

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar A Year

VOL. XXXI.

NUMBER 11

# FARM AND DAIRY

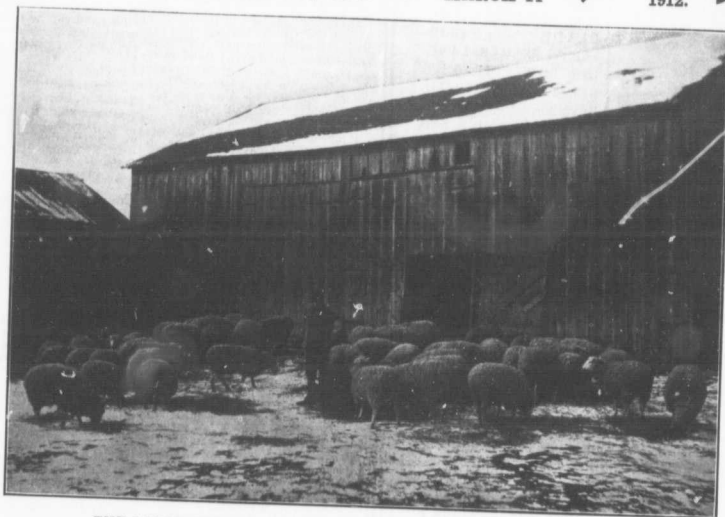
## RURAL HOME

Dairy & Cold Storage  
Done of No. 1  
Dec 18

PETERBORO, ONT.

MARCH 14

1912.



### THE LABOR EXPENSE IS A SMALL ITEM IN THE SHEEP ACCOUNT

A factor in sheep raising that should ensure from us farmers favorable consideration of that branch of live stock is the small amount of labor that is required in attending to a fair sized flock; and in these days of high priced help this is a factor of no small importance. We would not give the impression that sheep do not need good care. They do. At the lambing season they require the best of intelligent attention. But taking the whole year through there is no class of live stock that receive or need such a small expenditure of the farmer's time; and time is money.

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.



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

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

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

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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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

DAIRYING wins out and must ever win out over all other kinds of farming because the Dairy Cow, of all animals, is the most economical producer of human food.

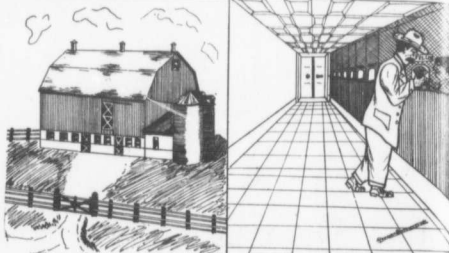
She is laps ahead of all other producers of human food.

And the prices our Dairy Farmers get?

We'll not say more at this writing. Simply tell you our Great Annual will be out April 4th.

We have business unprecedented in our history already ordered for our Great Dairy Annual, which opens the dairy season! **FARM AND DAIRY** and is eagerly awaited by the Dairy men of Canada. **Peterboro, Ont.**

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



### DO YOU SEE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO?

The farmer with a silo (or silos) is the one who is on good terms with his banker now-a-days. There's a reason. In many sections of Canada silage corn was the only good crop harvested last season. Those unfortunates who did not grow corn and had no use for silos are living this winter to a large extent on their credit or are drawing on their bank account that represents the savings of better years. Adversity is a good teacher, however, and another bad year will find more of our farmers prepared to meet it with that great combination—corn and the silo.

### Fertilizers Used in N.B.

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—After reading Mr. G. E. Cottingham's experiences with commercial fertilizers as published in Farm and Dairy some weeks ago, I must say there is something wrong in his methods. There are men here that use commercial fertilizers by the car load, planting as much as 100 acres of potatoes.

I myself have used fertilizer for eight years, and have never had an experience such as that of Mr. Cottingham. I use from 500 lb. to a half ton per acre. I plant from three to five acres of potatoes a year. I have used fertilizer in a small way on corn, turnips and mangels, and find it pays well for potatoes. I use a 4-6-0 grade, but for the other crops something not quite so high in potash.—Walter Payne, Victoria Co., N.B.

### Wrong Impressions About B.C.

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I wish to dispel the erroneous idea of dairy conditions in our province that would be given by a letter that appeared in Farm and Dairy of February 15th by a correspondent who signs himself E. H. Forrest. What the conditions of the particular spot on Vancouver Island on which he seems to unfortunately have settled may be, should not be made a standard by which the whole of British Columbia must be judged. One can, of course, make allowance for a man who has for 28 years tried dairy farming in a spot where he gets "frost enough every month of the year to turn potato tops black." It must be disheartening. Most men would give up the attempt or move to a more favored locality after two or three years of it.

Your correspondent is right in saying that alfalfa will not grow on the island, but I cannot agree with him as regards the frost. I spent a year there myself, and went around considerably. In fact, I worked on a farm part of the time, and know of potato crops having been raised without any trouble from frost at all. It is a matter of general knowledge that the country west of Vancouver, as far as Agassiz at any rate, is as fine a dairying country that could be wished for. Alfalfa, though it may not grow on Vancouver Island, is grown on large tracts of land in the interior where it produces three crops in the season, and grows luxuriantly.

In regard to wages, the men who work for Mr. Forrest must be singularly fortunate, as I know of no other

dairymen who pays his help so highly (\$3 a day). Around here a first class farm hand can be procured for \$35 a month during spring and summer, and less in winter. Nearer Vancouver, the wages are still lower, if anything.

I trust that this letter may be the means of correcting any wrong impression which might have existed about British Columbia in the minds of those reading Mr. Forrest's letter. J. S. George, Yale-Cariboo Dist., B.C.

### Cows a Permanent Investment

A person purchasing an implement considers first the service he can get out of it and not its value as scrap iron when worn out. Those who purchase dairy cows should consider how much butter fat she will produce and not the value of her hide and carcass.

Those who purchase a few cows when the price of fat is high and sell them off when the price goes down, naturally have a poor opinion of the dairy business. To obtain the best results it is essential that the animals purchased for the dairy should be of the strict dairy type and be made a permanent part of the farm live stock. Those who purchase cows with the intention of milking them but a short time and then selling them off when the price of butter fat drops or when the animal goes dry, naturally look more for beef producers rather than milk producers.

It is impossible to build up a good dairy herd by this method. Dual purpose animals may be used in some localities to good advantage but to get the best results one of the special dairy breeds should be used. This does not mean that only pure bred animals should be used but animals that are bred for milk production. A good dairy cow should produce enough butter fat in her best days that the value of the beef may be of secondary importance if not entirely ignored.

While I was farming I learned that the contention that you can make more profit by milking a beef animal and finally turning her in for beef than you can by selling the milk of a special bred dairy cow was a fallacy. I found that I lost three times as much money during the milking period as I got for the beef when I came to market the cow.—Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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Making the

A dairyman's business, both as and a milk producer of Downsview, Y. money maker, has \$4,000 in milk so about 20 calves. siderably better. bring in about \$5, raising about the year. Mr. Hartley to May let.

Mr. Hartley is a and Dairy profe he has found it poe feed. He believes year round. Cows kept up in vitality, while grass is at i up their strength a fore, shrink in the season more than if coars

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# FARM AND DAIRY

## & RURAL HOME

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FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 14, 1912.

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### Making the Most of the Dairy Herd

A dairyman who is making a success of his business, both as a breeder of pure bred stock and as a milk producer, is Mr. Thomas Hartley, of Downsview, York Co., Ont. His herd is a money maker, having brought in last year over \$4,000 in milk sold to the city, besides raising about 20 calves. This year they are doing considerably better. At the present rate they will bring in about \$5,000 in milk actually sold, besides raising about the same number of calves as last year. Mr. Hartley reckons his year from May 1st to May 1st.

Mr. Hartley is a feeder. Speaking with a Farm and Dairy representative recently, he said that he has found it poor economy to be too sparing of feed. He believes in feeding a little grain the year round. Cows to be big producers must be kept up in vitality. Most cows will milk well while grass is at its best, but they cannot keep their strength on grass alone, and will, therefore, shrink in their milk yield later on in the season more than if fed lightly the season through.

#### CORN AT ALL SEASONS

Mr. Hartley believes in growing an abundance of corn so as to have plenty of ensilage to feed when the grass begins to run out in July and August. He also, from his own experience, advises every dairy farmer to have a field of alfalfa, as he has found it to be one of the very best feeds for dairy cattle. He thinks a dairyman away behind the times if he has not a piece of alfalfa if he can possibly grow it. He says that alfalfa produces more food per acre than any other forage except corn, and makes much better feed if properly cured.

During the winter Mr. Hartley's cattle are kept in a large, roomy, well-lighted and well-ventilated stable, with plenty of good fresh water constantly before them. Their feed is principally clover hay and ensilage for roughage and bran and gluten meal for concentrates. He usually feeds from 25 to 40 lbs. of ensilage a day. This ensilage is not of the light, leafy kind so often seen, but is made from well-matured corn, planted so as to grow as an abundance of ears. Mr. Hartley has threshed as much as 50 bushels an acre from his ensilage corn.

The grain ration fed by Mr. Hartley is mixed in the following proportions: Bran, 75 to 100 lbs.; gluten feed, 100 lbs. When feeding gluten meal, which is a heavier feed than gluten feed, Mr. Hartley mixes about 150 lbs. of bran to 100 lbs. of gluten meal.

Mr. Hartley weighs his milk in order to know exactly what each cow is doing, and then feeds about three pounds of grain for every gallon of milk produced. Heifers and cows nearly dry and due to freshen soon require and get more meal than a cow in full flow, as the heifers are growing and require extra feed to enable them to develop properly. Mr. Hartley feeds very few roots. He finds that there is too much work in connection with roots for the value he gets out of them. He has found by experience that when his cows are getting a plentiful supply of good ensilage it is not necessary to have roots.

Mr. Hartley believes in giving his cows all they will eat, but in order to feed intelligently he studies his individual cows. Some will eat more than others, and an accumulation of left-over feed in the manger soon becomes sour and ill-smelling, and the cow does not relish it, and therefore does not eat as much as she would if given the right allowance. Mr. Hartley believes that the best feeder is not always the man who can crowd the most into the manger, but the one who feeds all the cow will take and no more.

### Another Believer in Cow Testing

Geo. Bishop, Oxford Co., Ont.

We have been following cow testing for the past three years, and the results have been most satisfactory, increasing the average yield per cow from about 5,000 lbs. of milk a year to somewhat over 7,500 lbs. on a herd of 14 cows. This increase was



An Enthusiastic Bunch of Cow Testers

The Dairy Record Centre work around Peterboro, Ont. is now progressing nicely. Some of the Peterboro County farmers who are looking up their rosy cows in the right way were recently photographed by A. L. Adames, who has charge of the work, and they may be seen hereafter. Their names are given elsewhere in this issue.

not due entirely to keeping record of weight, but that had a good deal to do with it. It is impossible to tell which cows give the best yields without keeping records of the production of individual cows.

With the blank forms which are supplied free from Ottawa, I should judge that it takes about 10 minutes a day for a herd of 12 cows, with, perhaps, about half an hour once a month to add up the weights for the month. I believe cow testing amply pays for the time and trouble involved. I would not care to follow dairying without keeping a record for each cow.

**Spraying Pays.**—Last season sprayed orchards in nearly every case had very much better fruit than those that had not been sprayed. The cultivated orchards also had more and better fruit than those in sod. We find the growers who have large orchards, and make it their business to look after the fruit, are getting it. Those who simply sell what the trees produce without any care or attention, will soon have to market their apples at the evaporator.—R. J. Graham, Hastings Co., Ont.

### More information from Mr. Cottingham

G. E. Cottingham, Chateauguay Co., Que.

I have read with great satisfaction the letters which have appeared in Farm and Dairy since my last letter was published. I hope the discussion may be kept up. My main object in writing as I did was to sound a note of warning to prospective users of commercial fertilizers that their use was not always followed by satisfactory results, and also to have others write their experience whether profitable or otherwise, so we might all learn something more of how to use them profitably. My own three experiments, crude as they may have been, have been such dismal failures that I feel I have had enough of experimenting and shall not try again until I have learned from those who know how to use them "judiciously."

In my letter as printed I was made to say I had purchased two tons of fertilizers, whereas in my manuscript I wrote half a ton. The price paid was \$29 a ton. This will clear up the point raised by Mr. Hutchinson. I am also asked to state the brand used and the analysis. Perhaps it will be as well to say nothing about the particular brand or the company that manufactures it. It was put up in 125-lb. sacks, and the analysis is as follows: Standard wheat and corn, guaranteed analysis: Nitrogen, 1.6 per cent, equivalent to ammonia .2 per cent; soluble phosphoric acid, 7 per cent, equivalent to reverted phosphoric acid, 2 per cent; available phosphoric acid, 9 per cent, equivalent to insoluble phosphoric acid, 1 per cent; total phosphoric acid, 10 per cent; equivalent of potash (actual), 5 per cent.

#### FRAUD SOMEWHERE

Mr. Shipley says that no fertilizer will give equally good results on wheat and corn, yet here was one put on the market and dubbed standard wheat and corn fertilizer. And, further, granting that the amount applied by me was inadequately small and that I could not expect good results from it on such a wide range of crops, was I not particularly unfortunate in that I received no apparent benefit on any one of them?

My neighbor, whose experience so far as profit was concerned, was the same as my own, used a different sort of fertilizer from the same firm, costing \$24 a ton. It was recommended for use on grain at about 200 to 250 lbs. an acre. We had always been led to believe that the too liberal application of the phosphate would damage rather than benefit the growing crop.

The analysis of No. 2 fertilizer was: Soluble phosphoric acid, 8 per cent; reverted phosphoric acid, 2 per cent; available phosphoric acid, 10 per cent; insoluble phosphoric acid, 1 per cent; total phosphoric acid, 11 per cent; potash (actual), 8 per cent.

I appreciate very much the letters of Messrs Innes, Shipley and Hutchinson, and hope they and others may further enlighten us on this subject. As I do not think I need or can add anything of value to what I have already written, I shall not appear again on the subject.

## THE PROGRESS OF TAXATION REFORM

ARTICLE 14

In the course of this series of articles we have shown that we farmers by our productive labor, create millions of dollars of land values each year which we do not receive. We have shown that these values, for the most part, flow into the pockets of the land-owners and land speculators of our large towns and cities where land in most cases is worth several million dollars an acre. We have shown that because land in our cities is held at such extreme values it enormously increases the cost of doing business and thus it poses a tremendous burden not only on us farmers, but on the laboring people in the cities as well. As a remedy we have suggested **land should be taxed according to its value, and have pointed it out that were this principle adopted it would mean that one acre of city land worth one million dollars an acre, would pay as much taxes as twenty thousand acres of farm land worth fifty dollars an acre.**

### THE PRINCIPLE IS SOUND

To many of the readers of Farm and Dairy this suggestion may seem radical and new. It is neither. The government of Great Britain has adopted this system of taxation. It is in successful operation in Germany and other European countries as well as in Australia and New Zealand. Modified principles of this system of taxation are in force in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. More than this, our leading farmers' organizations are beginning to realize that this method of taxation is one that is of tremendous importance to us farmers. The farmers of Oregon are conducting a state wide campaign in favor of the taxation of land values. The farmers' organizations of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, as well as the Dominion grange, representing the organized farmers of Ontario, have all endorsed this system of taxation. The great farmers' deputation that waited on the Dominion Government during December, 1910, and asked that the duties should be removed from agricultural implements and other articles which we farmers have to buy helped to make the question a national issue when they told the government at Ottawa that as farmers they were willing to submit to the direct taxation of land values in order that the revenue which the government would lose by lowering or removing the duty on the goods we farmers purchase, might be raised.

### INCREASE IN LAND VALUES

To further illustrate the immense increases in land values that are taking place all around us each year, and thereby helping to create millionaires out of men who do no productive work to earn the wealth they obtain, we will once more give a few illustrations showing how rapidly land is increasing in value in all parts of Canada, and how this wealth, although created by the many, is being taken by the few.

Recently in Montreal a small piece of land on St. Catharine Street, near Bleury, which a few years ago was not worth \$100,000, was sold for \$2,000,000. On the first of last December in Ottawa three men purchased a plot of land, 88 feet in width, on Queen street, for \$52,400. A few days ago they sold it for \$70,400. In Toronto between 1906 and 1912, land values increased from \$65,410,655 to \$147,983,362, or by \$82,482,707. Part of this increase was due to the city's area having been extended but most of it was due to increases in land values. Within two years the land in the city of Winnipeg has increased in value by nearly \$6,000,000. Last October in Manitoba, Hon. Robert Rogers and R. J. MacKenzie sold a tract of land in St. Boniface, adjoining the Western Canada Flour Mills, for \$800,000, to an English investor. Their profit in five years was \$600,000. Recently an Edmonton man sold 145 acres of land in that city, which he bought in 1898, for \$1,450, for \$850,000, thus making a profit of practically \$848,550. During all this period the value of farm land in Ontario and other eastern provinces, with only slight exceptions, has either remained stationary or declined in value.

### THREE METHODS OF TAXATION

There are three methods by which land can be taxed according to its value, each of which will help to bring back to the people these great values which the community at large creates. Cities, towns and townships, when given the power, can take all taxes of improvements and place them on land values. Provinces can reduce other forms of taxation and impose a provincial tax on land values. Our Dominion Government might reduce the duties on many articles, thereby lowering their cost to us, and raise its revenue instead, on the basis suggested by the farmers' deputation, that is by a direct tax on land values.

### WHAT GREAT BRITAIN IS DOING

In Great Britain the British Government has imposed a tax of a half-penny on the pound on land values. In addition it is taking a valuation of all the land in Great Britain, and each year will impose a tax of 20 per cent. on all increases in value. Thus a piece of land that is worth \$100,000 this year, if found to be worth \$200,000 next year will have to pay a tax of one-fifth of that increase, or \$20,000 back to the people at large who help to create it. A similar tax is now being imposed in Germany, which has also given municipalities power to tax land values. The Hon. C. Vaughan, treasurer of South Australia, has recently reduced other forms of taxation and imposed a direct tax on land values and arranged to impose a tax, similar to that of Great Britain, of 20 per cent. on all increases in land values. In New Zealand several hundred municipalities, both rural and urban, raise their taxes by a tax on land values and not on improvements. In British Columbia, about a year ago, the Provincial Government appointed a Royal Commission to investigate various methods of taxation and report results. This Commission, after months of careful investigation, has reported recently in favor of removing other forms of taxation and replacing them by a tax on land values. In Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert and several other cities in Western Canada, the taxation of land values is being applied with great success. Alberta has recently passed a law which stipulates that within seven years the principle of taxing land values shall be observed by all municipalities in the province. In Ontario a leading Conservative member of the Legislature has introduced a bill which, if Premier Whitney accepts it, will give the municipalities of Ontario, the power to tax land values instead of improvements. The Liberal party in Ontario has made the passing of similar legislation a plank in its platform.

In New Zealand it is claimed that the taxation of land values has largely decreased rural depopulation. This question is likely to become one of great national importance in Canada within the next few years. It is one of tremendous importance to us farmers, as it will help to relieve us of millions of dollars of indirect taxation which we now pay while making people who are now becoming rich, without earning the wealth they obtain, pay back to the country at large the wealth which the community at large creates. We should, therefore, study this question and be prepared to back up our farmers' organizations in the fight they are putting up in our behalf.

## Economy in Hog Feeding

T. L. Dunkin, Oxford Co., Ont.

The cheapest of all farm-grown crops, corn ensilage, can be used profitably in the raising of hogs. We have proved it in our own experience. Ensilage is the basic food of our hog ration; it is cheap, and entirely satisfactory when used in the right manner. Our method of feeding ensilage to hogs is as follows:

Our pig pen is divided into two parts. These compartments are about equal in size and cemented as smoothly as practicable. The one we keep well bedded, preferably with good dry wheat straw and the other we use for a feeding floor. The bedding is put into one end of their sleeping apartment, and as it becomes soiled it is moved along towards the other end, where the hogs will soon learn to drop their manure. Fresh straw should be given them every day, and the manure at the other end removed every day also, and taken at once to the field and spread, or if one has a mixing room where it can be put with the lime and cow manure and tramped by young or other cattle, it could be removed once a week and not do any harm. But this manure should not be left about the buildings long, as the fermentation will cause serious loss and a vitiated atmosphere.

### FEED ON THE FLOOR

In feeding the silage we put the quantity we wish to use in a pile on the cement floor, place whatever meal we are giving the hogs over the silage, also any skim-milk or any other feed we are using. We then turn the pile over to mix it, after which we use water to dampen and the spread the feed all over the floor. We then open the gate between the two compartments and leave it open until feeding time comes round again. By then, if fed the right quantity, there will be little of anything left. The floor is the swept clean, the sweepings put with the manure, and everything is ready for the next mixing. Besides the water used in mixing the feed, there is some kept where the hogs can get it at all times. We prefer a steel trough that can be turned over readily to clean. A little salt and some ashes are kept where the swine can get them. This we think a good practice, though we often mix these materials with the food instead.

### ECONOMICAL LABOR

We do not claim this method of hog feeding to be the best; but it suits us better than any we know of. It economizes labor. We find that one man can take care of a good big bunch much quicker than when divided into a number of pens. The pigs get plenty of exercise, which is particularly beneficial for brood sows, and do not crowd and knock one another about as when fed in small numbers in a trough. The smaller ones also can get their share and do about as well proportionally as the larger ones.

Of course one must use good judgment in the proportions of ensilage and other feeds, the ration depending on our object in feeding. When they arrive at about 150 lbs. we lessen the ensilage and give more meal, always determining the quantity to be fed by the way the hogs clean up their rations.

We keep our building well ventilated; hence from 100 to 150 hogs can be kept in a 30 by 60 pen and be healthy and thrifty.

The method we have described applies so far as we are concerned only to winter operations. It would need to be materially modified for summer practice.

It is a sorry state of affairs, when the farming population includes over 60 per cent of the whole of Canada, only about seven per cent of the representatives in Parliament are farmers.—R. J. Messenger, President, Nova Scotia Fruit Growers Association.

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**Several Views on Fertilizers**

*Job W. Taylor, Covansville, Que.*

I read with interest the rather pessimistic view of commercial fertilizers taken by our friend Cottingham in Farm and Dairy of January 25th, also some of the replies to that article. I recently asked a friend of mine, and a Farm and Dairy subscriber, what he thought about commercial fertilizers, and his reply was that as a help to barn yard manure he has always had good results from commercial fertilizers when he bought the right kind for the crop he was going to use on.

While writing a man near Eastman, Que., on other matters, I asked him if he used any commercial fertilizers. His reply was: "Yes I use the commercial fertilizers as an aid to barn yard manure, and have had good results."

I asked our milkman this A.M. if he used commercial fertilizers, and how he liked them. He said: "Well, wherever I have farmed since phosphates began to be used I have used them more or less as a help to barn yard manure, and they have always paid me."

I am not selling fertilizers, but I am writing this in a spirit of fairplay, and to prove that in spite of pessimists, "the world do move."

**The Dairy Cow at Freshening**

*C. C. Kettle, Norfolk Co., Ont.*

It behooves every one of us dairymen to treat our cows kindly and make them comfortable for when they are approaching the calving period, for this is the most critical period in the life of the dairy cow. We like to have our cows dry six to eight weeks. We think this is necessary for the good of both the cow and the calf.

When the cow is dry we feed at half-past five in the morning a ration consisting of five pounds of clover hay, 15 lbs. of corn ensilage, two pounds of wheat bran, one pound of oileak meal, four pounds of oat chop, 15 lbs. of Swede turnips and two ounces of salt. We feed as follows: Hay first; after it is finished the ensilage and meal mixed; when this is cleaned up the roots are fed. At noon we feed about 10 lbs. of clover hay. At half-past five in the afternoon we feed as in the morning. This ration is fed up to within 10 days of the time the calf is expected; then the oat chop is taken from the ration and two to four pounds of wheat bran is added. This ration is continued until all fever and swelling disappears, which usually takes from five to seven days. Then the oat chop is added gradually until a full ration is reached.

I do not believe any set rule would be practical for feeding at this time. It depends a great deal on the individual cow, and I believe in individual feeding. When the cow has calved we feed sugar mangels instead of the turnips.

**KEEP HER COMFORTABLE**

In caring for the cow we aim to make her comfortable by keeping her well bedded and groomed. For about a week before the calf is expected we turn the cow in a box stall. I always try to be on hand when the calf is born to render any necessary assistance. As soon as the calf is able to stand we take the cow to her usual stall. We never allow the calf to suckle the dam, and we find that the cow then worries but little. This is a time when kind treatment pays large returns. With kind treatment she soon gets to work.

We milk four times a day for the first few days, but do not milk dry until 48 hours after calving. Then we usually milk three times a day for a month, and often longer. After all swelling has gone from the udder we feed the same at noon as in the morning and evening, except that we feed at five in the morning and one and nine in the afternoon. This gives us equal hours between meals. We now add to the meal ration from two

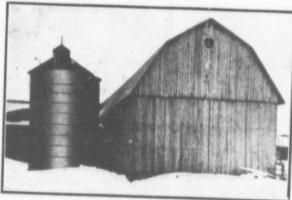
to four pounds of corn meal. The amount depends on the cow; some will take more, some less.

Feeding as we have described we have never had a cow retain her afterbirth, nor has a cow of ours had milk fever. We have had two-year-old heifers with first calf give 48 lbs. of milk a day and four-year-old cows 65 lbs. a day. I am a great advocate of roots for the dairy cow. They keep her in good condition for freshening if fed at that time.

**Spraying in British Columbia**

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

The spring season is on us again with all the work it entails. Disagreeable work, too, for of all unpleasant things to handle, lime-sulphur spray of winter strength (one to 10) is the worst.



**An Important Part of This Steading is the Silo**

It gives one a comfortable feeling, when the winter is long and the days cold, to know that our stock is thriving and there is lots of feed on hand. Cattle and sheep are in the best of health, well housed and well fed. The silo is an important part of the stock raising business. The silo is becoming a necessity. They are going up in greater numbers every year. The one here illustrated is the work of Jas. Simonds of the Beauharnois District of Quebec.

Hence it is well to see that it is effectively done, so as not to require repeating.

Before spraying the trees should be thoroughly pruned, and the prunings, together with as many leaves as possible, should at once be raked up and burned, whereby a great deal of scab and other fungous infection, together with many insect en-



**Taking the College to the Farmers. The Railway Companies are Taking a Hand in the Work**

In the illustration may be seen many of our foremost Ontario agricultural authorities—college professors, district representatives and institute lecturers. This formidable array of educators is accompanying the agricultural special being run by the Canadian Pacific Railway over its lines in Ontario. Three stops are made in the baggage cars is an education in itself. Our railway companies are recognizing that they stand to benefit largely by improved farming and are doing their part to spread the gospel of better agricultural methods.

omies, and their eggs, are destroyed. Then each tree should be sprayed from four different points, the spray being first directed against the small twigs, and then against the branches and stem. No portion of the tree, however small, should escape a thorough dose of spray, and then the ground under the tree should receive its share, to kill fungous spores.

In using the ready manufactured lime-sulphur spray it should be used with nine or 10 times its bulk of water, and this spray is rendered much more efficient, and at the same time more visible, if 12 pounds of quicklime are added to, and well stirred up in each barrel of 40 gallons of mixed spray.

**Cooperation in Marketing Wool**

*L. A. Murchison, Wellington Co., Ont.*

Well, the sheep commissioners are back, after several months' sojourn in the United States, Great Britain and elsewhere. All well and good; but what have they done to improve the deficiency in the very remunerative and valuable industry of sheep raising? They suggest that cooperative summer grazing, especially in the eastern provinces, should be encouraged,—(and what about us poor simpletons in the western provinces?) They also recommended that cooperative marketing of sheep and lambs should be organized in specially selected districts in order to ascertain the feasibility of adopting the system generally. This is all very well. But is there, from a practical viewpoint, as much need for cooperation in marketing sheep and lambs as there is for cooperation in marketing wool—one of the most neglected commodities in the business of sheep raising?

Farmers nowadays, as a general rule, take their dozen or two fleeces to market and get what they can for them and go their way apparently satisfied. But, stop and consider! Is the price that they get the price they should receive? Or, rather, is the price they get the price they would get were their wool properly handled and graded before leaving their hands?

Cooperation might here be of advantage. It would, by such an effort, be possible for the farmers in one district to collect their wool to one certain point, and so have it overhauled and sorted into different grades, that when it was put on the market they would be certain of obtaining the highest possible price. The price for graded wool which now goes into the hands of the middleman might, by such a system of cooperative marketing, be retained by the producer. It is an evidence of something lacking, when large users of wool throughout this fair old Dominion prefer to import their supplies from foreign countries. It is owing largely to the fact that properly graded wool cannot be obtained at home that they do so.

Why, therefore, cannot the commissioners who

play so important a part in the direction of the sheep industry, bend their energies towards such a system of cooperation as this? It would meet with the approval of the majority of farmers, as they are in the business for the money that is in it, just the same as every one else, and the profits that are now leaking into the hands of middlemen would in the other case go rightly and fairly to the farmers.

A pound of turkey meat can be produced as cheaply as a pound of pork. Even if the cost were more, the profit would still be much greater, as turkeys sell for more than twice as much as pork.—W. J. Elliott, Huron Co., Ont.



# Holsteins

and  
**32 Yorkshire Swine**

will be sold  
AT PUBLIC AUCTION

At KNIGHTON LODGE STOCK FARM

One Mile East of Wilmoville, Ont. (Norfolk Co.)

**WEDNESDAY, March 27th** At One o'clock Sharp

The offering includes 18 Head of Pure Bred Holsteins and 32 Head of Pure Bred Yorkshire Swine.

These are a choice lot of Cattle, and are in A.1. condition, bred from some of the best blood obtainable.

The Holstein Herd includes females of families such as De Kof, Pietertje, Posch, Schulting and Waynes, of which there will be in the sale 10 females, from two to six years old, 3 heifer calves, 2 bull calves, 2 cows due by date of sale.

We are also offering our stock bull, Starlight Schulting De Kof, No. 6385.

Catalogues ready by March 12th; apply for same early.

All trains will be met at Vanessa Station on forenoon of date of sale. T. H. and B. trains connect with M. C. R. trains at Waterford, and G. T. R. trains at Brantford.

Lunch at noon for those coming from a distance. Telephone 430 Rural, connections with the Bell lines.

Col. WELBY ALMAS, Auctioneer  
V. F. GULLEN, Clerk

CLARENCE C. KETTLER  
Wilsonville, Ont.

## FARM MANAGEMENT

### Good Seed Corn

O. M. Olson, Minnesota

What is good seed-corn? When a farmer has tested his seed-corn by the standard method, and finds that some of it gives a vigorous germination of 80 per cent., the question arises as to the comparative value of such ears. In answer, it might be well to study the probabilities.

There are 3,556 hills per acre when corn is planted 42 inches apart each way. This, with a perfect stand of three stalks per hill, would make 10,668 stalks per acre. Granting that seed of the above vitality would give only an 80 per cent. stand, it would mean 2,133 missing stalks per acre; and allowing an average cured ear of seven cobses per stalk, this would mean a loss per acre of 13 bushels.

### A LOSS OF 65 BUSHELS

Carrying the matter one step farther—and granting that when a bushel of seed-corn has been properly graded, there remains an amount sufficient to plant only five acres—we find the real difference between a bushel of corn that gives a perfect stand and one that gives an 80 per cent. stand, to be a matter of 65 bushels of corn at husking-time. Figuring this amount at any price that is reasonable, one cannot but condemn the use of seed-corn of such low vitality.

When the farmer knows his seed-corn has a vitality of but 80 per cent. he can arrange to drop more corn per hill. Logically, he will raise the percentage of stand by so doing, but he has done nothing to get rid of the weakly stalks, and is bound to have a certain percentage of crowded hills. And when he has husked the small ears of the crowded hill, and the "nubbin" of the weakly stalk, he has reaped the harvest of poor management, and should be wiser as to what is good seed-corn.

### Testimony re Inoculation

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." There is all the proof necessary that the inoculation of legume seed with prepared cultures is a success—the men who have tried it declare that the process is O.K. Here are what a few correspondents who have used prepared cultures sent out by Prof. S. F. Edwards, of the Ontario Agricultural College, have to say about it:

"My crop is twice as good with the treated seed as without. It was of a more dark green color when the other was yellow. That was in the fall when we had such dry weather."—Chatsworth, Gray Co., Ont.

### NEIGHBORS NOTICED IT

"The difference between the treated and the untreated seed was so marked that the neighbors crossing the field asked what was wrong with the waste side, it was so yellow. That was the untreated part, the other being a heavy green."—South Cayuga, Hamilton Co., Ont.

"When the plants on the treated plot were two feet high, those on the untreated plot were two inches high and dying off."—Whannock, B. C.

"The treated seed yielded 100 per cent better crop the second season than the untreated."—A. E. M., Prince Edward Island.

"Treated clover was 100 per cent better than the untreated."—Eden Grove, Bruce Co., Ont.

### IT PAYS IMMENSE

"I think it pays immense to inoculate the seed."—Hillsburg, Wellington Co., Ont.

"I feel quite sure that inoculation

is all our ground needs to make the finest of alfalfa meadows."—Enderby, B. C.

"I have found that inoculated seed seems to come through the winter in better shape than uninoculated. Cultures are of greater benefit where the land is not in the best state of fertility."—Beaverton, Ont. Co., Ont.

"Plants from inoculated seed were very thrifty; those from uninoculated seed were spindly and delicate. My neighbors all told me it was no use for me to sow alfalfa as they had tried it and it was no good in this country. Now they are anxious to try it again."—New Liskeard, North Ontario.

### Solid or Block Silo?

What is the best style of silo, the solid cement or the concrete block? What material is needed for a silo 15 feet four inches in diameter and 30 ft. high?—D. G. Middlesex Co., Ont.

In regard to solid cement and cement block silos, there are a very large number of both those in use, and it is a matter of opinion which is the best, as both are giving the very best of satisfaction; it is just a matter of which silo the party likes the appearance of best.

The amount of material required for a silo 30 feet high and 15 feet four inches in diameter is 29 yards gravel and 26 barrels cement at a proportion of eight to one. This would be mixed very wet and poured rather than tamped. It is also customary to use considerable large stones. Where stones are used it will be a saving of cement amounting to one barrel for every yard of stone used. You have to be particular in using the stones, inasmuch as they have to be worked into the centre of the wall and must not get too close together.—Jno. C. Dodge, London Concrete Machinery Co.

### Ventilation for the Stable

Our stable is 22 by 34, with eight-foot ceilings, and accommodates nine cows and one or two year-olds. The walls are well built and have two air spaces. What number of square inches of intake and outlet would ensure best results? The cows face each other. Would ceilings with matched lumber be better? Could we do anything else to make it warmer?—C. T. D., Prince Edward Co., Ont.

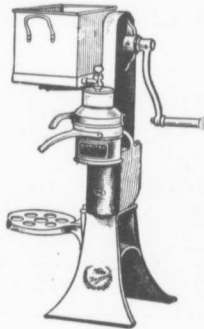
For a stable of the size you mention it will not require a large amount of intake space. Two square feet of intake on each side would be abundant, and good results might be got from somewhat less space. If you are establishing the King system of ventilation, we would suggest that you have two intake lines on each side of the stable, the cold air entering at the floor outside, conducted up and then carried in flues to the centre of the stable, where it would filter down the flues directly opposite each other as the air currents might be blown right through the stable and never reach the cows at all. The outlet space would need to be somewhat larger and would be regulated by slides as you would also regulate the intake. Building paper under the sheathing would make the dead air space in the wall more effectual in keeping out cold air.

Conducting the air into the stable under the feeding floor is an expensive system of ventilation, and no more efficient than the King or Rutherford systems. Full information on the latter system can be obtained by writing the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, for a copy of a bulletin describing the system.

I like Farm and Dairy very much. There are pieces in it each week worth almost the full subscription price.—Wm. N. Homie, Lambton Co., Ont.

# For Your Wife's Sake Get an Easy-Running, Easily-Cleaned Separator

A busy farmer cannot always be on hand to turn the separator for his wife. But if the separator is a



his wife will not require the services of a strong, husky man.

The makers of the Standard have built a separator that any woman can easily turn. A strong arm and a strong back are not necessary to make the Standard go. A little energy goes a long way with the Standard.

The low supply can of the Standard also makes it essentially a woman's separator. If given her choice, no woman would prefer to pour a pail of milk into a supply can at least one foot higher than the Standard's. A high supply can means a high and awkward lift, and frequent accidents.

Your wife will prefer the Standard, too, on account of its sanitary features. Milk from any source cannot reach the neck-bearing. Neither can dust get into it. The gearing, too, is enclosed, and is therefore dust-proof. The discs

can be cleaned in a minute's time without the use of a brush.

But get the Standard Cream Separator Catalogue and learn all about the world's greatest separator—the quiet running, self-oiling, dust-proof separator that will pay for itself in so short a time.

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**Fertilizers for Alfalfa**

Would it pay to sow fertilizer on a field that I intend to seed to alfalfa this spring? I had corn on the field last year and it was well manured. The alfalfa will be sown with a nurse crop of grain.

J. P. Middlesex Co., Ont.  
From the information given, we consider that the broadcasting of a mixture of 350 lbs. acid phosphate and 125 lbs. muriate of potash an acre would give good results. Seeing that the field was well manured and grew

a crop of corn last year, it ought to be in good shape for alfalfa, which demands a fine seed bed.

Alfalfa, being a legume, will require no artificial application of nitrogen, but it will be desirable to treat the seed with alfalfa-bacteria culture, which may be secured at a nominal price from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The inoculation of the seed with this culture will insure the formation of the root nodules (which contain the nitrogen-gathering bacteria) in case the soil is naturally deficient in these organisms.

If it is decided to sow the alfalfa with a nurse crop, let the latter be barley, seeded at the rate of about one bushel an acre. In our experience alfalfa has done best with barley as almost equally well with barley as a nurse crop, but has been a failure when seeded with oats as a nurse crop. Alfalfa roots penetrate to the lower layers of the soil, and barley is a shallow feeder. Oats send their roots to a much greater depth than barley, and thus tend to out-throw the tender young alfalfa plants.—B. L. E.

**Valuable Book on Barn Building FREE**

Write at once for this valuable book. It contains information that every farmer should have regarding the sanitary housing of dairy cows. It explains every fundamental of correct construction as given proper dimensions and arrangements. It describes lighting, ventilation, stable floors, and their construction, and contains suggestions about stalls, etc., exposures, apparatus, design, drainage and feed racks. Besides, it contains a number of practical hints and other information that meet point the farmer who is constructing a barn. I have handled many of the finest and most modern dairy barns in Ontario and this book, based on my long experience and expert knowledge in dairy barn construction, contains information necessary to any farmer who is planning to build or remodel. Understand, we send you this book absolutely free without any obligation on your part—just for answering these few questions: Do you want to build or remodel? How soon? How many cows have you? Will you want a litter service? Will you want a hay fork outfit? Send today.

BEATTY BROS., BOX C FERGUS, ONTARIO

**ALFALFA HAY**

One or two carloads of first class alfalfa hay wanted. State price f.o.b. cars at your nearest railway station.

WM. H. YOUNG, TAVISTOCK, ONT. Oxford County.

**TIMOTHY SEED**

**Buy The Best**

Ottawa Valley Seed, Capital Brand, grows in the best hay growing section in Ontario. Every bag inspected by officer of Seed Commission, Ottawa.

No. 2 Govt. Standard, lb. 16c; bush \$7.68  
No. 3 " " " 15c; " " \$7.20

Above prices for five bags lots and up. 10 lb. Nayan, Ontario.

This seed has been threshed off good heavy clay land and is good, strong, vigorous seed.

Compare my prices with others and remember each bag of seed will be inspected before shipping.

Farmers buying seed of me can send money to Trades Bank, Toronto, Ontario, and when seed is shipped, bank will transfer money.

MARSHALL RATHWELL, NAYAN, ONT.

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING**

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

WANTED—Assistant Cheesemaker, with one or two years' experience. Apply stating wages, per month with board, to Box 45, New Hamburg, Ontario.

BUTTERMAKER WANTS FACTORY for coming season. References supplied. Apply A. R., St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

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

ORPINGTONS, Black, Buff, Golden, Silver, White Wyandottes, Dark Brahmas, Black Minorcas, Hamburg, stock and eggs.—Harry Lush, Peterboro, Ont.

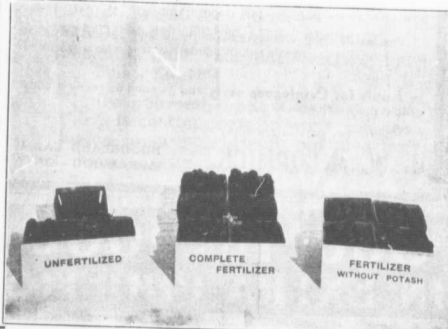
WANTED—A Success combined churn and worker. 300 Gallon drum preferred. Also a Mayson butter worker. Write, Gordon Milmine, Courtland, Ont.

**Fertilizing Fruit and Vegetables**

Numerous experiments, conducted throughout the Dominion during recent years, have demonstrated in a remarkable manner the enormous benefits to be derived from the judicious use of fertilizers, containing a large percentage of Potash. The three essential Plant Nutrients, Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash, and a fertilizer to maintain the balance of soil fertility, should contain suitable proportions of these three ingredients.

Each member of the "trinity" has its special function to perform, and the lack of one means a diminished yield, as seen by the following illustrated results:

Experiment on Strawberries, conducted by Emalie Bros., Oakville, Ont.



Fertilizers per acre	None	100	100 Sulphate of Ammonia
In box	300	300	300 Acid Phosphate
Yield per acre	2360 Bas kets	6114 Baskets	4006 Baskets
			Increase due to Potash—2018 baskets

Experiment on Cauliflower, conducted by John de Jong, Louise Bridge, Man.



Fertilizers per acre	150	— Sulphate of Ammonia
In lbs.	300	— Acid Phosphate
Yield, per acre, 14,000 lbs.	150	— Muriate of Potash
		Increase due to complete fertilizer, 4,000 lbs.

Valuable literature on the subject of fertilizers may be secured free by addressing a card to

GERMAN POTASH SYNDICATE, 1102-1106 Temple TORONTO, Ont. Building

**Rye Grass for Ontario**

Can rye grass be successfully grown here? What value is it for hay? Should it be sown with a grain crop? Our soil here varies from light sand to loam and clay and is rolling.—W. A. M., Northumberland Co., Ont.

Rye grass, or rather, Western rye grass, does well in Ontario and would be found a satisfactory forage crop in Northumberland county. It would be better to sow red clover with it at the rate of about four pounds an acre and the Western rye grass at the rate of about 20 pounds to the acre. On heavy land the addition of about three pounds of alsike clover an acre should be found antagonistic. It would be sown with a rye crop.

Western rye is a very valuable forage crop for any class of live stock. It has been used very largely for horse feeding on the prairies and is there recognized as about the best thing that can be given to working horses. This grass, however, is not in any way superior to timothy if timothy can be grown satisfactorily on the area in question, and it would be found cheaper to seed down and would last quite as long and prove quite as valuable as the rye grass. Rye grass does better than timothy on very light soil.—H. G.

**A Handy Rule Book**

The Farm and Garden Rule Book, a manual of ready rules and references recently got out by Mr. L. H. Bailey, is just the kind of book that each and every farmer would find use for several times a week. This book of almost 600 pages is crammed full of recipes, precepts, formulas and tabular information for the use of general farmers, gardeners, fruit growers, stockmen, dairymen and all others interested in farming and farm life.

Of particular interest to dairymen will be those chapters giving the analysis of all the feeds made use of in feeding dairy cattle. The chapters on weeds and fertilizers will also be of great value to dairymen. For fruit growers this book is a regular encyclopedia, giving in short, concise form, information on all lines of orchard and garden work. The book is well bound with cloth covers, and printed on extra good paper in large readable type. Price through Farm and Dairy, \$2.

Collars, winkers, traces, cart saddles, breeching, etc., are usually knocked out—not worn out.

I do not know of—without Farm and Dairy as it is the best dollar investment I know of.—H. H. Walker, Richmond Co., Que.



# Holsteins

## Great Dispersion Sale

ON

### Thursday, April 4, 1912

I will offer at Public Auction my entire herd, consisting of sixty-five head of richly bred, registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

I have carefully studied the advantages derived from breeding from high testing and large milk-producing strains, and can now offer to the public a choice lot of animals.

Parties desiring choice individuals to swell their herds or anyone anxious to obtain good foundation stock should attend this sale.

Apply for Catalogues early and as soon as ready a copy will be mailed to you.

For further particulars apply to:

**J. W. McCORMICK - BROOKLAND FARM MOREWOOD - ONT.**

## HORTICULTURE

### Fertilizer for Old Orchard

What do you consider the best kind of fertilizer for an old orchard? Do you consider barnyard manure just as good as anything, and how much would you advise applying per acre?—C.G.A., Durham Co., Ont.

Where there is plenty of barn yard manure available and this is supplemented with good cultivation, an old orchard can be rejuvenated satisfactorily without the use of commercial fertilizers at all. If the barn yard manure is not available, the commercial material may be used with good results, but as each soil has its own peculiarities, preliminary tests should always be made to find what fertilizers are most required before they are applied on a large scale. Speaking of the advisability of using commercial fertilizers on an old orchard, Prof. J. W. Crow, of the Ontario Agricultural College, puts it this way: "Unless soils are very poor and decidedly deficient in mineral constituents, as light sands frequently are, I should not advise the use of commercial fer-

tilizer until a careful test of the same has been carried on in a small way."

In Nova Scotia commercial fertilizers are used very extensively on bearing orchards, and the growers claim very profitable results. In Farm and Dairy, page eight, last week, is an article from a Nova Scotia fruit grower, Mr. P. L. Moore, telling of the fertilizers that Nova Scotia growers are in the habit of using. From that article you would get an idea as to the amount of fertilizer it would be well for you to apply to the acre.

### 'Starting the Apple Orchard

W. H. Gibson, Durham Co., Ont.

In laying out the field for an orchard I have a good plowman open out double furrows 35 feet apart across the field. A good man will run these furrows perfectly straight. Then, with a measuring pole, I then measure the distance of 26 feet apart in the row, and put up stakes, and then take out the kinks by sighting along the stakes.

I prefer the trees planted in squares 35 by 26 feet. This gives a wide row for cultivation and I think that in northern districts, where the trees do not grow as large as farther south and west, that they will be far enough apart in the row. In any case they will be far enough apart as long as I have anything to do with them, and then some one else can cut them out if they want to do so.

The trees are planted a few inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. The holes are dug a little larger than the size of the roots and filled up with some good surface soil. Care being taken to shake the tree, to work the soil around the roots and tramp the soil firmly as the hole is being filled. The filling is finished by turning the furrows back again. Then the trees are mulched with a forkful of strawy manure to keep in the moisture. I like to get the trees headed at an average of three and one-half to four feet, though many are planted in this district headed at five feet as the farmers feel that they must keep above the snow line.

Very little pruning is done to the roots when setting, except to cut off broken ones and straggling roots. In trimming the top I cut out lower limbs and thin out the branches, leaving three or four. These are cut back to about two-thirds their length. The main stock or leader is not touched as my chief care is to have a good strong leader, and it will start more quickly if it is not cut back. The upright pyramid form with a leader up the centre will make the strongest tree with no danger of splitting at the crotch or other ill that open headed trees are likely to have.

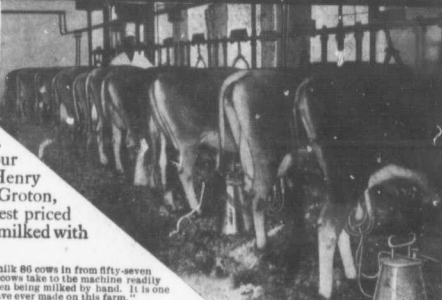
The varieties planted are Ben Davis, Stark, Baldwins, Spy, Russet and Greening. The number of trees of each variety planted on my own farm will run in rotation as named above. Also I believe that the profits obtained will be in the same rotation, the first named being the most profitable, and so down the list.

**Vegetable Growers Meet.**—A new departure has been made by the Toronto branch of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association in holding their meetings at the home of one of the members. On Saturday, March 2, 150 members gathered at the home of Mr. Thos. Delworth at Weston. Interesting addresses were given and Mr. Delworth's large greenhouses inspected. Mr. J. Leslie Wilson announced that the field crop competitions were to be extended to the members of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, and that \$750 in prizes have been arranged for.

# \$300 TO \$1000 A YEAR IN EXTRA PROFITS FOR YOU

This is not a mere claim. It is the actual experience of all owners of Sharples Mechanical Milkers. We don't ask you to take our word, nor their word, for this.

We stand ready to prove it on your own cows or no sale. Mr. Henry Fielden, Supt. Branford Farms, Groton, Conn., where some of the highest priced Guernsey cows in the world are milked with a Sharples Milker, writes:



"Two men with the Sharples Milker milk 80 cows in from fifty-seven minutes to an hour and a quarter. The cows take to the machine readily and seem much more contented than when being milked by hand. It is one of the most profitable investments we have ever made on this farm."

## THE SHARPLES MECHANICAL MILKER

has the "Teat Cup with the Upward Squeeze," which pushes the blood back with each pulsation, overcoming the stumbling block of all former mechanical milkers. It leaves the teats in a perfectly normal condition, the same as after hand milking. The cow is treated so gently she enjoys it, and fears no injury, no abuse. She stands perfectly contented giving down her milk more readily and more freely than when milked by hand. The yield is increased—your dairy profits grow. Read this letter from Hon. Wm. C. Sproul, Chester, Pa.

"The Sharples Mechanical Milker seems to be entirely comfortable to the cows. In fact, our cows are in much better condition now than they were when the milker was started. The quantity of the milk was increased about ten per cent. Altogether, I consider it about the most satisfactory investment about my dairy."

## Fill Out the Coupon—Send for Catalog Today

Let us tell you how we will put a Sharples Milker in your dairy and guarantee it to give you perfect satisfaction or no sale. We prove it does the work to your satisfaction. We give you ample time for trial. Send the coupon now for catalog. Guaranteed by a company that has been making high-class dairy machinery for 31 years.

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**  
WEST CHESTER, PA.

Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Oreg.; Dallas, Tex.; Toronto, Can.; Winnipeg, Can.

The Sharples Mechanical Milker has few parts, is easily cleaned, and produces milk of the lowest bacterial content. It milks the cow cleaner than the average hand milker.



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State \_\_\_\_\_  
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The Sharples Mechanical Milker  
and Separator  
and will send you \_\_\_\_\_  
a copy of your \_\_\_\_\_  
catalog \_\_\_\_\_

In Farm 15th is an Orondo, the roosting poultry house Pearl says experience roosts need cretion. W it very used of the birds

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Such a ho especially if into the mon with a build a few venti ground, and. These open fine galvanz keep out rats. don Concrete

### Colony J

Prof. James Husbandry D Agricultural his opinion t most successf tem prevails. ably portable may have fre more active ar be if confined less danger of it is easier to ground by mo The poultry food and care, considerable a range. The fr rid the farm sects must also as the importa be fattened in fields, if the e good size to b 7 by 12 feet. team of horse this size, and or 40 fowls.



**POULTRY YARD**

**Roost Curtain Necessary**

Chas. G. Golding, Assiniboia East, Sask.

In Farm and Dairy of February 15th is an article by Prof. Pearl, of Orono, Maine, in which he condemns the roosting closet in curtain-front poultry houses. Much of what Prof. Pearl says is perfectly correct in our experience. The curtain in front of roosts needs to be used with great discretion. We have nevertheless found it very useful for protecting the combs of the birds in extremely cold weather.

When the temperature of the house is above zero, we prefer to leave the curtain up, but during very severe weather when the inside temperature falls to 20 below or lower, we have found the curtain necessary. Under such conditions there is no foul, hot air; the air circulates so rapidly that there is plenty of fresh air supplied to keep the birds healthy. At the same time they do not suffer from the extreme cold as they otherwise would.

In one of our houses, built of sod, with cotton front, we never use the curtain in front of roosts, but in the lumber houses, we find we need them, and yet, undoubtedly, the healthiest birds we have are those in the lumber houses, as these houses are ever so much easier to keep dry and clean.

**A Cement Poultry House**

What would be the cost and materials needed for a hen house of concrete 20 by 15 by eight feet in front and six behind, leaving a window 5 by 2 and a door 6 by 3? Would such a house be damp?—Constant Reader, Peterboro Co., Ont.

This building should have a wall of concrete about eight inches thick. It would require, including foundations, about 15 yards of concrete, which would cost in the wall approximately \$4 a yard, or \$60 for the concrete walls. The roof, if built of wood, with a two-ply felt cover, would cost \$40, window and door would cost approximately \$12, making a total of \$112. These figures no doubt are near enough for estimating purposes to cover all labor and material.

Such a house would not be damp, especially if the concrete was poured into the moulds wet. It is customary with a building of this kind to leave a few ventilating openings near the ground, and a trap door at the top. These openings should be covered with fine galvanized wire screen, so as to keep out rats.—H. Coocek, Mgr., London Concrete Machinery Co.

**Colony Houses for Poultry**

Prof. James Dryden, of the Poultry Husbandry Department at the Oregon Agricultural College, has stated it as his opinion that poultry-keeping is most successful where the colony system prevails. Small houses, preferably portable ones, where the fowls may have free range, keep the birds more active and busy than they would be if confined in yards. There is also less danger of disease epidemics, and it is easier to keep the house on clean ground by moving it occasionally.

The poultry will also require less food and care, as they will pick up a considerable amount of food on the range. The fact that they will also rid the farm of many injurious insects must also be considered, as well as the important fact that they may be fattened in the fall on the stubble fields, if the colony system is used. A good size to build a colony house is 7 by 12 feet. Prof. Dryden says a team of horses will pull a house of this size, and it will accommodate 30 or 40 fowls.

**A Consumer's Opinion**

"Consumer," Peterboro Co., Ont.  
Would I pay more for eggs that I was perfectly certain were fresher than for eggs that were even just a shade doubtful? Well I should say I would! As a consumer of eggs I have been particularly lucky. One of my friends in the country supplied us with eggs once or twice a week for years. Last summer, however, we had to look elsewhere for eggs, and bought them on the open market.

I will remember the first rotten egg that I opened. I have thought of that egg every time that I have opened an egg since, and I expect I always will. Every egg is now an object of suspicion, and I can tell you there are not half as many consumed in our house as there were previous to that eventful morning last July. We would be perfectly willing to pay a premium of 10 cts. a dozen could we be certain that the eggs we received were absolutely 100%.

I have been asked by one of the editors of Farm and Dairy if consumers in the city of Peterboro would be willing to pay more for stamped eggs than were therefore guaranteed than for the ordinary eggs bought on the market. Now I suppose that I am just an average sample of what consumers in the city of Peterboro are, also that consumers in the city of Peterboro are very much like consumers anywhere else, so I answer for all of my kind when I say "Yes sir—e. Put up, the goods and we will pay."

Are you anxious to save Time and Money on the Work you are doing on your Farm at present and to get Larger Crops from your Farm or Orchard? If so, let us send you Free of Charge our Pamphlets on the use of

**STUMPING POWDERS**

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REMOVING STUMPS AND BOULDERS  
DIGGING WELLS AND DITCHES  
PLANTING AND CULTIVATING ORCHARDS  
BREAKING HARD PAN, SHALE or CLAY SUBSOILS, Etc., Etc.

Figure yourself what Clearing your Farm is costing now or what you are losing in crops through not clearing

Write Us About Arranging Demonstrations

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MONTREAL, P.Q.

**Cockshutt "Beaver" Plows**

HERE are two plows that you should investigate, the Beaver Gang and Beaver Sulky. They have a reputation for giving satisfaction that is most enviable. Many good reasons are behind that reputation. Hitch three horses to a Beaver Gang; you can then do as good work as any man can do with a single furrow walking plow and do it twice as fast. See the position of the front wheels on these plows, they are not opposite each other, so the plow can adapt itself to uneven land and still plow an even depth of furrow.

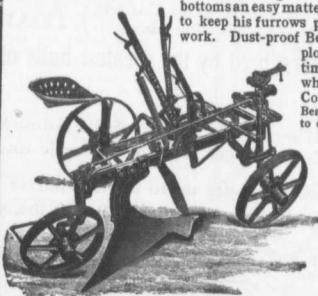


**Pleasure to Handle These Plows**

The Levers are so conveniently placed, and so readily operated. That strong Lifting Spring on the Raising Lever makes the lifting of the

bottoms an easy matter. Straightener device on each plow enables operator to keep his furrows perfectly straight, making neat as well as thorough work. Dust-proof Bearings in the wheel hubs save wear and make the plow a light draft one, a big consideration at plowing time. High Beam keeps the Beaver clear of trash when working in dirty land—also gives the Rolling Colter the best possible chance to do thorough work. Beams on the Gang Plow are adjustable so the plow can be set to do work from 9 inches to 11 inches. Our famous Judy, Kid or Nip bottoms fit this plow.

THE Beaver Sulky is the lightest draft Sulky made. For use in hard land you can't beat it. Has all the good features of the Gang—in fact is almost identical in construction. Either Plow can be fitted with Knife or Rolling Cutters—whichever you desire.



Send to-day for Pamphlet describing these Plows. We are always glad to answer any questions you want to ask.

**COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED BRANTFORD**

For Sale in Eastern Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces by  
**THE FROST & WOOD CO. Limited, SMITH'S FALLS, MONTREAL and ST. JOHN**

# MONEY IN POTATOES



**You Bet There's Money in Potatoes When You Get 60c. A Bushel For Them**

Last year, the average selling price all over Canada, was 60c. a bushel, compared with 45c. a bushel in 1910. Last year, Canada's potato crop increased in value **OVER SIX MILLION DOLLARS.**

In February, Potatoes were quoted in Toronto at \$1.60 a bag in carload lots. You bet there's money in Potatoes.

**Here's a hint that will bring you in a bag of money**

Plant Potatoes on your *summer fallow*, instead of letting the land lie idle. By growing a potato crop, the necessary cultivation will destroy the weeds as effectively as any summer fallow.

**And the best hint of all is this—**

Write for our big free book—"Money in Potatoes." Of course you grow enough Potatoes for the table. But grow more of them for the big money there is in them.

This book shows just what there is in potato growing for you. It tells you what the most successful potato growers in Canada and the

United States have learned about planting, cultivating, fertilizing, spraying, digging and marketing Potatoes. It tells what soils are best—which potatoes are best payers—and gives a host of hints that a man of your ability will quickly turn into money, this summer.

Make up your mind that you are going to make money out of Potatoes. Sit right down—clip out and fill in the coupon—and send it off to us to-day.

CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO., LIMITED.

GALT, ONT.

THAT COUPON MEANS DOLLARS FOR YOU CLIP IT

CUT HERE

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

Please send me free copy of your book—"Money in Potatoes."

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

## Radial Railways and the Farm

F. Porter, Toronto, Ont.

Would it be wise for the Whitney government to buy up the radial lines in Ontario and build a network of extensions through the province? This would be but carrying out the worthy policy of government ownership of public utilities as demonstrated by his and the Hon. A. Beck's successful Hydro-Electric scheme.

Much as the Whitney government accomplished by their light and power project, the possibilities of government owned railways as a mode of shipment opens up a much wider and larger field for public ownership. It would mean the development of a better and more satisfactory means of shipping perishable products of the farm, garden and orchard. It would tend to overcome the difficulties presented by bad country roads, and at the same time bring these products in a quicker and much better state of preservation to the consumer than is possible by the old way of handling by team.

I am pleased that there has been frequent expressions by the leaders of both parties to show that they feel that something should be done to help the producers on our land to get better roads. Is not this idea, however, of government aid to better road building behind the times? Good roads are very well and are necessary. Many of our roads are a disgrace, even here in Toronto. Such roads should not be tolerated. But should not the council of each municipality see to this work? If they do not then let the government give the compressed an easier and less expensive way of compelling councils to do their duty in this regard.

### LONG HAULES OUT OF FASHION

Labor is too scarce and of the wrong kind for the farmer or gardener to leave his home for two or three

(Continued on page 18)

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# Belleville District Holstein Breeders' 2nd Annual Sale April 3rd and 4th, 1912

**175 Head (The Greatest Ever Held in Canada) Mostly Females**  
Both in Quality and Numbers  
**Bulls, Cows and Heifers, bred by the greatest bulls of the breed**

Cows and Heifers bred to such bulls as:  
**Plus Berk, Inka Sylvia Beets, Posch, Francys 3rd's Admiral Ormsby, Count Gerben, Pontiac Hermes, Count Segis Walker, Pietertje and other good ones**  
**Mature females, with official records up to 25 lbs. butter in 7 days**  
**Two-year-old heifers, with milk records over 19,000 lbs. yearly**

For One or for a Car Load attend this Great Sale

REMEMBER—This is the greatest opportunity ever offered in Canada to secure High Record Cattle at your own prices

For a Catalogue apply to

F. R. MALLORY, Frankford, Ont.

**APICULTURE**

**Differing Opinions on Swarm Trials**

Morley Pettitt, Provincial Apiarist

Some experimenters appreciated the value of the experiment in swarming conducted under the supervision of the Ontario Agricultural College last summer; others did not. A notable example of the latter class is a man whom we shall call Mr. X for the sake of not telling his name. Mr. X is a beekeeper in Ontario who tried the experiment for swarm prevention. He put 10 colonies in Lot A to be managed according to directions and 50 colonies in Lot B to be managed by his own plan, which was simply to let them swarm. He secured 400 lbs. or an average of 40 lbs. each from Lot A, and 1,600, or an average of 32 lbs. each from Lot B, being a dif-

ference of eight pounds a colony in favor of Lot A.

**Choosing a Sire**

In selecting the sire for the herd a great many breeders, particularly among the amateur breeders, make only one demand—that the sire be pure bred or registered. One should go further than this and demand that the ancestors of the animal in question be animals of merit, large producers and be typical for the breed.

A great many of the pure bred bulls in use to-day as herd headers are no better than scrubs. For the best results we should demand that the female ancestors be large producers of milk and butter and instead of being satisfied with knowing that the sire or dam or some other animal in the pedigree carried off the show ring prize at a certain fair. The dairy-



**Amatite ROOFING**

**Mineral Surfaced— Needs No Painting**

**EVERYTHING** about Amatite appeals to the man with common sense. He can see its superiority at once—the real mineral surface which never needs painting; the two layers of Pitch which is the greatest waterproofing material known; the two layers of heavy Tarred Felt—all these contribute to the popularity of Amatite.

We can make Amatite better and cheaper than anyone else on account of our greater facilities, and consequently we sell it at a surprisingly low figure.

Simply the fact that it needs no painting is enough to make a man sit up and take notice—especially the man who has spent time and money in painting and repainting smooth surfaced roofs.

Write to-day for further information.

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WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
St. JOHN'S, N.B. HALIFAX, N.S.



Instruction in Box Packing is Appreciated in Fruit Growing Districts

In this illustration may be seen some of the fruit growers of Hastings Co., Ont., who attended the Box Packing School conducted by Mr. A. D. MacIntosh, their District Representative, who is standing to the extreme right in the illustration. At one session 50 men were actually packing apples and in one case was the attendance under 35. An encouraging start in a good line of work.

ference of eight pounds a colony in favor of Lot A.

If he had handled the 50 colonies the same as Lot A he would have had 400 lbs. more honey, worth \$48 at wholesale rates. The extra time it would have taken would not be more than six days at the outside. Against this we must balance fully two days time spent in hiving the 32 natural swarms he had from Lot B, reducing the cost of the extra \$48 worth of honey to four days of time, to say nothing of the time the bees lost swarming and the swarms that went to the woods.

**NO BENEFIT ! !**

Now what does Mr. X think of the experiment? He reports that he has derived no benefits whatever from the experiment. He finds that his own method suits him best as he has less bother. Does this mean that Mr. X is a wealthy man keeping bees for pleasure, or that his time is worth more than \$12 a day at something else? You may say that he had the extra 32 swarms, but these could have been made artificially during the six days, with no cost to the honey crop.

However, most of the experimenters are able to do arithmetic and figure out profits a little more accurately than Mr. X. The following are a few testimonials by individual experimenters:

"Can keep them from increasing so fast and get more honey."—Bruce County.

**THIS ONE IS PLEASSED**

"Saves time and stimulates my own experience."—Elgin County.

"My own plan is good, but yours is better. It is more systematic."—Middlesex County.

"My method was similar to yours but in 1910 I tried natural swarming and I am satisfied that the method is better, because you can depend on leaving your apiary for a week at one

man is primarily interested in how much milk and butter fat he can obtain from his herd. This is the basis of income and profit. Very few milk producers or dairymen will ever lead their herd bull into the show ring. Then why should so much attention be paid to the show ring ancestry of the bull or of the bull himself?

**THE BLOOD TRAIT COUNTS**

The immediate ancestors of the herd bull are the ones that should concern us most. It is more important that his dam and grandams be high producers than for him to be related to some great and wonderful cow that appears in his pedigree five or six generations back. Too much attention is paid to individual animals or families that may be represented or appear in the pedigree.

In selecting the herd bull there are two courses open to the breeder. The one is to select a young bull, and the other is to select an old bull that has been tried and proved to be a pre-potent animal.

**WHY SELECT A YOUNG BULL?**

The advantage in selecting a young bull for the herd is that it is cheaper and less risk is attended toward getting a mean and ugly bull as well as bringing any disease into the herd. In selecting a young bull one runs greater risk in getting one that will transmit the characteristics desired than in selecting an old bull that has been tried. The performance and records in the ancestry are about the only guide that can be used in this selection.

When one selects an old bull that has been tried he has some certainty that this animal will raise the production of his herd. When this can be done it is probably the best method to use, but where one knows the value of a bull the price asked for him is oftentimes prohibitive.—Selected.

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

**Sugar Makers---Attention!**



"Champion" Evaporator

**The Grimm Mfg. Co., Ltd., 58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.**

Many producers of Maple Syrup think it does not pay to make syrup. Of course it doesn't the kind they are producing by using pots and old pans, consuming a lot of fuel and time making black strap. Invest in a "Champion" Evaporator and make a syrup that is clean, pure and wholesome. A little of your assistance and you have the best paying proposition on your farm. Made in 2 different sizes. Write to-day for our latest catalogue.



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Dept. B, London, Ont.

**WOMEN CAN EARN MONEY**

or secure useful articles of household furniture, clocks, dishes, kitchen utensils, books, etc., by sending their friends and neighbors and getting them to subscribe to this paper. Cash commissions allowed on new subscribers. Get us 25 new subscribers at only \$1.00 a year and we will pay you \$15.00 cash.

**FARM & DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.**

**SPRAY FOR PROFITS**

Big, sound, juicy apples are the only ones that bring big profits.

**VANCO LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION**

means sound fruit that brings the top price. "Vanco" destroys Scale, Scab, Aphid, Mildew. "Vanco" keeps the trees clean and the buds healthy. You couldn't possibly get a greater amount of Sulphur in Solution than you get in the Vanco barrel. It is better in every way than home made mixtures.

**Because it is uniform in strength and quality**

Specific gravity is plainly stencilled on every barrel  
"Vanco" Lime Sulphur and Arsenate  
Lead—strongest when you get them and go further when using.

Write for prices and free Booklet on Spraying.

**FERTILIZERS—**  
We also sell Nitrate of Soda, Murate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash and Acid Phosphate.

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130-140 Van Horne Street, Toronto.

**MALLORY'S SEED CORN**

\$1.10 to \$1.25 per bushel. Returnable at our expense if not satisfactory. Samples mailed free on request. Strawberry Plains \$3.00 per 1,000; Raspberries, \$6.00 per 1,000; Blackberries \$2.00 per 100 and up; 150 Strawberry plants at \$1.00, or 200 Strawberry and 50 Red Raspberry Plants sent post paid for \$2.00. **HUBBARD TER. BLACK CAP**, greatest producer at Experimental Farm. Send for Price List.

N. E. MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont.

**Great Irish Cattle Show**

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY  
SPRING SHOW

**BALLS BRIDGE, DUBLIN**  
**APRIL 16 to 19, 1912**

The Largest Collection of

**PURE BRED BULLS**

at any show in the United Kingdom  
**Auction Sales of Cattle**

For particulars, apply to

The Agricultural Superintendent  
Leinster House DUBLIN

**Our Veterinary Adviser**

**INJURY TO BACK**—I let a young sow out the other day and ever since when she rises and starts to walk her back drops nearly to the ground. She sits well and appears right otherwise.—B.W. The muscles of the back have been either sprained or bruised. The application of heat (either wet or dry) over the loins would hasten recovery. Medicinal treatment is not indicated.

**HARD TO MILK**—Cow is very hard to milk. What can I do for her?—W. G., Grey Co., Ont.

This of course is due to a constriction of the veins to the teats. Attempts to remedy this often result in serious complications by setting up inflammation of the teats and udder. The insertion of little plugs made of gutta-percha, which may be procured from dealers in veterinary instruments or dairy supplies in some cases corrects the fault. Plugs made of hard wood and made very smooth are sometimes used. They have a slight bulb at each end, with constricted centres, the centres being about the size the normal openings should be. These are thoroughly sterilized by boiling them dipped in sweet oil and inserted into the teat after milking, and, of course, removed just before the next milking. Great care must be taken to thoroughly sterilize the plugs, and to avoid irritation or scarification during their insertion and removal.

**SKIN DISEASE**—I have a horse that is continually rubbing himself. I think he has mange. He has been this way for three months. The hair is peeling off every day. I have given him linseed oil.—P. G.

Mange is due to a parasite, and is very contagious. It would be well to

get some of the little scales (that you will be able to pick off) examined with a magnifying glass, and if parasites be present, notify the Veterinary Department, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, and a man will send you a lotion into the matter and recommend treatment. We are of the opinion the trouble is eczema. In either case local treatment is required. Wash him thoroughly once every four days until itching ceases with a four per cent solution of creolin (that is, one part creolin to 24 parts water). Heat this to about 110 degrees Fahr., and apply with a scrubbing brush. Keep him comfortable and rub well after washing. As soon as the weather gets a little warmer, or if you can keep him comfortable now, get him clipped, when treatment will be much easier. He may have lice, but the same treatment will destroy them.

**LAME MARE**—I turned mare out last fall and she ran until she was exhausted. She was quite stiff next morning. I allowed her to go idle until a short time ago. When I commenced to drive her I observed that she was lame on near fore foot.—B. McE.

The history and symptoms indicate chronic founder. She should have been treated promptly the morning that she showed stiffness. A cure is doubtful now, but the symptoms can be helped by blistering the coronet. Get a blister made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with two ounces vasoline. Clip the hair off for two inches high all around the hoof. Tie so that she cannot bite the part. Rub well once daily with the blister for two days, and on the third day apply sweet oil. Turn loose in a box stall now and every day. As soon as the acule comes off tie up and blister again, and if you think it advisable blister again in a month. Who you want to put her to work get her shod with a bar shoe, giving good frog pressure.

**SKIN TROUBLE**—Collie dog has some skin trouble. Early in the winter he went lame on the hind feet. Feet swelled and sores appeared between toes. He licked the sores. Later the skin around eye, nostrils and mouth became rough, cracked and bled. We treated with sulphur and Life Broy soap, which helped all but the feet. He has had sore ears for a year and a half. When in the house he scratches himself and rubs his eyes but when in the stable is apparently easy.—E. R. H.

This is a form of eczema sometimes called kennel mange. Dissolve a tea-spoonful of Gillett's lye in warm water, add four pounds sulphur, and then add water to make gallons and mix thoroughly. Heat this quantity of fluid to about 105 degrees F., and bathe the dog in it. Repeat in about 10 days, and again if necessary. In the meantime give a lotion of one part carbolic acid to 50 parts water and apply a little to the sores on feet three times daily with a feather. Give him five drops Fowler's solution of arsenic three times daily and keep in thoroughly clean and comfortable quarters.

**Jersey Bulls for Dairymen**

Now that the farm papers are taking a greater interest in advising the creamery patrons to add some of the blood of dairy bred animals to their herds, can anyone suggest how to get the surplus Jersey bulls, and especially bull calves, distributed among those dairies? To be sure, the first thing is to get the factories to buy milk by the Babcock test, so as to put a premium on sure-enough rich milk. This should open the patron's eyes with a snap, but the trouble with him is that even when convinced of the need for a Jersey bull, he will go off a few miles from home and buy a yellow calf,

and actually believe he has got the best Jersey calf in America!

A Jersey bull that has not a good dam behind it, even with a long and fashionable pedigree (if there is no evidence of production in its dam), is a doubtful proposition. Everybody knows this, and yet how few, even among the breeders themselves, will pay \$50 extra for a good butter and milk dam in the dam. The plain working dairymen still fail to look ahead, even among those in the dairy States, where they have been at the work for several generations. They take little thought of the subject of improving the herds by breeding—it is all "buy milk and kill," over and over again, with a poor yield and poor return for the work.—J. S. Hardin, in Jersey Bulletin.

**Are You Going West This Spring**

If so, take advantage of the remarkably low One-Way second class Colonist Rates to Vancouver, Victoria, Nelson, Spokane, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, etc., in effect March 1st to April 15th or if Western Canada is your destination, the One-Way second class Settlers' Rates should appeal to you. Settlers' Trains to Western Canada will leave Toronto 10:20 p.m., each Tuesday during March and April.

Bear in mind that the Canadian Pacific Railway offers the finest possible equipment and the fastest train service. The route is one of the most scenic in the world. It is the only line operating through standard and tourist sleepers, also dining cars, to Winnipeg and Vancouver, with the most modern compartment observation library cars through the mountains and across Canada on transcontinental trains. By travelling C.P.R. you avoid the necessity of changing depots. All equipment is owned and operated by the C.P.R., affording the highest form of efficiency. If such a trip is under consideration apply to any C.P.R. Agent for full particulars.

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TREES"

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BROWNS NURSERIES,  
WELLAND COUNTY, ONT.

**Farm Help**  
AND  
**Domestic Servants**

Can be had on application to the  
Salvation Army  
Immigration and Colonization Dept.  
Head Office, 22 Albert St., Toronto, Ont.

Our men have given satisfaction. We recruit the best class of men and take care in the placing of them.

**For the Land's Sake**  
use  
**Bowker's Fertilizers**

*They enrich the earth and those who till it.* By the use of a good fertilizer, any farmer can add greatly to his profit through raising bigger crops. He can make each of his acres produce more, or he can cultivate fewer acres, and still produce as much as he is getting now, but with less labor and expense. This is a big item, if hired help is scarce.

We have a fertilizer to fit every crop and every pocketbook. Each one is ready to use, and easy to apply. Our catalogue gives full information and directions. Many years of experience in both Canada and the United States, the best facilities, and prompt service are behind every bag we ship.

If we have no agent near your farm, we want one. It pays to sell as well as use our fertilizers.

Write today for our catalogue and calendar. Both will be sent promptly and without cost. If not interested, ask for agency proposition, but write anyway for the catalogue.

**BOWKER Fertilizer Company,**  
77 Lyman St., Buffalo, N. Y.  
Original and largest manufacturers of special fertilizers.

125 Eggs  
and Broods  
Freshly packed  
in boxes  
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**Makes**  
**Cleaning**  
**For Even**

Big Free Book tells facts every printed there is in this story. Also tells why the Great West beats all quality, ability, freedom. Free M.L. Lib. 1000. Write for Free Book.

**Radial Railways and the Farm**  
(Continued from page 10)

every week, besides now we have had to no accommodation on the road for the travelling public, so that long hauls have gone out of fashion. The ideal trip is the short drive to the nearest railway market, although the present high rates on express carriage is anything but satisfactory, either in the cost of carriage or the accommodation.

If we had the radial running to the village markets which are located in the midst of the producers, and from them bringing into the cities the milk, cream, butter, eggs and vegetables every day, they would be better than the old slow haul of team, and a great deal more comfortable for the producer. The convenience of this method, with a reduction in cost of carriage, would encourage among the producers a closer looking after the side lines and the smaller things on the farms and the getting of them to the consumer. This would help to reduce the cost of food and at the same time help the producers.

**SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT HELP?**  
The question arises should the government take hold of this matter of raising and running the radials for the people? I think that it is their duty. And the Dominion government should help every province in Eastern Canada, and at least partly reimburse them for their great liberality in aiding in building the immense network of railways to open up and accommodate the people of the great Northwest. Here is an idea which I wish to note. While the older provinces were so willingly contributing to the opening up of the Northwest, we were aware that we were building up a rival that is putting us out of the market by cheaper and better production, both of wheat and beef, and at a time many other things, and thereby compelling us producers of these important products to look for other lines of production. Because of this change in our mode of farming the need of some better and cheaper way than we now have of getting our more perishable products to the consumer, is becoming very urgent. One thing of the radial is that it is somewhat after our old style of loading up, jumping on and going with the goods to the consumer, and it has the advantage of being a mighty sight more comfortable, and at the

same time covering a great deal more country.

**DOESN'T NEED TO ENTER CITIES**  
I suppose some of our Toronto people will be saying, as Controller Hocken has been saying, that the radials can't get into Toronto. They do not need to get into any city, especially into Toronto. Build terminals in the outskirts and farm markets, and let the trend of trade spread there. We have an example of a market forming in Ward 7 in the outskirts of Toronto. Although there has been no money spent to encourage this market, we believe that with the least encouragement there would be produced every money exchanged for produce every day than is at the old city market on Front street.

**Castrating and Docking Lambs**

We still find on our farms and markets, every year, a large number of lambs that for some reason or other have not been castrated or docked as lambs. The failure to castrate is possibly due to the fact that it was thought best to keep the lamb for a ram, and later it did not prove to be a good enough individual, and so it was put in the feed-lot.

For neglecting to dock these lambs, however, he no excuse, except that of carelessness on the part of the breeder. All sheep should be docked because it is economical and beneficial from every point of view. A sheep that is not docked usually has several pounds of manure on the fleece as it tail during the winter, making it disagreeable to handle, besides being an unsatisfactory animal for breeding purposes or the feed-lot.

**DOCK AT 10 DAYS**  
Lambs should be docked and castrated when they are about 10 days or two weeks old. Little or no loss should occur from either operation, provided it is properly performed, on lambs about that age. The easiest and most satisfactory method of castrating young lambs is by drawing the testicles. Lay the lamb on its left side and with a sharp knife cut off the top of the scrotum and draw the testicles. When two men do the work, let one put the lamb between his knees and draw the hind legs forward while the operator removes the testicles. This may be done with either the fingers or the teeth. The cord will break readily, and there will be but little trouble from loss of blood. It is well to apply a little tar or dip of some kind to the wound. Dock the tails about an inch to an inch and a half from the lody. For this, use a sharp knife or a chisel, and put the tail on a solid block to perform the operation. Newly-docked or castrated lambs should never be permitted to stay in pens or lie in places that are filthy. A little care and attention given the merer, during the early spring months, is time well spent.

**Names of Cow Testers**

The names of the Peterboro county farmers, all readers of Farm and Dairy by the way, whose likenesses appear on page three of this issue are: Frunt row, left to right, J. Mann, Wm. Dummitt, W. Rosebrugh; second row, G. W. Mann, W. Telford, W. Scott, J. K. Moore; back row, C. Telford, C. Moore, W. A. Anderson and Jno. Chittick. These are but a few of the Peterboro farmers who are taking advantage of their Dairy Record Centre.

New Record Centres are now being established at Listowel, Avonmore, and in the Breckville section and in Hastings county.

FARM and Dairy should be read by every farmer in the Dominion—Mr Geo. Farewell, Ontario Co., Ont.

**You are going to buy**

a Cream Separator this year. You have your choice of a number of standard makes, including the famous



which will do some things others won't do—because Empires have some patented features that have never been successfully imitated, although competitors would gladly copy them if it were not for Empire Patents. Just what these features are, is fully explained in the Empire booklet.

**Get a copy---Learn the facts**

If they interest you deeply, as we believe such facts will, go to our agent in your locality (we will furnish you his name) and tell him to deliver an Empire to you for Free Trial, without obligation on your part to buy, unless it is proven to you that the Empire fulfills our claims. We are willing to let the Empire demonstrate its efficiency to you. It's your ultimate choice—the machine you'll buy sooner or later. Just hasten that day by writing to us by first mail.

**The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Limited**

Makers of CONE and DISC Separators 32

WINNIPEG, TORONTO, MONTREAL, SUSEX.

Agents everywhere in Canada—Look for the Empire Sign.

**40 Pure Bred Holsteins**



Will Be Sold Without Reserve BY PUBLIC AUCTION

**THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1912**

By the MAPLE STOCK FARM

At their BARNs, BEALTON, Ont. (Norfolk County)

Offering includes 34 heifers and cows, either fresh or in calf. These are nearly all two and three year olds, and are an exceptionally fine lot.

Six young bulls, nearly all from Record of Merit dams, and sired by COUNT MERCENA FAVORIT, Grand Champion at London in 1909. The dam of this bull and sire's dam averaged 25 pounds of butter a week.

These cattle I am offering have reputations for being heavy producers; a large number of them, both cows and heifers, are officially tested.

It will pay you to take this opportunity of getting a good young cow

**ALL OF THESE CATTLE WILL BE SOLD ON DAY OF SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.**

All official testing in connection with each of the cows will be given at the time of sale.

Catalogues will be ready, March 25th. Send to-day for your copy.

TERMS—Sums of \$50 and under, cash. Over this amount six months' credit on approved joint notes; 3 per cent. off for cash.

All trains will be met at Waterford, and Mail Train at Villa Nova in the forenoon of day of sale.

LUNCH AT NOON for those coming from a distance. SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP. SALE HELD UNDER COVER.

**Col. WELBY ALMAS**  
Auctioneer, Brantford

**WM. SLAGHT, Prop.**  
Bealton, Ontario

**125 Egg Incubator and Brooder \$10**  
Warranted best  
Priced paid out of  
these incubators  
copper tanks, double  
door, 125 eggs, 125  
chicks, Free shipping  
charges, Good for 10  
years.  
Wisconsin Incubator Co.  
Box 177 Racine, Wis.

**Makes Barn Cleaning Easy For Even A Boy**

Big Free Book tells most astounding facts ever printed—about the profit there is in this easy way to clean barns. Also tells why the

**Manure Great Western Carrier**  
beats all other carriers for quality, efficiency and durability. Write today for our big free book. Dept. 3

**Canadian Potato Machinery Co. Ltd.**  
Gait, Ont.  
Manufacturers of Shale and Brick-making Machines



# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



1. **FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford, Ontario, and Quebec, Dairy-men's Associations, and of the Canadian Institute of Poultry and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

2. **SUBSCRIPTION PRICE**, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.25 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. **REMITTANCES** should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 30 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

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 subscription as to Farm and Dairy exceed 12,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not slightly in arrears, is 12,000. Sample copies, various times are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.

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

## OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We do not admit to our columns only the most reliable and veracious. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate to the utmost of our ability. 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 circumstances warrant, we will send the circulation of the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In our Protective Policy, you need only insert your name in all letters to advertisers the words, "I am your subscriber in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made within the date of any satisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears. In order to take advantage of the guarantee we do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

## PROTECTION FOR THE MAPLE INDUSTRY

In the aggregate the annual income from our Canadian maple industry is \$2,000,000. This industry, so important to many of our farmers, is confronted with a serious menace. It is, in fact, on the verge of collapse. And this through no fault of its own, but rather through the lack of a suitable law in Canada governing the sale of adulterated maple products which are placed on the market as the genuine article and sold as such.

The great outlet for maple syrup and maple sugar produced in Quebec Province and in many parts of Ontario is in Western Canada. Until recent years all has gone fairly well. Now this trade has fallen off, until there are 10 callons of adulterated maple syrup being sold in Western Canada to every one of the real thing coming from the maple trees.

There can be no objection to the sale of molasses to people who wish to buy it. The objection comes in that molasses—or so-called maple syrup or maple compound—are being sold on an unmanufacturing public; being sold at a price away above their value, yet below what it costs to produce the "Simon" pure article.

It is too much of a good thing to allow any manufacturer, who will, to set up an establishment and send forth his products in the shape of so-called maple products, which same have been made from low-grade cane sugar, molasses, paint, varnish, or what not, suitably flavored with "maple" products, from the laboratory, which never came from or were never within miles of the maple tree. Therefore, it is reasonably anticipated that the Dominion government in its present session will deal with this matter, which is being brought before it, and enact the needed legislation to protect our Canadian maple industry against the open fraud to which it is now being subjected.

## PRESERVE PEOPLE'S HERITAGE

The farmers of Ontario should stand by Hon. Adam Beck, minister of power in Sir James Whitney's cabinet, to the limit in the fight he is putting up to protect the interests of the people of the province. One of the most important statements ever made by a public man in Canada was made recently by Hon. Mr. Beck, when, in breaking the monopoly of private interests in the important 'Chat's Falls water power in the Ottawa river, he said:

"The Commission realizes that it 'has still some difficulties to overcome. One of the principal ones 'it has had to encounter is the exploitation of the property of the 'people of this province, and what 'ever the constitutional rights of 'the province may be found to be, 'the Commission intends that the 'people of Ontario shall know to 'what extent the heritage of the 'people has been granted or appropriated. It must for once and all 'be understood that the resources 'of this province, and of every 'legitimate agency which the government finds at its disposal, will 'be used to preserve or regain 'that heritage, and that in doing 'so we are not prepared to compensate anyone for gains made which 'were known to be unlawful or 'immoral, so that the powers of eminent domain existing in the Crown 'as representing this province will 'be exercised upon such basis as to 'render nugatory any attempts at 'political brigandage or the baser 'methods of those who seek to prey 'upon a political party for the advantage of themselves or of a corporation, no matter how gigantic, 'which they represent."

As soon as we farmers awake to the fact that we have allowed ourselves to be robbed right and left by turning our water powers, timber limits, railway franchises and other natural resources and special privi-

leges to private individuals and companies the sooner will we prevent still more men becoming millionaires at our expense. It is a most encouraging sign of the times when a public man of Hon. Mr. Beck's standing takes the stand he has in a matter of this kind. It is time that we let our representatives in both the Dominion and Provincial parliaments see that we realize how the people's resources have been exploited to the advantage of the few at the expense of the many. When our Provincial and Dominion members realize that we mean business, they will see that our interests are properly safeguarded.

## DO FERTILIZERS PAY?

The discussion that has been going on in Farm and Dairy during the past few weeks as to the advisability of using commercial fertilizers more extensively on our farms has brought out one fact very clearly—that conditions vary so widely that every farmer must experiment with fertilizers for himself, determine the wants of his particular soil and govern himself accordingly. Mr. Alfred Hutchison, Dairy of February 22nd, has taken hold of the fertilizer problem in this same and reasonable manner, and his results have been most convincing. In Mr. Hutchison's experiments with potatoes an application of three hundred and twenty pounds of phosphate caused an increased yield of seventy bushels an acre and the cost of the increase was just six cents a bushel. With potatoes selling at one dollar sixty cents a bag there is no question but that in Mr. Hutchison's case fertilizers did pay.

It will be noted that Mr. Hutchison secured his greatest increases from the use of phosphate fertilizers. Potash and nitrate fertilizers did not give markedly favorable results. Mr. Hutchison wisely admits that under other conditions entirely different fertilizers might be needed. On some soils where there would be plenty of phosphorus, potash would show the favorable results, and on some others sodium nitrate might be preferable to either potash or phosphorus.

Those of us who have not yet had satisfactory experience with commercial fertilizers for farm crops would do well to follow some such system of experimenting as that advocated by Mr. Hutchison. Such experiments do not involve much expense or labor, and the conclusions that we would reach regarding the needs of our soil would be of incalculable value.

## INSPECTION AT SHIPMENT

Canadian fruit men are in earnest in their demand for inspection of car load lots of fruit at the point of shipment. A resolution first passed by the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, calling for inspection at point of shipment has been seconded by every other fruit growers' association of prominence in Canada. At the Dominion Fruit Conference held at Ottawa recently, where leading fruit growers from all parts of Canada were

congregated, the demand for such inspection was repeated. It was there proposed that the fruit districts of Canada be divided and an inspector put in charge of each district, his services to be available to the growers should they wish inspection before the fruit leaves their hands.

It is evident that fraud on the part of dealers is made easy by our present system of inspection, and our fruit men have learned by bitter experience that there are many dealers unscrupulous enough to take advantage of our present loose system of inspection. Once the fruit is out of the grower's hands he has practically no control of it, and no matter how good it may be the dealer may class it accordingly.

The demand of the fruit growers for a system of inspection that will protect them against unscrupulous dealers is a good one. It will mean a greater number of inspectors and hence greater expense to the government, but at the same time it will do away with much of the dishonesty now practiced by certain wholesale dealers that has in the past resulted in much loss to the fruit growers. The fruit men themselves are willing to bear a fair share of the extra expenditure and will persist in their demand for inspection at points of shipment until the government sees fit to grant it.

If there is one thing that we farmers do not want it is new varieties of noxious weeds. We have enough of them as it is. We are

Get Seed in particular danger of

Tested. introducing new weeds to our farms this coming season. In many sections of Ontario, many farmers who previously grow their own seed will this year have to import clover, timothy and seed grain. Much of this seed will be brought in from foreign countries. Here is one source of noxious weeds.

We can all safeguard ourselves at little expense by sending ourselves a seed we obtain to the Agricultural College at Guelph, or the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and have it there examined for weed seeds. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, and we may save ourselves much future trouble and expense by having our seed thus examined, and knowing what we are sowing. If we know what weeds are lurking in the crop we will be on guard and prevent their surviving the first season; or we may decide that it is better not to sow the seed so tested at all.

Save the strength of your body by giving your head a chance to work.

There are golden opportunities all about us yet most persons look for distant places and future time for their happiness. In order to ensure the happy sequel in purchasing equipment and supplies for the farm or the home, subscribers should avail themselves of the Protective Policy as printed on this editorial page of Farm and Dairy.

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### Unjust Taxation

(Ottawa Journal, Conservative)

Speaking at a meeting in Ottawa recently, Mr. Frupp, M.P., expressed the view that the Whitney Government will in time come to the view that Ontario municipalities should have the option of imposing a local tax upon buildings and improvements than upon land. It is to be hoped that Mr. Frupp is right. We imagine that a majority of people in Ontario desire the option; and we feel sure

### XX

Anyone with money, and A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS PROPOSITION, can buy white space in any advertising medium.

It takes the master hand to fill that space and make it yield its fullest possibilities.

More than the ordinary man without special training is required to write the copy for an advertisement to be profitable in the regular course of merchandising.

Seems like a poor show for the ordinary man of ordinary means and ordinary training!—does it not?

But is it?

After all there are few people who have occasion to write advertisements, but are first of all qualified salesmen.

And advertising is salesmanship. It is salesmanship-in-print.

Too often when about to write an advertisement we think of it as something quite apart from us; something quite different from our business.

We need to think of an ad. in the light of what in reality it is intended to be.—SALESMANSHIP.—Something that will sell the goods and sell them at a profit.

Here's a tip:

Get your best selling talk into your ads. Use plain words. Keep down to "brass tacks." Talk business. Say enough to interest, convince and stir your prospects to action.

Then discuss the matter in suitable display. Use with it suitable art work if you may,—this to draw attention, and if you have the proper selling stuff, backed by a quality product worthy of first place,—then is your market made.

You'll need to get your ad. in the proper mediums, of course, to reach the people who can use and will want your goods or manufactures.

When their DAIRY farmers,—those PROGRESSIVE, MONIED FARMERS, who milk cows and get A STEADY DAILY, WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INCOME RIGHT THROUGH THE YEAR AND EVERY YEAR — then you will come in to Farm and Dairy,—this Dairy paper which General and Dairy farmers, because of what it prints and what it does not print, have come to believe in and call it—

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

that most of those who may object to other people being given the option would change their mind after hearing fair argument. Sir James Whitney used an unfortunate comparison in this case, we think, when he condemned as unfair to farmers, the idea of a lower tax rate on buildings than on land. "Would it be just," he asked, "that a farmer who had only a \$4,000 house on his \$4,000 farm should be taxed as much as a farmer who owned a \$16,000 house on a \$4,000 farm?"

An argument of that kind tends to make one hot in several different ways. First, what is asked of the Premier is not to assent to any species of taxation, but to give to each municipality the right to choose for itself. So that any municipality or township where farmers are in a majority can do as the farmers please. Secondly the Premier knows perfectly that \$4,000 farms don't have \$16,000 houses. Thirdly, why should even a farmer who has the brains and ability to succeed, and make enough money to put up a better house than his neighbors, be taxed heavily on the house—a house which by its good class increases the value of not only his own farm but of every other farm near?

### The Size of Farms

(Breeder's Gazette)

The small farm, whose activities cluster about an ideal home and the upbuilding of a sturdy, congenial community spirit, contributes much to the stability of a nation's agriculture. Probably such farms are the best methods in the world for producing loyal, energetic, capable citizens. Most of the great men in American public affairs have come from small farms.

In this country the tendency is toward the accumulation of land by the more prosperous land-owners. It appears to be largely a question of profitable management. The prosperous farmer buys more land for himself and helps his sons to secure large farms. The unprofitable farm is either sold to someone who can make it pay, or possibly divided among the children who have not inherited the traits that make for successful farming. By the survival of the fittest the larger farms grow at the expense of the smaller ones.

Instances are related of small farms that were added to large estates, and after the change the original owners lived on and worked for the new management, making a better living for their families on the wages than they had done before as land owners. Brains pay on the farm. With the higher price obtaining for land, it is perhaps increasingly true that the wise use of it is more important than the large extent of it, but wise use gains breadth of acres finally. The men who have the gumption and grit to make a significant success of farming eagerly seize every bit of information about the business. The agricultural colleges are filled with young men of this sort; the experimental stations are flooded with inquiries from their farmers.

The fact must be faced that farming is gradually transforming from mainly a home-making place to a place of business. Larger and larger shares of supplies for farm families are purchased instead of prepared at home. More and more the farmer's ability is measured by the size of his crops and the economical use of labor in their production. The size of farms will take care of itself; we may merely pick out the evident lessons from the competition for land. Probably the greatest danger lies in the neglect of the social life of communities of prosperous farmers.

# DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

## No Excuse for any Cow Owner Being Without One

There is no reason why any cow owner who sells cream or makes butter should be without a cream separator and there is no excuse why he should not have the best separator.

Any creameryman or experienced dairyman will tell you that a good cream separator will give you a great deal more and a great deal better butter than you can make with any gravity setting system, and equally, of course, more and better cream, if you are selling cream.

The DE LAVAL is acknowledged by creamerymen and the best posted dairymen the world over to be the "World's Standard" and the one and only separator that always accomplishes the best results possible and always gives satisfaction.

You cannot make the excuse that you can't afford to buy a De Laval, because it will not only save its cost over any gravity setting in six months and any other separator in a year but is sold either for cash or on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself.

A little investigation will prove to you that the truth of the matter is that you really can't afford to make cream or butter without the use of a DE LAVAL cream separator.

The nearest De Laval local agent will be glad to demonstrate this to your own satisfaction, or you may write to us direct.

### THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

14 PRINCEPS ST., WINNIPEG

173 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL



# Friends

We want you to show this worth-while Farmers' paper to one of your friends or neighbors this week.

Explain our progressive, fearless stand upon all farmers' questions. Point out our clean-kept advertising columns in which only reliable advertisers are allowed.

Tell your friend or neighbor of things you like about this paper and what it does for you. Just let him look into the issue you got last week. Suggest some of the things he'll get in our great Dairy Annual, April 4,—and say: He'll surely subscribe! Try it!

Remember we have a great many ample rewards for you to choose from to repay you for getting us one New Subscription to Farm and Dairy. Send us in one New Subscription before next issue, and you'll help and delight us more than you can know.

Farm and Dairy - Peterboro, Ont.





### Cheese Department

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

#### The Proposition Simply Put

A. A. Ayer, Montreal, Que.  
Here is a thing that ought to be clear out. Here is a cow giving 60 lbs. of milk testing three per cent fat, and here is another giving 45 lbs. of milk testing four per cent fat, which makes as much fat as the first man delivers. That man who is sending in his 45 lbs. of milk is only getting three-quarters of the returns that the other man is getting under the system, or lack of system, of having no test. If paid by test the man who is sending the 60 lbs. of milk would get



#### One of the Small Factories

Were all of the small factories of Eastern Ontario as well constructed and as well cared for as is the Glangarry county factory here illustrated we would have less cause to complain of the small factory evil. The small factory, however, is not to be encouraged. Anyway it is not the most profitable sort for either farmer or patron.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

no more money back than the man who is sending 45 lbs. of milk. It is not always the quantity of milk that tells the story, and I have the 45-pound cow testing four per cent should bring just as good returns to the farmer as the 60-pound cow testing only three per cent. He should get just as much money.

#### Experience in Cheese Making

Alex. McKay, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.  
The milk used in this experiment was received from a number of farmers in the neighborhood of the College, so was milk similar in all respects to that received at the average factory. The average per cent of fat in the milk for the season was 3.6 and casing 2.46. A comparison was made in this experiment of the effect of different percentages of acid at the time of dipping.

The milk as received was thoroughly mixed, then divided into two vats and treated as nearly alike as possible until the time of dipping. Then the B vat was dipped with an average acidity of .17. The A lots were held in the vat until they developed an average of .2 per cent of acidity as determined by the alkaline test. This left the A vat much longer in the vat than was the B vat, but the period from dipping to milling was shortened to the same extent as we wished to keep all other conditions as nearly alike as possible. When the B vat was ready to mill the A curd was also milled. We usually found that the B curd showed more acid at this time than did the A vat. It also had a nicer texture and general appearance. We found that the B curd or the one dipped with the least acid in the lead both in respect to acid development and maturing of curd.

The average loss of fat in the whey from the A vats was .24 and from the B vats .23. The per cent of moisture retained by the cheese was slightly in favor of the B cheese or

the one dipped comparatively sweet. The yield of cheese per 1,000 lbs. milk was, for the A lots lots, 91.68; for the B lots 92.41; making a difference of about three-quarters of a pound of cheese in favor of dipping with the smaller amount of acid. The quality of the cheese was slightly in favor of the B lots, the score being 92.7 for the A lots and 93.92 for the B lots.

The conclusion to be drawn from this experiment is that giving a large amount of acidity at dipping does not shorten the time for making cheese. The other things being equal, and if it is done to any great extent, it results in a reduced quantity of cheese—two of the main points to be kept in view in the making of finest cheese. Of course, dipping sweet can be carried to excess, but it is quite safe to state that the closer we are able to keep to the sweet line, and get our cheese close, the more and better cheese we will be able to make from a given quantity of milk.

#### Anent Cooling Milk

J. Buro, Stormont Co., Ont.  
I have had patrons who told me that they knew the cooling of milk on the farm was the best system when properly carried out, but that they did not purpose doing anything different from what they were doing until it was practised by one of the patrons in the factory. This is not the right view to take. It is only those who have installed a better system than the haphazard systems that are being practised, who have any right to ask their neighbors to improve their system; otherwise they are equally in the same boat.

It is surprising how many people you will meet asking "Why don't you make those other patrons cool their milk?" Milk cooling should be brought about without making people, if possible. Cooling milk would seem to be universal if patrons were all just and could only realize that it is to their own interest more than to the interest of any other person to have their milk arrive in the very best condition.

## The Biggest NEWS in the "Cow World" — A Genuine 20th Century Wonder

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**Decimal Automatic Scale**  
is made especially for weighing milk in the pail. There is a kiosk indicator on the dial that can be set back to the starting point when the pail is on the hook. Then when the scale of milk is placed on the hook, this indicator gives the exact net weight of the milk. It has another indicator that records the same or any spring balance, so it can be used for weighing anything up to 250 pounds—larger sizes weighing 60 and 120 pounds.

**The Facile Jr. Babcock Tester**  
Used by all the Gov't. Testing Stations, by all the State and the national as carried by all the Canadian Gov't. Testers, who travel all over the country on their official trips. It is extremely simple in construction and operation. The working parts consist of but two cut gears and they are encased in a cast iron case to keep them free from dirt and to prevent any splashing, dripping, towels, etc. It turns easily without vibration or jar. It is sent complete with glass scale, bottle brush, and full directions for use. It will pay you to have this scale and tester whether you milk 3 or 30 cows.  
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Note its clever construction. The funnel is detachable. As the milk falls on the slant towards the bottom, it passes direct through the strainer into the pail. All dirt falls on a deep shelf inside the funnel—not on the strainer—thus milk and dirt never come in contact. You can use ordinary cheese cloth for straining milk, 15 quarts capacity. Price \$2.50. Used by all up-to-date farmers and dairymen.



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The Dairy Car on the Ontario Government Demonstration Train was Equipped Entirely with "Drummond Supplies." 104



# The Upward Look

## Rendering Thanks

In everything we give thanks, for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you.—1 Thessalonians 5, 18.

If you desire to live a truly happy, successful life, learn to count your blessings and to give thanks for them. We are surrounded by so many blessings, our lives are so filled with them, that if we will only learn to recognize them and to appreciate them, then we can't help being happy. We are all like chameleons. If we look through at our troubles they begin to loom large, and we grow disgruntled, disgruntled, discontented, and unhappy. The moment we continue the process the worse our lot becomes, until, if we are not careful, our whole disposition will become changed for the worse. However, we refuse to look at our troubles, or rather if we refuse to let them burden us and instead resolutely turn our thoughts toward our blessings and thus look on the bright side of things, we will sooner or later discover that the troubles we fear never turn out to be half as bad as they at first seem. We surround them or around them always opens up when we have faith. By declining to harbor thoughts of fear or of discontent and instead inviting pleasant thoughts, we gradually become more pleasant and thoughtful ourselves, and all around us feel the happy influence we spread.

Advisors tell us that above the clouds there are great currents of air, some of which bear down towards the earth and some upwards. Balloons that find these currents are helped or retarded in their flight accordingly. So it is with us. There are lines of thought that will inspire, uplift and comfort us and better prepare us for the performance of the tasks that lie before us. These are the thoughts which we must seek to entertain. They are thoughts of praise and thanksgiving. There are other thoughts that if we give way to them lead us surely but surely downward, and these we must shun as we would disease.

Our text this week emphasizes this thought. We are to give thanks in all things; not only in some things. We are to be thankful even in the midst of our troubles. Well worth remembering are the words of the old hymn:

"Are you burdened with a load of care?  
Does the cross seem heavy you are called to bear?  
Count your many blessings, every doubt will fly.  
And you will keep singing, as the days go by."

Each morning when we arise, we should strive to start off the day with a hymn or song of praise, "singing and making melody in our hearts to the Lord and giving thanks always for all things unto God." (Ephesians 5:18-20). When we do we will soon be surprised to find the power it has to overcome our worries and discouragements and to lead us into higher and better planes of thinking. When we learn to thank God for those blessings we have we are preparing the way for the receipt of still greater blessings to come.—I. H. N.

### Recreation in the Country

One of the most necessary, yet most neglected and unappreciated phases of life according to Mrs. Paul Magstone, of Clagstone, Idaho, who spoke at the recent conference on Recreation in the Home and Com-

munity" is recreation for the farmer's family. "Recreation," she said, "is wrongfully considered a luxury in many farm homes. A farm woman's life should not be all drudgery, and the boys and girls should be given time for recreation. Too many boys and girls leave home because they see nothing but hard work ahead of them for the rest of their lives, while in the cities families of their own financial standing have comforts and amusements. The fact is that the country can furnish even more pleasures than city life affords."

To this last sentence I say, "Hear, hear." Nevertheless it is a fact that in too many families in the country recreation is almost debared. I can well remember when I first suggested to my own father that I would like to join an athletic association formed by some of the boys nearby, that his reply was "Huh! You would be a lot better off milking cows. I don't see why you boys want to waste all your energy in sport when there is so much work to do." My daddy did let me join that club, however, and we had a right good time.

### POOR RECREATION

Two of a neighbor's boys did not come out so well, however. Their father was the most wealthy and most prosperous farmer in our section. He could well have afforded to hire a dog to do every bit of his work, but instead of that he worked his small sons in a way that was really disgraceful. I have seen his two youngest sons, aged seven and nine, hustling home in order that they might get their share of the chores done before dark. The younger one milked five and the older one seven cows night and morning. Life has become to them even in their childhood just drudgery, and I well remember how pathetically one of them remarked one day that he "wished he was dead."

The father of these boys did not realize that he was treating them almost inhumanly. He thought that he was bringing them up in the way they should go. He could not understand why every one of his sons left the farm and got right straight to the city as soon as they were old enough.

### BOYS NOT LEAD TO MAN HABITS

We must get away from the idea that to let young people have lots of recreation is to train them in habits of idleness. It is not. It will give them a larger appreciation of country life as it should be. I would not be afraid to wager that the tennis court and young people's club that we had in our own home section had a greater deal to do with keeping many of the young people on the farm. That is my solution of the question of recreation for country children and young people—a club, formed for the purpose of social entertainment and recreation. Country life is the ideal life where recreation is given a part. A club for the old people would not be amiss either.—"Uncle Jack."

### Our Maple Syrup\*

On everybody's tongue,  
Whiteide's maple syrup,  
Syrup of character.  
This may seem loud,  
But of our fine syrup  
We are very proud.

Our patrons are coming  
Back every day.  
"The best we have tasted!"  
Is what they all say.

Want more? We should say so—  
The rush makes us dizzy—  
But the best place to get it  
Is where we're all busy.

This verse was composed by Mr. Fred H. Moore, a newspaper man, after he had tasted some of the maple syrup put up by Mr. W. F. Whiteide, a contributor to Farm and Dairy.

## A Tired Mother

"I am so weary of my home," she cried,  
"And of its endless tasks so mean and small;  
I long to mingle with the world outside,  
To drink from life's full cup. The drops that fall  
From beakers others clasp, though gladly quaffed,  
Slake not my thirst; my hand must hold the draught."

She feels a little hand slip into hers,  
And little fingers clinging to her gown;  
And in her heart a tender memory stirs  
Of violet eyes with lids by death shut down;  
And as she lifts the little hinderer up—  
"I drink," she cries, "at least from love's full cup."

"Forgive, dear Lord, forgive the foolish speech,  
For love is all; without it life is naught;  
Let me but have the blessings of my reach,  
And I will nevermore complain of aught;  
Life's cup may hold for woman what it will,  
Without love's wine she will be thirsty still."

"And, knowing this, how have I dared to call—  
When love doth make the humblest toil divine—  
My daily round of duties mean and small?  
Oh, darling, press your warm soft lips to mine,  
While I thank God I safe at home abide,  
Nor envy dwellers in the world outside."

—Mrs. E. V. Wilson

Many trips up and down stairs are saved by having a broom and dustpan and dustbox upstairs.

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**GIRLS** You won't envy any lady in your neighborhood if you have one of our lady's watches—small, neat style, new model, stem wind and set; highly finished, milled edge, arabic dial, thoroughly charming timepiece. Guaranteed good timekeeper.

Now is every easy to get one of these beautiful timepieces. Just write us to send you \$1.00 worth of our quick selling Eater and Assorted Foot cases and sell them to your friends at 6 for 10c. Your friends all buy Fast Cases somewhere, why not ask them to buy from you.

Then when you have sold them—send us the money and we will promptly send you one of the watches. If very easy, just try it once.

L.C. writes: "I found them very easy to sell, so I think I will try another lot." J.H. writes: "I sold them all in a few days." So you see, these can easily do it—why not you?

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**THE T. EATON CO LIMITED TORONTO CANADA**

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Sociability and

By C. R. In the declaration is the key to "there sounds" But before we must know of "get acquainted" surely in the same another's name of abode, and another with "writing!" when the recognizing in each of such common "humanitie" conditions for a "ship."

The worst feature of system, with its isolation accompanied "Africa." is the fact that we made impossible social contracts, and intimate relations among the people of the in practically of ships. Nowhere have such apart from of, as here. The ground fundamental in our cultural America f. enials.

That in Europe known one another, have hardly been "of" will largely account for which cooperated in Great B France and Italy, a slow acceptance h that, if we are to benefit of the cooperation we must encourage ties which make for of social contracts lines. With such alliance of invention as the automobile, with the the daily paper and school, and the extension Universities, the task difficult as it might years ago.

Foremost among is referred to are Club and the Social —originating in of big buildings of the schools, unused for the day's 24 hours, ready as auxiliaries —has proved even to the needs of wherever a school is present size exists; and the idea of "consolidation" is being attempted pending utilization use they afford for Often, one of the functions of the Center is the place for the meeting Club; but the most probably the most immediate of the latter form of the latter organization where a small number at the home of each an.

Bittersw

A good hardy, well adapted to versatile colostrus, better sweet. This will of able height, if encountered it can be kept to severe pruning during the start on upward summary fashion as a fair. This vine can be the veranda posts and being its branches back even then until the that they form a sort of network, covered with foliage. In the fall the pure, clear yellow, they give the fruit a

**Sociability and Cooperation**

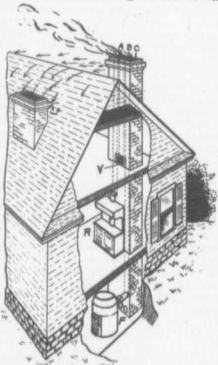
By C. H. Burns  
 In the declaration that "Cooperation is the key to universal prosperity" there sounds the silvery note of truth. But before men can cooperate they must know one another. They "get acquainted"; and this not merely in the sense that they know another's names, business and place of abode, and are able to greet each other with cheerful "Greetings!" when they meet; but as recognizing in each other the possession of such common aspirations, purposes, "humanities," as lay the foundations for a sympathetic relationship.  
 The worst feature of the big farm system, with its isolated homes, which has accompanied "the making of money" is the fact that it has rendered made impossible the frequent social contacts, and the consequent intimate relationships to be found among the people of rural communities in practically all European nations. Nowhere have people lived so much apart from one another, socially, as here. The gregarious instinct, fundamental in our race, has in agricultural America found its severest penalties.  
 That in Europe the people have known one another, while here they are hardly seen "on speaking terms" will largely account for the rapidly rising which cooperation has progressed in Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy, as compared with its slow acceptance here. It is evident that, if we are to experience the full benefit of the cooperative principle, we must encourage all instrumentalities which make for the multiplication of social contacts along wholesome lines. With such allies from the realm of invention as the telephone and automobile, with the rural free delivery, the daily paper and the consolidated school, and the extension work of our Universities, the task is not to-day so difficult as it might have been 25 years ago.  
 Foremost among the instrumentalities referred to are the Farmers' Club and the Social Center. The latter—originating in cities, where the big buildings of the high and graded schools, unused for the greater part of the day's 24 hours, stood invitingly ready as auxiliaries for social endeavor—has proved even better adapted to the needs of rural communities, wherever a school building of sufficient size exists; and the rapid multiplication of "consolidated school" edifices is being attended by a corresponding utilization of the opportunities they afford for social gatherings. Often, one of the functions of the Social Center is the furnishing of a place for the meetings of a Farmers' Club; but the most popular, and probably the most immediately effective, form of the latter organization is one where a small number of families meet at the home of each member in succession.

play its beauty. This fruit, which is borne in pendant clusters in wonderful profusion, is a bright orange at first, then the shell bursts into three parts, and each part is reflexed, showing a bright crimson berry within. Flowers could not make the plant more attractive.

**A Talk on Chimneys**

The successful operation of the heating plant is the most important feature in the comfort of the home. No matter what type of heating plant is used to warm the house—hot water, steam or hot air—the success of the furnace, to produce the desired amount of heat, depends in the greatest degree on the chimney.

Experience has demonstrated that in house heating, the average dwelling demands a chimney flue eight by 12 inches for a rectangular flue or one



**Suggestions on Chimney Construction**

The proper construction of the chimney has a lot to do with the comfort of the home, in the article adjoining are some suggestions worth while on chimney construction. Note that the chimney in the illustration is used to carry off foul air as well as smoke.  
 A nine to 10 inches in diameter for one that is circular. The chimney should extend well above the highest point of the building. In the illustration herewith the chimney to the left does not extend up far enough, and the wind has an opportunity to blow down the chimney and prevent the fire from burning in the furnace.

**A COMBINATION CHIMNEY**

A point in chimney construction on which great emphasis is laid by E. S. Keene, of the Engineering Department of the North Dakota Agricultural College, is that the chimney be as straight as possible, and that there be no other opening except that of the furnace smoke pipe. When there are other smoke pipes to be accommodated, such as from the kitchen range, Mr. Keene suggests a chimney such as that shown in the illustration, in which there are three separate flues, one for the furnace pipe, one for the stove, and a central flue supplying a means for ventilation.

In a construction, such as the large chimney of the figure, soot pockets should be made at the bottom of each flue to facilitate the removal of soot which falls to the bottom. The clean-out doors giving entrance to the soot pockets should be tight and free from air leaks. The smoke-pipe from the furnace should not extend into the flue beyond its inner surface, because it would then reduce the area of the flue and thus retard the draft. The space around the smoke-pipe where it enters the chimney should be made tight with mortar or stove putty. The

smoke-pipe should be kept free from accumulating soot. It should be borne in mind that the effect of a good chimney is continuous in its action, and that care taken in its construction will be of benefit as long as the chimney lasts.

**Easy Flowers to Grow**

No garden is complete without a few flowers. Among these easy to raise are the:

- Aster, Zinnia,
- Cosmos, Lobelia,
- Nasturtium, Bachelor's Button,
- Sweet Alyssum, Coxcomb,
- Sweet Peas, Coreopsis,
- Calliopsis, Scabiosa,
- Candytuft Rocket, Phlox,
- Mignonette, Salpiglossis,
- Machet, Bulbs—
- Marigold, Gladiolus,
- Pansy, Dahlia,
- Single Petunia, Morning Glory,
- Portulaca, Wild Cucumber,
- Stocks, Poppy—California, Flowering Bean,
- Shirley, Gourds,
- Kochia triophylla, Melons,
- (Summer Cypress) Canary Bird Flower.
- Hedge.

**The Splintered Kitchen Floor**

The kitchen floor, with its necessary scrubbing, often causes much trouble, as soap and water soften the wood and increase its tendency to splinter. If it is splintered very much it must be scraped smooth by a carpenter, and then with care it ought to behave itself. Have the floor clean and smooth, the cracks filled (if a close-grained wood, it needs no filler), then rub in thoroughly crude oil or one of the special preparations that come for kitchen floors. Oil slowly hardens and darkens a floor, so that grease and stains do not sink into the wood.

Never wax or varnish kitchen or bathroom floors. The slipperiness of the wax may endanger your dinner and your bones, and the water that has to be used in both kitchen and bathroom will ruin the looks of either wax or varnish.

After the floors are once in good condition it is not a difficult matter to keep them so, and one of the first and greatest aids to the housekeeper is a good mat at every entrance.

If the door is in such a bad condition that it is absolutely hopeless and necessitates either a new floor or a carpet, think twice before you decide on a carpet.

**Well, Well!**

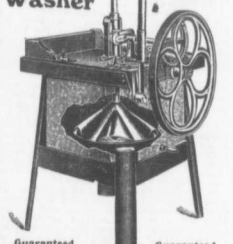
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**Bittersweet**

A good hardy, hard-wooded vine well adapted to veranda use is our native celastrus, better known as bittersweet. This will climb to a considerable height, if encouraged to do so, but it can be kept to the lower story by severe pruning during its growing period. Cut off the many branches that start on upward growth in an unsightly fashion as you cut the boys' hair. This vine can be trained about the veranda posts and then allowed to bring its branches back and forth between them until there are so many that they form a sort of irregular lattice-work, covered with very pleasing foliage. In the fall the leaves become a pure clear yellow. When they fall they give the fruit a chance to dis-



**RECORD OF MERIT FOR HOLSTEINS FOR JANUARY**

Spotted Lady DeKoi (8118), at 11y. 8m. 2d. of age; 21.82 lbs. fat, equivalent to 2.8 lbs. butter; 506.6 lbs. milk. Owned by Samuel Lemon, Lynden, Ont.

Thirty-day record, at 11y. 8m. 9d. of age; 21.82 lbs. fat, equivalent to 2.8 lbs. butter; 514.15 lbs. milk. Owned by Samuel Lemon, Lynden, Ont.

Friday record, at 11y. 8m. 25d. of age; 18.99 lbs. fat, equivalent to 2.57 lbs. butter; 538.9 lbs. milk. Owned by F. Leeson & Son, Aylmer, Ont.

Loretta Borgia (6412), at 8y. 8m. 23d. of age; 17.83 lbs. fat, equivalent to 2.19 lbs. butter; 401.6 lbs. milk.

Thirty-day record, at 8y. 8m. 25d. of age; 65.52 lbs. fat, equivalent to 81.90 lbs. butter; 1,674.2 lbs. milk. Owned by Samuel Lemon, Lynden, Ont.

Domestica Daley Clay (6424), at 7y. 9m. 2d. of age; 16.73 lbs. fat, equivalent to 2.09 lbs. butter; 501.9 lbs. milk.

Thirty-day record, at 7y. 9m. 25d. of age; 66.24 lbs. fat, equivalent to 82.81 lbs. butter; 1,602.3 lbs. milk. Owned by Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont.

Canary Netherlands (8372), at 5y. 11m. 3d. of age; 16.64 lbs. fat, equivalent to 2.08 lbs. milk. Owned by Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Vera H. (8699), at 7y. 7m. 17d. of age; 16.37 lbs. fat, equivalent to 2.07 lbs. butter; 523.9 lbs. milk. Owned by F. Leeson, Aylmer, Ont.

Daisy Wayne A. DeKoi (6144), at 6y. 11m. 13d. of age; 16.43 lbs. fat, equivalent to 2.04 lbs. butter; 415.3 lbs. milk.

Thirty-day record, at 6y. 11m. 13d. of age; 15.90 lbs. fat, equivalent to 2.02 lbs. butter; 1,779.4 lbs. milk. Owned by Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont.

Emily Netherlands (7796), at 5y. 6m. 9d. of age; 15.90 lbs. fat, equivalent to 2.02 lbs. butter; 415.3 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont.

Alice H. Netherlands (7422), at 5y. 6m. 13d. of age; 15.75 lbs. fat, equivalent to 1.98 lbs. butter; 426.5 lbs. milk.

Thirty-day record, at 5y. 6m. 13d. of age; 25.56 lbs. fat, equivalent to 31.18 lbs. butter; 934 lbs. milk. Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont.

Princess Calamity Poach (6220), at 5y. 6m. 17d. of age; 15.73 lbs. fat, equivalent to 1.94 lbs. butter; 405.6 lbs. milk.

Thirty-day record, at 5y. 6m. 17d. of age; 62.70 lbs. fat, equivalent to 79.39 lbs. butter; 1,753.4 lbs. milk. Owned by Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont.

Duchess Christmas Gift (7272), at 5y. 11m. 5d. of age; 16.50 lbs. fat, equivalent to 2.07 lbs. butter; 465.3 lbs. milk.

Thirty-day record, at 5y. 11m. 13d. of age; 64.68 lbs. fat, equivalent to 80.85 lbs. butter; 1,923.3 lbs. milk. Owned by Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont.

Daisy DeKoi Wayne (7277), at 6y. 6m. 2d. of age; 14.45 lbs. fat, equivalent to 1.79 lbs. butter; 432.1 lbs. milk.

Thirty-day record, at 6y. 6m. 2d. of age; 60.27 lbs. fat, equivalent to 75.33 lbs. butter; 1,820.4 lbs. milk. Owned by Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont.

Calamity Poach Wayne (7177), at 6y. 2m. 13d. of age; 14.07 lbs. fat, equivalent to 1.75 lbs. butter; 400.5 lbs. milk. Owned by Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont.

Keyes of Gold (6033), at 6y. 8m. 1d. of age; 13.44 lbs. fat, equivalent to 1.69 lbs. butter; 419.56 lbs. milk. Owned by Geo. W. Anderson, Rossmore, Ont.

Netherlands Polly's Beauty End (9401), at 5y. 11m. 9d. of age; 13.38 lbs. fat, equivalent to 1.67 lbs. butter; 371.1 lbs. milk.

Owned by L. H. Lipsett, Stratfordville, Ont.

Calamity Poach Wayne End (10672), at 4y. 6m. 27d. of age; 13.64 lbs. fat, equivalent to 1.69 lbs. butter; 472.6 lbs. milk.

Thirty-day record, at 4y. 6m. 27d. of age; 61.45 lbs. fat, equivalent to 76.52 lbs. butter; 1,947.4 lbs. milk. Owned by Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont.

Splink's Butler Girl (8635), at 4y. 8m. 1d. of age; 14.81 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.62 lbs. butter; 348.72 lbs. milk. Owned by H. F. Patterson, Alford Junction, Ont.

Floresia Keyes (9379), at 7y. 12m. 13d. of age; 13.15 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.41 lbs. butter; 402.1 lbs. milk. Owned by A. Dunn, Ingersoll, Ont.

Buffalo Girl Butler Maid (11631), at 5y. 6m. 17d. of age; 15.14 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.15 lbs. butter; 457.8 lbs. milk. Owned by Tig. Wood, Mitchell, Ont.

Duchess Wayne Calamity (10603), at 4y. 10m. 5d. of age; 15.11 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.14 lbs. butter; 437.8 lbs. milk.

Thirty-day record, at 4y. 10m. 5d. of age; 63.15 lbs. fat, equivalent to 81.41 lbs. butter; 1,832.4 lbs. milk. Owned by Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont.

Loose Pride Calamity (10499), at 3y. 9m. 22d. of age; 13.31 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.64 lbs. butter; 435.6 lbs. milk. Owned by Wilber C. Prouse, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Splink's August Daisy (10731), at 3y. 17d. of age; 11.70 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.62 lbs. butter; 316.17 lbs. milk. Owned by H. F. Patterson, Alford Junction, Ont.

Grace Irene DeKoi (15073), at 4y. 8m. 2d. of age; 11.54 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.05 lbs. butter; 335.4 lbs. milk. Owned by Wilber C. Prouse, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Maggie Kent (12652), at 3y. 8m. 23d. of age; 10.93 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.66 lbs. butter; 353.1 lbs. milk. Owned by Wm. Slaght, Beaton, Ont.

Duchess Wayne Calamity End (15514), at 4y. 9m. 1d. of age; 10.92 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.65 lbs. butter; 315.2 lbs. milk.

Thirty-day record, at 4y. 9m. 1d. of age; 44.02 lbs. fat, equivalent to 55.52 lbs. butter; 128.62 lbs. milk. Owned by Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont.

Gretchen Keyes (12523), at 3y. 11m. 16d. of age; 10.70 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.58 lbs. butter; 312.4 lbs. milk. Owned by A. Dunn, Ingersoll, Ont.

Alice Pieterje (12290), at 2y. 8m. 6d. of age; 9.11 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.39 lbs. butter; 232.32 lbs. milk. Owned by H. F. Patterson, Alford Junction, Ont.

Evaline Pieterje Poach (12649), at 2y. 11m. 9d. of age; 8.91 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.14 lbs. butter; 211.1 lbs. milk. Owned by F. Leeson & Son, Aylmer, Ont.

Calamity Hengerveld (15293), at 1y. 10m. 13d. of age; 8.23 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.36 lbs. butter; 209.1 lbs. milk. Owned by A. Dunn, Ingersoll, Ont.

Lady Ormsby Veeman (12616), at 2y. 6m. 25d. of age; 8.89 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.25 lbs. butter; 234.72 lbs. milk. Owned by H. F. Patterson, Alford Junction, Ont.

Johanna Hengerveld (15096), at 1y. 11m. 15d. of age; 8.96 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.97 lbs. butter; 232.6 lbs. milk. Owned by A. Dunn, Ingersoll, Ont.

Duchess Hengerveld Burkeje (15134), at 1y. 9m. 29d. of age; 8.02 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.22 lbs. butter; 231.3 lbs. milk. Owned by Geo. W. Anderson, Rossmore, Ont.

Calamity Teake DeKoi (11211), at 2y. 8m. 21d. of age; 9.30 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.62 lbs. butter; 256.3 lbs. milk.

Thirty-day record, at 2y. 8m. 21d. of age; 33.46 lbs. fat, equivalent to 41.88 lbs. butter; 523.3 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont.

G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.

Mr. Arthur Kelly writes that a six-year-old Holstein cow, Fairview Pieterje De Koi, gave birth to a heifer calf that weighed when dry 146 lbs. The calf is doing well, as is also the calf. She has three daughters, two granddaughters, all with her in her own stable. She has given 65 lbs. milk in a day and over 13,000 lbs. a year as a two-year-old. She is not a large cow, weighing only about 1,300 lbs.

**BRUCE'S SEEDS**  
The Standard of Quality Since 1850

An experience of over sixty years in the Seed business in Canada, and our long connection with the **Best Growers of the World**, gives us advantages which few seed houses possess; added to this, our **careful system of testing** all our seeds for purity and germination, and the great care exercised in every detail of our business, brings to us every season many pleased customers, to add to our already large list of patrons.

**SHOPPING BY MAIL** is most fascinating, enjoyable, and profitable pursuit. You can in a few days, and with perfect safety, though far removed from the source of supply, have delivered at your door—

**Bruce's Seeds! The Seeds that satisfy.**

All you require to do is send us a post card asking for our handsomely illustrated 112 page Catalogue of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Imp. Seeds and **Pastry Supplies**, which we will mail free of charge, and on receipt of same send us your order. Write far to us to

**John A. Bruce & Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Canada.**  
The Pioneer Seed House of Canada.

**CHOICE SEED BARLEY**

**O. A. C. No. 21**

I have 400 bushels of choice seed of this great barley. Samples and particulars on application. Price: \$1.25 a bush. Bags included.

F. FIFE, JERMYN P.O., ONT.

**Seed Oats and Barley**

Siberian oats (test 35 lbs. or over), 70c per bushel. No. 21 barley, \$1.25 per bush. Clean. Pure stock from selected seed.

A. HUTCHINSON, MOUNT FOREST, ONT. Member C.B.S.A.

**Holsteins AND Clydesdales**

**The Lakeview Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont.**  
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON **Monday, March 25th, 1912**  
Pure Bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Clydesdale Mares

The sale will be held in a building specially arranged at the LAKEVIEW FARM, near BRONTE, ONT., and will offer breeders the best chance of the season to procure the best blood in the continent.

If you want a grandson of PIETERJE HENGERVELD, COUNTY DE KOL, out of a cow with a 24. lb. record, this is your chance to get him at your own price.

If you want to get a sound young cow with a 20. lb. record, in calf to Count Hengerveld Faysa De Koi, you will find her here.

If you want a BIG, SOUND CLYDESDALE MARE, of rich breeding, or a team of them, they are to be sold.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AT ONCE  
Hamilton Radial to Trafalgar—Cars every hour.  
G. T. R. to Bronte (25 miles West of Toronto.)  
Morning Trains and Cars Met on day of Sale.

**COL. D. L. PERRY**  
Auctioneer

**E. F. OSLER**  
Bronte, Ont.

**Compare the "BISSELL" with other disks**

Thousands of Canadian Farmers have tested the "Bissell" Disk Harrow in the same field with other makes and found that the "Bissell" HAS THE GREATEST CAPACITY.

The plates on the "Bissell" Harrow are the correct shape. They cut, turn and pulverize the soil where others only scrape the ground and set it on edge. The

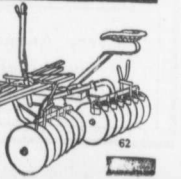
"Bissell" does clean work where others make a poor job of it.

The "Bissell" Scrapers meet the plates close fashion and keep the plates clean. Movable Disk Irons—an exclusive feature—keep the space between the plates clear.

The "Bissell" stays RIGHT DOWN TO ITS WORK. It won't bind,

buckle or hump in the centre no matter how stiff or hard the soil may be. It is built to stand hard usage. The simple method of balancing the driver's weight removed neck weight. It is a machine you should know more about.

Write to Dept. R for catalogue with description.



**T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., ELORA, ONT.**

AYRSHIRES



RAVENSDALE AYRSHIRES special offering of... Young Bulls from 2 to 15 months... W. F. KAY, Ravensdale Stock Farm... G. T. R. ARMAND PHILIPSBURG, QUEBEC

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES For sale—High class Ayrshire, all ages... including Calves and Bulls fit for service... Hon. W. OWENS, or to ROBERT GINTON, Proprietor

THE SPRINGBANK HERD OF AYRSHIRES Contain more World's Champion milk and butter producers than any other herd in America...

A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryckman's Corners, Ont 3 miles south of Hamilton.

Ayrshires

World's Champion herd for milk and butter production. Some young bulls and calves, all from R. O. P. cows for sale.

W. F. KAY, Ravensdale Stock Farm, G. T. R. ARMAND PHILIPSBURG, QUEBEC

Young Bulls and heifers of good type and breeding... ALEX HUME & CO., MENTIE, ONT. Howard's Station, G.T.H.

AYRSHIRE BULLS Two April, 1911, bulls—one a very choice son of Annie Laurie 3rd (R. of P., 773)... W. W. BALLANTYNE, STRATFORD, ONT.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES Winners in the show ring and dairy tests... WILLIAM THORN, LYNDCOED, ONT. Trout Run Stock Farm, long distance phone in house.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, March 11, 1912.—When is the price of meat, butter, eggs and various other lines of food stuffs that we, the people here, have to buy to get on in this time of dearth? This is an inquiry that is now heard on every farm every day. Prices on many lines of farm products are so much greater than the prices a few months ago that they can't afford to pay, say the retail dealers. We on the farmers' side of the question cannot see where the price is to have to go below present levels and leave us a living profit. This economic question is becoming more pressing every year. It is in Toronto at the present time. A review of the produce markets for the past week shows that the consumer will be relieved somewhat on the price of eggs, but practically all lines remain stationary at last week's figures.

Trade has been fairly good for the season of the year, but does not show any great increase over trade for the same time last year... WHEAT The wheat situation continues strong and prices on hand continue advanced one-half a cent.

CORNE GRAINS The market for coarse grains could not well be quieter. Practically no grain of any description has changed hands this week outside of fall wheat. Quotations on rye in particular are purely nominal.

MILK STUFFS. An average of prices on the local exchange is about as follows: Heavy draft, \$29.25 to \$30.00; medium, \$27.00 to \$28.00; light, \$25.00 to \$26.00.

LIVE STOCK Trade at the stock yards has been remarkably quiet and there have been no price changes worth noting in the past week.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES The local market for apples is steady. Quotations are: Greenings, No. 1, 83.25

BAKING POWDER. A barrel; No. 2, \$2.75; Baldwin's, No. 1, \$3.50; No. 2, 75; cooking varieties, \$2.50 to \$3. Quotations are: Onions, \$1.55 per 25 lb. cabbage, \$2.50 per barrel. On the retail market apples are to 50¢ a dozen.

HIDES AND WOOL. The market for hides is steady at last week's quotations. Prices paid by country merchants are: Hides, corded, 15¢ to 11-1/2¢; green, 10¢ to 10-1/2¢; lambs and pulps, 5¢ to 8-1/2¢; dry, 4-1/2¢ to 5-1/2¢; horse hair, 3¢; calf skins, 15¢ to 20¢. Quotations are: No. 1, 11-1/2¢; No. 2, 10-1/2¢; No. 3, 9-1/2¢; salted skins, 14¢ to 15¢; unwashed wool in quotes, 14¢ to 14-1/2¢; washed, 15¢ to 20¢; reject, 15¢.

POTATOES AND BEANS Irish, Ontario and Maritime potatoes all feature on the local market.

EGGS AND POULTRY There has been a big drop in the price of eggs. Quotations have declined almost 10¢ in the past week, and dealers are now offering 25¢ to 30¢ a dozen in case lots.

DAIRY PRODUCE Creamery prints are up another cent. So slack is the supply of really good butter that there is nothing to be had here at present from asking almost any price for their goods.

HORSES An average of prices on the local exchange is about as follows: Heavy draft, \$29.25 to \$30.00; medium, \$27.00 to \$28.00; light, \$25.00 to \$26.00.

AYRSHIRES

CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES. R. O. P. cows and two-year-old heifers for sale... JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas

Burnside Ayrshires. Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes. Imported or Canadian bred, for sale.

HOLSTEINS AVONDALE FARM HOLSTEINS Arthur C. Hardy, Prop. We offer bull calves, all ages, and a lot of steered dams...

ALSO HOHN DORSET SHEEP AND YORKE. Address all correspondence to H. LORNE LOGAN, Manager Brookville, Ont.

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

GREATEST VIEW HOLSTEIN HERD Offer bulls from 7 to 15 months old bred by Karl Joseph, son of Karl Bern...

AUCTIONEER My lifetime has been devoted to breeding Holsteins and selling Dairy Cattle. Now I am offering records ever made in Holland.

HOLSTEIN BULLS Sired by Prince Hengerveld Pietkrig which has a record of 35 1/2 lbs. in 7 days and is the highest record daughter of Hengerveld De Kol...

FERNDALE STOCK FARM Glydenale Horses and Holstein Cattle for sale—Four Bulls, 15 months old, sired by Koradyk...

25 Pure Bred Holsteins Two years of age Well bred and in peak of condition, bred to a good bull, selected all due to freshness in March...

DECORATION DAY MAY 30, 1912 This is not a Consignment Sale but every animal is owned by me

RUSSELL'S SELECTION Every Animal is Guaranteed Without a Blemish 100 Head of Officially Tested Cows or daughters of officially tested cows will be sold. No Males. T. H. Russell, Geneva, Ohio, U.S.A.

Vertical strip of small advertisements including 'You Can't Cut', 'GASOL', 'W/ Grain Grower', 'SUNNY HO', 'N.B. Have', 'LIVE STOCK', 'MISCELLANEOUS', 'MAPLE LEAF', 'MERTON', 'F. G. GIBSON'.



You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAIN, PUPA

will clean them off permanently, and you don't lose the horse when they are not... ABSORBINE, J.R. Instrument for man...

GASOLINE ENGINES

Stationary Mounted and Tractor Mounted and Traction



WINDMILLS Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Trucks, Etc.

COOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD. Brantford Winnipeg Calgary

HOLSTEINS

SUNNYSIDE FARM HOLSTEINS

For Sale—Bull Calves from 1 to 9 months old all from high producers.

Also a few choice heifer calves and one yearling, bred to Schulling De Harrington.

W. H. MONTLE, ROCK ISLAND, QUE.

N.B.

Having sold all my yearling bulls, I am now going to offer the young sons of Dismore's 2nd Lulu.

E. B. MALLORY FRANKFORD ONTARIO

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

We are in a position to buy or sell any kind of cattle in an up-to-date manner.

MISCELLANEOUS

CATTLE TAGS. Sheep and hog tags, metal earclips with owners' name, address, sex, date, color, etc.

MERTON LODGE

is now offering registered Tamworths of the choicest breeding and type.

MAPLELEA CLYDESDALES

Two choices for sale—One 3 year old bay, white mane, saddle, etc.

W. J. ROBINSON Shelburne, Ont.

fact, for some of the poorer grades prices actually declined.

Drovers and farmers' are very optimistic for continued high prices for beef.

Stockers and feeders are being optimistic that cannot possibly yield a profit unless prices continue as high as they are.

Butchers and packers have been paying for choice cuts at \$6.75 and for medium cuts at \$5.50.

Hogs are on the upgrade, packers now quoting \$6.75 to \$6.75 l.o.b. country points.

The market for mutton is strong. Ewes are quoted at \$4 to \$5.10; bucks and culls, \$3.25 to \$4.55.

Quotations on milch cows are as follows: Choice, \$50 to \$70; com. to med., \$30 to \$45.

The highest price obtained for choice steers at Montreal this week was \$6.50.

The market for sheep and lambs is quiet. Offerings here are fairly liberal.

Buffalo Live Stock—Prime steers, \$1.50 to \$2; butcher grades, \$3.50 to \$5.90.

MONTRIAL HOG MARKET Montreal, March 9.—The market this week for live hogs has been fair.

MONTRIAL BUTTER MARKET The market here for butter has continued firm all through this week.

today, the dealers are not inclined to speculate on the market so far ahead.

GREAT HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION It means something to ambitious breeders when cattle like the Holsteins owned by J. Macklin, Weston, Ont., are placed on the market in an unreserved public auction sale.

Amongst the nearly 40 registered Holsteins, which Mr. Macklin will sell on Tuesday, March 20th, are eight heifers by that famous bull Schulling Sir Posh.

Two of these heifers were Mabel and Maud, twice grand champion at Toronto.

Of these heifers we note Mabel Posh, which as a three-year-old last fall was first in her class at Toronto.

Belle Posh, from the same great sire, as a heifer won the junior champion in Toronto.

Mabel Posh, from the same great sire, as a heifer won the junior champion in Toronto.

She is a regular milking machine and it has been found to be a difficult matter to dry her up.

Since we were at Mr. Macklin's place and inspected his herd he has written us that he has secured a young import of this breed on his Ontario heifer.

It is a grandson of a 32 lb. cow, and traces twice to Gaudeliga Rego, the only bull that has produced two 45 lb. daughters.

(Continued next week)

HOLSTEINS

FAIRVIEW FARM HERD

Too much money is spent every year for poor bull. Why not buy a good one? Sons of Pontiac Korayde, Rag Apple Korayde, and Sir Johanna Colantha Glad for sale; 150 head in herd. Come and see them or write.

E. H. DOLLAR, Hevelton, N.Y.

WRITE TO-DAY

For our proposition telling how your good dairyman may own a Registered Holstein Bull from a Record of Performance dam without investing a cent.

MONRO & LAWLESS Elmdale Farms, Thorold, Ont.

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers bull calves from 8 to 10 months old BRED BY KING IBEBELLE WALKER, second in class of D.A.S. and 13.57, 30.19 lbs. butter, 1st and 2nd place.

F. J. SALLEY, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

AUCTION SALE

The Lakeview Stock Farm will offer for sale at their barns near Bronte, Ont., on Monday, March 26th, 1912, the following Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Registered Hybrid Red Marses.

For further particulars and a catalogue and arrange to attend this sale, apply to E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Bull calf, born Feb. 2, whose four near-cut dams average 27 lbs. of butter in 7 days.

WOODLAND HOLSTEINS A son of Netherly of the above herd is a son of E. R. No. 1, the sire of 27 lbs. in 7 days.

High Testing Nigger Korayde

Bred to beat of his sire. Dams average 27 lbs. in 7 days.

LYDEN HOLSTEINS High testing sire, sire of 27 lbs. in 7 days.

DOWN and balance in easy instalments



IT IS EASY TO BUY the wonderful Gilson "Gas Like Sixty" Gasoline Engine

Powerful, simple, durable, dependable, cheaply running, easiest to operate of any engine made.

GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd., 101 York Street, Guelph, Ontario, Canada

S. LEMON, LYDEN, ONTARIO

Ourvulla Holstein Herd

Some of the young things that should make good at maturity.

EDMUND LADLAW & SONS, 150 York Street, Ont.

## OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

### NEW SCOTIA

COLCHESTER CO., N.S.

**TRURO, March 5.**—The close of the second month in 1912 finds the province of Nova Scotia in a prosperous condition in every line. In agriculture there is every promise of a good season. Stock went into winter quarters in good condition. There will be an abundance of feed to carry them on to the spring pastures. Mill feeds of all kinds are abnormally high in price and will no doubt, owing to the increased demand in Ontario, Quebec and the Eastern States, continue to rise high; this should be an incentive to the farmers to grow more of the coarser grains and balance with concentrates which have not advanced in price in proportion to the by-products of wheat. Winter dairying, owing to the good prices prevailing for butter, is on the increase, and should be encouraged, as it gives the farmer an income in winter when he has more time to properly look after his herds. Hay is not in good demand and is high in price as at the opening of the new year. The egg market has been firm and prices high. This is due largely to the very cold winter weather, and with milder weather and better travelling there will no doubt be a drop in price. Strictly fresh eggs sold in January as high as 90¢ a doz.—A. Hector Cutten.

### QUEBEC.

MISSISQUOI CO., QUE.

**FRELIGHBURG, March 4.**—There is no sign apparent yet that spring is at hand. Within the last two weeks we have experienced the two worst storms of the

winter. Heavy snowfall, accompanied by high winds, blocked not only the rural roads but also many of the railways. A rural free delivery route has been established and some of the boxes are already installed, so that in the near future we hope to have the pleasure of having our mail delivered regularly every day. Potatoes are in good demand at \$1 a bush; eggs, 35¢; butter, 35¢ to 35¢; and milk scarce at 7c to 8c by the quarter.—C.A.W.

### ONTARIO.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

**STIRLING, Feb. 22.**—We have had one of the most successful and most largely attended short courses ever conducted in Ontario under the supervision of a District Representative. The attendance was 52 for the six weeks of the course. The students ranged in age from 16 to 35 years. Our two days' short course has also been a great success. Mr. R. S. Stevenson, Mr. F. R. Mallory and Dr. Read being the demonstrators. Both of these courses largely owe their success to the efforts of our Representative, Mr. A. D. McIntosh.—I.M.

**SIDNEY CHOSHING, Feb. 27.**—Country roads, Belleville markets were but fairly attended on Saturday. Prices were very good. Apples at \$1.30 to \$1.50 a bus.; potatoes, \$1.50 to \$1.75; corn, 50¢; hay, 15¢; straw, 85¢; dead, 95¢; hedges, 83¢ to 84¢. Poultry is in demand and is selling at a high price. A shortage will be felt in the near future. There is in great demand. Farm help will be hard to get owing to building activity in town, on the railroads, and power lines.—J. K.

PETERBORO CO., ONT.

**GALWAY, Feb. 26.**—This winter has been hard on the stock. Farmers who thought last fall they had plenty of feed are commencing to wonder whether they will have enough to pull their stock through the winter or not. A number are already looking for feed. Snow is very deep here, and is continuing to fall, making it very difficult for those engaged in lumbering operations. Hay has advanced in price, selling at \$14; oats, 50¢; and potatoes, 80¢. Many farmers are thinking seriously over the problem of purchasing timothy and clover seed at the exorbitant prices quoted by the seed merchants. Feeding by their excessiveness there will not be a very large acreage seeded this year. People are beginning to wonder if the green loan years will soon be over.—C.C.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.

**BELLEVILLE, March 1.**—We have a new industry here which is of interest to fruit growers, this being the large plant put up by the Canada Rex people who manufacture concentrated lime sulphur spray. At this plant there is storage capacity for 1,500 barrels of spray concentrated solution, this being the eastern plant for the solution in barrels, making the plant all the total largest spray plant in the world.—N.C.

WENTWORTH CO., ONT.

**KIRKWILL, March 4.**—The cold winter has given the stock such good appetites that the feed pile has gone very rapidly and feed will be scarce. All farm products are selling for good prices excepting hogs, which are only 60¢. Lambs, 87.50; cattle, 50¢; wheat, 95¢; oats, 52¢. Seed grain is scarce.—C.A.W.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

**FERGUS, March 1.**—Six carloads of horses were shipped from here to the West by two Western buyers. Turnips are being hauled to town by many farmers who have a few bushels to spare. The price is good, 25¢ a bushel. Prices here are: Oats, 40¢; barley, 30¢; hogs, 65.50; cattle, 85.75; potatoes, 1.40. The seed fair is being held in town today.—W.B.

GREY CO., ONT.

**RAVENNA, March 5.**—A number of men are busy hanging telephone poles from Kelopore to Thornbury. A number of hogs have been shipped at 65¢ per spring. Potatoes, \$2.75 a sack; butter, 40¢; eggs, 40¢ and 45¢; new laid, 60¢. Feed stuffs remain unaltered.—B.E.S.

MIPISING CO., ONT.

**COCHRANE, Feb. 12.**—The weather during the past week has been exceptionally mild, the thermometer keeping well above zero. This soft weather and small snows, fell lead us to expect an early spring. Potatoes, \$2.75 a sack; butter, 40¢; eggs, 40¢ and 45¢; new laid, 60¢. Feed stuffs remain unaltered.—B.E.S.

## The Best Cream Separator is the Cheapest in the End

**T**HE cost of manufacturing a cream separator determines the price at which it may be sold. Therefore, when selecting a separator, remember that the machines which are offered at an unreasonable low price can be offered at that price for one reason only—they are built to last for years and more than the cost of good material or workmanship. Such separators are costly at any price. Only a good separator is cheap; not because of a low first cost, but because it will last for years and save enough butterfat from the milk of four or five cows every year to pay for itself. The best workmanship and material that money can buy are used in making

## I H C Cream Harvesters Dairymaid and Bluebell

You will find an I H C the cheapest separator you can buy, because it will do better work and last longer than any other separator. Go to the nearest I H C dealer who handles these separators and see how carefully they are made. You will find that they have phosphor bronze bushings—that the gears are spiral cut—are entirely protected from grit and milk, and at the same time are easily accessible. The neck bearing is trouble-proof. The patented dirt-arrester chamber removes impurities before separation begins. These separators are made in four sizes, ask the I H C agent to show you one, and give you a catalogue, or, write the nearest branch house for catalogue and any other information desired.

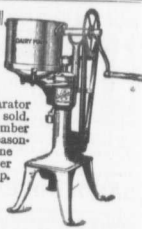
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**HOLSTEIN**  
Farm and Dairy Association, all the members of the Association will be glad to receive your publication in

**LAKEVIEW**  
Editor, Farm and Dairy, a few particulars offering at my sale will be females in milk and will payne De Kowd Hengerveld Count daughters averaging each in 7 days, 2 to 3 lbs., and who had a dam of G. stock, 85.50 lbs. per year.

There will also be Dutchland Colostrin that a 27 pound record daughter, and who hanna Last, whose hanna has a 35 pound lbs. butter in 120 lbs. milk and 10 lbs. of which have 20 lbs. of butter in 100 lbs. Amongst the females Rose Rafter, 24 lbs. and whose dam has a calf to 20 lbs. in milk to 20 lbs.

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

**LAKEVIEW'S OFFERING**  
 Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Following are a few particulars about the cattle we are offering at my sale on March 25th: There will be females in calf to Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, whose sire, Pieterje Hengerveld Count De Kol, has now eight daughters averaging over 30 lbs. butter each in 7 days, two of them being over 35 lbs., and whose dam, Grace Fayne 2nd, a dam of Grace Fayne 2nd Home-ness, 35.45 lbs. butter in 7 days.

There will also be females in calf to Dutchland Colantha 8th Mona, whose dam has a 27 pound record and has a 30 pound daughter, and whose sire is Colantha Johanna Lad, whose sire, Colantha 4th Johanna, has a 35 pound 7 day record and 157 lbs. butter in one year. There will be young bulls by those sires offered, nine of which have 30 lb dams and 7 have 30 lb dams and 20 lb grandams.

Amongst the females offered will be: Rose Rattler, 24 lbs. butter in 7 days, and whose dam has 22 lbs. in 7 days. She is in calf to Count Hengerveld Fayne

De Kol and due to freshen in June. Another female is Dirkje Pel Burke, 19.5 lb. butter in 7 days. Her dam has a 23 lb. record and her sire's dam has 21 lbs. and sire's grandam 25.58 lbs. Her sire is De Kol Hengerveld Burke, and she is in calf to Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol and due in April.

Inka Sylvia 4th De Kol has a record of 21.13 lbs. butter in 7 days. Her dam's dam made 21.25 lbs. and her sire's dam 25.04. She is in calf to Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol and due the day of sale.

Almeda Luecke De Kol Artis has a 2-year-old record of 12.65 lbs. butter. She is fresh now and making a record which will be announced at sale. Her dam has a record of 21 lbs. and her dam's dam of 23.49 lbs. Her sire's dam made 19.81 lbs. and her sire's grandam 35.46 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Dione Korndyke, another female we are offering, made 15.51 lbs. butter in 7 days. She is also under test now. Her dam made 23.23 lbs. of butter, her dam's dam 21.13 lbs., sire's dam 24.4 lbs., and sire's grandam 27 lbs. There are others equally good. Those purchasing females will have free service of either bull above mentioned up to three months after date of sale. The sale will be held in a big building specially arranged.—E. F. Oeler, Brant, Ont.

**S. MACKLIN'S HOLSTEINS FOR SALE AT AUCTION**

A great many real good things in the way of Holstein cattle of show yard type prize winners, and record producers, will be sold at public auction by Mr. S. Macklin of Weston, Ont., on the 25th of March.

No less than eight of the young cows in this sale are from that noted bull Schilling Sir Bosch, twice grand champion at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. These heifers are making splendid records and they possess characteristics in show yard type banded down from their sire.

Space this week does not permit us to mention Mr. Macklin's Holsteins at length. Watch Farm and Dairy next week for descriptions given in those Holstein reading columns.

**MR. THOS. HARTLEY'S COMING HOLSTEIN SALE**

Without exception one of the finest lots of Holstein cattle we have ever been privileged to inspect are those in the York Co., Ont. Mr. Hartley has been breeding Holsteins for 13 years. He has taken a deep interest in these cattle, as has Mrs. Hartley, who has done much official testing and has seven-day records, yearly, and other records for all of his cattle that have been milking. These records are the nearest and best kept of any we have ever seen. Many facts gleaned from these records by one of our editors who visited Mr. Hartley last week will be given in an early issue of Farm and Dairy, in which this herd and individual animals will be described.

At the time of our visit Mr. Hartley had not yet definitely decided just when he would hold his sale. He has sold his farm, but in view of the fact that feed is scarce, and he (Mr. Hartley) has an abundance of feed to carry his cattle through, he is debating the advisability of keeping his cattle till the 1st of May.

It may be that he will decide to conduct his sale on April 4th. Watch Farm and Dairy for particulars in later issues and plan to be at Mr. Hartley's sale and get some of his cattle, which are a most superior lot.

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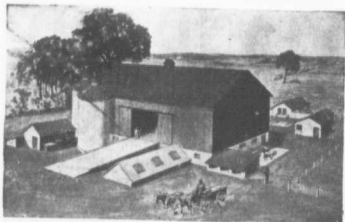
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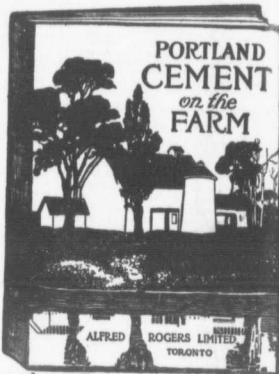


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