould, Edgars' Mills, Ont., and is a dandy. It pleases me very much, and is a very fat and handsome pig. I am only 15 years old, a weekly reader of Farm and Dairy, and consider it the best farm paper published. It should be in every farmer's home.—Geo. H. Oakes, Norfolk Co., Ont.

World's Greatest Separator

Standard

CREAM SEPARATORS

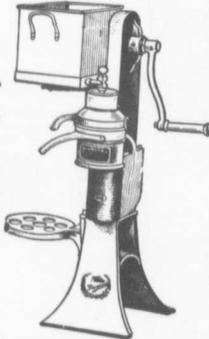
DON'T

Whip the cream.

Frith the milk.

Clog when milk is cold.

Let slime and disease germs go into the cream or skim milk.



DO
Skim perfectly with milk cold or warm.

Give cream that churns easily and makes good solid butter.

Purify the cream Retain all foreign matters in the bowl.

Protect the calves from many diseases.

"STANDARD"

Sizes, prices and terms on application.

If you have 500 lbs. of milk to skim at once, the STANDARD will skim the last 100 lbs. as well as the first, and still thoroughly cleanse the cream and milk.

WANTED Inquiries from every farmer interested in Separators. Good agents in unrepresented districts.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE

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

A good Cream Separator made at home is of more value to you than a good Cream Separator made abroad.

H. - A. GALVANIZED STEEL TANKS



Water Storage and Stock Watering Tanks, Thresher Tanks, Tank Hectors, Hog Troughs, Feed Cookers, Oil and Gasoline Tanks. We guarantee our Tanks will not be injured by freezing. Also make a complete line of water well supplies, "Baker" Cindimilk, Pumps, Cylinders, Gasoline Pumping Engines, etc. Ask for catalogue No. 55.

The Heller-Aller Co., Windsor Ont.

In the B. C. Provincial Dairy Farm Competition



Mr. Alexander McQuarrie, of Armstrong, won the Silver Medal. See what he says about our Litter Carrier. We are very much pleased with carrier. It used to take us one and a half hour to clear stable with two men. Now it is done in 25 minutes and doesn't work so hard. Write for our free catalogue and send us a plan of your stable and we will cheerfully give you an estimate of the cost of an outfit.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., GUELPH, ONTARIO
Manufacturers of Barn and Stable Equipments.

ANENT RECIPROCIITY

That Sir Wm. Van Horne was not speaking for the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway when he denounced the proposed reciprocal agreement is the statement now made by Mr. G. M. Boswell, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. "The only person who has authority to speak for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is Sir Thos. Shaughnessy the president of the Company and he has not said a word either for or against the agreement," said Mr. Boswell. "The Canadian Pacific Railway Company cannot say what the effect of reciprocity will be and certainly the company are not taking any stand for or against it." The idea that the proposed agreement will ruin our transportation systems and that P.R. in particular was not taken seriously by Mr. Bosworth. "You will find," said he, "that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will continue to do business on the old stand. We have no reason to fear any railroad on this continent."

On being pressed by a number of Canadian senators for his opinion as to the effect of reciprocity on the Canadian grain growers, F. T. Hoefflinger, of Minneapolis said that reciprocity would advance the price of wheat to the farmers of Western Canada, and especially would it affect the lower grades. With the duty off and a free entrance into the States, he said, American buyers would go into the Canadian Northwest and bid for the wheat direct from the farmer before it reached inspection points. The result would be that whereas to-day farmers were paid by grades entirely, there would be purchases made and prices made on values between the present grades. Between No. 1 and 2 there was a difference of between two and three cents, and between No. 1 and No. 3 there was a drop of seven cents. Although the wheat was near the No. 2 specification, the inspector had no option but to declare it in the next lower grade and worth seven cents less. In his opinion, American mills would give for such grain a price four to five cents higher than the standard quotation for No. 3. Wheat which had been injured in color by wet, but had lost none of its flour-making value, now got no grade and was bought by Canadian millers at considerable reduction in price. He thought that with more competition from American buyers the price to the farmer would be considerably increased.

Mr. Hoefflinger and a number of others who represent Minneapolis grain firms doing business in Canada were in Ottawa last week to protest against the grain bill and at a gathering of Canadian senators he declared that if Canada puts through the Grain bill in its present form, large investments of capital, which they have made in Canada, will be wiped out.

A Traitor Down East

(Toronto Globe)

There is a conspirator down east Mr. J. R. Anderson who needs the careful attention of Col. Denison as The Toronto News. He is Treasurer of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, which by unanimous vote memorialized the Government in favor of reciprocal free trade in all lines of dairy products between the Dominion and the United States.

This conspirator Anderson contributed the following base, unworthy, unpatriotic and altogether reasonable remark to the discussion: "I have 35

acres, and had I been able to sell the product of these cows in the United States my income for six months would have been \$3 a day greater than it was."

Good Roads Convention

City people are awakening to the influence which good roads in country districts exert on the prosperity of both city and country and at the annual meeting of the Good Roads Association in Toronto recently many townsmen took part in the program although the Good Roads Association is primarily an association of farmers.

Resolutions were passed at the convention recommending that the Provincial Government increase the expenditure on county roads from one-third to one-half of the cost of construction, that the Province cooperate with the counties in the maintenance of these roads; that the provisions of the Highway Improvement Act be extended to townships in counties in which county road systems have been established; that a system of provincial highways be assumed and built by the province; that funds to be devoted to the improvement of highways should be diverted for the purpose of aiding farmers in laying tile drains, and that, in the opinion of the association, a Highway Commission should be appointed for Ontario.

The addresses given covered a wide field. The road improvement movement in Ohio was explained by N. J. Maxwell, of Cleveland. Road improvement in Ontario was dealt with by J. F. Bean, Black Creek. Road systems was the subject of an address by W. A. McLean, Provincial Engineer of Highways, and highway bridges were mentioned by C. R. Young, Toronto. Major Sheppard spoke of roads in Quebec and Geo. W. Marshall of Buffalo explained how roads were managed in New York State.

The Farmer's Institute Train

One of the most successful undertakings in connection with the Farmers' Institute work was the "Good Farming Special Train," which was run by the Ontario Department of Agriculture over the lines of the Michigan Central Railway in South Western Ontario during the past two weeks. Large crowds of farmers met the train at every stopping point and as many as 1,200 people visited the train in one day.

Short, crisp addresses on practical subjects were given by such men as Prof. Geo. E. Day, Prof. C. A. Zaritz, and such practical farmers as Henry Goodwin and Anson Groh. About a dozen speakers and demonstrators, mostly from the G. C., accompanied the train. Dairying and fruit growing were given a good deal of attention. A great array of equipment for dairymen and fruit growers on exhibition in demonstration of the benefit of those interested in horticulture, spraying machinery was on among the visitors on which were printed the best varieties of all fruits commonly grown in which were adapted to south western Ontario.

This "Farming Special" was made possible through the cooperation of the Michigan Central Railway, which furnished three baggage and three passenger coaches and attended to the advertising of the meetings. Good farming specials have become quite common in the United States and their first entry into Ontario has been such a success that more will probably be heard of them in future.

Alfalfa requires a well drained soil; it will not grow where the soil is filled with surplus water.—L. Tennant, Brant Co., Ont.

March

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FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICES. \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries except Canada 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. On all cheques add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the banks.

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

5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 5,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but otherwise in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 8,000 to 10,000. All orders for subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead subscriptions. Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by countries and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with 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 as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need not be a subscriber to all our advertisements. The words "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy" within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

THE U.S. TARIFF ON BARLEY

During the year previous to the McKinley tariff, which raised the duty on barley from 10 cents to 30 cents a bushel, Canada exported to the United States by way of the Port of Oswego alone 11,000,000 bushels at a price of 80 cents to \$1 a bushel. The year after the enactment of this tariff only 2,000,000 bushels of barley were shipped; in the year 1910 only 147,000 bushels left Canada for all points in the United States. Following on the McKinley tariff land along the lake front, which during the 'barley days' had been worth \$100 to \$125 an acre, dropped in value immediately—in some cases 60 per cent.

Canada produces maturing barley of a quality the equal of which cannot be grown in the United States. For

this reason American brewers will pay a higher price for Canadian than for their own home grown barley. The duty, however, makes the price of Canadian barley prohibitive to them. With free trade in barley, however, the trade that once flourished will again be re-established.

The readjustment of the barley market will not be a detriment so the development of intensive farming in Canada as many would have us believe. Barley is one of the best crops with which to seed clover or alfalfa, and the use of these leguminous crops is at the basis of successful farming. Although under free trade no barley will be fed on Canadian farms, we should remember that one bushel of barley shipped to the United States will buy two bushels of corn in the United States. This will mean that more corn will be fed in Canada, and the fertility of our soil will be increased rather than decreased by the building up of a profitable export trade in barley.

Last year in Ontario alone, there were produced 19,000,000 bushels of barley. Were the value of this barley increased by the full amount of the duty which now rules, the value of the crop will be increased \$5,700,000. Did the value of the crop increase under free trade with the United States, only one half the amount of the duty would be an additional revenue of \$2,850,000 to Ontario farmers on the crop alone. Barley will be advantageously affected by free trade more than most other lines of agricultural produce. Practically all of our natural produce, however, will thereby be increased in value.

NOT POLITICAL IN ITS NATURE

The Grange is a farmers' organization. It is not political in its nature. It does not endeavor to establish a third party. It does not urge Conservatives to cease being Conservatives or Liberals to cease being Liberals. It proposes simply to have farmers meet together to discuss what they consider to be in their best interests, and then to lay their platform before both political parties for approval, as the farmers in the west have been doing.

The articles in the constitution of the Grange covering political relations emphatically assert that the Grange is not a party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligation, can call political conferences nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings nor permit any discussion upon questions upon which its members stand divided by party lines. The principles taught by the Grange, however, underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. The Grange seeks the greatest good to the greatest number; but it must always be borne in mind that no one by becoming a member of the Grange gives up that inalienable right and duty, which belongs to every citizen, to

take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

The remodelled Grange, as we now have it in Ontario, is worthy of the support of every farmer. On account of its social and educational work, which is its main reason for existence, as well as for the influence which as an independent farmers' organization it can bring to bear upon the powers that be, we farmers owe it to ourselves to become connected with it. The Grange affords us farmers in Ontario the only means available through the machinery of which we can make ourselves effectively heard. Farmers' clubs are good, but they are unorganized units, and for that reason have not the influence or cohesion of the Grange.

PROTECT PRODUCTS OF THE MAPLE

Just now when producers of pure, unadulterated products of the maple are anxiously considering the markets for their products, those producers can appreciate the full force of the text of a pamphlet on "The Maple Syrup and Maple Sugar Industry of Canada," which pamphlet has been written by Mr. John H. Grimm, of Montreal. The maple industry, which by nature is almost the monopoly of the farmers of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Vermont, New York, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and which represents to the 45,000 Canadian farmers actually interested therein a considerable sum of money, would represent several times as much if the farmers interested in the matter were properly protected by law and if the farmers appreciated the possibilities of the industry when conducted upon modern methods.

As our law now stands, the products of the maple must compete with adulterated products manufactured independently of maple trees. It is stated as a matter of fact that more "maple syrup" is "manufactured" in the city of Montreal and in other large cities of Canada than is produced from the trees in the whole province of Quebec. Were producers of the real article freed from the competition of bogus maple syrups and sugars, a good stroke of business would have been done for the legitimate industry. Furthermore, people who buy maple products have a right to know what they are buying, hence it is greatly to be desired that something be done in Canada to give the maple industry a fair show.

Petitions are now being circulated asking the Minister of Agriculture to amend the Adulteration Act as to give pure maple products sold in Canada greater protection against adulterated syrups and sugars, and to this end the petition asks that it be made illegal to have the word "maple" or any of its derivations appear in the labels of any packages of maple syrup or maple sugar unless the same be guaranteed absolutely pure and not a mixture containing

compounds of foreign sugars. Even Farm and Dairy reader interested in the maple industry would do well to write Mr. Grimm for his pamphlet and sign the petition and return early, since it is desired to bring the matter to the attention of the Minister of Agriculture during the present session of Parliament.

SALARIES OF DAIRY INSTRUCTORS

An increase in salary from \$1,000 to \$1,200 for dairy instructors and sanitary inspectors requested of the Ontario Government should be granted. Heretofore, these employees of the Department of Agriculture have been underpaid. Out of the sum allowed them, instructors have had to pay their own expenses, which involves the keeping of a horse.

This question was brought up by the Eastern Ontario Dairywomen last January in their meeting at Perth, and the directors of the Association decided to ask for this increase for the instructors. It was pointed out that the expenses of the instructors are heavy and the sum paid them was quite inadequate.

It is reported that there is a considerable number of men ready to take the instructors' work at the current salaries. It is not an easy matter to secure competent men for this work, however, and in order to maintain the efficiency of the staff, this increase of \$200 a year should be granted. We need to retain the services of as many of the present instructors as possible, who have shown themselves to be competent for their work.

Premier Whitney has announced that the Ontario Legislature will be asked to pass a resolution condemning the proposed free trade negotiations that are in

An progress between Canada and the United States.

The Conservative Governments of Manitoba and British Columbia have already passed similar resolutions. It is to be presumed that the Liberal Governments of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces will pass similar resolutions, but upholding the arrangement.

Resolutions of this character are nothing but an impertinence on the part of members of the Provincial Legislatures. These representatives are elected to the Provincial Legislature to transact provincial business only. They have no more right to pass resolutions condemning the actions of the Dominion Government than the Dominion Government would have to pass resolutions condemning the actions of the provincial governments. Resolutions of this character are nothing but an attempt to influence public opinion for political purposes. We are perfectly well able to form our own opinions without interference of this sort, and we representatives hesitate to let our local effect, be they Liberal or Conservative.

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FARMERS' RIGHTS

No one man in Canada has fought the battles of the farmer more persistently and successfully, in season and out than W. L. Smith, the editor of the Weekly Sun, Toronto, who has long been identified with the Dominion Grange, and to whom more than to any other man belongs the credit for the success of the Farmers' movement, which is attracting such general attention throughout Canada. In his special line of agricultural journalism, Mr. Smith is without an equal. For years he has been in the habit of visiting farms in all sections of Ontario, often taking long trips through the country on his bicycle. In this way he has gathered first hand information from farmers and been brought into closer relations with the problems of the farm and with agricultural conditions generally.

Through his paper, the Weekly Sun, in which the late Goldwin Smith was financially interested, and to which he contributed regularly, Mr. Smith has fought for the interests of the farmers without fear or favor. He possibly has as many people who dislike him among the politicians of

papers and by the politicians, and in the end resulted in the appointment of the railway commission. Largely through his efforts also, railway taxation has been increased, although it is still far from being what it might be.

His work also was mainly instrumental in railways being controlled by law to allow farmers to drain their water across their tracks, without its being necessary to gain the consent of the railway company. In the same way he was instrumental in causing legislation compelling railway companies to prove negligence on the part of the farmers when stock are killed on the railway tracks before they can refuse to pay damages.

Through his active efforts, the Farmers' Association was formed, which did a valuable work for a number of years in Ontario. To-day, as consequence of the agitation of the Farmers' Association, which is now identified with the Dominion Grange, the average cost of shipping cattle by rail in Ontario is 20 cents a head less than it was before the farmers took action, and on all grain shipped there is, on an average, a saving of one cent a bushel. Mr. Smith has fought vigorously and effectively against the bounty system and land grants and bounties to railways.

The foregoing are but a few of the many reforms either advocated or accomplished largely through Mr. Smith's energetic work as a journalist and as an organizer of the farmers of Ontario especially. Mr. Smith took an active part in organizing the deputation of over 300 farmers from Ontario that went to Ottawa in connection with the farmers' deputation that waited on the Dominion Government last December. He is now playing an active part in the formation of subordinate granges throughout Ontario. As a recognized authority on matters pertaining to agricultural interests, his services and advice are in constant demand. Mr. Smith is of such a modest and unassuming disposition his services as an individual have not attracted the wide attention they otherwise might. Nevertheless, there are few men who have as many friends and well wishers as W. L. Smith, of the Weekly Sun, Toronto.



W. L. Smith

both political parties, railway magnates, manufacturers, and others whose interests have not always harmonized with those of the agricultural community, as any other one man in Canada. But against this, he has the loyal support and friendship of thousands who admire his integrity of spirit and his loyalty to the farmers' cause.

For many years Mr. Smith has pointed out the great advantage it would be to the farmers of Canada to have free access to the great markets of the United States. When most other papers in the country had given up the fight as hopeless, Mr. Smith kept hammering away at the cause. A few years ago when the Canadian Manufacturers' Association were petitioning for a further increase in the tariff, Mr. Smith was largely instrumental in organizing the deputations of farmers that waited on the tariff commission, and which resulted in not only the tariff not being increased, but in its being reduced in several important respects.

To Mr. Smith is largely due the credit for the establishment of the Dominion Railway Commission. For years he pointed out the grievances farmers and fruit growers suffered from at the hands of the railways in excessive charges, unsatisfactory service, and from other similar causes. He published hundreds of specific cases to prove his cause. The matter was finally taken up by other new-

Our Men With the Hoe

(Edmonton Journal.)

The excursion of the farmers from the west to Ottawa has a significance apart from the ideas which they presented to the Cabinet. They travelled in large numbers and in a special train provided with every comfort. It used to be that when they sought anything at the hands of public bodies they pulled long faces and talked about the "poor, down-trodden till of the world." There was nothing to suggest "The Man With the Hoe," however, about the men who thronged the chamber of the House of Commons the other day. As a matter of fact, the western farmer has come to regard himself as quite on an equality with men in other callings, and quite as much entitled to the good things of life as anybody else. When he asks a Government to grant something, he does so simply because he believes that he is fully entitled to it, not as a charitable dole. He comes before it on the same basis as does the manufacturer, the merchant or the professional man.

Up to a certain point, all the food that a cow eats goes to keep her body. It is only the feed given over and above this point that yields the dairyman a profit. It is false economy to hold back the feed which yields the profit.—Hy. Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

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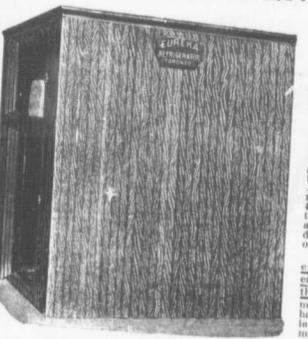
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J. A. Roseborough
SEC. TRUSTS
VERMILION, ALBERTA

CREAMERY MEN



The Dominion Government will pay you \$100 on bonus on condition you equip your refrigerator.

The following letter fully explains what they are doing for those who use the **EUREKA REFRIGERATOR.**

Imperial Creamery, Jarvis, Ont., Dec. 18th, 1910 Messrs. The Eureka Refrigerator Co., Toronto, Ont. Dear Sirs: Regarding the large refrigerator you placed in my Creamery, your invoice would beg to say it has given entire satisfaction. All through June, July, and August, the thermometer registered from 27 degrees to 12 degrees, which temperature is very satisfactory for a Creamery, and it is always dry and sweet, with no sign of mould whatever.

It was so satisfactory in every respect that the Government has already paid me the bonus of \$100. I think myself quite fortunate in preference to any other make. Yours truly,
WM. PARKINSON,
Dairy Instructor.

Eureka Refrigerator Co. Ltd. Toronto

Write for catalogue and information.

"Perfect" Steel Cheese Vats

What We Say—

Steel Cheese Vats are no longer an Experiment—a striking success—tried out and found to be **AT EXTRA.**

You take no risk, every one is guaranteed. We take all responsibility only order early. Secure our Catalogue without delay.

Our Steel Vats tanks have solved the problem of handling the whey clean, sanitary, durable, first cost only cost. We furnish anything in the line. Estimates given on full equipment for new factories. Write us now. Send for catalogue.



Patented 1906

The Steel Trough & Machine Co.
TWEED, ONT. Limited

Live Husting Agents Wanted. Write for Territory and Terms.

What Dairy Instructors Say—

I have examined and carefully tested your steel cheese vat and am giving it pleasure in recommending it to all factory men.

H. E. BRINTELL,
Kingston,
Dairy Instructor.

Am pleased to state that your steel cheese vat is the coming vat. After testing it carefully during the past year, I can recommend it very highly to all dairymen.

C. B. LAIRD,
Dairy Instructor.

Creamery Department

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

More Cooperation Needed

M. J. Lewis, Victoria Co., Ont.

The object of every good creamery man should be to produce a better quality of butter. The product of Canadian creameries at the present time, however, is not at the front, but must get there. We must get the farmer and the manufacturer on equal terms. Our interests are mutual. It should not be the object of the manufacturer merely to keep his factory and products in such a condition that they will merely pass the net of the Inspector. And we do.

Creamery men everywhere are doing their best to keep their creameries in a better condition, to produce a good grade of butter and to give every patron the largest returns possible.

Are the producers doing the same? Are not too many of them taking just such care of their product as they think necessary to pass the maker's inspection. We cannot produce first class butter or get the first-class price

while one party only is doing his best. Both maker and producer must co-operate if our butter is to be classed as finest in competition with other countries.

Butter making is a critical operation. It is easy to go wrong. Such sympathy and cooperation of all participants, and put down as dishonest men. Creamery and cheese men are upright and honest and we are doing our best to give the patron good returns. All that we ask is that their part by taking proper care of the milk or cream, as the case may be.

The Care of Cream

C. E. Lee, Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

As soon as the cream is separated, it should be cooled to the temperature of well water. Never mix warm cream with cold, but cool each skimming band. Deliver the cream already on three or four times a week in summer or two or three times a week in winter. Do not think because it is sweet that it is in good condition and need not be delivered.

During transportation the cans should be protected with a cover, wet blanket in summer and a dry one in winter. If the cream is gathered by a cream hauler and your cream is mixed with your neighbors', see that it is thoroughly stirred before a small sample is taken for testing.

Most farmers would deliver a better grade of cream if they had a suitable place for keeping it until it is delivered. No one should attempt to keep the cream in the cellar or in a large tank of water where the daily pumping is not sufficient to keep it cool. If a suitable place cannot be built in a well-constructed milk house, the following arrangement answers the purpose quite well. Caring for the cream at the proper time by any of the methods given below will result in very little souring at the end of two days.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOLING.

Make a small water-tight box of two-inch material and of sufficient size to hold all the cream necessary in handling the milk cans. This box should have a tight-fitting cover, and be divided into sections by means of rods which will prevent single cans from upsetting when left alone in the tank. The best place for this tank is between the well pump and the butter working tank, and in that case an outer box or frame should be built over water pumped for the stock. All the flow through this tank, the inlet discharging near the bottom, which will charge the water over the top. The overflow pipe should have one-half inch larger diameter than the inlet in order that the water may be freely carried off. The water in the tank should be of sufficient depth to immerse the cans within two inches of the top. Another place that would be suitable for holding cream could be between the water tank, and an answer the purpose. Burn out the oil and Lore the holes for the water inlet and outlet between the second and third hoops from the top. Make but be sure the milk water pipe is extended nearly to the level of the water in the first and second hoops from the top, and place rods through partly filled. Shelter the barrel the same as you would the box, remember to change the water in the box or barrel often enough to have it reasonably cold, so that the cream may be kept at nearly the same temperature as the water from the well.

P. E. I. Dairymen Meet

Dairying in Prince Edward Island has made some advances during the past year. The milk supplied to the cheese factories and creameries showed a net increase of 2,545,928 lbs. The value of the cheese output of this district was \$14,139.39 but the output of the value of the total dairy output of the Island was \$514,401.69. Such was the report given by John Anderson, Secretary of the Prince Edward Island Dairymen's Association at their annual meeting held in Charlottetown last week in February. The Island was very well established manufacturing therefore must direct their energies to poultry, fruit raising and dairy property. Mr. Anderson claimed that with intensive culture, the Island, small as it is, should sustain a population of 400,000.

Strong ground was taken by Mr. Anderson on the subject of taxing improvements. He characterized it as "punishing a man for darning to put money in improvement."

Dairy Inspector Morrow reported that there were 45 factories and one skim milk station in operation last year. Many improvements have been made in the factories in the way of farms. The Island cheese sold for prices which compared favorably with prices realized in the best dairy districts in Canada but there is still much room for improvement in the quality.

Mr. Harvey Mitchell, of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, spoke on the subject of cow testing. Reference was cited to an Island farmer who had increased the average output of his six cows to 233 lbs., through keeping records. Another received \$15 more per cow in the same time.

Resolutions were passed commending the provincial Government for their action in granting scholarships for farmers attending short courses at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and urging that the number of such scholarships be increased; also that the county scholarships in connection with the Prince of Wales College be abolished and the funds utilized to assist an equal number of young men to take the full course at the N.S.A.C.

FOR SALE

Chesse factory, good buildings and equipment. For details above curing B. C. FLOTT, 121 BALDWIN STREET TORONTO, ONT.

FOR SALE

Galves raise THEM WITHOUT MILK STEEL. Bridges Seed Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

MAN WITH SOME EXPERIENCE WANTS Creamers for coming season—J. R. Stonehouse, Foxboro, Ont.

FOR SALE—Two Steel Cheese Presses good as new, one Beach C. Cheese Press good fair condition, at a bargain for quick sale. L. A. Southworth, Sumner, Ont.

WANTED—Cheese and butter maker to take charge of factory. Single man preferred. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Wm. Ferguson, Foxboro, Ont.

GOOD SWAIN MAN—Married or single, who understands operating De Laval separator. Prefer one with at least one year's experience in this business factory. Apply to Flavell-Silverwood, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—Four Cheese Vats, 4 Sinks, 3 Gang Presses, 1 boiler (15 h.p.), 1 boiler (10 h.p.), and 1 boiler (5 h.p.). Why Can, etc. Factory closed. James Willott, Tillsonburg, Ont.

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Maker to this district. I suggest letter to

Dairy

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we will add an additional factory of twelfth of Edward, M. in the has been read of the fact 000. The through Prince E. The o ket last ed price enabled y tax bill, good rec tained by fington, C. are right cream to in the fa galloo. 'bet' mill \$1.12 for and \$1.40 have ship

FOR SALE section, \$2,000 low balance Apply R

Cheese Department

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

Dairymen and Reciprocity

At the close of a short course for farmers, held at Picton, Ont., last week, Mr. John Heatt, a prominent agriculturist, gave an address in which he dwelt on the benefits of reciprocity to the dairy farmers in Prince Edward Co. "At Bloomfield cheese factory," said he, "we handled about five and three-quarter million pounds of milk last year. Call it six million pounds for calculation. That milk realized about 85 cents a cwt. If the American market had been open to

to that same market we would have received at least 20 cents a cwt. more for the milk we produced. With the American market wholly free to our cheese we would have done still better.

Even in the face of the duty of six cents a pound on cheese, two of our factories were able to ship some of their product to the United States and to obtain better prices for it than could have been obtained by shipping to the English market, where there is no duty. With the American market open and our cheese increased in price to the extent of half the United States duty now imposed, a quarter of a million dollars would be added annually to the income from dairying in this country. Is that worth while?"

Many Patrons Fined

The dairy instructors in Eastern Ontario last year tested 36,601 samp-

ing factories paid by test in 1910: Innerkip, Soho, Brownsville, Culloden, Dereham and West Oxford, Thamesford, Cassel, German Union, Spring Creek, West Zorra.

The Strathallan, Vandearf, and East and West Oxford will be added to the list of the Oxford county cheese factories having by the test in 1911.

The following is a complete list of the factories in Western Ontario that paid by test in 1910: Dereham and West Oxford, Culloden, Brownsville, Newry, Carthage, Trowbridge, Jamison, Willow Grove, Caledonia, Jarvis West, Black Creek (South) Spring Creek, Cassel, German Union, Soho, Innerkip, West Zorra, Thamesford, Evelyn, Fullarton, Tavistock, Avonbank, Uttoxeter, Galabank, Kerwood, North Bayham, Bayham and Malahide.—Frank Hems, Chief Dairy Instructor, for Western Ontario.



The Cheese and Butter Exhibit Held in Connection with the W.O.D.A. Convention at Stratford

An educational feature of much value in connection with the Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention is the exhibit of dairy produce held each year at the time of the convention. An attractive price list served to bring out exhibits from all the leading butter and cheese makers. The exhibits this year were of an extraordinary high quality. The entire exhibit was purchased by J. A. Riddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner to be shown at leading fairs in Great Britain.

us we would have realized 20 cents a cwt. more. That would have meant an addition to the income of our own factory of \$12,000. Only about one-twelfth of the cheese made in Prince Edward County was made in Bloomfield. Multiply 12 by 12 and you have the amount of gain that would have been realized on the combined output of the factories in the county.—\$14,000. The total sum collected in taxes through township municipalities in Prince Edward is about \$100,000.

"The opening of the American market last spring would, by the increased price obtained for our milk, have enabled us to pay our entire township tax bill, and have left us \$40,000 for good roads. I know it by facts obtained from Mr. D. Bassett, Huntingdon, Que. The Huntingdon people are right on the border; they shipped cream to the United States last year in the face of a duty of five cents a gallon. They realized \$1.00 net for their milk from June to September 30, \$1.12 for October, \$1.22 for November, and \$1.40 for December. If we could have shipped the cream from our milk

les of milk for adulteration of which number 137 were found to be deteriorated. Twenty-five of these cases were not pressed as the patrons had good excuses for the poor quality of their milk. The two official prosecutors employed by the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association took the other cases to court. With only seven exceptions the patrons all admitted their guilt. In the seven cases the patrons were found guilty when tried by the magistrates. Fines were imposed in every case.

The total fines amounted to \$2,850. Of this sum, half went to the factories and half to the Dairymen's Association. The salaries and expenses of the two prosecutors cost the Dairymen's Association \$120,776. The Association received \$299.18 more in fines than it paid out in expenses.

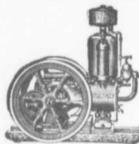
Factories that Pay by Test

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—What factories in Western Ontario pay for milk according to its test? Recently while discussing the matter of pay by test with a neighbor, he informed me that in Oxford County, one of the leading dairy counties of Ontario there was not a factory that paid for its milk according to the test. I had reason to believe that his statement was incorrect, and should like to receive an answer for him through the columns of Farm and Dairy.—E. P. Hastings Co. Ont.
In the county of Oxford the follow-

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

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Do You Realize That SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators Save You What Other Separators Lose?

That explains why farmers all over Canada—and all over the world—are discarding other machines for Tubulars. That explains why Tubulars are probably replacing more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells. That explains why the manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. These facts will set you thinking.

You can't afford to use a common separator that loses cream which a Tubular would save. Cream is money to you. It is cheaper to throw away a common machine, if you have one, and put a Tubular in its place than it is to keep on losing cream.

Tubulars save what others lose because Tubulars are later than and different from all others. Tubulars produce twice the skimming force, skim faster, and twice as clean as others. That is why Dairy Tubulars neither need nor contain disks or other contraptions. The simplicity and efficiency of Tubulars prove them The World's Best. Tubulars wear a lifetime—are guaranteed forever by the leading separator concern on this continent.

You can own and use a Tubular for less than any other make. Then how can you afford to waste time or risk anything on any "better" or other inferior machine? Our local representative will be glad to show you a Tubular inside and out. If you don't know him, ask us his name. Write to us now for our complete catalog No. 253.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., Toronto, Ontario, Winnipeg, Manitoba



Sharple's 30 yrs

FOR SALE AND WANT COLUMN

FOR SALE—Cheese factory in good dairy section, western Ontario, ninety tons, \$2,000 buys this if sold at once. \$500 cash, balance in three equal yearly payments. Apply Knott & Sangster, London.



Impatience is the worst foe of improvement

The Road to Providence

(Copyrighted)
MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

(Continued from last week.)

SYNOPSIS OF "THE ROAD TO PROVIDENCE."

Mrs. Mayberry, a country physician's widow, has taken into her home Elinoira Wingate, a famous singer, who has mysteriously lost her voice. Mrs. Mayberry is much loved throughout the countryside. Her son, Tom, is a rising doctor in the city, but among the home neighbors there is a humorous preference for "Moany" Mayberry's remedies. Miss Wingate becomes happier than she has been at Martin Luther Hawkey's, the little son of a poor missionary. Miss Wingate desires to be able to restore her power to sing. Dr. Mayberry is told by Miss Wingate upon one occasion that she is so happy. It does not matter if she should never sing again; and upon hearing this Dr. Mayberry tells her that although he does not know why he knows he is going to give her back her voice. Many calls for Mother Mayberry's remedies are made, but she is always up and ready to respond to them. The sewing circle meets with Mother Mayberry, and whose table and philosophic kindness are as usual bountifully served to her guests.

AND pretty Bettie fairly radiated loveliness from her big, motherly heart.

"Bettie Pratt, you are a regular Proverbs, last chapter and tenth to thirtieth verse woman, and your husband's heart is a-voing to 'safely rejoice' in you," said Mother Mayberry, as she beamed across the little sleeve she was basting in an apron. "And this brings me to the mention of another little Bible character we have a-running about among us. It's Liza Pike as should be called one of God's own little ravens, and you all know why."

"Yes, we do, Sister Mayberry," spoke up Mrs. Mowey quietly. "And I've just caught on to her doings, and thankful I am to her for letting in the light to us before it were too late maybe."

"Why, what have my child been a-doing to be spoke of this way?" asked her mother with both pride and un-easiness in her tone, for Eliza, as she was the way of all geniuses, especially those of a brilliant prophetic turn of mind, was apt often to confront those responsible for her with the unexpected.

"Just seeing what we was failing to notice, that Mis' Bostwick and the Deacon was in need of being looked care of and, without a word to anybody starting out with a covered dish and a napkin to do the providing for 'em. And in the right spirit, too, walking into each kitchen and taking the best off the stove—no left-over scraps in her offerings to the Lord, and she has gave a lesson to grown-ups. We all love the old folks and was ready to do but Liza have proved that love must be mixed with a little suspicion to make wheels go round. And ain't she cute about it?" She told the Deacon that she had to bring something from everybody's kitchen or hurt all her feelings. They are words of putting what-ought-her into ways that makes it a truth, and she did it that time." As she delivered her little homily on the subject of the absent small Sister Pike, Mother Mayberry's face shone with emotion and there was a mist in her eyes that also dimmed the vision of some of the others.

"And the way of her," laughed the widow softly. "I told me yesterday I didn't know my hoe-ake enough on both sides for the Deacon's greens—that Mis' Peavey's was better."

"Why, Mis' Pratt, Liza oughtn't to speak that way to you; it ain't manners," her mother hastened to say, as

they all laughed, even the misanthrope, who was much pleased over this public acknowledgment of the su-



Home, Yes, Real Home, on a Farm in Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Who would not think that "Home" always meant such pleasing and natural surroundings as are here shown? Wouldn't it be worth while, now before the busy season of your home to make it more homelike and a more pleasant place in which to live? This illustration and our front cover this week show Mr. J. M. Bronscomb's place in Prince Edward County, Ont., where "real" homes abound.

periority of her handiwork.

"Now, Judy, honey, don't you say one word to Liza about that! She has got got the whole thing fixed up for us now, and it won't do to get her conscious like in her management of the old folks. The thing for us to do is to make our engagements for truck with her regular and take her dictation always about what her dictation in her mind how complimented we are to be let give to the Deacon and she'll manage him, pride and all, in a sorter game." "We'll make it a race with her which pleases him most. And now," Mother passed and looked from the face of one hearty country woman to another with a wealth of affection for each and every one, "let's not none of us forget to take the child up to the throne with us each night in the arms of prayer, as one of His ministers!—Well, it's time for us to walk out to the dining-room and see what kind of set-out Cindy and Elinoira have got for us. Yes, Mis' Nath, did you ever see such a show of decorations?" She must a kinder sensed the wedding in the air in compliment to you, Bettie. Come in, one and all!"

And the cheerful company assembled around the hospitable Mayberry board put into practice the knife and fork-by-law of the Circle with hearty good will. Cindy's austerity relaxed noticeably at the compliments handed her in return for her offer of the various viands she had prepared for the delectation, and Miss Wingate blushed and beamed upon them all with the most rapturous delight when her efforts met with like commendation. She had insisted on helping Cindy wait on them and was such a lovely young looking at her.

"Sakes, Mis' Mayberry," said Mrs. Pike, who had unbent from her reserve over her second cup of tea to a most remarkable degree, "it were hard enough to ask Doctor Tom to pot-luck with my chicken dumplings, that he carries on over, a-knowing about what you and Cindy could shake up in the kitchen, but with Miss Elinoira's cooking added I'm a-going to turn him away hungry next time."

"Oh, please don't!" exclaimed Miss Wingate. "Yours is the next place he has promised to take me to supper. And Bud and Eliza have both invited me."

"I'll set a day with him this very night," responded Mrs. Judy, all undone with pride. Nothing in the world could have pleased the hospitable country woman more than the parties that Doctor Tom had been improvising for the amusement of the singer.

Before each visit he openly and boldly made demands of each friend for her chef-d'oeuvre and consumed the same heartily and with delight in

being blissfully unconscious of the fact that they were not in. This arrangement for keeping them happy, though out of the house was but the beginning of a contriving and did credit to her wit in many senses of the word.

At the appearance of their be-hatted parents on Mother Mayberry's front walk the door all swooped over and stood in a circle around the gate, and the mother who has many calls in the complicated to take her out of reach of the children is different from a mother who is always in the house—kitchen, garden or at a convenient neighbor's, and this weekly three-hour separation occasionally had disastrous results.

"I have anything happened, Liza?" asked her mother, as she ran a praiseworthy eye over the group and detected not a loose end. Eliza and Bud rolled over the wheelbarrow, led by the planting team.

"No'n," answered Eliza, "everybody's been good, and the Deacon have told us three Bible tales, and my side have beat Henny's five catches and one loose. But Henny played his good," she added, with a worthy victor's generosity, "the fallen foe."

"Here's a whole cake of cakes," Cindy and Miss Elinoira made in calling we found a good passel of children at the meeting was over," said Mother Mayberry, as she tendered the crisp reward of merit to Bud Pike, who stood nearest her.

"Thank you, ma'am," answered Bud, mindful of his manners. "Say, Liza, let's all go down and set on the water and eat 'em, and we can drink 'em, too, so they will last longer."

"All right," answered Eliza, and she set about unharnessing the young team, who immediately scampered after the rest. She handed little Hoover to Mrs. Pratt and was preparing to set off with Teether in the wake of the her.

"Liza, honey," she said, "here's some peppermint for you. They was 'n't enough to give some to all the children, but I want you to get a bite, anyway."

"Thanky, ma'am, but I don't like the fresh air taste of 'em in my mouth," answered Eliza. "But can you give me five of 'em? I want one for Deacon and Mis' Bostwick and I love peppermint so. He wouldn't take the medicine Mother Mayberry fixes in for him if she didn't put peppermint in it. He says so. He's poorly and shawl, 'cause prayer meeting day Mis' Tutt sings hymns all the time and Mis' Peavey gives him misery in his ears, one day."

"I'll save all in the box for you, sweetie," assented Mrs. Pratt heartily. "Now run along, for you might get left out of that cake eating."

"No, ma'am, I won't," answered Eliza with a grin. "They won't be in till I get there. It wouldn't be fair." And she hurried down the Road to where the group waited impatiently.

"At length around the town pump, Miss Wingate's," asked Mother Mayberry, she looked down the Road at the throng, with tender pride in her eyes, "swarm with tender pride in her eyes, with them are," answered the widow, with an echo of the pride in her own rich voice, "and a pretty soon seventeen of them will be mine."

And it was an hour or two later that the old sow had reluctantly departed across the west of the meadow as a soft lady moon rose languidly over Providence No. Providence square had all been served, the day's work was done, and the men folk, joyously eager to get the doings of the excitement from the afternoon in, and the Road toddlers put to bed when the soft-toned Meeting-house bell-droned out its call for the weekly prayer meeting.

(To be continued.)

John H.

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John Henry's Talk to Himself

Any boy can become a good and great man if he has it in him. Any one can be a better farmer than the best to-day if he has a mind to. And being a good farmer is about the highest calling one can aspire to. No other life is so free, so filled with opportunities for self-culture and enjoyment, so full of rewards for efforts along the right line. The farmer works with God if he understands his business—and such a combination beats any city partnership on earth.

The first thing for you to do is to go off somewhere by yourself—up in the hay loft, perhaps—and just have a good talk with yourself. You have a double nature—as all of us have. There's the good side of you that is ambitious and pure, and there's the bad side of you that's lazy and inclined to just drift with the tide and along with the good-for-nothings. Suppose we call you John-Henry. John is the good side and Henry the other side.

Now John-Henry will have a talk with himself and it will be something like this:

John: What are you going to be Henry, when you grow up?

Henry: Aw, I dunno. That's a long way off and I'm not thinkin' about that.

John: But you ought to think about it. You won't amount to much unless you lay your foundation right while you're a boy. You remember that hen house father put up five years ago. Well he didn't just understand working with cement and I guess he was a little hurried too, so he just made a botch of it and the foundation is all going to pieces and rats get through it.

Henry: Well, I don't care. I don't think I got a square deal 'round here anyway. Every time I try something new father just scolds me and what's the use of tryin' to amount to anything?

John: But, honestly, Henry, it's your own fault. You never complete anything you begin. You just wobble into a new-fangled idea for a little while and then your ambition fizzles out. You don't stick, Henry, you know you don't.

Henry: Yes, that's so, too. Maybe father hasn't any confidence in me any more.

John: Then you better turn over a new leaf and work so that everybody has confidence in you. Let them know that when you tackle a thing you are going to see it through. That's what makes a man out of anybody.

Henry: Do you think I can stick to anything? I haven't any confidence in myself. The first one to criticise me throws me off the track. I get mad, and sulky, and quit the whole thing. I'd run away from home if I knew where to go.

John: Oh, losh! you fool, can't you see that such talk as that is folly.

Why, you haven't been worthy of the respect of your dog. Brace up, Henry, and whistle instead of sulking and the whole world will look rosy to you. Sulking never made a boy any friends. Now there's that short course in town soon. You can go if you want to. You can learn something about farming if you buckle down. But it means work and study. You know father doesn't believe much in new fangled notions about farming as taught by the college professors but I kinder believe he's not up-to-date as he might be and I want to be a good farmer—the best there is. Don't you, Henry? Honestly now, don't you want to be a crackin' good farmer? Course you do—and you can if you will.

Henry: I believe I will—yes, I will! But I want you to help me keep cheerful. I will need encouragement from you when the folks get to makin' fun of my "book farmin'".

John: I'll help you all right. Now let's shake on that. You and I together can win. Here's for everything that will make for manhood and success.

After John Henry (which means you) has settled the matter with himself then he's in condition to go ahead and from that time forward lay out to be one of the best of farmers and ever ready to be at the head of his profession.

The Upward Look

Our Latent Possibilities

At that day ye shall know that I am in my Father, and ye in me and I in you.—St. John, 14. I can do all things through Christ which strengthened me.—Philippians 4, 13.

One of us can ever fully understand what we are in this world, what these two great passages of Scripture mean. Our minds are too small, their capacity too limited to enable us to grasp more than a small fraction of the great truths they would unfold to us.

Only a small portion of our lives is lived in this world. Life eternal is to follow. Much, therefore, that is hidden from us here will be made clear to us hereafter when we have entered into the life beyond. Not until then will we be able to realize how fundamental and far reaching are the lessons contained for us in these two assurances, one given by Christ and the other by St. Paul. It is our duty, however, to study them and to absorb all the truth and inspiration we can therefrom.

Much of our unhappiness in this world is caused by the fact that we allow ourselves to be bent by circumstances instead of bending circumstances to our wills. God did not intend that we should be overcome by our difficulties but that we should overcome them.

Most of us have within us, whether we realize it or not, a tendency to become "cleansers." We are inclined to lean on others whom we think are stronger or more able than ourselves. Whenever we learn we deteriorate, and as long as we continue to do so, both mentally and spiritually. Whenever we think and act for ourselves, we grow in strength and in power.

Most of our troubles are due to the fact that we are weakly giving up to circumstances that it is intended that we should master. If there are conditions in our lives that are hard and galling we may depend upon it that the blame rests mainly upon us. As long as we lay the responsibility for these conditions upon others instead of setting our feet to overcome them ourselves, improvement will be slow.

To bring about an improvement, we must in the first place, realize that Christ dwells within us. This know-

ledge, if we will but use it aright, will give us the power that St. Paul spoke of, the power to overcome all things for which Christ all things are possible. Instead, therefore, of constantly depending upon others for help, we must constantly strive to develop the great powers that are within us. If we are but reverent and humble and Believing, these are the very powers of Christ Himself. There is no limit to them.

In his little book, "Mastery of Self," Christian D. Farson, says: "Man is made for attainment and achievement; to ever become greater and greater than he is now,—that is the purpose of His life; and to promote that purpose he must ever advance in the mastery of self. Before man can gain the power to master forces—and things, he must gain the power to master himself. When a man has gained the power to control himself he can control everything in his world without trying to control anything."

That is the starting point for each of us. We must first learn to control ourselves. As we gain power to control ourselves we find new powers springing up within us, powers that we never dreamed that we possessed and which make it possible for us to go on from victory to victory. This subject is one to which most of us have given too little attention. During the next few weeks we hope to be permitted to follow it up more fully.—I.H.N.

Pointers for Housewives

Medicine should never be left in sight of the invalid in the sick room. To make sure that bread will rise in cold weather, warm the flour before mixing.

Shoes will last much longer if occasionally rubbed with vaseline when they are new.

A little alcohol rubbed on quickly

will clean a dirty window better than soap-suds; ammonia in wash water is equally good.

Household Faults

When speaking of a person's faults, Pray, don't forget your own; Remember those with whom of glass; Should seldom throw a stone; If we have nothing else to do But talk of those that sin, 'Tis better to commence at home, And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man Until he's fairly tried, Should we not like his company, We know the world is wide; Some may have faults—and who has not.

The old as well as young?— Perhaps we may, for aught we know, Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan, And find it works full well, To try my own defects to cure And not of others tell; And although I sometimes hope to be No more than some I know, My own shortcomings bid me let The faults of others go.

Then let us all, when we commence To slander friend or foe, Think of the harm one word can do To those we little know; Remember curses sometimes, like Our chickens, "roost at home"; Don't speak of others' faults until You have none of your own.

Where the family is small and the housewife does all her own work, it is neither necessary nor desirable to wash dishes three times every day, even in the interest of neatness. The older generation of housewives did it, of course. They gloried in "keeping busy."

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT



The wise housewife knows the importance of always keeping a good supply of Windsor Dairy Salt on hand.

She knows that Windsor Salt makes the best

butter—and she is not satisfied to make any other.

Windsor Dairy Salt is both a money-maker and a money-saver.

It makes money for farmers and dairymen because it makes butter that brings the best prices.

It saves money for them because, being absolutely pure, it requires less to properly salt the butter.

CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS carefully selected. Parties arriving March 15th, 20th and April 2nd. Apply now. The Globe, Drummond St., Montreal, or 14 Grenville St., Toronto.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, March 13—Heavy roads in country sections and small remittances from country merchants are keeping business dull in wholesale lines but not to business extent than in other years.

One of the bitterest opponents of the bill is Sir William Van Horne, ex-prime minister of the Canadian House of Commons. Sir Van Horne is predicting ruin for our transportation system should the reciprocity bill be always the first to feel an adverse influence, has pushed C.P.R. stock up to its peak and is now making a prediction for the next month C.P.R. stock will sell at \$25.

During the past week the price of Manitoba hard wheat on the local market has suffered a decline of one cent. On the Chicago market the price of the same grade of wheat fell one cent and it was said to be the reason for the decline.

WHEAT

During the past week the price of Manitoba hard wheat on the local market has suffered a decline of one cent. On the Chicago market the price of the same grade of wheat fell one cent and it was said to be the reason for the decline.

The Grain Growers' Guide speaking for the Grain Growers Grain Co., suggests that wheat prices are being manipulated with the idea of discouraging and discrediting the reciprocity agreement.

COARSE GRAINS

Trade in mill lines of coarse grains is dull. Oats are barely a little from last week's quotations. Barley has dropped in price three or four cents due to it being sold to the malsters being filled up at its present price.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles, Nerves, etc.

W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 123 TEMPLE ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS

AUCTION SALE OF FIFTEEN IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

AT ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSBY, ONT. On the second day of the second spring show, 15th May.

D. McCAHRAN

pass, 30c to 35c; rye, 65c; barley, 55c to 60c outside; malted, 50c to 55c for 100 lb. bushweight.

On the Montreal market trade in coarse grains is quiet. The English market at present is quiet and quotations are as follows: Oats, Canada Western No. 2, 36c; No. 3, 34c; No. 4, 32c; local white, 37c-40c; No. 3, 36c-38c; feed barley 40c to 50c; corn, American 55c to 56c.

MILL FEEDS AND MEALS

On the Toronto market prices for mill feeds remain firm at last week's quotations. Manitoba bran 52c; shorts, 52c; Ontario bran 52c; shorts, 52c.

BEANS

The following prices are being paid by seed merchants to growers: anise, No. 2, per bush, 1.00; No. 1, 1.10; No. 3, 95c; per bush, 55c to 60c; red clover, No. 1, bush, 75c; No. 2, 70c; No. 3, 65c; alfalfa, No. 1, reclaimed, 95c; No. 2, 85c; alfalfa, reseeded, 92c to 93c.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Trade in potatoes has been active this week. The price of small potatoes is at \$1.10 to \$1.15 a bag out of store and 90c to 95c in the hands of the grower.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Prices for fruit and vegetables are unchanged from last week. On the farmers' market apples are selling at \$17.50 to \$18.00 a bushel.

WOOL

Trade in normal and prices unchanged. Good washed, 22c; medium, 20c; No. 2 to 22c, and unwashed at 15c; 15c for rejects.

HIDES

No. 1, inspected steers and cows, 95c; No. 2, 85c; No. 3, 75c; No. 4, 65c; No. 5, 55c; No. 6, 45c; No. 7, 35c; No. 8, 25c; No. 9, 15c; No. 10, 5c.

HONEY

Wholesale prices for honey are as follows: 50c in bulk; strained clover honey, 10c in 60 lb. tin and 10c in 10 lb. tin; No. 1 comb honey is quoted at \$2.50 a dozen.

HAY AND STRAW

Trade in hay and straw is brisk. Supplies have been plentiful and demand fully equal to the supply. No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$12 to \$13; mixed hay \$9 to \$11 on track here, and straw at \$4.50 to \$5 on track.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Prices for butter remain unchanged. Supplies have been large but a steady demand has kept prices firm. Quotations are as follows: Cream, firm, 25c; solids, 23c to 24c; separator, 22c to 23c; and inferior grades, 15c.

EGGS AND POULTRY

After several weeks marked by most decided price changes, the market has turned and prices are a trifle firmer with supplies scarce. Strictly new laid eggs are 25c to 26c case lots. On the farmers' market eggs are worth 20c to 22c a dozen.

coming in irregularly. Quotations are as follows: Chickens, 15c to 18c; fowl, 13c to 15c. On the farmers' market, 15c to 20c; chickens, 15c to 20c, and fowl, 13c to 15c.

HORSE MARKET

Trade in horses continues to open out and more shipments are being forwarded from country points every day. The conservative attitude of horse owners is the only factor keeping the trade down as to present proportions.

LIVE STOCK

Far from improving, prices for cattle on the Toronto market this past week have showed a further decline. Drovers and farmers generally showed their wisdom and consignments were small.

Here again reciprocity for the stock market is a better prospect for the cattle raiser of the advantage that the American market would be to the Ontario cattle raiser. Mr. Murphy claims that a large cattle dealer points out that the prices on the Buffalo market are almost invariably higher than those at Toronto.

Farms for Everything on the Farm



The successful farmer could no more have a modern farm without paint, than he could raise a bumper crop without modern tools to till the soil.

Martin-Senour Paints

Improve a place, and everything paintable on the place; and it is surprising to the man who does not know when protected with a good paint.

Martin-Senour Paints are best because they will protect you from fire, and get the one that is best, send coupon for literature and we will tell you what you can, and a copy of Farmers Book, "How to Buy and Sell Your Get More Profit."

The Martin-Senour Co., Limited Montreal

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

- Cards under this head inserted at the rate of 14.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for a less than six months, or 25 insertions during twelve months.
- SUNSHINE HOLSTEINS—Young stock, all ages.—J. M. Montie & Son, Stanstead, Quebec.
- Clyde Horses, Shorthorn Cattle—Young stock for sale at all times.—S. F. Redmond, Peterboro, Ont.
- Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle—Young stock for sale at all times.—J. M. Montie & Son, Stanstead, Quebec.
- Edgemont Holsteins and Tamworth—Young stock for sale. Quality good, prices reasonable.—George H. McKenzie, Thornhill, Ont.
- Tamworth Swine—Choice stock for sale at all times at reasonable prices. Correspondence invited. Wm. Keith & Son, Listowel, Ont.

prices due to large consignments and are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.00.

On the farmers' market, 15c to 20c; chickens, 15c to 20c, and fowl, 13c to 15c.

Sheep and lambs are slightly up on last week's quotations at \$4.50 to \$4.85 for sheep and \$6 to \$6.75 for lambs.

Imported Champion Percheron Stallions for Sale

The winners of all Firsts, Sweepstakes and Medals at Toronto and Ottawa Fairs. Prices below all competitors, quality and breeding considered. Terms to suit the buyer.

Come to the Home of the Prize Winners JOHN HAWTHORNE SIMCOE ONTARIO

AGENTS WANTED \$500 a day easy. No experience needed. Selling on sight. Absolute necessity to farmers. Do work of 30 men for the price of one. Write to day. MODERN MACHINERY Co., Box 97, Sarnia, Ont.



A Can of Paint FREE

This coupon entitles you to a free can of paint. See how you can get it.

COUPON

Present this coupon to any Martin-Senour Dealer, and receive free a half pint sample can of Red Star White Enamel.

YORKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH

Plymouth Rock and Orpington fowl.—A. Dymock, 434 Parildale Ave., Ottawa.

RIDGEVALE HOLSTEINS—For full particulars in regard to stock and prices, address R. W. Walker, Udon, Ont.

DR. LEWIS' COMPOUND-ABSORBENT SPAVIN BLISTER—Cures. Scientifically compounded. Manufactured by Dr. J. H. Hastings, Toronto, Ont.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS—Canadian champion herd. Boar herd headers. Sows three months in regard to—Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.

Clydesdales—Many by that great sire Acme (Imp.). Write us, R. M. Holtby, Manchester, P.O., and P.M. Station, Myrtle C.P.R. Long Distance Phone.

HOLSTEINS

If you are wanting KOL STEINS... GORDON B. MANHARD, MANHARD, Ont.

EVERGREEN FARM HOLSTEIN... Has at his head Veistra... G. W. ANDERSON, ROSSMORE, Ont.

MERTON LODGE STOCK FARM... Offers 14 two year old heifers... W. W. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

Two bull calves, good butter strain... S. ARMSTRONG, JERMIN, Ont.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bull calves sired by Coons Hingervald... E. F. OBLER, Bronte, Ont.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

Has FOR SALE... Sons of John Johanna, Ontario... E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, Ont.

We have in service, and can offer you... N. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, Ont.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The MOST PROFITABLE... Illustrated Descriptive Booklets Free... F. L. HUNTER, Box 10, HOLLANDSBURG, N.Y.

ELMDALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—One yearling bull and bull calves... FRED CARR, Box 115, ST. THOMAS, Ont.

Holsteins, Clydesdales and Oxford-down Sheep

Holsteins, Clydesdales and Oxford-down... EDGAR DENNIS, NEWMARKET, Ont.

Holsteins for Sale

Two highly bred Holstein bulls fit for service... W. J. BALD, Sebringville, Ont.

GRANGE NOTES

J. C. Dixon, of Maryboro, Ont., has succeeded in organizing... W. C. Good, of Exeter, Ont.

Arrangements have been made for meetings in Dufferin county... Preliminary steps were also taken...

The sale of Ayrshire offered by N. Dymally of Hamilton, on March 5...

It was a splendid opportunity for Ayrshire progeny... The heaviest purchasers were Geo. E. Fisher...

Males: Duke of Hickory Hill, 5794, two years... Females: Empress 12664, of H. Gordon...

Yearlings: Joe of Hickory Hill, Hector Gordon... P. D. McArthur, 890; Fancy Hickory, 910...

Two yearlings: Joe of Hickory Hill, Hector Gordon... P. D. McArthur, 890; Fancy Hickory, 910...

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drilling machines manufactured by Williams Bros., Ithaca, N.Y. They are the made. Over 70 standard—The finest and best...

HOLSTEIN OFFICIAL RECORDS

Lilly, Westwood 2nd (3966) at 8y. 10m. 274. 16-02 lbs. fat. 20-02 lbs. butter... Queen's Butter Girl (815) at 4y. 11m. 108. 16-02 lbs. fat. 22-01 lbs. butter...

Lepa Josephine De Kol 2nd (7819) at 4y. 5m. 108. 16-02 lbs. fat. 19-18 lbs. butter... Laidlaw Annie Poach (7790) at 3y. 11m. 108. 16-02 lbs. fat. 19-18 lbs. butter...

Countess Yvonne Mercedes (10061) at 2y. 2m. 108. 16-02 lbs. fat. 14-10 lbs. butter... Countess Yvonne Mercedes (10061) at 2y. 2m. 108. 16-02 lbs. fat. 14-10 lbs. butter...

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HOLSTEINS

For Quick Sale

High grade Holstein cows and three one-year-old heifers for sale. Seven of the cows have been in the Cow Testing A...

Homestead Holstein Herd

Headed by the great young sire Dutch-shire's dam average 31.8 lbs. butter in 7 days... EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS, Aylmer West, Ont.

GLENSPRINGS OFFERS

Six fine pure bred bull calves from 10 to 18 weeks old. Every one from an office bred sired dam. Color markings to suit every taste... E. B. MALLORY, FRANKFORD, Ont.

RIVERSIDE HERD

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE. Ninety head to select from, 25 are two and three-year-old heifers. Herd is headed by Prince De Kol Poach... R. M. RICHARDSON & SON, CALEDONIA, Ont.

LYNDEN HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—Holstein Bulls, Kormyle Park, No. 6669, four years old. He has 21 cows in his pedigree that average over 25 lbs. butter 7 days... LYNDEN, Ont.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

BROWN BROS. LYN., Ont.

Brookland Holsteins

For Sale, Holstein Bulls, 11 months old, well grown and thrifty. Sire Paul De Kol Aberkirk, with dam in the pedigree... J. M. McCORMICK, Dundas Co., Ontario

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull Calf born February 14th, 1916. Sire Sir Aztec, Belknap Sire. Six dams in pedigree average 25.00 lbs. seven days... P. J. SALLEY, Lachies Rapids, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

I am offering my Stock Bull, Son of Prince of Sir Aztec, rising 24 months. Also R. M. C. of Sir Emeryville Three, one year old, from a fine pedigree connection... R. J. RAMES, Thornhill, Ont.

WOODLAND HOLSTEINS

Performance bull calves by a son of Netherland. He is the champion Record of 188. 9.5 lbs. fat. 22.1 lbs. butter in 7 days... R. W. PATTER & SONS, Aylmer, Ont.

MAN

GRU...

WALLAC...

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WOOD...

22nd...

A. U. S. green and...

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FOR SALE and before...

A. E. S...

A pure bred service, from reasonable...

write to J. H. S...

Heifer Calf...

Merona M. Aberkirk, winner of...

MISC...

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TAMWORTH...

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write for price...

BERTY...

TAMWORTH...

Several ch...

Broan, dams...

bred to stud...

class family...

Prices right...

A. & OOLW...

TWO HERSE...

TERED—One...

For further...

WM. H. Y...

CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIERS STANCHION

"My barn that was BURNED was fitted with Crumb's Stanchions... WALLACE B. CRUMBS, 1000-1002, C.A.A. Canadian orders filled from Canadian factory. All correspondence should be addressed to this office. Please in inquiry if you prefer booklet in French or English.

LAND PLASTER Car Lots or Any Quantity. WRITE FOR PRICES TORONTO BALT WORKS G. J. CLIFF, Manager.

WOODCREST HOLSTEINS

A few choice bull calves for sale; six to ten months old. Sons of Homestead Girl, Doc Stronak Lead, and grandsons of Pietje 22nd. Recently tuberculin tested by a U.S. Inspector. Write for pedigrees and prices.

WOODCREST FARM

RIFTON; ULSTER CO., - - NEW YORK

DON'T WRITE

Unless you want A1 imported and High Testing registered Holstein cows or calves from name, send for Imp. B. Horrie Fledge Butter Bull with official backing of 112 lbs. per cow. Prices moderate.

I. N. HOWE, GLENWOOD STOK FARM CRAMPTON, ONT.

WOODCREST FARM

RIFTON; ULSTER CO., - - NEW YORK

DON'T WRITE

FOR SALE—Six choice bred young cows and heifers some of them ready to calve. Also six or seven young heifers from eight to fourteen months old of the Brookbank Butter Breed. Also a few young strains. If you want some of this stock, don't wait to write. Come and see us.

A. E. SMITH & SON, MILLGROVE Hamilton Station

FOR SALE

A pure bred Holstein bull calf, fit for service, from a high-class milk. Price reasonable. For particulars and breeding write to Phone Connection

J. H. SANDERSON, MORROW, ONT.

FOR SALE

Heifer Calf beautifully marked and richly bred, born Feb. 28th, 1911, sire Mercena Meethelthe Prince, son of Tidy Atwater; Mercena's Posch. Dam a prize winner who has a good son of Johanna Rine 4th's Lad. Will crate securely and put on board car 860, with pedigree registered.

E. L. GARNER, M.D., WELAND, ONT.

MISCELLANEOUS

Norman Montgomery

EXPERT PURE BRED LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

Long Distance Phone. WOOLER, ONT.

TAMWORTH AND BERKSHIRE SWINE

Borns and sows for sale; J. W. Todd, Cortright, Ont. Maple Leaf Stock Farm.

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

FOR SALE. Seven months old heifers; 15 months; 65 pigs, either sex, all ages; write for prices. Phone in residence, connection via Colborne St.

BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully, Ont.

TAMWORTH AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE

Several choice young sows, bred by Imp. Boar, dams by Colville's Choice, Canada's champion Boar 1891-13 and '86, recently bred to young stock. Also a few mated sows. A few very choice yearling and two year old Shorthorn sows. First class family. Excellent milk. Strain. Price right.

A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newmarket, Ont.

FOR SALE

TWO JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE, REGISTERED—One yearling fit for service, 1 six months old bred from best milking strains. For further particulars address

WM. H. YOUNG - - TAVISTOCK ONTARIO

HOLSTEINS ACCEPTED IN RECORD OF PERFORMANCE

Maud Beattie De Kol (4385) mature class, 15,340.75 lbs. milk; 431,740 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 2.84; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by S. M. Peacock, Mt. Salem, Ont.

Bessie Jane De Kol (7365) three year old class, 11,977.95 lbs. milk; 395,196 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.30; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by S. M. Peacock, Mt. Salem, Ont.

Daisy Jane (6657) four year old class, 12,829.0 lbs. milk; 455,235.4 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.55; number of days in milk, 395. Owned by Thomas Hartley, Downsview, Ont.

Winnie Westwood (3968) mature class, 11,211 lbs. milk; 364,097 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.25; number of days in milk, 391. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.

Fairy Winemore (6654) three year old class, 11,490.65 lbs. milk; 37,659 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.28; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.

Gladiolus (4637) mature class, 14,113.215 lbs. milk; 409,786 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.32; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by John McKenzie, Willowdale, Ont.

Prunka De Kol (6535) four year old class, 12,550.8 lbs. milk; 413,569 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.30; number of days in milk, 363. Owned by Tig Wood, Mitchell, Ont.

lbs. fat equivalent to 19.90 lbs. butter; 42.12 lbs. milk. Owned by Samuel Lemon, Lyndon, Ont.

Netherlands De Kol Genee (10084) at 7y. 1m. 35.2, 15.92 lbs. fat equivalent to 19.22 lbs. butter; 479.29 lbs. milk. Owned by R. J. Kelly, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Lady Roberts 2nd (874) 6y. 11m. 16d., 15.61 lbs. fat equivalent to 19.51 lbs. butter; 465.17 lbs. milk; 30-day record at 11m. 16d., 15.61 lbs. fat equivalent to 19.51 lbs. butter; 465.17 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Ayrmer, Ont.

Calamity Starlight Butter Girl (10065) at 7y. 11m. 21d., 15.00 lbs. fat equivalent to 17.44 lbs. butter; 456.6 lbs. milk. Owned by M. H. Haley, Springfield, Ont.

Wooden Moon Queen (857) at 7y. 11m. 4d., 17.79 lbs. fat equivalent to 22.54 lbs. butter; 439.9 lbs. milk. Owned by Herbert Clara, Norwich, Ont.

Belle Dowdrop 5th (534) at 3y. 7m. 6d., 17.47 lbs. fat equivalent to 21.58 lbs. butter; 443.5 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Ayrmer, Ont.

Spunka Butter Girl (8635) at 3y. 7m. 16d., 15.95 lbs. fat equivalent to 17.44 lbs. butter; 455.88 lbs. milk. Owned by H. F. Patterson, Alford, Tazewell, Ont.

Howdie De Kol Lady (851) at 3y. 7m. 16d., 15.67 lbs. fat equivalent to 17.54 lbs. butter; 380.3 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Ayrmer, Ont.

Dot of Elmwood (1086) at 3y. 14d., 12.29 lbs. fat equivalent to 16.62 lbs. butter; 381.9 lbs. milk. Owned by R. J. Kelly, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Pauline Colantha Posch (8784) at 3y. 1m. 22d., 12.88 lbs. fat equivalent to 16.11 lbs. butter; 357.4 lbs. milk. Owned by A. E. Huie, Norwich, Ont.

Fussie Gretel Keyes (3077) at 3y. 9m. 12d., 12.45 lbs. fat equivalent to 15.62 lbs. butter; 322.6 lbs. milk. Owned by A. Dunn, Ingersoll, Ont.

Tiny (10500) at 3y. 1m. 23d., 12.82 lbs. fat equivalent to 15.63 lbs. butter; 339.9 lbs. milk. Owned by A. Dunn, Ingersoll, Ont.

Fannie Keyes (3079) at 3y. 7m. 9d., 11.47 lbs. fat equivalent to 14.44 lbs. butter; 249.9 lbs. milk. Owned by A. Dunn, Ingersoll, Ont.

Samantha Faorit (9378) at 3y. 7m. 27d., 10.37 lbs. fat equivalent to 12.97 lbs. butter; 254.2 lbs. milk. Owned by C. H. Dunn, Ingersoll, Ont.

Bonnie Posch De Boer (634) at 2y. 11m. 23d., 10.42 lbs. fat equivalent to 12.97 lbs. butter; 224.4 lbs. milk; 30-day record at 2y. 11m. 23d., 10.42 lbs. fat equivalent to 12.97 lbs. butter; 185.9 lbs. milk. Owned by Samuel Lemon, Lyndon, Ont.

Toppy Piedmont (5264) at 3y. 7m. 11d., 15.00 lbs. fat equivalent to 18.75 lbs. butter; 402.2 lbs. milk. Owned by G. H. Manshard, Mahanad, Ont.

Canary Starlight Calamity (8530) at 3y. 10m. 26d., 14.92 lbs. fat equivalent to 18.58 lbs. butter; 372.1 lbs. milk. Owned by National Queen, Sons, Ayrmer, Ont.

Edna Lacey (874) at 3y. 10m. 13d., 14.82 lbs. fat equivalent to 18.19 lbs. butter; 401.9 lbs. milk; 30-day record at 2y. 2m. 25d., 10.54 lbs. fat equivalent to 13.50 lbs. butter; 1,906.12 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Ayrmer, Ont.

Mercena Arrialisa (5997) at 3y. 11m. 15d., 13.44 lbs. fat equivalent to 16.90 lbs. butter; 352.8 lbs. milk. Owned by M. H. Haley, Springfield, Ont.

Madam Posch Pauline (1029) at 2y. 10m. 5d., 13.40 lbs. fat equivalent to 16.76 lbs. butter; 421.9 lbs. milk. Owned by A. E. Huie, Norwich, Ont.

Daisy Korndyke Burns (1417) at 2y. 11m. 9d., 10.92 lbs. fat equivalent to 13.66 lbs. butter; 384.7 lbs. milk. Owned by D. E. Eds. Oxford Centre, Ont.

Shadelawn Gerben 2nd (1153) at 2y. 3m. 8d., 10.50 lbs. fat equivalent to 12.51 lbs. butter; 293.1 lbs. milk. Owned by T. L. Dunken, Norwich, Ont.

Florence Correlia Posch (10370) at 3y. 7m. 27d., 8.76 lbs. fat equivalent to 12.50 lbs. butter; 314.3 lbs. milk. Owned by Arthur E. Dickie, Central Ontario, N.S.

Calamity Posch Calamity (104) at 3y. 7m. 21d., 9.00 lbs. fat equivalent to 11.29 lbs. butter; 262.5 lbs. milk. Owned by A. Dunn, Ingersoll, Ont.

Centre View Bessie Ann 2nd (12235) at 3y. 11d., 8.96 lbs. fat equivalent to 11.30 lbs. butter; 262.5 lbs. milk. Owned by P. D. Eds. Oxford Centre, Ont.

Lindencourt Keyes (12270) at 2y. 13d., 8.03 lbs. fat equivalent to 10.04 lbs. butter; 199 lbs. milk. Owned by A. Dunn, Ingersoll, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

HIGH CLASS STOCK FOR SALE

Ayrshire cattle, all ages. Yorkshire Pigs, all ages. Superior Yorkhore Boar, 20 months old. Standard stallion, 2 years. Standard bred sows, 4 and 5 years. Apply to

HON. W. OWENS, DANIEL WATT, PROPRIETOR, Riverview Farm, Montebello, Que.

SELECT AYRSHIRE BULLS

A pair of choice calves dropped in March and April 1910, both from best dams testing high in butter fat.

W. W. BALLANTYNE Stratford, Ont.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

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

CHOICE AYRSHIRES

Write for prices, etc., on imported AYRSHIRES. We are now buying large quantities for Spring delivery. Over 20 bought as a matter of fact choice bullocks and cows of 1910's crops of Bulls and Heifers. High test Records.

Home Offering—A few very choice Bull Calves. Two fit for service. ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Maxwell, Ont.

'La Bole de la Roche' Stock Farm

Here we keep the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. YORKSHIRES of the best blood system. WIFE ORFINGTON, WHITE, FAY, DOTTES and BARRED ROCK Poultry. HON. L. J. FORBET, J. A. BISEAU, PROPRIETORS, Ste. Anne, 4, Bellevue, Que.

AYRSHIRE BULLS

Young Bulls all ages up to one year, three fit for immediate service, all from R.O.P. stock. Write for prices. JAMES BEGG, ST. THOMAS, ONT. R.R. No. 1

THE SPRINGBANK HERD OF AYRSHIRES

Contain more World's Champion milk and butter producers than any other herd in America. Pair choice bullocks for sale out of large tested heavy producing dams. Address: A. STURNER & SON, Hyokman's Corners, Ont. 1 Mile south of Hamilton.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE—One bull 8 months. Several choice bull calves, 10 grand good cows and heifers, good tests and udders, big producers. Record of Performance a specialty. Also choice large pure white Wyanadotte fowls at \$1.00 each, Martin's strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or come and see. WILLIAM WYMAN, LYNEDOH ONT. Trout Run Stock Farm Long Distance Phone in House.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE—One bull 8 months. Several choice bull calves, 10 grand good cows and heifers, good tests and udders, big producers. Record of Performance a specialty. Also choice large pure white Wyanadotte fowls at \$1.00 each, Martin's strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or come and see. WILLIAM WYMAN, LYNEDOH ONT. Trout Run Stock Farm Long Distance Phone in House.

Metal Stock Ear Labels

With name and numbers—for cattle, sheep or hogs. Simple and durable material. Write for them. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

PIGS & CALVES WANTED

Special test made eight months after birth. Write for prices and particulars, or better come and see station. Prices moderate for quick sale.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE—One Bull, age 10 months, and several choice cows, all of the grade cows of either sex. Also the driving stallion, heavy, bred from driving stock. Write for prices and particulars, or better come and see station. Prices moderate for quick sale.

MONTREAL COTTON CO.

VALLEYFIELD, P.Q.

Farm and Dairy

would like to purchase Yorkshire Boars, Poland China Sows and Boar, and Ayrshire Heifer Calves from 6 to 8 weeks old. Write Circulation Manager FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro, - - Ontario

giving prices and ages of animals

He spoke giving while we him on though sense of ether for his

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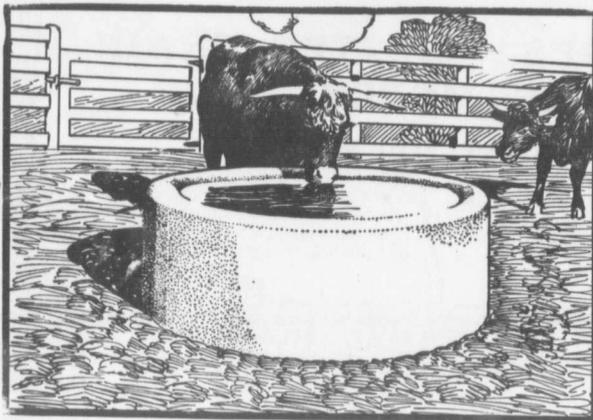
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This or The Other — Which is Your Choice ?

Sloppy, Leaky Wooden Troughs—or Clean, Sanitary and Durable Concrete ?

Wooden drinking troughs are about as reliable as the weather.

They are short-lived, and require replacing every few years—not to mention constant patching to keep them in repair.

The best of wood cannot withstand for long, perpetual dampness and soaking. Its tendency to rapid decay soon shows itself in leaks, and unsightly and unsanitary pools of water around trough.

Contrast this with the cleanliness and well-ordered appearance of Concrete drinking troughs.

The dampness which proves so destructive to lumber, only intensifies the strength and hardness of Concrete. The durability of Concrete is reckoned not by years, but by ages.

Concrete, being germ-proof and impervious to heat or cold, keeps the water fresh, cool and clean.

The farmer will find in Concrete a material that is economical from every point of view. A Concrete water trough never needs repairs or replacing, and will last for future generations, a standing monument to your farsightedness and progressiveness.

Cut out this Coupon or send a Postal

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

Name

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Which

will be your choice, then—expense-producing wood or money-saving Concrete?

The question is not one that should be hard to answer. But let us assist you further in coming to a definite decision by sending you—free—a copy of our new illustrated 160-page book—

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It shows the advantage of Concrete construction. Also gives plans and dimensions for fences, walks, steps, gate posts, stairs, well-curbs and other useful things which are easily made and permanently enduring. Every farmer should understand the value of Concrete construction, for it is without question the most economical and money saving building material of this or any other age.

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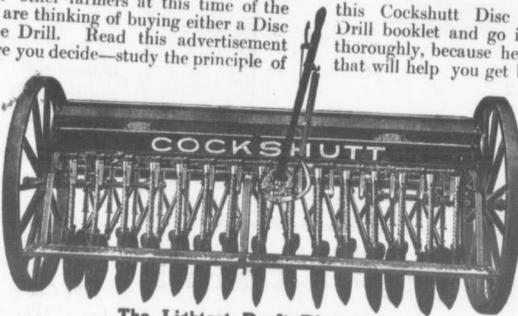
Which?

BIGGER CROPS — BETTER GRAIN MORE MONEY IS THAT WHAT YOU WANT?

LIKE lots of other farmers at this time of the year, you are thinking of buying either a Disc or a Hoe Drill. Read this advertisement carefully before you decide—study the principle of

this Cockshutt Disc Drill—get our Drill booklet and go into this matter thoroughly, because here is a machine that will help you get better crops.

Cockshutt
New
Model



Made
with 13
and 15
Discs

The Lightest Draft Disc Drill

THE particular advantage which the Cockshutt Disc Drill possesses, is that it sows the grain 6 inches apart—not 7 inches as is the usual method. Close seeding gives the grain a better chance to germinate—to sap all the nourishment of the soil. Thus the grain grows up closer and firmer—holds moisture better—resulting in a bigger yield and better grain. Close seeding does not mean that you have to sow more seed—you simply plant the same quantity of seed as you would with old style machines, but you plant with more discs. Farmers who have used this Cockshutt Disc Drill report an increase of from 2 to 5 bushels an acre, in other words this Cockshutt Disc Drill will easily pay for itself in one season and still leave you a nice profit over and above. Read all about the other advantages it has—then write us and get our very instructive booklet about it.

The discs on this machine are 6 inches apart—not 7 inches like old style machines. Footboard runs the whole length of the machine, which makes it optional with the driver whether he walks or rides. Footboard can also be used for carrying seed bag to the field. The frame is built of high carbon steel, the corners being reinforced by heavy malleable castings and steel corner braces. The castings pressure bar and short self-aligning axles are rivetted to the strong I beam which runs the

whole length of the machine. One of the great advantages of this I beam is that it never allows the machine shafting, always uniform in size and set at the right angle to give the wheels proper pitch. The self-aligning device keeps the disc bearings in good shape a whole season. The grain flows down the closed boot right into the bottom of the furrow and is always sown at uniform depth. The space between the grain boots and discs gradually widens from bottom to top, preventing mud and trash stopping the discs from revolving. No matter how wet or sticky

the soil, these discs will always revolve and cut. Scrapers are provided so as to keep discs clean on each side. The feed on this Cockshutt Disc Drill is a positive force feed of great accuracy and is driven by a short steel chain from the axle, each half of the feed being driven separately. The seed box is automatically made of choice seasoned lumber and the cover locks automatically. We use metal bridges between feed cups to prevent grain from clogging, so that the last seed is sown out of the box at the same rate per acre as when the grain box is full. You can't realize all the advantages and improvements of this Drill until you read full explanations in our booklet. Don't buy a Drill of any kind until you read it.

Works Exceptionally Well

Cockshutt Plow Co.,
Gentlemen,—The 13 Disc Drill I purchased from your agent, W. J. Shaw, works exceptionally well in all kinds and conditions of soil; it is impossible to clog this Drill in marshy or dry land. It is also lighter in draft than any other drill I have ever used, and I have farmed for over fifty years. I used this drill with a very light team, and sowed over one hundred acres this spring.

Yours truly,

WALTER THOMSON.

Fergus, Ont.
made of choice seasoned lumber and the cover locks automatically. We use metal bridges between feed cups to prevent grain from clogging, so that the last seed is sown out of the box at the same rate per acre as when the grain box is full.

You can't realize all the advantages and improvements of this Drill until you read full explanations in our booklet. Don't buy a Drill of any kind until you read it.

Read These Letters—Then Write for Booklet

Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.,
Brantford, Ontario

[Daity Farm, Bay View

Thorndale,

Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.,
Brantford, Ontario

Gentlemen:—

I have very much pleasure in recommending the 15 Single Disc Drill purchased from your agent, W. J. Shaw, of Thorndale. After putting in seventy acres of spring seeding with two horses I think it the best drill I have ever seen, and the easiest to operate. I have not seen its equal, and think it has to be made yet. I cannot say too much for it.

(Signed) JOHN MORDEN.

I purchased a Cockshutt 15 Single Disc Drill from your agent, Mr. J. H. Finlay of Collingwood, and I desire to state that I am more than pleased with the work done by it. After giving it a severe trial in lumpy ground, also in wet and sticky soil, I could not clog the drill. I would recommend this drill to all farmers intending to purchase.

(Signed) R. S. BAKER.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. LIMITED BRANTFORD