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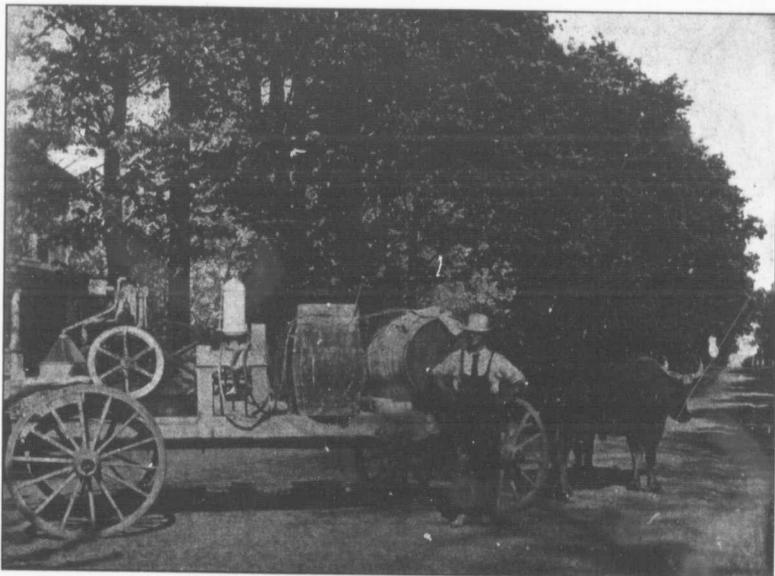
FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

APRIL 27,

1911.



AN UNUSUAL TEAM AND TO MANY AN UNUSUAL FARM OUTFIT

Many orchards that never before experienced a spray mixture or the pruning hook, will be well treated to both this season. Spraying outfits and concentrated washes are being sold in unprecedented quantities. See page eight for particulars about this illustration.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

FARM AND DAIRY

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SOME BRANT FARMERS TALK ABOUT THEIR ALFALFA

Every Man Who Grows Alfalfa is Enthusiastic About the Crop. Be Sure to Read in This Article What a Number of Brant Farmers Told One of Our Editors Last Week About Their Experience With Alfalfa

TALK with any man who grows alfalfa and who has found out how to grow alfalfa successfully; talk to him about this crop and immediately you are engaged in conversation with an enthusiast. The wonder grows why farmers everywhere have not been growing this crop more generally and that seed merchants have been able to supply the demand for alfalfa seed at anything short of a fabulous price. Last week one of the editors of Farm and Dairy, while at his farm home in Brant Co., Ont., took occasion to interview a number of farmers near his home who have been growing alfalfa. The alfalfa crop should need no other praises than those men give to induce farmers everywhere to grow it.

S. G. Kitchen: "I am in love with alfalfa. It gives more feed per acre than anything else I grow, unless it is corn, and the hay from an acre of alfalfa to feed with corn ensilage is worth as much as the feed one might secure from an additional acre of corn. I have bought five bushels of alfalfa seed already this spring, and am going to buy seven bushels more. This will sow 36 acres, since I will have it seeded at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre."

HIG RETURNS FROM ALFALFA

On his home farm Mr. Kitchen has had 10 acres of alfalfa, which he has mowed for seven years. He claims it has yielded over six tons per acre, and sometimes seven tons annually. At one time he was rather doubtful as to the value of alfalfa hay compared with red clover. Now he has changed his mind, and last week placed himself on record as believing one ton of alfalfa hay to be as good as 1½ tons of red clover, and then alfalfa gives a much greater yield than is possible with red clover. "Alfalfa along with corn ensilage is to be the salvation of farming in this country," said Mr. Kitchen. "Ere long all of our farmers will be growing alfalfa and growing it in a rotation with other crops—a longer rotation than they now practice with red clover."

O. Collins: "I have grown alfalfa for the past 10 years. I generally take the first cutting for hay and afterwards pasture it throughout the season. This year I have only five acres in a pure stand."

UGHT TO FEED GRAIN WITH IT

Percy Clemons (son of Geo. W. Clemons): "We have 12 acres of alfalfa, and have been growing it for 15 or 16 years. It is great feed. We are satisfied with it, although one ought to feed pretty liberal grain rations, even with alfalfa, to get the best results from dairy cows. With cows that are not giving much milk, how-

ever, one is able to displace a lot of grain with alfalfa. We could not get along without alfalfa and ensilage, and also mangels. Alfalfa and mangels practically take the place of good grass. Our alfalfa hay averages four to five tons to the acre, sometimes better. Last year we secured 5½ tons an acre on the average. We sow the crop on our high land. If one has clay hills or clay knolls, that is the place for him to grow his alfalfa."

ALWAYS PASTURES ALFALFA

Hiram Roseborough: "I have eight or ten acres of alfalfa. I have never tried it yet for hay, having always pastured it. Alfalfa is great for pasture. I have my alfalfa on a rough field, one that I do not wish to work. It has been



Alfalfa Can Be Grown in Manitoba Too

Alfalfa during the past few years has been finding great favor in Manitoba wherever tried. Although many failures until recently Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, where this alfalfa cutting scene was photographed, states that these have been due mainly to sowing with nurse crops, lack of inoculation and to mowing in the fall. In the west they advise sowing alfalfa without a nurse crop.

seeded for 15 years and has been broken up and reseeded but once in that time. The soil is of a clay nature, with some stones in it. Pasturing does not seem to injure the alfalfa, although I do not like to pasture it too closely, especially in the fall, and I have never pastured it with sheep. Last year I seeded four acres additional to alfalfa, part of which this year I shall out for hay and the rest will be used for pasture for hogs."

ALFALFA AWAY AHEAD OF RED CLOVER

Cecil Schuyler (son of J. W. Schuyler): "We have 12 acres of alfalfa, part of which was seeded a year ago. On loamy soil, such as ours, alfalfa does not stand pasturing well, particularly late in the fall. The crowns seem to stand high on loamy soil and the cattle bite them off. On clay soil there is not the same danger since the crowns set much lower to the ground. For feed

alfalfa is away ahead of red clover. Horses not working will fatten real fat upon it. There is nothing like it for colts and calves. Had we quit growing alfalfa after our first experience with the crop we should have claimed it to be no good. At that time we did not know how to handle it. We now inoculate the seed and sow it with a nurse crop of three pecks barley to the acre and are able to secure first class stands."

ALL THAT ANYBODY CLAIMS FOR IT

S. J. McLean: "We have six acres of alfalfa to cut this season, and are seeding eight acres more. There is nothing any better—nothing can surpass alfalfa in the way of fodder. It is all that anybody claims for it. I intend to put in alfalfa at any cost until our farm gets well stocked with it."

T. S. Atmore: "I have but two acres of alfalfa. From this I get 10 or 12 leads a year. I simply grow enough to take the place of what bran I otherwise would require, and I find it very satisfactory."

John Beemer: "I have about four acres of alfalfa. There is nothing like it. I am preparing more land to seed to this crop, and ere long I expect to grow it in a regular rotation with other crops."

CAUSES BIG DIFFERENCE IN MILK FLOW

Guy Durham: "We have eight acres of alfalfa and have had it for some four or five years. We like it fine and would not like to be without it. It is a long way ahead of red clover, and we see a big difference in the milk flow of our cows when fed alfalfa as against red clover. Another year I expect to sow eight or ten acres more to this crop."

Herb German: "I like alfalfa fine and have grown it for about 10 years. Just now we have 10 or 12 acres, having plowed up six acres last fall; I will seed five acres more this spring. I intend to try it on fall wheat this year since I have seen some real good catches secured in that way. I feed our alfalfa hay to everything about the place, and I think it away ahead of any other feed."

Jas. Atkin: "We have over 20 acres seeded to alfalfa, and have planned to seed seven acres more this spring. We do not know how we could do without alfalfa. It is better than any other hay. Seven years ago we had our first field of alfalfa. We aim to have at least 30 acres of it annually. We find that we get our strongest plants when we inoculate the alfalfa seed with the nitro-culture that we get from Guelph."

Arthur W. Smith: "Alfalfa is all the hay we have and I find our animals at least do not die on it. I feed it to everything and have been doing so for the last six or seven years, since it is the only hay we grow. Some people say that alfalfa hay injures the horse's kidneys. Perhaps it may; but I know that I can scarcely hold my horses. You ought to see them. They do not look much like dying anyway, and they do not get a mouthful of oats, and all of my horses are just wild."

I consider alfalfa a very wholesome feed. I have nine acres in alfalfa, and have grown the crop and cut it for hay for the last eight or nine years. I sowed it for pasture on hillside 14 years ago. From the nine acres now seeded to alfalfa I have never got less than 27 big loads from the first cutting; from 12 to 16 loads from the second cutting. (I should say that sometimes we pasture the second cutting and never cut the third crop, but pasture it always.) Last year the third cutting would have made at least one ton to the acre. This field has been handled

Alfalfa Failures

Did your alfalfa come through the winter in good shape? If not, Farm and Dairy would like to hear about it, with full particulars. You may improve a poor and unsatisfactory stand of alfalfa, and our alfalfa expert will tell you how. Explain in detail how you sowed it, whether or not inoculation (bacteria) was provided, and how you managed it last season up to the time snow came.

It is important that alfalfa wherever it has been sown shall succeed. Half the truth about an unsuccessful alfalfa plot will spread farther and do more to discourage other farmers from growing alfalfa than on the other hand several successful plots may encourage alfalfa growing.

in the manner indicated now for five years. Alfalfa seems to do fine on any soil. The first cutting often grows most too big in the low land. Last year some of mine would measure five or six feet in length."

PASTURES HIS ALFALFA CLOSELY

Alfred Smith: "I have 11 or 12 acres seeded to alfalfa, part of which I cut for hay, the rest being pastured. I pasture more of the alfalfa than I cut. I hardly ever grow timothy at all any more, and have been growing alfalfa for seven years. It stands pasturing fine. I have pastured mine into the ground late in the fall, real close, with horses and all of my stock and the pasturing has never killed it; I made the experiment on purpose to see. From 3½ acres of alfalfa I cut for hay last year I got 21½ loads; from the first cutting 12 loads; second, 3 loads; third, 3½ loads. After taking the third cutting the stand grew about one foot in height, and this I pastured. I like alfalfa hay the best of any fodder I ever fed."

H. R. Nixon: "Alfalfa is O.K. You cannot say too much for it. I haven't fed my cows a bit of grain since I had alfalfa hay, and I reckon that they milk as well as when I used to feed lots of grain. The hay from the second and third cuttings is just like pasture."

OLD TIME METHODS UNSUCCESSFUL

At one time, and that not many years ago, Mr. Nixon was opposed to growing alfalfa. He grew it over thirty years ago, and from his experience with the crop at that time he was not in favor of it. Asked for an explanation of this fact he said: "One cannot make much of a success with alfalfa by following old time methods. I did not, in years gone by, cut the crop in time. The first cutting was left until the usual haying time, and the leaves all fell off, so that when the hay was housed it was for the most part merely bare sticks. Now, however, by cutting it at the right time we find it makes a splendid crop for hay and the second and third cuttings especially are much superior to red clover."

Mr. Nixon states that his alfalfa runs about three loads to the acre at the first cutting and all told he gets from five to six good big loads to the acre in the season. On one of his farms he has 10 acres seeded now, and expects to sow 11 more this spring. On the adjoining farm he has five acres of an old alfalfa stand and eight acres more, which he plowed up last fall, will be reseeded this spring.—C. C. N.

A Marvellous Money-making Forage Plant

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

We have tried all kinds of forage plants at the Experimental Farm for a good many years that have been suggested or that have been discovered. We have given them all a thorough trial and in some cases, we have tried them year after year, although we knew they were not proving a success, but still thinking we had not probably discovered the best methods of handling them, so we have continued them until we were sure that they could not be a success and we now have given them up and have concentrated on one crop and this one crop is almost a marvel.

If someone were to tell you that a certain crop could be grown on almost every field of your farm and grown every year and would produce a crop which, under average conditions, would give you fine conditions so far as your cows are concerned, the year round, and which would enable you to grow as much feed on any acre of your farm as you could grow on your very best acre under the best conditions, and that you could grow this food of a quality and kind most suitable for your herd every year for 30 successive years, you no doubt would be delighted. I have been interested in this crop for this length of time and have been able to produce it more cheaply than any other crop that could be produced on our Eastern Ontario farms; produce it more cheaply, not only so far as the manual labor is concerned, but with the least effort.

It is a crop that can be produced almost entirely by horse power or steam power and it is a crop that will enable you to feed in the winter with much less help, and a crop that will give you forage in the winter in perfect condition for your animals to consume and it is always ready to give to the cattle without any preparation in mixing, nothing at all in the way of extra effort, but you merely have to go to your supply and bring it in and feed it to the cattle. It is a crop that is so welcome to the animals that although they might be full to the neck with it, they will still try to get more. It is a crop that with the addition of a small amount of grain or meal, would enable you to produce milk almost as cheaply as pasture at \$1.00 a month.

It seems to me that the average farmer would think that with all these advantages, he would immediately want to know what this crop is and how much he could manage to get in next year with the help of two or three men. We all know what it is. You all know that I mean the corn crop, that is the crop which for Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia is a crop far excellent for the dairyman and for the pork producer and the mutton producer. It is a crop that will enable the average farmer of this country to produce on his farm enough forage to carry twice the stock he is carrying to-day—I say that adviseably—and to carry it much more cheaply per capita than he can do it under the best conditions which he can devise otherwise.

These are rather strong statements, but they are statements which we have been enabled to back up and prove over and over again on the little bit of a farm we have at Ottawa, where the soil is of an inferior character, where the conditions are not the best, not by any means as good as you have them here and in other parts of Eastern Ontario, for the reason that our land is very poor; but on that farm we have been able to prove over and over again all these points that I have mentioned in favor of this crop.

Corn will grow on any kind of land, the only condition it exacts being that the land shall be fairly well drained—not underdrained, although I am strongly in favor of underdraining and if you can underdrain it, do so, but do not think

that you cannot grow corn until your land is underdrained. You can grow corn crops on heavy clay soil before it is underdrained by putting in proper surface drainage. I have grown corn every season for the past 30 years without one break and I have never seen a failure where the corn received decent attention and proper cultivation, and I never saw a crop that did not pay handsomely for every hour's work that was spent upon it and gave results, in the way of market and meat production, which many times paid for the cost of the crop.

ACCEPTABLE TO ALL LIVE STOCK

Corn is acceptable to all class of live stock. I have fed it to beef cattle, dairy cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and every class of live stock likes it when properly prepared, and every class will eat the whole plant if it is properly served. If you are tempted to break off the ears and keep them—do not yield to the temptation. Some farmers are tempted, and some yield, but it is unwise. Corn is a crop that is available 12 months in the year. Do you know any other crop except hay that you can store up and make acceptable to your cattle 12 months in the year? You can probably make them eat a mouthful or two of straw, but a corn crop is always acceptable to your cattle. I can bring my cattle in off the best pasture that can ever be grown, a mixture of alfalfa, red clover, timothy and orchard grass, and a little bit of bromegrass, no better mixture can be grown for pasture. I can take them off a pasture such as that where they were wading in it up to their knees and put them in the stable and they will stand in their stalls and eat the ensilage.

HOW FARMERS TAKE IT

One would think with all these advantages in favor of corn, every farmer in Eastern Ontario would at once order material for a silo and prepare 25 or 30 acres of land for corn and get busy this spring, but I regret to state that, as far as I can find out, not more than 10 per cent, or 15 per cent, of our farmers are yet provided with silos. It seems to me incomprehensible why so many of our farmers fail to appreciate this great boon in the way of forage crop and fail to use it to the best advantage and fail to grow it.

I have just stated that during 30 years, I have never seen a failure, but I may just add that I came from a corn growing district in western Quebec, where they have been growing corn for over 50 years. I have visited hundreds of farms in Eastern Ontario, in Quebec and in Western Ontario and have seen the farmers attempting to grow corn under most unfavorable conditions, badly after it was cultivated and harvesting it expensively; in fact doing everything wrong, instead of doing it in the right way. I fear that is the cause of so few growing it. I know there are a great many who have silos, but still there are comparatively few in Ontario who are growing corn and putting it in the silo and I believe the reason is because the majority of the farmers do not know how to do it properly.

NOTE.—This article is an extract from an address given in January at Perth, at the convention of Eastern Ontario Dairymen. Other extracts from this address will appear in early issues of Farm and Dairy. Watch for them and resolve to prove in your own experience that corn is the most valuable forage crop you can grow.

Practically all modern incubators have openings for ventilation. On the 6th day of incubation, the ventilators should be opened about one-third, and on the 11th day, one-half. On the 18th day, they should be open two-thirds of the way, and on the 24th day all of the way. As the chickens develop in the shell, more and more air is needed.—Wm. H. Elford, Peterboro.

Ontario

Prof. C. A. A large number of and grains have cultural College for the product mixtures are sent

AN If a farmer early spring that deficient for his summer, he may turn to sow in the same time separately and the last 15 year lowing mixture Sugar Cane, 30 lb. total, 88 lbs. an. The oats and gather and sown drill, and the clover placed in a If this mixture in May, it is in the 20th of June in growth; the and thrives in the principal pastures readily the oats and the clover may be to furnish one or year. The tramp injury either to or to the soil. years, we have pasture, which year-old steer an splendidly, keeping gaining, on the day.

PASTURE CROPS

Many farmers and common red crop of hay, use is again plowed. the timothy form especially in dry is better for pasture; Alsike clover, Meadow fescue, 3 lbs. an acre.

This mixture of year either with should be sown in clover and the timothy and the orchard by hand. It could following year in comparison with earlier in the spring in the hot, dry wish a mere autumn.

CROP FOR

Land which is permanent pasture. From more different varieties singly and in corn following mixture under average climate: Alfalfa 2 lbs.; White or grass, 3 lb.; Meadow fescue, 3 lb.; total, 24 lbs. The seed of timothy can be sown in without a grain of

Ontario's Pasture Crops

Prof. C. A. Zavits, O.A.C., Guelph

A large number of varieties of grasses, clovers, and grains have been tested at the Ontario Agricultural College both singly and in combination for the production of pasture. The following mixtures are some of the very best:

ANNUAL CROP FOR PASTURE

If a farmer realizes in the autumn or in the early spring that his pasture crop is going to be deficient for his requirements during the coming summer, he may be anxious to know what mixture to sow in the spring to furnish the best pasture the same season. After testing 17 crops separately and six different combinations within the last 15 years, we would recommend the following mixture: Oats, 51 lbs.; Early Amler Sugar Cane, 80 lbs.; Common Red Clover, 7 lbs.; total, 88 lbs. an acre.

The oats and the sugar cane are mixed together and sown from the grain box of the seed drill, and the clover is sown from the grass seed box placed in front of the tubes of the drill. If this mixture is sown during the first week in May, it is usually ready for pasture about the 20th of June. The oats are early and rapid in growth; the sugar cane is later, stands well and thrives in hot weather; and the clover forms the principal pasture in the autumn. All varieties are readily eaten by the animals, especially the oats and the sugar cane. If desirable, the clover may be allowed to remain over winter to furnish one or two cuttings in the following year. The tramping by the cattle has not caused injury either to the plants in any marked degree or to the soil. During each of the past five years, we have had eight or nine acres of this pasture, which has carried more than one two-year-old steer an acre. The animals have thrived splendidly, keeping in the best of health and gaining, on the average, about two pounds per day.

PASTURE CROPS FOR TWO OR MORE YEARS

Many farmers seed their grain with timothy and common red clover, and after taking off one crop of hay, use the land for pasture until it is again plowed. The clover soon disappears and the timothy forms a comparatively poor pasture, especially in dry seasons. The following mixture is better for pasture purposes: Red clover, 6 lbs.; Alsike clover, 3 lbs.; Orchard grass, 3 lbs.; Meadow fescue, 3 lbs.; Timothy, 3 lbs.; total, 18 lbs. an acre.

This mixture can be sown in the spring of the year either with or without a grain crop. It should be sown in front of the tube drill; the clover and the timothy from the grass seed box and the orchard grass and the meadow fescue by hand. It could be used as a hay crop in the following year and for pasture afterwards. In comparison with timothy, this mixture will start earlier in the spring, produce a greener growth in the hot, dry months of the summer, and furnish a more abundant growth of leaves in the autumn.

CROP FOR PERMANENT PASTURE

Land which is not required in the regular rotation of the farm can often be seeded with a permanent pasture mixture to excellent advantage. From more than 20 years' work in testing different varieties of grasses and clovers, both singly and in combination, I would suggest the following mixture for a permanent pasture under average conditions of soil, drainage and climate: Alfalfa or Lucerne, 5 lbs.; Alsike clover, 2 lbs.; White or Dutch clover, 2 lbs.; Orchard grass, 4 lbs.; Meadow fescue, 4 lbs.; Tall oat grass, 3 lbs.; Meadow foxtail, 2 lbs.; Timothy, 2 lbs.; total, 24 lbs. an acre.

The seed of this permanent pasture mixture can be sown in the early spring, either with or without a grain crop. It is better to follow some

cultivated crop, which has been carefully looked after during the previous season. If the seed is sown alone, the tops of the plants should be cut occasionally during the summer and allowed to lie on the ground as a mulch. If a nurse crop is used, about one bushel of barley or of wheat per acre is recommended. As a rule oats do not form a good nurse crop for a permanent pasture mixture. The seed for the permanent pasture should be sown in front and not behind the tube drill. Some of the finer seeds can be sown from the grass seed box, and the others by hand. Such a mixture as this, when once well established on suitable land, should produce a good pasture, appetizing to the animals, excellent in quality, abundant in growth, and permanent in character.

The Situation in Regard to Turkeys

Wm. J. Elliott, Huron Co., Ont.

A pound of turkey meat can be produced as cheaply as a pound of pork. Since turkeys sell for more than twice as much per pound as the fat hog, they would be profitable did they cost much more per pound to produce. Turkeys for the last five years have retailed from 18 to 25 cents a pound. The scarcity of turkeys that has prevailed in recent years gives every promise of continuing for several years to come. This fact, together with the favorable prices that are assured, will bring many farmers to realize the profitableness of turkey raising.



Farm Stock of Appreciated Value

Turkeys of late years have realized prices which should be very attractive to those so situated as to be able to raise them. The illustration shows a flock on Mr. G.A. Brethen's farm in Peterboro County, Ont. Miss Anna Brethen may be seen in the picture.

To raise turkeys is not a game of chance. It is sure gain, however, if you go about it in the right way. We need to be more careful in selecting foundation stock. The age of the parent stock is a very important consideration. Breeding turkeys should not be less than 10 months or a year old if they are to produce the best progeny. Good producing turkey hens may be kept for three, four, five, or six years. A judicious farmer will not kill off and sell his best turkeys and then start again with young stock.

There is no great need for housing turkeys. They are better to roost in the trees until the real stormy weather and the snow arrives. If trees are not convenient, roosts may be provided for them well above the ground away from prowling animals. Most people are likely to keep their flocks in houses that are too warm. Chicken houses are as a rule too close for turkeys. Good healthy turkeys can stand very severe weather.

There is no greater drawback to the farmers' cause than to have our rural districts flooded with city papers, setting forth strongly, views written by men whose whole education, training and environment have biased their sympathy toward the farmer. It is time we farmers demanded a literature a little more in line with our industry. —J. J. Morrison, Artur, Ont., Secretary of the Dominion Grange.

Preparation of Land for Corn

M. Aikenhead, Lanark Co., Ont.

We always plow our corn land in the fall, a good coating of manure first having been applied. As soon as the soil is dry enough in the spring we hitch three horses on the disc harrow and disc it well both ways, then let it stand a few days. The spring tooth is then used, always going the same way as the land had been plowed. We then cross with the disc and keep on in this way, turn about, until time to seed. Before seeding, we harrow well both ways with common iron harrows. We aim to get the ground like an onion bed, no matter if it takes to the first of June; I would not like to plant any later. I never roll corn ground.

DO NOT SOW CHEAP SEED

We never sow cheap seed. We always buy it on the cob. A short piece is cut off the tip of the cob, and when shelling we leave two rows around the butt. Last year in four tests I had 99 per cent of the seed germinate in each case.

The variety one should plant depends very much on the locality. We have tried a number of kinds, and I find Improved Leaming, North Dakota, and Longfellow the best in our locality. If growing for shell corn we would drop Leaming. For ensilage corn we mix the seed in equal parts, and we know that the mixture has given best results. Remember this is for ensilage.

We plant in hills 39 inches apart each way. I believe a little wider would be better. We seed about 25 lbs. to the acre. There is a little too thick, but it is easy to hoe some out.

Care of the Cherry Orchard

F. G. Stewart, Lincoln Co., Ont.

Cherries are the first of our fruits to ripen, and mature their fruit; the fruit matures in about 60 days or less, after blossoming. Cherry trees should be planted on the earliest soil, with natural drainage. If natural drainage is not possible the land should be thoroughly drained artificially. As all fruits require heat, and cherries come so early in the summer, the last of June, one can see the necessity of having an early soil. Sour cherries should be planted, not less than 18 by 20 feet; sweet cherries, 25 by 30 feet.

For the large spreading varieties, such as Yellow Spanish, the last of February or the first of March is a good time to prune. Sour cherries require less pruning than any other fruit trees. The fruit being small, the tree needs more bearing wood than the apple, peach or plum. One should however cut out however all limbs that cross each other.

PRUNING SWEET CHERRIES

Trees of the sweet varieties of cherries grow larger than the trees of sour varieties and should be kept trimmed by cutting the upright growth of last year from the top of the tree. I have seen untrimmed trees 25 and 30 feet high. This necessitates a very long ladder, and many of them to pick 50 trees. Also the cost of picking them is an important item. When we think of the time lost in going up and down a 25 foot ladder, we see the necessity of wide planting, and of keeping the trees low and spreading.

If there is San Jose scale in the neighborhood spray the sweet cherry trees with commercial lime-sulphur, one to nine. If there is no scale, use two lbs. of blue stone to 45 gallons of water for a spray and this should be used two weeks before the buds burst. San Jose scale does not affect sour cherries, the bark being too hard.

All mummied cherries should be knocked off the trees in the fall. These are cherries that rotted last year and are still hanging on the trees. They are full of the spores of the fungi that cause the rot and hence should be destroyed.

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SWINE DEPARTMENT

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

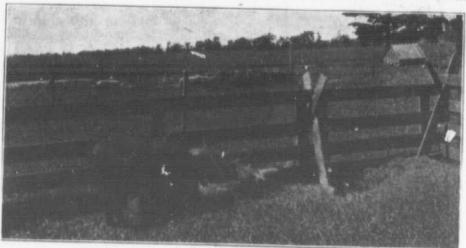
How Shall We Feed Corn?

How shall we feed corn to swine? The favorable price at which corn can now be purchased makes this an important question. The grinding of the corn into meal is an expensive operation and it is doubtful if the increased gains from feeding corn meal over corn fed on the ear or as shelled corn make the extra expense profitable. Experiments that have been carried on at many experiment stations in the United States serve to throw light on this question. Ex-

periments at the Kentucky Experiment Station show that for 100 lbs. of grain in weight 420 lbs. of shelled corn and 430 lbs. of corn meal were required. This is a hardly appreciable advantage for shelled corn. The average of many trials at three excellent stations, however, show a slight advantage for grinding the grain, 543 lbs. of shelled corn being required and 532 lbs. of corn meal for 100 lbs. grain in weight. That is, grinding. The most satisfactory results for corn meal were those obtained at the Wisconsin Station and here a saving of only eight per cent. was effected by grinding. At present values for corn it would seem that the additional gain in weight through feeding corn meal would not pay for

properly be assimilated. Practical experience is strongly in favor of grinding the cob with the grain when feeding as meal to farm animals. Experiments carried on at the New Hampshire and Kansas Stations show that 100 lbs. of corn and corn meal actually produce larger gains than the same weight of corn meal when fed to hogs. The main difficulty in grinding the cob and grain together is that the cob is hard to grind but a fairly strong mill should obviate this difficulty.

Pigs unlike most other farm animals make larger and more economic gains when fed on selp rather than meal. Experiments carried on at four American stations show a difference of seven per cent. in favor of feeding



It Will Pay You to Provide Paddocks for Your Swine

Outside runs like these, seeded to rape, clover and alfalfa, for your pigs, will enable you to produce pork more economically than if you confine them in close pens and bare yards.—Photo showing swine paddocks at Central Experiment Station, Farm, Ottawa.

the expense of grinding the corn.

Where corn meal is fed alone it is apt to form a heavy soggy mass in the digestive organs and can not

soak or meal in preference to dry meal, that is, 483 lbs. of dry meal were required for 100 lbs. of gain while but 451 lbs. of wet meal were necessary. Similar increases have been obtained in the value of shelled corn by soaking.

If these experiments are of value to the practical feeder, and they surely are, they would seem to indicate that the grinding of corn into meal is not economical but that soaking either the corn or meal feed is decidedly profitable.

Alfalfa The Wonderful

W. C. Palmer, North Dakota Extension Bureau

Alfalfa is the king among hay crops, the queen among soil improvers, the prince among drought-resistant plants. It comes nearer to giving something for nothing than anything else on the farm. It will produce more hay per acre, and hay of a higher feeding value than timothy, broom grass or western ryegrass. While giving that valuable crop of hay it will at the same time leave the soil richer in nitrogen and humus every year that it occupies the land, and supplies the very things that the grain crops take out the fastest and leave the soil in the greatest need of.

Still the whole story is not told, as weeds cannot grow readily after alfalfa gets a good stand and if they should grow a little the alfalfa is out before the weeds are ripe so they cannot go to seed. The roots go deep and so open up the soil better than the subsoiler.

While alfalfa will adapt itself to almost all varieties of soil it is better to give it every chance the first time it is sown on a farm. Take 10 acres of a good dry field that you intend sowing to oats or barley, work it up well, but do not worry if there is some grass or weeds left. A little grass will not hurt the alfalfa and will make good hay when mixed with the alfalfa, and weeds have no chance in a good crop of alfalfa.—Geo. W. Marsh.

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makes the difference. It will double your income and halve your expense. Will pay you One Hundred per cent interest on the investment every year of its use. Built from lumber thoroughly treated with specially prepared wood preservative.

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it must bear
the name
"Bissell"

Because of the great success of the "Bissell" In Throw Harrows several of its features have been imitated on other harrows. But no other harrow

will give equal results unless it is built EXACTLY the same. The plates of the "Bissell" could be put on other harrows, but they wouldn't cut deep into the soil and stir it up thoroughly like they do on the "Bissell." The reason why the "Bissell" has such wonderful capacity is not due alone to the shape of the plates, nor to position of frame, and seat, but because all parts are in the correct proportion. If you want the In Throw Harrow that wins every field test make sure the name "Bissell" is stamped on it. Write Dept. R for booklet describing both our In Throw and Out Throw Harrows, and our 16 plate Wide Cut Harrow which we make especially for the West.



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BIBBY'S CREAM EQUIVALENT

Young Calves develop and grow surprisingly well when fed "Cream Equivalent" either with or without separated milk. It is not a drug or "FAKE" meal. Made by one of the most honorable firms in England. Has the largest sale of any Calf Meal in the World. Canadian Government report shows it to contain the highest percentage of nutritive value. TRY A BAG, 50 lbs. \$2.25.

Can be fed with either Hot or Cold water.

DEALERS EVERYWHERE SELL
BIBBY'S CREAM EQUIVALENT

WM. RENNIE CO. LIMITED TORONTO
CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES



Alfalfa in H

So great is the alfalfa in H... more progressive... said that the we... in the habit of di... of the merits of t... soon tests. It i... mers themselves... cussing alfalfa... as in some of... acres of alfalfa... every farm, and... thods have been... without exceptio... proclaim: the win... ing qualities of t... Mr. J. Lynn... township, informe... of Farm and D... three years ago... acres of alfalfa... low, wet ground... success. The c... higher land did... year after taking... the field afford... the rest of the s... results were obtai... and in neither c... seem to be injur... Most of the alf... horses, and Mr... alfalfa is a part... horse feed.

ALFALFA WITHO... "I never misse... in my life," said... of the same town... in the spring and... every week or 10



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Winnipeg M...

Alfalfa in Halton County

So great is the interest taken in alfalfa in Halton Co., Ont., in the more progressive districts that it is said that the women folk there are in the habit of discussing the wonderful merits of the crop at their afternoon teas. It is certain that the farmers themselves must have been discussing alfalfa for some time past, as in some of the townships several acres of alfalfa are found on almost every farm, and where proper methods have been pursued the farmers without exception enthusiastically proclaim the wonderful feed producing qualities of the crop.

Mr. J. Lynn, of Nassagaweya township, informed one of the editors of Farm and Dairy recently that three years ago his father put in 20 acres of alfalfa. Ten acres was on low, wet ground and was not a big success. The other 10 acres on higher land did well. The following year after taking the first cutting the field afforded splendid pasture for the rest of the season. Equally good results were obtained the second year and in neither case did the alfalfa seem to be injured by pasturing. Most of the alfalfa was fed to the horses, and Mr. Lynn states that alfalfa is a particularly satisfactory horse feed.

ALFALFA WITHOUT A NURSE CROP
"I never missed a catch of alfalfa in my life," said Mr. W. O. Morse of the same township. "I start early in the spring and work over the soil every week or 10 days until the end

of June in order to give all weeds a chance to germinate and then cultivation exterminates the young weeds. If my land were clean I would sow the seed alone without a nurse crop as soon as the soil is in fit condition in the spring, and in this way I get a good cutting the first year, and have sufficient growth of the second crop to protect the alfalfa through the winter."

Particular stress was laid by Mr. Morse on the value of alfalfa as a weed exterminator. "It is the only thing," said he, "I know of that will exterminate blue weed, with which my farm is infested. The thorough preparation of the soil for the crop will kill a great many of the seeds, and as we cut the alfalfa two or three times the seed never gets an opportunity to ripen. Blue weed is a biennial and it will disappear in a couple of years." Mr. Morse has grown alfalfa for 10 years and is becoming more enthusiastic each year over the crop, and by next spring plans to have the greater portion of his small farm seeded to alfalfa. The soil on this farm is of a light gravel that will not produce other crops satisfactorily.

WILL NOT PASTURE ALFALFA

One point in which Mr. Morse most decidedly differs from his neighbor, Mr. Lynn, is in the matter of pasturing the alfalfa. Speaking with Farm and Dairy's representative on this point he said, "If you examine an alfalfa field you will notice that the crowns of the plants come up

higher above the surface than do those of red clover, or the grasses. Close pasturing, particularly by horses, injures those crowns causing the death of the plant. If pastured at all alfalfa must be pastured very cautiously, and it is my opinion that no pasturing is better yet."

Mr. Chas. Twiss will put in seven acres of alfalfa this spring. He has had a small acreage seeded to the crop and is well satisfied with the results. His neighbor, Mr. Albert Hull is also putting in seven acres. Part of the soil on Mr. Twiss's farm is a light sand, full of twitch grass, and experience has taught him that alfalfa will kill this weed. Mr. Twiss informed our representative that he had gotten his first enthusiasm for alfalfa from his uncle, Mr. Robt. Twiss, of Wentworth county,

who regards alfalfa as an AI feed for both milk cows and hogs. This gentleman feeds his cows on corn silage without meal with splendid results. For pig feed Mr. Twiss steams the alfalfa in a large vat and mixes with it meal and whey. He keeps 200 hogs. Very little meal is put into this alfalfa ration until the hogs are to be finished for market, when the proportion of meal is increased.

We have used several varieties of corn such as King Philip, Salzer's North Dakota, White Flint, and Mammoth Southern Sweet, and all have yielded good crops. We generally sow about three pecks to the acre, which may be a little thick. The surplus, however, is easily thinned out with a hoe.—Daniel Henderson, Lanark Co., Ont.



Caldwell's Molasses Meal

No stock man or dairy man should be without it. With the meal forming part of the daily food your stock will rapidly take on flesh, and grow glossy coats, your young animals will come earlier to maturity; your sheep will be kept free from coughs and colds; your milk cows will give more milk, worms will be eradicated and your animals will get the full benefit and all the nutriment contained in the entire feed. Costs nothing extra to use, as it is substituted for an equal quantity of the ordinary food. A ton will last 20 head of stock one month. Ask your feed store or write

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has a record for durability unequalled by any ready roofing on the market. F. W. Bird & Son, the makers of NEPONSET Roofings, originated the ready roofing idea over twenty-five years ago, and into every piece of NEPONSET Roofing has been put the result of over a century's experience of this firm in making similar products. NEPONSET Roofings have been used for years by the Ontario Government, the leading railways, manufacturers and farmers in every part of the country. The popularity of NEPONSET Roofings is the result of proved durability.

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is better, in every way, than any other spray for worms, cutting, Potato Bugs, Arsenic Beetles and other leaf-eating insects.

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P. E. ISLAND SEED OATS

The best in the world. Farmers sowing our selected, separated seed oats will make more by extra yield than will pay for seed twice over. All seed prepared by special Power Branch Clipper Separator. Only the large, plump, vital grain, put up in new three-bushel bags, sufficient for one acre, offered. White-Banner, Li-gowo, Senation, Big Four, Jewel, Waverly, Swedish Select, Danish, Gothland and Black Beauty (Black). Refer by permission, Agricultural Department, Charlottetown, and (or) Maritime Dominion Seed Inspectors.

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During 1910 we sold over 133,490 acres; during the past four years we have sold over 400,000.

HORTICULTURE

Interest in Orcharding

Orcharding has taken on a greatly renewed interest this year, and apple trees are being pruned as never before. Nurseries have been depleted of their stocks of apple trees; spray mixtures and spraying outfits have come into an unprecedented demand. Last week one of the editors of Farm and Dairy, while through a considerable portion of Brant Co., Ont., noted the greatly increased interest in apple growing, which is much in evidence there. Many orchards in the vicinity of St. George have been given a pruning such as they never got before, and preparations are being made to spray the trees thoroughly. Mr. Judson Roseborough, a well known apple buyer, having brought in a carload of spraying materials, lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead, which has been ordered by individual farmers.

Re Renting Orchards

J. E. Jewson, Welland Co., Ont. Many orchards in this section are being leased by capitalists for a term of years at what looks like very low rentals. The farmer, however, who receives an annual rental of \$20 an acre for his orchard or 50 cents a tree as the case may be, together with sufficient fruit for his own requirements, he agreeing to convey the fruit to the nearest shipping point, believes that he is getting greater returns from it than he has in the past. The owner of an 18 acre orchard for which is received an annual rental of

A fence of this kind, only 10 to 23c. per running foot. Shipped in rolls. Anyone can put it on the posts without special tools. We were the originators of this fence. Have sold hundreds of miles for enclosing parks, lawns, gardens, cemeteries, churches, station grounds, etc., etc. Supplied in any lengths desired, and painted either white or green. Also, Farm Fences and Gates, Netting, Baskets, Mats, Fence Tools, etc., etc. Ask for our 1911 catalog, the most complete fence catalog ever published.

\$100, told me that this is actually more than he has ever before realized out of it taking one year with another. Such an orchard under average conditions is not very remunerative to say the least. Such is the condition of every orchard that has been rented in this locality.

The reason for such low returns from our orchards lies in the fact that farmers as a whole, do not take an interest in their orchards and do not conduct them as a business proposition. A great many are not familiar with the latest and best methods of pruning, spraying and cultivation. Kalamazoo, Ber's Smoak. Hubbardston, Greening, Baldwin, N.Y.

Then again wheat, comparatively small area is devoted to the orchard it is not considered practical to in-



The Land in this Young Orchard is Paying Rent—and More

It will be eight or nine years at least after setting before an orchard will yield profitable crops. Many orchardists make the orchard land return a profit from the first year it is set by utilizing the space between the trees for the growing of small fruit. This is the practice of A. G. Pettit of Lincoln Co., N.Y. on whose farm the photo reproduced above was taken by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

vest in a spraying outfit. Many also, are engaged in dairying and bank, Chimax, Alundance, Bur-shank, Siro, Bradshaw, Grand Duke, Monarch, Reine Claude, Italian Prince, Windor, Black Tartarian, Schmidt, Bigarreau.

Grapes—Moore, Warden, Concord, Niagara, Lindley, Agawan, Ver-gennes. Strawberries—Williams (P), Dun-lap (P), Glen Mary (P), Sample (Imp.), Enhance (P). Raspberries—Red; Marlboro, Herbert, Cuthbert; Black; Gregg, Purple Columbian. Blackberries—Kittatiny, Blowers, Eldorado. Currants—Red Fay, Cherry, Black Victoria, Champion. Gooseberries—American; Pearl, Downing, Red Jacket; English; White-smith, Crown, Bob, Whinham, Industry.

An Excellent Garden Roller may be made of a length of glazed tile, say two feet in diameter, filled with concrete. Before filling, fix in the centre of the tile a piece of inch-and-a-quarter gas pipe, allowing the ends to project two or three inches from each end of the tile, to which an iron handle may be attached. Any blacksmith can make the handle, at small cost. Fill the cylinder with small stones, and pour in a mortar composed of one part cement to six parts sand, thoroughly mixed and then made so thin with water that it will fill all the spaces between the stones. When the cement has become hard and handy implement which to roll his beds after planting.

Our Cover Illustration

The front cover illustration of Farm and Dairy this week represents what will be a novel scene to many readers, and a new feature of Canada the lowly ox has been released from the bondage of the yoke. An up-to-date spraying outfit drawn by oxen will look to a western man like the meeting of the old and the new. In Nova Scotia, however, there is a constant demand for well trained ox teams for use in the lumber trade so that orchardists can always dispose of mottred oxen at high prices.

One advantage of working oxen in an orchard is that there are no whiffetrees to injure the bark and tools can be used much closer and with more safety than with horses. It will be noticed that the yoke is so attached that the oxen pull by the forehead and not by the shoulder as is the practice with Ontario oxen. Experience has shown that by this method the team can develop greater strength than where the shoulder yoke or a collar is used. The oxen and spray outfit belong to Mr. S. C. Parker, Berwick, N.S.

Secretary of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association.

Fruits for S.W. Ontario

Fruits recommended by the Ontario Department of Agriculture for planting in South Western Ontario are as follow:

Apples—Astrachan, Duchess, Graevenstein, Ribston, Blenheim, King Hubbardston, Greening, Baldwin, N.Y.

Peaches—St. John, Early Crawford, Fitzgerald, Reeves, Niagara, New Proffice, Elberta, Engol, Mammoth, Kalamazoo, Ber's Smoak.

Pears—Bartlett, Anjou, Duchess (Dwarf), Bose, Seckel.

Hillcrest P STANDARD WH

I made \$5.35 per whole in 1910. 120 eggs at \$15. of chicks. From those the laying age average \$2.50 each. This will net profit of \$722 the birds, which are each.

My breeding hens are part of a flock of 1000. February new record for a flock of 1000. The Coolesde head records in their pulps and over.

Eggs for Hatching—May, \$12.00; June, \$10.00.

S. G. H. HILLCREST P. BOX 147, DU

BARRED

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A premium on PLOD

ITY. Eggs: \$1.00 per

J. M. McLOCHAN.

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PURE BRED FOW

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WYANDOTTES GOLD

White stock and

\$2.00 per 15, wild

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Harry T. Lush, 122

WHITE WYANDOTT

For heavy egg prod

point. Price \$1.20

guaranteed.—Thos. F.

BARRED ROCKS and

Incubator Eggs \$1

Laurie, Brighton.

EGGS—Single comb. T

with 15 layers. \$1.20

Incubator American

Frank Balmard, G

BUFF ORPINGTONS,

and Pullets and

reasonable.—James I.

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RHODE ISLAND F

Eggs from selected

15. Satisfaction

McKend, Cobourg, O.

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Agents wanted in

**Hillcrest Poultry Farm
STANDARD WHITE LEGHORNS**

I made \$3.53 per bird by selling eggs wholesale in 1910.
120 eggs at \$18, ought to hatch you 75 chicks. From those you raise 50 pullets to the laying age. With average care and average experience these birds will net \$2.50 each. This will give you in one year a net profit of \$75 and you have had the birds, which are worth more than \$1 each.

♂ Breeding Hens for the season of 1911 are part of a flock of 402 pullets which in 1910, February 1st, were the best made, a new record for a flock this size by laying \$2.50 eggs.

The Cookshels heading the Breeding Pons are from trap-nested hens with individual records in their pullet years of 100 eggs and over.

Eggs for Hatching—March and April, \$15; May, \$12.50; June, \$10 per 100.

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BARRED ROCKS

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Free in return for new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. A club of four new subscribers will bring you a pair of pure bred standard Towas. Write Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

WYANDOTTES GOLDEN SILVER LACED—White stock and eggs for sale. Laced \$2.00 per 15, white \$1.50. Buff Black Orpingtons, Black Minoras from choice sets, \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Harry T. Lush, 122 Dublin St., Peterboro.

WHITE WYANDOTTES exclusively bred for heavy egg production and standard points. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Good hatch guaranteed.—Thos. F. Pirie, Banner, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS and Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs \$1.00 and \$1.50 per 15. Incubator 25¢ a specialty. J. J. Latour, Brighton.

EGGS—Single-comb, Rhode Island Reds; sixes layers; \$1.00 per 15. Grand laying Indian Runner ducks, 10¢ each.—Frank Baldwin, Glanworth, Ont.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS—both Combs. Eggs from selected matings, \$1.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. McEld, Cobourg, Ont.

FOR SALE—A few nice Rich Golden Lac. and Wyandotte Cockerels, \$3.00 each.—Peter Daly & Sons, Box 25, Seaford, Ont.



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BROOKS, Ont., April 9th, 1909
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TORONTO & WINNIPEG
Agents wanted in Some Sections

POULTRY YARD

Alfalfa as a Chicken Feed

Geo. Marsh, Peterboro Co., Ont.
Hundreds of cartloads of both live and dead poultry, as well as thousands of cases of eggs, are sent annually from the western states to the great markets of the east. Many people are at a loss to account for a commodity being shipped at a profit such long distances. The secret of it is cheap production in the western states by means of alfalfa. The poultrymen in the east are waking up to the importance of alfalfa as a poultry feed, and all the large progressive poultry plants depend upon alfalfa either in the form of meal or shredded alfalfa for the production of eggs.

In Elmira, a city of 40,000 population, there were four or five cartloads of alfalfa meal brought in last year simply for the use of the poultry men. On a large and noted poultry establishment there, the proprietor says and have them produce fertile eggs in the confined quarters in which they are kept unless alfalfa was the chief ingredient of their feed. Last year he brought over 100 tons of alfalfa which he shrind into meal, and then mix with his patent chicken feed, one of the chief virtues of which is that it has a considerable proportion of alfalfa meal in it.

CHICKENS BROUVE ALFALFA
In the course of my work last season I called on a farmer at Lewis, N. Y., who had several acres of good alfalfa about two feet high, save on a space of about two or three rods wide, near his buildings, that was cut down almost as if a snow had gone over it. A large flock of hens kept on his farm had worked this devastation. I asked the farmer if it were no rather hard on the alfalfa to have the hens running on it. He admitted that it was, but said that it was good for the egg basket, and that was what he was keeping the hens for, and because of that he was growing the alfalfa.

Poultry men are finding that by feeding alfalfa meal or shredded alfalfa either wet and made into a mash, or shredded and scattered on the floor, that their fowl will lay much better than they formerly did in the winter when eggs are high.

Experiments and practical experience have shown that when hens are fed on an unlimited quantity of alfalfa during the winter and early spring, that a greater number of the eggs than usual are fertile, and the per cent. of eggs which hatch are more than double that under the ordinary method of feeding.

One of the best ways of feeding alfalfa to poultry is to have it cut either in quarter inch lengths or have it shredded, then use it as a litter on the floor of the hen house, when the hens will be happy and busy turning it over and reward their owner by laying regularly. A more economical way is to feed it from a rack of wire poultry netting tacked on to the side of the wall.

HOW SOME FOR YOUR POULTRY
All Farm and Dairy readers interested in poultry, will find it to their advantage to sow a sufficient amount of alfalfa as a pasture for their hens in summer, and also enough to provide alfalfa hay for them through the winter. Care should be taken to keep the hens off the alfalfa field until the roots have become well established, since some of the mysterious failures of the alfalfa crop, after it has made a good start, has been due to the fact that the hens found it out, and knew a good thing when they saw it, the result being that the hens would take the whole plant, with root and all, at a mouthful. The ordinary farm flock of 50 or 100 hens will soon clean up an acre area field of newly sown alfalfa.

Ducklings on Free Range

Do ducklings having free range need to be fed grit, meat or green food?—R. B. Peterboro Co., Ont.
Liberal supplies of grit, meat and green food are essential if ducklings are to make a strong, vigorous growth. On free range they would probably find plenty of grit and green food but meat foods should be given in addition in sufficient quantities.

Poultry Pointers

Do not give the newly hatched chick food for twenty-four to thirty-six hours, and even forty-eight. Nature has provided for them for this time.
The sooner eggs are set after being laid, the better. There is no such thing as setting eggs too soon for the best results.

The number of females that may safely be allowed with one male bird depends upon age and vigor of the bird, and what breed the chickens are.

When hens are kept to produce table eggs only, it is better not to have a male in the flock; for in such cases he is merely a disturbing element.

There are some fanciers who take their birds to the shows and win prizes with them and then let everybody know about them through advertising. There are other fanciers who carry out the first part of the programme and then stop. Right there you have the difference between success and failure financially.

Black Langshan Eggs

From Imported Croods
\$5.00 a dozen
GLENLOACH FARM
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BUFF ORPINGTONS

EXCLUSIVELY FOR 10 YEARS
Eggs That Will Hatch
9 chicks guaranteed
One selected pen, \$2 per 15—all large birds.
Utility pens, \$1 per 15—extra large layers.
Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

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SETTLER

Large areas of rich agricultural lands, convenient to railways, are now available for settlement in Northern Ontario.
The soil is rich and productive and covered with valuable timber.
For full information regarding homestead regulations, and special colonization rates to settlers, write
The Director of Colonization
Department of Agriculture,
TORONTO



Consult your wife about the new barn.

It's your duty, Mr. Reader. She has helped you make a new barn possible. Get her opinion of "Galt" Steel Shingles. She has probably read about them and her opinion is worth something to you. Find out for yourself what "Galt" Shingles are made of—how they are made—how they lock—how they make a storm, fire-and-lightning-proof and permanent roof.—how they save you money compared with any other building material you can use. Or if your present barn needs a new roof make it a first class barn by putting a "Galt" Roof on it. For old and new barns, wood shingles are out-of-date, use

"Galt" Steel Shingles.

Tear out this advertisement write your name and address on the line at the bottom of the enclosure in an envelope. We'll know you want a free copy of our book "Roofing Economy" and will send it by return mail.

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

Eggs for Hatching

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15; Single Comb Black Minoras, \$2.00 per 15; Silver Grey Dorkings, \$2.00 per 15.
J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Caledonia East, Ont.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, \$2.00 per 5; \$2.50 per 9; Embden Geese, \$2.75 per 7; Rouen Ducks, \$3.00 per 7; \$3.00 per 15; Buff Orpingtons, \$3.00 per 15; Single Comb Black Minoras, \$2.00 per 15.
J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Caledonia East, Ont.

Our Veterinary Adviser

REVENTION OF THE MECONIUM—A year ago I lost a colt through it not being able to pass its first manure. How can a repetition of the loss be avoided?—G. H.

The contents of the intestines at birth exist in lumps of almost black matter of about the consistency of putty. This is called meconium. In some cases the lumps in the rectum

DAIRYMEN, BUILDERS—Write me for plans of most practical and satisfactory and inexpensive Sanitation and Watering System in the world. Address:

L. L. CRANDALL PICTON, ONT.

PARAFFINE WAX

Pure Refined Paraffine Wax in 12 1/2 lb. dust proof packages. Odorless. Tasteless. Free—168 Page Book—all about oils and wax. **WARELY OIL WORKS CO.**—PITTSBURGH, PA. Independent Oil Refiners

4 CENTS PER LB.

**As handsome as the best iron fence
at less than the cost of cheap wood**

Here's a neat, strong, durable fence that will add to the appearance of the handsomest city lawn and is cheap enough, close enough and strong enough for the farm. The

Peerless Lawn Fence

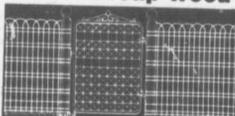
is made of heavy No. 9 steel spring wire, so it can never sag. It is carefully galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. No investment you can make will add so much to the appearance of your property.

THE DANWELL, HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., DEPT. II, HAMILTON, ONT., WHIMPER, MAN.

are so large that the foal cannot force them through the anus. The trouble exists in the rectum, hence medicines given by the mouth are useless. In an hour or two after birth the at-seed it into the rectum and remove all the meconium that he can reach, and then inject a few ounces of raw linsed oil into the rectum. Repeat this every few hours until the faeces become yellow. In some cases a bent wire is necessary to reach and draw back some of the lumps, but in such cases a veterinarian should be employed.

DIARRHOEA—Aged horse not exercised much and fed on reasonable quantities of hay and oats is inclined to scour.

What treatment is advisable?—Subscriber. It is probable that he cannot masticate properly. Have his teeth properly dressed by a veterinarian. Feed on hay and oats of first class quality, with an occasional feed of dry bran. Add to his drinking water one-fifth of its bulk of lime water.



Also a full line of poultry and farm fences and gates. Write for particulars.

Guelph Winter Fair

The question of increased accommodation for the Guelph Winter Fair was discussed by the directors in their annual meeting, Wednesday, April 19th, and was finally laid over to be dealt with by the executive committee. The officers elected were: Hon. Pres., Lt.-Col. McEwan; Pres., I. Bright; Vice-Pres., Wm. McNeil; Executive Committee, J. Bright, Wm. McNeil, Wm. Smith, W. Jones, W. V. Ballantyne and A. P. Westervelt. The horse, cattle, sheep and dairy committees were left the same as last year.

The appointment of judges and the date of the next fair were left to the executive. The recommendation from the Sheep Breeders' Association, asking that entry fees be charged for every lamb shown, and that the matter of grouping for pens be left to the exhibitors, without the necessity of naming the group at the time of making entries, was adopted. The petition from the Swine Breeders' Association, re showing swine on the basis of weights instead of by ages, was left to the executive.

The financial statement showed a total expenditure of \$29,733.93, with a balance on hand of \$2,105.64.

Prof. George E. Day offered a silver cup for the champion stock judging team from the first, second and third year students at the Agricultural College.

Hints About Sheep

Do not start into the sheep business too heavily. Start with a few at first, and grow, yourself, as the flock grows.

The sheep business, like any other, has its ups and downs. One year does

not give it a fair trial, especially if it is your first year.

Keep the flock healthy. Unhealthy sheep never make money.

Use feed carefully but plentifully. Do not try to use muddy feed, will not pay in the end.

Use grass if necessary to stand on weak ewes and grow out the lambs. Healthy, well conditioned sheep not readily become infested with worms or other parasites. Feed ewes beneficial than worm powders prepared tonics.

A few moments given regularly every day to the care of the flock will accomplish more than hours spent meticulously "working" it.

Avoid coarse hay like stiff timothy as it causes digestive disturbances. Leafy forage is more nutritious than that that has an abundance stems. Stray food is all right, but do not to furnish the bulk of the diet.

"Snooty" noses are the sure

A Story of Success

A tale of how Mr. Victor BEGG, of Moose Creek, Ont., transformed his farm from a bush lot and swamp into the first prize dairy farm in the Eastern Section of Ontario, will be published in Farm and Dairy next week, as a feature of the Third Annual Special Farm Improvement Number. Watch for it.

The success achieved by Mr. BEGG offers much in the way of inspiration to the thousands of young men who each year start out for themselves on the farms of this country. Be sure to read this article in Farm and Dairy next week, and pass it on for a neighbor to read.

come of draughty barns. Fresh air without draughts must be arranged for.

Is the bedding clean and dry? Strife, musty bedding not alone promotes the growth of disease germs but also stains the fleece, making it less valuable on the market.

Tanks for fresh water must be arranged that sheep can have free access to them without danger of falling in.

Items of Interest

The Ontario Government has decided to appoint four additional county representatives of the Agriculture Department, with locations as follows: At the market for the County of York; Orangeville, for the County of Dufferin; Dutton, for the County of Elgin; and at Markdale, for the County of Grey.

Mr. Paul Angle, District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, in Norfolk Co., will strengthen his connection with the Department at an early date, to take over the management of a scheme, the object of which is to purchase farm lands put them in good condition, and then divide into several smaller farms to sell. The scheme is backed by English capital. Several farms have already been secured.

Fruit growers in the vicinity of Newcastle, Ont., have formed an association to be known as the Durham Cooperative Fruit Growers' Association. The following officers were elected: President, George H. Malvern; Vice-President, and Manager, Wm. J. Oke. Directors—J. A. East, A. G. Maybee, A. J. Runnalls. The by-laws and rules are similar to those adopted by the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association.

Have you forgotten to renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy?

Why is a roof to protect—

Unless it fully protects what it covers, a roof is not really a roof. And not only a metal-shingled-roof can possibly really protect the contents of the building it covers. For no other roofing is proof against all the elements or nearly so long-lived—or so economical.

which metal shingle?

There are several makes of metal shingles to choose from. Any one is better than wood, slate, or ready roofing of any kind. Any one of them will outlast these roofing materials and give far better service. But—as with all things man makes—there is one better than the rest. We make it.

why Preston surpasses

Preston Safe Lock Shingles will give you better roof-service, bigger value for your money, and complete satisfaction for two reasons. One is that these are the ONLY metal shingles so made that they pass the harsh (almost unreasonable) tests the British Government

exacts of galvanized sheet metal that it buys.

One detail of these tests requires a coating of 99% pure zinc. Another, that the metal stand bending double without cracking the galvanizing a particle. A third, that the metal must stand FOUR dips into acid without showing signs of corrosion. There are still other tests and ONLY the PRESTON SHINGLES, of them all, can pass these tests.

yet the cost is the same

You pay about the same price for the ordinary metal shingle as for ours. And it is a little price, considering the roof-service they give. But you, naturally, would prefer to get most-for-your-money—as we all do. Therefore, you should, before you roof at all, learn about all the other metal shingles—and about ours. The book that will inform you is ready to mail to you.

Just a post card from you will bring it.



The principle of this shingle makes a difference in roofing. May we tell you about it by mail.



The Preston top-lock—shows the big strength coming out of a metal shingle. We will send you a book about it.

Metal Shingle & Siding Company, Limited

Olive St. Factory

PRESTON, ONTARIO, and MONTREAL, QUE.

G. Delph
Manager

PRESTON SAFE-LOCK SHINGLES

ANENT RECIPROCIITY

The Price of Eggs

How will reciprocity affect the price of eggs? The recent importations of eggs from the United States during our season of low production have been a cause of alarm to some poultry men. Mr. D. D. Wilson, of Seaford, is one of the best authorities in Ontario on the egg trade. He has expressed his views as follows:

"I believe that producers of eggs will obtain a little higher average price under reciprocity than they do at the present time. Ontario is the only province in the Dominion just now that has a surplus of eggs. All the other provinces produce less than they consume. This is especially true of the western provinces, where railway construction on a large scale and the coming of a great mass of immigrants has led to an enlarged demand for eggs that the local producers cannot yet meet. No doubt in time the western provinces will produce not only eggs enough for their own uses, but a surplus.

ONTARIO'S SURPLUS

"In the meantime, however, Ontario's surplus of eggs goes almost entirely to the Northwest provinces. The export to Britain has ceased. Reciprocity will change trade channels, so that the western States will supply our Northwest provinces' demand for eggs until the home production is sufficient to meet the market demand. That will cut off Ontario's market for her surplus eggs in the west; but Ontario will have a vastly better market in New York and other large eastern United States cities.

"The chief advantage of this market is, of course, that of proximity. It would be absurd to send Ontario eggs to Vancouver, 3,000 miles away, at a cost of four cents a dozen, when we can get a better market, duty free, in New York at a shipping cost of three-quarters of a cent a dozen. Not only so, but Ontario eggs, when formerly exported to the eastern cities of the United States, commanded a substantial premium. The probability is that this was due partly to the more general prevalence of purebred stock in Canada and partly to climatic conditions. Whatever the causes, Ontario eggs did command this premium in the markets of the eastern cities. The other day I received a letter from a New York dealer, with whom in former years I had business transactions, reminding me of this fact, and stating that he would be prepared to receive all the eggs he could obtain from Ontario on the old terms.

WINTER EGGS

"A point is made of the fact that in the middle of winter eggs would be imported into Ontario from more southerly regions of the United States, and that this would lessen the profits of the Canadian poultry-keepers at a time when eggs are quite high in price. We are practically not producing eggs in this season, and the higher price appears to be very much more profitable than it really is when one considers the volume of business. Long ago we used to import eggs from far south as St. Louis in the middle of winter, and it is quite likely that this may be done again; but the point I am making is that the average profit on the whole year's business of the poultryman will be higher, though the firmer average price, even if the price in the winter time does not reach the present peak. I am convinced that the production of eggs in this province will greatly increase under reciprocity, and will be more profitable than under existing conditions.

SUMMER PRICE MORE IMPORTANT

"Those who assert that this country will be flooded with eggs from the south in the winter time seem to forget that the period of extremely high prices is quite short. Eggs are no doubt higher in Toronto in mid-winter than they are in adjacent big United States centres can be shown to be placed in store in the spring, in April and May, in the flush of the season, the average price in the United States centres can be shown to be materially higher than in Toronto. It is this fact that is the determining one in the egg trade. The higher average price to the producer at that time is a great deal more profitable than a big price in Toronto in mid-winter, when people have no eggs to sell."

Right in for Reciprocity

John E. Rice, Lanark Co., Ont.

I am pleased with the position Farm and Dairy has taken on the trade question. It seems to me that it is reasonable that manufacturers should attend to their business and leave the farmer at least the privilege of disposing of his own product where he can most advantageously do so.

Are we simply hovers of wood and drawers of water to a bunch of privilege hunters of dollar-mad speculators? Are we to be told to sell here or there and obliged to buy in a tariff corral? We sell in a market open to all the ends of the earth. This is particularly true of our cheese market. Lured and lured by cheese dealers and the press, who naturally favor the man who buys space for his advertisement, it is refreshing to get a journal that thinks the farmer should have at least a chance to show what he can do for himself and for Canada.

The Farmers' Horse.—The farmer who produces general purpose horses, is at a disadvantage in that he has a horse that brings only a medium price as there are too many produced already. The demand and consequently the high prices are for horses draught purposes. A draught horse does not need to be a pure bred

to be a market tepper. Some of our more famous prize winning teams are only grades. A farmer with only general purpose may can produce the proper class of market horses by breeding to good sires of one of the heavy breeds as Percherons, Clydesdales, Shires or Belgians.—A. G. McKilloan, Glangary Co., Ont.



NEVER IMITATIONS... APPEARS AS RUBBER

RUBEROID ROOFING

Trade Mark Registered. Pronounce it RUE-BER-OID.

Protects from Fire

When Campbellton, N. B., was destroyed by fire on July 11th and 12th, 1910, the only business building left standing in the town was roofed with RUBEROID. An all-night shower of sparks and burning brands failed to ignite the Ruberoide.

When the Brussels International Exhibition Buildings were practically wiped out on August 14th, 1910, five kiosks roofed with RUBEROID remained intact right in the centre of the fire-swept area.

Why not use RUBEROID and be safe?

Ask your dealer for Ruberoide samples and Booklet B, or write us and we will mail them direct.

"SOVEREIGN" Sheathing Felt is the best interlining you can put in a house.

Ask for a sample and booklet.

THE STANDARD PAINT CO. OF CANADA, Limited

286 St. James St., Montreal 179 Bannatyne Ave. East, Winnipeg 25 Pender St., West, Vancouver.

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

WHICH WAY ARE YOU PAYING FOR AN I H C GASOLINE ENGINE?

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

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

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

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

I H C Gasoline Engines

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

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

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

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of Canada at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Bayshore, Ottawa, Regina, Sault Ste. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

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

I H C Service Bureau

What is it? A clearing house of agricultural data. What does it do? It lets farmers help themselves. How is it done? By sending you our farm problems and posing questions to the Bureau. We are cooperating with the highest agricultural authorities in every corner of information available to our efficiency. We shall be pleased to have an opportunity to assist you. Write the I H C Service Bureau.



That Cost Less and Last Longer

We want to show you the best gate ever offered for sale in Canada. Instead of being made of gas pipe, THE CLAY GATE is made of HIGH CARBON STEEL TUBING, 1 1/2 inches in diameter.

On one CLAY Gate, 12 ft. long, we piled five men, and they could not phase it a bit.

This Gate can also be raised and lowered to swing freely over snow drifts.

Write to us for further particulars of our sixty day free trial offer.

CANADIAN GATE COMPANY LIMITED GUELPH, ONT.

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 Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairywomen's Association and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeding Associations.

2. **SUBSCRIPTION PRICES** for a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada, \$1.50 a year. For Canada, except Canada East and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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

4. **CHANGE OF ADDRESS.**—When 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** you to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed \$300. The circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are not slighted in arrears, and to sample copies, varies from 5000 to 11,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted for less than the full subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation. We have sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by countries and provinces, which 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 advertisements with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit our columns only the most reliable advertisements. Should any subscribers have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the matter and if necessary should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers is unreliable, even in the slightest degree we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include in all letters to advertisers the words "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears, in order to take advantage of the guarantee. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

WITH WHOM ALFALFA IS POPULAR

The popularity of the alfalfa crop has increased in Ontario this spring as never before. Aggressive farmers in almost any locality one may name have during the past few years grown the crop experimentally. Now they have assured themselves that alfalfa is all that even enthusiastic claim for it. Hundreds of these farmers will greatly increase their acreage of alfalfa this year. Neighbors to these progressive men who have grown alfalfa and to whom "seeing is believing" recognize in alfalfa a money making fodder, and they are going to seed a fair acreage to the crop.

To go where they will the editors of Farm and Dairy have yet to meet a man who has once grown alfalfa in the light of present day information and according to approved cultural methods but has made a success of alfalfa growing. We have interviewed

men who have claimed alfalfa to be as good as bran; some say it is better. Most everyone claims it to be superior to red clover for feeding purposes. The best argument of farmers everywhere is that leading.

Many interesting experiences with this crop have been related to our editors in recent weeks. A goodly number of satisfied and enthusiastic growers state that had they not persevered with alfalfa they would today condemn the crop. They encountered some difficulty in getting satisfactory stands until their soils become inoculated with the bacteria necessary for alfalfa, but now they claim it to be as easy—some say it is easier—to secure a good catch of alfalfa as of red clover.

The belief is being expressed that over many years we all will grow alfalfa as we now grow red clover, and that soon alfalfa will be grown regularly in rotation with other crops, and as it is given the rotation now practised will be lengthened by one, two, or more years as it is needed to meet the requirements of varying conditions.

Quite a number of farmers inform us that they are planning to sow alfalfa another year; that in the meantime they will prepare their land for alfalfa. These men on enquiry tell us they make no special preparation for seeding red clover; they simply go ahead and sow it. While it is not advisable to sow expensive alfalfa seed on land ill-prepared we cannot get away from the fact that in this putting off the growing of alfalfa we are but putting off for a year the increased returns that alfalfa will give. Prepare land for next year's seeding if you will, but sow some alfalfa this spring. If the land is not in suitable shape, prepare it early in the season and sow it later without a nurse crop. Success with the crop will then be more sure than if sown with a nurse crop and a yield may be secured this season.

SELECT EARLY MATURING CORN

Corn for husking must be selected with a view to getting a variety that will mature in the locality in which it is to be grown. Corn for the silo should be selected with the same point (along with some others) in view. The mistake is commonly made of selecting that variety for ensilage that will give the largest yield of fodder per acre. As a consequence there results quantity instead of quality and silos are filled with material containing too large a percentage of water and a very low percentage of digestible flesh and milk producing nutrients.

Maturity of corn is more important than a large yield. Experiments carried on at the New York Experiment Station at Genesee prove this and show that from the time the corn is "in the milk" until it glazes the dry matter increases 55 per cent, protein matter 30 per cent., carbohydrates 65 per cent.,

and fat 13 per cent. Corn, therefore, that has to be cut when in the milk stage as the large ensilage varieties will have to be, save in all but the southwestern part of Ontario, contain only half of the digestible nutrients that an equal weight of glazed corn would contain.

Quality of ensilage rather than quantity should be the rule; get the necessary quantity by planting a larger acreage to corn. Select varieties that will come to the glazing stage in preference to the large southern crops, which give large yields—principally water—per acre. Get water from the well. You can get it easier there than from your corn crop.

THE OUTLOOK FOR ORCHARDING

Never before in the history of orcharding in Canada has such an interest been taken in the orchard as is now manifest. The setting out of new orchards has become common, and old orchards, which for years have been neglected and gradually dying, are getting much better treatment, and again are being made to produce profitable crops.

Now and then amidst the progress the cry is raised that if the setting out of new orchards and the improvement of old ones keeps on at the present rate we shall have an over-production of fruit and profits will become nil. The over-production bugaboo has been talked about and feared ever since orcharding was first undertaken on a commercial scale; and we have not had it yet. The danger of over-production was discussed by many of Ontario's leading fruit men at the time of the Fruit Growers' Association meeting in Toronto last fall. Not one of them feared

The population of the west has more than doubled in the time it takes a Northern Spy tree to come to a bearing age, and population there will keep on increasing. The climate out west is not suitable to the production of fruit, particularly tree fruits. The more favored sections in Ontario and British Columbia will be called upon to supply fruit to this ever increasing population.

Great Britain also affords a large market for fruit. Last season consignments to that market netted over \$5.00 a barrel for No. 1, 2, and 3's, although this price was exceptional and can scarcely be paralleled year after year.

New Ontario, with its great resources in its forests, and its mines, and in its agriculture, will afford a large market in the near future for the fruit grower in older Ontario. A market that will have a great influence on the profits of orcharding in the next few years will be that of the Eastern cities of the United States, which on apples, it is estimated, will mean an additional profit of 50 cents a barrel.

Then there is another great market: The greatest one of all is the undeveloped one which lies within our midst. Probably 75 per cent. of the population in our towns and cities regard the apple as a luxury,

although it is nearest to a staple commodity of all fruits. Gradually however, people are coming to appreciate the value of fruits as a staple article of diet, and as the masses of the population become educated to the health-giving properties of fruit, particularly apples, consumption of fruit per capita will be trebled.

There is no danger of over-production in apples. The optimistic attitude assumed by the great majority of our fruit men is well founded, and those of us who are planning to set out new orchards are quite safe in going ahead setting out new orchards and improving our old ones.

WHY BUTTER MUST BE BRANDED

Indiscriminate sale of why butter as creamery butter will injure the reputation of the latter. Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, at the Western Ontario Dairywomen's Convention last winter at Stratford, pointed out the injury that the sale of why butter as a creamery made article might do to the creamery interests, and suggested legislation that would compel why butter to be branded as such and prevent the mixing of why butter and creamery butter and the sale of the former unless it was plainly branded as why butter.

The manufacture of why butter in Ontario is on the increase. The small quantities that have been marketed in the past have not been sufficient to form a serious menace to the reputation of the butter produced in creameries. But at the present rate of increase in the manufacture of why butter the marketing of it as creamery will soon seriously affect the price of creamery butter.

Much of the why butter placed on the market is of bad flavor and of poor keeping quality and most of what is sold goes as creamery butter. Since nothing decreases both the price of and the demand for any product so much as the marketing of an inferior article, and this applies particularly to butter, the necessity of some regulation of the why butter trade is indicated.

The manufacture of why butter is proving a profitable adjunct to cheese making in many factories of both eastern and western Ontario. Against this there is no complaint. Patrons of these factories who desire to have the fat in their why made into butter are quite within their rights.

But they have no right to market the product as creamery butter and thereby injure the reputation of the latter and cause a decrease in the price that consumers are willing to pay for first class creamery butter. Legislation as proposed by Mr. Ruddick would be a safeguard to our creamery interests and would work no injustice to the manufacturers of why butter.

Anonymous letters do not receive consideration from our editors. Bear this in mind when writing Farm and Dairy. We require your name and address as evidence of good faith; not necessarily for publication.



in the province of the most fight for farmers sent forward mo

Wm. B. Fawcett

old Yorkshire Exporters having early English seed was born 53 years farm on which years ago, has he cut down the house in which sketch has lived, Indians had their tinously up to to sett received only in a common his training was by the necessity of the summer time even in the winter required at home cattle.

EXPORT His first real the outside world years of age when the Atlantic to steers fed by neighbors. The ewe well for a seventh trip across 100 cattle, the last taken, at \$4 per head, was worth at home. That trip first seen.

Fawcett's father and he sole possessors of soil, which they clear, it would be all concerned. However, Mr. Fawcett can to reclaim poor marshes nearly they found a soil sponged handson patient toil and drainage and dyke-lands yielded tons of market had plenty to feed 1 through a winter.

OTHER NEWS Some 15 years commenced to read man for fruit. berries on his best frequently during his gross sales of L his sales of either. During the past 18 interested in ranch which he still re This is Mr. Fawcett practical agricultur his connection with agriculture follows.

Caught by that 200, the National set cast his first tention. Writing Farm and Dairy matter Mr. Fawcett This I procured so which I searched to find whether far and by this new pol

FARMERS' RIGHTS

in the provinces "down by the sea" one of the most prominent men in the fight for farmers' rights and the present forward movement for organized agriculture is Wm. B. Fawcett, of Sackville, N.B. Well versed in public affairs, at the same time a successful farmer of life long experience, M. Fawcett is peculiarly well fitted to act as a spokesman and to take a prominent part in the management of the affairs of the farmers' movement.

Descended from old Yorkshire English stock, his ancestors having been amongst the early English settlers, Mr. Fawcett was born 53 years ago on the same farm on which his life, up to two years ago, has been spent. His father cut down the bush and built the house in which the subject of this sketch has lived, on a knoll where the Indians had their camps almost continuously up to that time. Mr. Fawcett received only an ordinary training in a common school. Even then his training was much interfered with by the necessity of having to help in the summer time in the fields and even in the winter time often he was required at home to attend to the cattle.

REPORT CATTLE TRADE

His first real acquaintance with the outside world was obtained at 20 years of age when he was sent across the Atlantic to dispose of the fat steers fed by his father and the neighbors. The export beef business went well for a time, but on his seventh trip across Mr. Fawcett sold 100 cattle, the best lot he had ever taken, at \$4 per head less than they were worth at home, expenses included. That trip finished his going to sea.

Mr. Fawcett states that had both his father and he left the Indians as sole possessors of the stony, sterile soil, which they labored so hard to clear, it would have been better for all concerned. As years went by, however, Mr. Fawcett's father began to reclaim portions of the tidal marshes nearby. In these marshes they found a soil that later on responded handsomely to the years of patient toil and large expenditures in drainage and dykes. Now these dyke-lands yield Mr. Fawcett 180 tons of market hay annually, besides plenty to feed 100 head of cattle through a winter of six months.

OTHER FARM INTERESTS

Some 15 years ago Mr. Fawcett commenced to realize on the local demand for fruit. He planted strawberries on his best turnip land, and frequently during the last ten years his gross sales of Leries have exceeded his sales of either hay or beef cattle. During the past 18 years he has been interested in ranching in Alberta, in which he still retains an interest. This is Mr. Fawcett identified with practical agriculture. A review of his connection with the other side of agriculture follows.

Caught by that high sounding slogan, the National Policy, Mr. Fawcett cast his first vote for high protection. Writing at the request of Farm and Dairy in regard to this matter Mr. Fawcett says, "Soon after this I procured some Blue-books in which I searched long and earnestly to find wherein farmers were benefitted by this new policy. I soon found

that a high duty had been placed on mostly all those farm products of which we raise a big surplus and on which everybody should know it can do no possible good since the export price controls the whole market value. On searching further I found that the only two principal farm products of which Canada has a big shortage, hides and wool (of which we import millions of dollars worth annually) were still left on the free list.

WHERE FARMERS COME IN
"I then and there concluded that the national policy of high protection was never expected by its framers to protect Canadian agriculture. I believe it was purposely decided by them to mislead, deceive and delude the farmers of Canada while it forcibly robbed them of most of the profits of their labor."

On making this discovery, Mr. Fawcett was not long in making known his convictions. He wrote frequent letters in New Brunswick papers antagonizing high protection and calling upon farmers to vote against it. On seeing some reports of the Patrons of Industry in Ontario he wrote the Secretary inquiring about the movement and in response to his request Mr. Duncan Marshall (now Minister of Agriculture for Alberta) and his colleague were sent down to organize the farming districts of New Brunswick, which they did, working out from Mr. Fawcett's home at Sackville. Afterwards these gentlemen worked through several New Scotia counties and over Prince Edward Island.

As an organization the patrons were short lived in the Maritime provinces. But Duncan Marshall's clear-cut denunciations of the National Policy along with W. L. Smith's writings in the Weekly Sun set thousands of farmers to thinking, and the result of it is evident to this day.

GOES BEFORE TARIFF COMMISSION

On the solicitation of his neighbors in 1896 or 1897, Mr. Fawcett appeared before the Tariff Commission at St. John's in behalf of the "voiceless multitude" of New Brunswick farmers and consumers. On that occasion Mr. Fawcett was complimented by Sir Richard Cartwright and the Hon. Wm. Fielding for, in their opinion, having presented the strongest and best case for agriculture placed before them throughout all Canada.

On several occasions Mr. Fawcett has addressed the farmers and dairymen's associations of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. He has always contended for more and better legislation for agriculture, having in view something that will place it on equal terms with other industries and professions.

BEFORE THE RAILWAY COMMISSION

Two years ago on behalf of New Brunswick farmers and strawberry growers Mr. Fawcett appeared before the Railway Commission at its sitting in St. John, and made a plea for lower express rates. On finishing his evidence and submitting to much adverse cross-examination from lawyers representing the express companies Mr. Fawcett is reported to have expressed to the members of the Commission his regret that the session had not been more widely advertised since because of it not being generally known he found himself to be the only farmer or fruit grower representative from the whole province. Judge Mayo made reply that Mr. Fawcett might at any rate rest assured on one point, "The farmers of Sackville, at least, have been well represented here to-day."

Such is the type of men behind the forward movement of organized agriculture in the Maritime provinces. Who dare say but that the movement there will succeed?



A POPPED QUESTION

Will you buy a

De Laval Cream Separator

or do with a poor imitation ?

Why do practically all competing Machines imitate, if not infringe, the De Laval Patent ?

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Grasp this Opportunity! Allow the Boys and Girls to win some of the Farm and Dairy Premiums, which many others are getting and which are proving so satisfactory to them.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

Cheese Department

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

Disposal of Cheese Factory Sewage

The practice, only too common, of running the factory sewage into a neighboring stream is often a nuisance to the whole country on account of the bad odors which therefrom arise. When part of the whey has to be run off as well as the washings the nuisance is doubly great.

A septic tank of design as shown on this page will be found to be the most convenient method of disposing of factory sewage. The sewage runs into the first compartment of the tank where the solid organic matter is decomposed and rendered soluble by the action of bacteria. It then drains gradually into the flush tank which can be emptied when the liquid sewage runs off into field

for two days retention. For this size of tank 1,000 four inch field tile laid in a sandy soil will be necessary to dispose of the sewage. If a sand bed is not available near the factory sand should be hauled and spread to a depth of two or three feet. Four inch tiles are laid in this sand in rows two feet apart and perfectly level. A septic tank and sand bed will dispose of the cheese factory sewage and give rise to no offensive odors if located only 100 feet away from the cheese factory.

Scottish Importer Talks

Fulton & Weir, Glasgow, Scotland. The quality of Canadian cheese last season showed an improvement over the past, and we attribute this to the improved methods of curing and ranges of temperature lower and better controlled than previously. On several occasions the cheese were found in too new a condition and consequently were not sufficiently matured on arrival on this side. At the same time we do not press this point as the improvement in this respect from former years was so marked that a note of encouragement for

in 1910 1,756,162 cwts., made up as follows: Canada, 1,049,385 cwts.; New Zealand, 415,267 cwts.; Holland, 168,629 cwts.; Italy, 65,396 cwts.; United States, 36,943 cwts.; Australia, 3,682 cwts.

Regarding the prospects for 1911, we are of opinion after weighing up all factors of supply and demand, that the supply this year will be in excess of the demand, and that both butter and cheese will fall in value, and average lower prices from those ruling last year. We anticipate that the fall in butter will be greater than that in cheese.

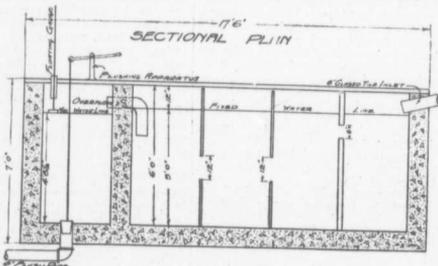
Cool Curing Criticized

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—We would like to draw your attention to an article on "Cool Curing of Cheese" by J. A. Ferguson, in Farm and Dairy, of March 23rd, which in our opinion, explains to a great extent the trouble we, as importers, have been having with Canadian cheese for the past two seasons. Mr. Ferguson advocates the keeping of new cheese in a cool, moist temperature, and states very truly that cheese under such conditions lose practically no weight. The result of this, however, is the reverse of what Mr. Ferguson says as cheese cured in this manner do not please the consumer in this country and he will not pay a higher price for such cheese.

In our experience, when cheese lie a few weeks in store on this side, the effect of this treatment has been to cause the moisture to exude on top or bottom to such an extent as to injure the condition and flavor of the cheese, and entail serious loss on dealers in consequence. All evaporation or moisture being checked in the early stages, and during transport in the cool holds of up-to-date steamships cheese have been arriving on this side at a low temperature, and in apparently good order, but in the course of a few weeks have shown signs of dampness, and before long have gone seriously out of condition. We have no doubt that this result is caused by the treatment that Mr. Ferguson advocates.

We may say further, that our experience is not limited only to our own market, as we have been shipping to Perth and Hull, with unfortunately uniformly unsatisfactory results, so far as keeping properties are concerned. Since we do not care to enter into the correspondence in your columns, if you publish our letter, kindly sign it, "Importer."

Glasgow, Scotland, April 7, 1911. Note.—How do our Canadian cheese dealers and makers view this criticism of cool cured cheese? Cheese buyers and dairy instructors, one and all, claim that cool cured cheese is to be preferred. Write Farm and Dairy your opinion on this subject.—Editor



Sectional Plan of a Septic Tank for Cheese Factories

Disposal of cheese factory waste in such a way that it will not be a nuisance to the neighbors can best be done by means of the septic tank. The tank illustrated is in use at the Innerkip, (Ont.) factory. A tank the size of this one will dispose of 1,000 gallons of waste per day. See adjoining article.

rows of them laid underground for the purpose.

The size of the tank necessary can be determined from the amount of water used in the factory each day. The tank as shown is designed for a factory where the daily washings amount to 1,000 gallons, the tank holding approximately 2,000 gallons

the future seems to us better than "damning with faint praise" the past.

We noticed that from some of the districts, such as Ingersoll, the cheese were still rather firm, being in our opinion too hard pressed for this market. The West of Scotland tradethere prefer a close, meaty cheese to one that is inclined to break in the cutting, even although it be to a small extent at the expense of flavor. We congratulate you on the better arrangements you now have for shipment. We on our part have done what we can in the bettering of the storage after the arrival here, both of these being important factors in bringing about the desired result and we are pleased to note that the shippers on your side are wakening up to the fact that cheese carried in refrigerating trucks, especially in hot weather, are in a much more satisfactory condition than would otherwise be the case.

We still think that the process of coating the cheese with paraffin wax has not been a marked success, and we are under the impression that in its present state this process interferes with the fermentation of the cheese that develops the flavor. As the process of coating the cheese is not of a very scientific nature there is no reason why improvement could not be made that would improve the cheese to a considerable extent.

We note from our Government returns that the import of Canadian cheese in 1910 was 1,049,385 cwts., as compared with 1,029,967 cwts. the previous year, and 1,009,022 cwts. for 1908. The total imports of cheese in to this country from all sources was

What Others Are Discarding Will Not Please You. All Other Kinds of Cream Separators Are Being Rapidly Discarded For SHARPLES DAIRY TUBULARS

That is because Tubulars are built on the latest principle of construction—the only known principle which does away with the many disks, or other parts, and the many disadvantages of other separators. This principle is patented and cannot be imitated. That is why other separator makers still use the old principle we abandoned over ten years ago.

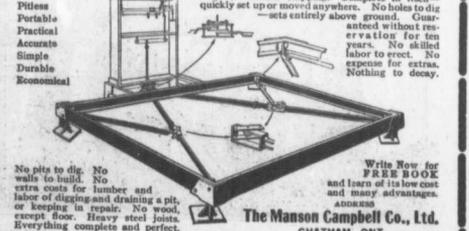
Dairy Tubulars produce twice the skimming force of others and therefore do not need or contain any complicated inside parts. Skim faster and twice as clean as others. Repeatedly pay for themselves by saving cream no others get. Wear a lifetime. That is why Tubulars are The World's Best and are replacing all others.

Guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent, Canada's leading industry. You can afford a Tubular, for it lasts a lifetime. But you cannot afford a "holder's" or other inferior machines which not only repeatedly loses the cost of a Tubular, but lasts about a year on the average. Our local representative will show you a Tubular. If you do not know him, ask us his name. Write for catalogue No. 253.

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

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

far more durable than old-style scales. Absolutely accurate—designed and constructed by an expert, every scale sealed and inspected by Government Inspector before shipping. Complete in itself—quickly set up or moved anywhere. No holes to dig—sets entirely on level ground. Guaranteed without reserve for ten years. No skilled labor to erect. No expense extra. Nothing to decay.



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

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TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

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.

FARM TO RENT—Township of St. Vincent, near Meaford, 200 acres under cultivation, 300 acres range for cattle. Farm house, good outbuildings. Well watered. Rent, \$400 per annum.—J.W.G. Whitney & Son, 23 Toronto Street, Toronto.

ESSEX-GROWN White-cap Dent Feed Corn \$1.00 per bushel. Correspondence solicited. Jos J. Totten, North Ridge, Ont.

ASSISTANT BUTTERMAKER—Wants position in creamery in Ontario or Quebec.—W. J. Weatherill, Bethany, Ont.

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

POTATOES—Empire State; registered seed; 3 years selection; \$1.50 bag. Emperor, the new feed grain, 75c bushel.—A. Buchin, son, Mount Forest Ont.

WANTED—Good Second-hand Pasteurizer; state make, size, condition and price. Locust Hill Creamery Co., Locust Hill, Ont.

OWING to the death of my Father, the late Capt. John G. Emmer, offering for sale the following property: General Store and two hundred acres Farm also 2 acres in Madoc Village. Will sell all or part. Mrs. McCreer, Post Office Store, Millbridge, Hastings, Ont.

THE COOK'S CORNER

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

ICING FOR ANY CAKE

Instead of beating the eggs to a stiff froth, as is generally the case, take four tablespoons of sugar to the egg, and stir thoroughly, then spread on cake; it will make a much harder icing than beating it.

COCONUT CAKE

One cup butter, two cups white sugar, one cup milk, three or four cups sifted flour, whites of six eggs beaten light, three even teaspoons of Cook's Friend baking powder, one coconut grated; do not use the milk of the nut; mix and bake in oven.

MUFFINS FOR BREAKFAST

Three eggs, one cup milk, one tablespoonful of good butter melted, one tablespoon sugar, a little salt, two heaping teaspoons Cook's Baking Powder, flour enough to make a batter; bake in muffin rings; when almost done moisten over the top with a feather dipped in sweetened milk.

DRIED APPLE CAKE

Soak three cupsful of dried apples over night in warm water; chop slightly, then let simmer for one hour and a half in two cups of syrup or molasses; add two eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, half cup of butter, one teaspoonful of soda, four enough to make a stiff batter; bake in a quick oven.

CREAM PIE

Boil nearly one pint of new milk; take two small tablespoons of corn starch beaten with a little milk, to this add two eggs; when the milk has boiled, stir this in slowly with one scant teaspoon of sugar and one half cup of butter, two teaspoons of lemon. Cakes: Three eggs, one cup of white sugar, one and one half of flour, one teaspoon of Cook's Friend baking powder, mix it in flour; three tablespoons of cold water; bake in two pie-pans in a quick oven; split the cake while hot, and spread in the cream.

Labour Saving Devices

Any E. Boutle, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Regarding the most helpful and best labour saving devices for the farm home to-day, I think they should be arranged in the order of use through the week. On Monday, we want the most up-to-date washing machine we can get; also wringer. I think any farm home should have one soft water cistern and pump in corner of the kitchen. It is hardly necessary to state why the washing machine should be in the home. It is such a labor savor to the woman with a lot of washing to do. It also takes less time to do the washing than with the tub and wash-board. The cistern can be almost classed as a luxury. It is so handy in summer to always be sure of soft water, whereas in the old time rain barrel you are quite often without soft water in dry weather, and in the winter there is no bother of melting snow for washing.

The cleaning powders in use to-day are many, but perhaps the most satisfactory cleaner yet discovered, is the Old Dutch Cleanser, as it is easier, better and quicker than the soap and the scouring articles formerly used. It is greatly favored by housewives, for it is free from acid, caustic or alkali, and keeps the hands soft and white, whereas many of the other powders rough and reddens the hands. There is also a Swift's Pride Cleanser, advertised to be the greatest aid to the housewife since brooms were invented. It scours, cleans, scrubs, and polishes almost all that has to be kept cleaned round the house. Bon Ami is also recommended as an efficient aid to quick housework saving time, money and labor. This is also a very good, although I have never used it. It is "Sunny Monday Laundry Soap." It is said to do the work with scarcely any rubbing. "Sunny Monday" bubbles will wash away your troubles.

With Tuesday comes the ironing and for the woman on the farm where electricity is not available for the electric iron, I should recommend a charcoal iron, especially for the summer, as it saves fuel. It is such a comfort not to be over a hot stove when ironing.

COOKING HELPS

Almost all housewives have some time to bake bread, and I think the "Universal Bread Mixer" should have a place in the home. It is recommended to mix and knead the bread in three minutes. It is simple, easy and sanitary. There is also the "Universal Food Chopper," to chop all kinds of food, whether meat or vegetables, raw or cooked. This is one of the most helpful devices as it does away with the drudgery of the chopping knife and bowl, and chops as fine or as coarse as wanted, rapidly and easily.

SWEEPERS

The carpet sweeper is another great savor to the housewife to-day. Biswell's latest improved sweeper is one of the best. With it there is no stooping nor nerve racking efforts, and it cleans deeply, thoroughly, and confines all the dust and germs that when using a broom, first about settling on furniture and draperies.

It is quite understood that every kitchen should have a range, and also a Kitchen Cabinet, if it can be afforded, as it saves so many steps when you have all the kitchen articles together, it pays for itself in the waste it saves.

Note.—Some of above articles mentioned are given away as premiums for new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. Write circulation department for premium list if interested.

The courtesy of thanks for kindness received should never be neglected.

The Upward Look

Our First Duty

No. 5.

"Before man can gain the power to master forces and things, he must gain the power to master himself. . . He who does not wish to control anything is alone prepared to gain the power to control everything. . . All desire to exercise control over anything or anybody must be eliminated absolutely."—Christian D. Larson in the booklet, "Mastery of Self."

Much of the advice contained in most of the current books and magazine articles, dealing with the development of a powerful personality and the attainment of success in life, must prove disappointing to many of those who read them in the hope of finding some means of satisfying those God-given desires for progress and improvement that should be found in every human heart. To tell a man that "He can who thinks he can" and that "Whatever a man desires to do, if he thinks that he can, he will develop the necessary power," and that "This law enables a man to accomplish anything that he may desire," and then to tell him that he first learn to master himself and his desires, and learn not to "desire to exercise control over anything or anybody" is much like asking a man to do the impossible. This is one of the fundamentally weak points in most of these books. They lead those who read them to believe that they have latent powers within them—which is true—and that if they will but cultivate these gifts they can accomplish anything—which is only partly true. Some of these books quote passages of scripture to prove their assertions, but quote only those which suit their purpose. Others teach that God's laws are simple and that all we have to do is to work in harmony with them, by having faith and showing forth joy and peace and love in our lives, to gain practically all the desires of our heart. All of these books, however, fail to tell the whole story. This can be found only in the Bible.

Christ is our supreme, our only perfect example. We cannot hope to gain mastery of ourselves until we study and imitate His life. We cannot expel the desires of our hearts for wealth and comfort and power un-

til we learn through the teachings of Christ that these bring with them responsibilities and many subtle temptations that are apt to draw our souls in perdition. None of us have thought power sufficient to enable us to drive out of our lives all desires for temporal blessings. The only way in which we can do this is by filling our minds with other thoughts and ambitions. When we learn to put Christ first in our lives and earthly blessings second, then only will we be strong enough to enjoy the latter without injury to our souls. We need to learn, also, that the mere acquirement of wealth and power is not the highest and best aim that we can have unless we believe that God is pleased with our desires and ambitions, then and then only can we rest in the assurance that He will give us all the desires of our heart. Under such conditions we may know that God intends that we shall attain the greatest possible success, and then we may know and work in the absolute conviction that success will be ours if we only believe.—I. H. N.

To wash white silk—After washing carefully in the usual way, add one tablespoonful of wood alcohol to the rinsing water. It will prevent white silk from becoming yellow. This is recommended by one who has had great success in laundering white silk garments in this way.

HOW MEN ENDURE

The Oat-Fed Man Can Outwork All the Rest

A concern which employs 2,000 workmen made scientific tests of food. The result has been to prove oatmeal the great endurance food. Those workers now all start the day on a diet of oats alone.

No other grain supplies the energy of oats. You know the affect on horses. It is just the same on man. Any man can increase his endurance, his vim and vitality by eating more oats.

That is why oatmeal is so immensely important. In this food above all foods one should insist on the utmost. It is not a wise thing to serve common oatmeal. The rich, plump grains used in Quaker Oats are selected by 62 siftings. Only ten pounds can be obtained from a bushel. But these choice grains have richness and flavor, and the maximum value as food.

Quaker Oats is the cream of the oats made delicious. Yet, despite its quality, the cost to you is but one-half cent per dish. Made in Canada. (170)

Here's a Home Dye
That **ANYONE** Can Use.



HOME DYEING has always been more or less of a difficult undertaking—Not so when you use **DY-O-LA**

Send for Sample Card and Story to THE JOHNSON-CO., Limited, Montreal, Can.

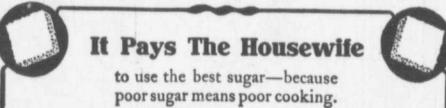
JUST THINK OF IT! With **DY-O-LA** you can color either Wool, Cotton Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the **SAME Dye**. No chance of using the **WRONG Dye** for the Goods you have to color.

CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS

carefully selected, arriving every Monday. Apply now, The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal, or 14 Grenville St., Toronto.

GIRLS' WHITE LAWN DRESS OR BLUE Dotted Muslin Dress, two to eight. Post paid 50c. Standard Garment Co., London, Ont.

It Pays The Housewife
to use the best sugar—because poor sugar means poor cooking.



St. Lawrence Sugar

is the genuine "Montreal Granulated"—absolutely pure, sparkling crystals of the most inviting appearance.

Ask your grocer for a 20 lb. bag of **ST. LAWRENCE GRANULATED**—also sold by the barrel and in 100 lb. bags.



The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited
MONTREAL. 32

Facts about House Flies

House flies are now recognized as most serious carriers of the germs of certain diseases such as typhoid fever, tuberculosis, infantile diarrhoea, etc. They infect themselves in filth and decaying substances, and by carrying the germs on their legs and bodies they pollute food, especially milk, with the germs of these and other diseases and of decay. No fly is free from germs. The best method is to prevent their breeding.

House flies breed in decaying or decomposing vegetable and animal matter and excrement. They breed chiefly in stable refuse. In cities they should be stored in dark fly-proof chambers or receptacles, and it should be regularly removed within six days in the summer. Farmyard manure should be regularly removed within the same time and either spread on the fields or stored at a distance of not less than a quarter of a mile, the further the better, from a house or dwelling.

House flies breed in such decaying and fermenting matter as kitchen refuse and garbage. Garbage receptacles should be kept tightly covered. All such refuse should be burnt or buried within a few days, but at once if possible. No refuse should be left exposed. If it cannot be disposed of at once it should be sprinkled with chloride of lime.

FLIES IN HOUSES

Windows and doors should be properly screened, especially those of the dining-room and kitchen. Milk and

other food should be screened in the summer by covering it with muslin; fruit should be covered also. Where they are used, especially in public places as hotels, etc., spittoons should be kept clean, as there is very great danger of flies carrying the germs of consumption from unclean spittoons. Flies should not be allowed to have access to the sick room, especially in the case of infectious disease.

The face of babies should be carefully screened with muslin. Flies may be killed by means of a weak solution of formalin or formaldehyde exposed in saucers in the rooms. This is made by adding a tablespoonful of formaldehyde to a pint of water. The burning of pyrethrum in a room is also effective.

House flies indicate the presence of filth in the neighborhood or insanitary conditions.—Entomological Division, C. E. F., Ottawa.

Worth Knowing

A small scrubbing brush is the finest thing for washing vegetables you ever tried.

When canned food is emptied from a can, if the inside of a can is corroded the contents should be thrown away.

When mashing potatoes always use hot milk or cream, never cold. They will taste better, keep hotter, and they will heat up lighter.

People who cook should never leave pins or needles on the front of their waists, as they are liable to fall in the mixture and cause trouble. Quite

recently, in a case of appendicitis, a pin was found in the appendix.

Remember that the plants in your window need moisture and fresh air more than heat. Cover them with a light cloth when weeping. On mild, rainy days set them out of doors for a bath. 'Tis an easy way to wash them. An oven temperature is worth more than sunshine to plant shut-ins.

Never put a deep border on a low ceiling room. It is really lettered not to have any at all. A flowered or trellis effect will do much to give height. If two small rooms are together it is better to paper and carpet alike, giving the effect of one room.

The Road to Grumbletown

'Tis quite a straight and easy road That leads to Grumbletown, And those who wish can always find A chance to journey down. 'Tis customary for the trip When the weather's fine one's not so apt

To care to go that way. Just keep down Fretful Lane until You come to Sulky Stile, Where travellers often like to rest In silence for a while.

And then cross over Pouting Bridge, Where Don't Care Brook flows down.

And just a little way beyond You come to Grumbletown.

From what I learn, this Grumbletown Is not a pleasant place; One never hears a cheerful word, Or sees a smiling face.

Bleeding and How to Stop it

Many a mother has had a terrible fright by a child running in with its clothes, hands, and face all smeared with blood. It is astonishing what a mess a child will manage to make with a little blood. You will find, most probably, when you have washed it with cold water that the amount of injury is a mere trifle. It is difficult to stop the bleeding, a most valuable remedy is the common whitening or pipe clay.

Put a thick covering of either of these on the wound, then a bit of dry lint, and press it closely for a few minutes. Let what sticks to the wound remain there, and cover with a bit of plaster.

Bleeding from the nose, unless it goes too far, need not alarm you; nay, in many cases it may prevent something much more serious; but when it requires to be stopped, let the child sit upright, bathe the neck and face with cold water, and dissolve a little alum in water, and squirt it up the nostrils. If this does not succeed send for the doctor.

Forget

Forget each kindness that you do As soon as you have done it; Forget the praise that falls to you The moment you have won it. Forget the slander that he hears A little alarm in water, and squirt it up the nostrils. If this does not succeed send for the doctor.



May be the dough had forgotten to rise.

Or had risen quickly overnight and fallen again—

To rise nevermore.

Twas weak flour, of course.

Meaning weak in gluten.

But FIVE ROSES is strong, unusually strong.

With that glutinous strength which compels it to rise to your surprised delight.

Stays risen too.

Being coherent, elastic.

And the dough feels springy under your hand.

Squeaks and cracks as you work it.

Feel the feel of a FIVE ROSES dough.

Note the wonderful smooth texture—soft—velvety.

Great is the bread born of such dough—

Your dough!

Try this good flour.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

MADE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

Real
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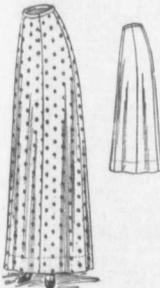
SPECIAL SPRING FASHIONS

Realizing the great interest that our readers take in the new spring styles, we shall give additional space to the pattern department of Farm and Dairy for this week. Look over the illustrations in the fashion department and send your orders early. If you do not see the style illustrated that you would like, advise us, and we will do our best to get it for you. Write all prices plainly, giving name and address, size and number of pattern desired. Address, Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



OVER BLOUSE WITH BODY AND SLEEVES IN ONE, 6983

TO BE WORN OVER ANY GUMPE. Such a simple over blouse as this one will be greatly in demand throughout the entire season. It can be worn with or without a gumpe and it is adapted to all seasonable materials. The blouse is made in two pieces that are joined at the back, consequently when striped material is used, it is easy to obtain the chevron effect. The cuffs are joined to the lower edge of the sleeves and the collar finishes the neck edge. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2 1/2 yards 27, 36 or 44 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 27 inches wide for the trimming. This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch waist measure.



SIX GORED SKIRT, 6982

The plain six gored skirt is a favorite one. It is admirably well adapted to a variety of materials, but is especially adapted to the heavier washable ones, such as linen, pique, poplin and the like. The skirt is cut in six gores and the closing can be made either at the left of the back or at the left of the front. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 36 or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide. This pattern is cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure.



SQUARE AND ROUND SWEEPING CAPS, WITH HALF SLEEVES, 6916

Caps that protect the hair and sleeves that protect the blouses are absolutely necessary to neatness and cleanliness when one is engaged in work that means possibility of soil. Here are models that are practical and simple and also attractive. They can be made from any simple washable material, but the square cap is especially suited to a handkerchief. The half sleeves are finished with casing and elastic at the upper edges and are easily drawn on and off. For the round cap and sleeves will be required 1 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide or 1 1/4 yards 36 inches wide, for the square cap will be needed 1 handkerchief, 18 inches square with 3 yards of ribbon; and for the half sleeves alone 1/2 yard 27 inches wide or 1/4 yard 36 inches wide will be required. The pattern is cut in one size only.



FANCY WAIST, 6989

This fancy waist is cut in one with short sleeves, and is one of the smartest that the season has brought forth. The trimming gives the suggestion of the high giraffe, or hilt, that makes such a feature of present styles, yet it is finished at the natural waist line where any preferred. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 1 yard 36 or 3/4 yard 44 with 1 1/2 yards of all-over lace 18 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards of lace banding and 2 1/2 yards of wide for yoke and collar. This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38 and very little labor for the making. This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch waist measure.



CHILD'S KIMONO, 6915

The kimono that is made with a plain yoke is one of the best liked for the little children. The lower portion is full and ample and allows free movement. China silk, cotton crepe, albatros, washable flannel, lawn, batiste, all the materials that are used for kimonos are appropriate for this one. For the 2 year size will be required 4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 2 yards 44 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards of ribbon 4 inches wide for bands. The pattern is cut in sizes of 1, 2 and 4 years of age.



COAT WITH SAILOR OR ROUND COLLAR, 6920

The coat that is made with a fancy collar is a favorite one of the season. This model is exceptionally chic and smart, while it also allows of three methods of revers, or with the collar arranged over the revers, or with the collar or without revers, and the three ways are equally smart. Medium size requires 8 yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 44 or 52 inches wide with 3 1/2 yards of banding. The pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 in.



BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST, 6934

Shirt waists that are closed slightly to the left of the front are among the latest to have appeared. This one can be trimmed as illustrated or made plain as preferred. The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1/2 yard of all-over embroidery and 1 yard of plaiting to trim as illustrated. This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42.



CHILD'S DRESS, 6924

Here is a frock that can be made plain as illustrated or with the yoke and front panel embroidered or braided or cut from fancy material, consequently the model is adapted to both the dainty, dressy frock and to the simple one suited to everyday use. For a child 4 years of age will be required 3 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 7 yards of banding and 3 1/2 yards of edging to trim as illustrated. This pattern is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years of age.

Sewing Room Hints

TO KEEP THREAD FROM KINKING
Always thread a needle before breaking thread from spool and the thread will not tangle. This is essential in making point lace.
PROTECTION FOR THE FINGER
A piece of court plaster on the end of the forefinger of the left hand will protect it from needle pricks when sewing.
TO MAKE BUTTONS STAY ON
Use a new coarse string to fasten buttons to children's clothes. Take

a small piece, run through two holes of the button and sew ends firmly to garment. This allows plenty of "play" and prevents buttons from being ironed off.
USE FOR TWEEZERS
Why not keep a pair of tweezers in the work basket? You have no idea how useful they are to pull out stubborn ends of basting cotton, particularly when the machine stitching has run over the lastings. Such accidents are very frequent, no matter how careful the seamstress may be,

and the tweezers will really prove of great assistance.
BUTTONHOLES IN THIN GOODS
Whip them over before cutting, leaving a thread in the middle to cut by. In using materials that are very thin, make them before you cut them, and the goods will not pull out with the thread.
FOR UNFINISHED GARMENTS
A convenience for the sewing-room is to tack a strip of cloth three inches

wide across one side of the wall on which pin unfinished garments and patterns often in use.
FOR A REFRACTORY MACHINE
Our sewing machine had become so hard to work as to be almost useless. After repeated oiling, which brought no improvement, I removed the head, plunged it into boiling water for a few minutes, dried and oiled, and it has been running like a new machine ever since.

THIS PAINT



is made for you. It will pay you to see about it. It has been made in Canada for nearly seventy years with the greatest skill. It is known as

RAMSAYS PAINTS

and it means gain to you when you use it. Remember that you get the high standing durability, test and beauty of tone that you can't get in other paints, and the price is always reasonable—in the low grade, but never too high. We issue a lovely Booklet on how to paint. Do you want it? Write for Booklet. ABSODE. We mail it free.

A. RAMSAY & SON CO., THE PAINT MAKERS, Montreal, 2nd. 1842.

H. - A. GALVANIZED STEEL TANKS



Water Storage and Stock Watering Tanks, Threshing Tanks, Tank Heaters, Hog Troughs, Feed Cookers, Oil and Gasoline Tanks. We guarantee our Tanks will not be injured by freezing. Catalogue B on request. We also make a complete line of water well supplies, "Haker" Windmill Pumps, Cylinders, Gasoline Pumping Engines, etc. Ask for Catalogue No. 62.

The Heller-Atter Co., Windsor Ont.

Order your telephone supplies from us

Prompt shipments and guaranteed satisfaction.



At this season of the year, when new companies are constructing telephone lines and old systems extending their service, the demand for telephone supplies is heavy. But you can depend upon getting prompt service from us, because we always carry a large stock of all materials necessary for the construction of a telephone line, and because we make a specialty of prompt shipping.

Post a Letter

to-night and ask for our No. 2 Bulletin (Rural Lines.) Also tell us to include our latest and most interesting publication, a handsomely illustrated book called "Canada and the Telephone."

It will be to your advantage to get our prices on telephone supplies before placing your order. Our telephone materials are of first-class quality and fully guaranteed. On request we will send one or two telephones for a free comparison trial.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited

24 Duncan St., TORONTO

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

NOVA SCOTIA ANTONIUSM CO. N.S. ANTONIUSM, April 25.—Indications point to a late spring, as very little frost has come out yet. Most farmers have plowed enough to carry their stock through. Potatoes are very scarce and are selling at 75 cents a bushel. Sugar corn, 25c; pork, 12c; milk at factory, \$1.10 a cwt. Eggs, 22c. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. KINGS CO. P.E.I. LOWER MONTAGUE, April 17.—The spring is backward. There is very little snow on the roads but the rivers are still frozen over and travelling on the ice is considered safe. There is a flurry of snow falling to-day. Farmers are preparing for spring; getting the plow split and the seed grain re-cleaned, and is being given out. More attention being this about now than in any other another seed fair being held in this county next spring likely at Souris. The one being held at St. George's has proven to be a great educator. There grain being offered for sale, but the prices are running very high. Fruit grown in this county is in good condition, practised insect pest is more generally come troublesome. An efficient fruit inspector who could act as a guide be instructed in the care of orchards is badly needed. The laborer packers are preparing for the spring and the business will be prosecuted more vigorously than ever.—D.A.

QUEBEC RICHMOND C. QUE. DANVILLE, April 13.—We are having beautiful spring weather and the snow is going fast. Roads are fast breaking. Fine syrup and sugar is being made. Sugar is 12c and syrup \$1.25 a gal. Eggs are 25c; butter 35c; potatoes 75c a bus. and very scarce.—M.D.B. ONTARIO LANARK CO. ONT. PERTH, April 19.—We have had one of the longest winters on record. Sugar factories are all cooperative well. Cheese this last three years we have not for the to get the quantity of milk we hitherto had and the coming season promises a further decrease. Men who formerly milked at 30 cows have now 12 or 18. Lack of sugar is the principal cause. People are more than ever.—J.B.E. NORTHUMBERLAND CO. ONT. CASTLETON, April 29th.—About the same number of cows will be milked this year as last. Feed plentiful. The prospects for dairying are bright. Last season large quantities of cream were shipped to the United States which was a return that when manufactured into cheese at home. This market to the south of us prices for cheese should run from two to three cents higher than heretofore.—J.M. DURHAM CO. ONT. BLACKSTOCK, April 19.—The weather has kept very cool and consequently the ground is slow in getting in readiness for seeding. Very little has been done on the land. A few dry days would be and hot market is quite. For sale will be in very good shape. The cattle market is quiet. For sale will be in demand high prices, even for the cheap classes. There is not much made syrup light. Cattle have come through the winter very well. There is plenty of feed.—H. J. P. WELLINGTON CO. ONT. PEROTIS, April 15.—The weather is cold and backward; to-day we had March weather, high wind and snow flurry. The past two weeks we had March weather and the first harvest in the year. This is a perfect example of some farmers however, made 50 gallons. There will frost at night, and no sign of any snow. A number of farmers had finished seeding. Eggs are 22c; corn 20c; oats 12c; hay 12c; potatoes 75c; hogs 8c. HALDIMAND CO. ONT. GANBORO, April 18.—The weather will be more milk product the coming season had increased. The number of cows has and hot raising go hand in hand. A number of our farmers are using silage and feed for milk cows. They are making grand gains as well. Burray for receipt. J. H. Houser. ELGIN CO. ONT. TALBOTVILLE, April 18.—Number of new silage engines have been purchased. They are used for cutting feed and grinding grain for the stock or any other work requiring power. They are on the market. The telephone companies are pushing their lines in near neighbor.

hoods, and farmers are gladly availing themselves of the opportunity. What is cold and backward. The weather is wire fencing will be put up this season. A large quantity of wire will be shipped to Cleveland, F. O. Farmers are bringing splendid prices.—J. E. O. LAMBTON CO. ONT. WYOMING, April 7.—A number of farms have been changed hands at higher prices than usual. Fall wheat is looking well. Generally speaking, it is in the favor of reciprocity yet some are a little shy of account of duty. Almost all however, whether approved or not, are willing to give it a fair trial. It is proving, under a great teacher. There will be an increased acreage of sugar beets this spring.—E.W.A. ESSEX CO. ONT. ARNER, April 18.—Seeding has just commenced; this is considerably later than usual. Stock are wintering well and feed is plentiful. Owing to the decline in the pork market very few hogs are on the move, although quite a number have been wintered. This county will have a larger acreage of tobacco than ever before. The high prices paid for the articles to which it is particularly every farmer to raise some of the crop, bearing in Farm and D which are their fruit, as there is going to be some thing new in this locality.—A. I.A.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NEW WESTMINSTER DIST. B.C. CHILLIWALK, April 13.—The weather is clearing rapidly. We have been visited accompanied by sudden cold weather, leaves are coming and man and beast are preparing for the spring. In nature, ure's new work.—J. O.

Do You Grow Maizes?

BE SURE OF YOUR CROP PLANT KEITH'S PRIZETAKER IT IS THE BEST. Lb. 25c.; 5 lbs. or over at 25c. By mail, 35c.; 5 lbs. or over at 35c. We also have a Splendid variety of the following well-known varieties: Giant Yellow Dent, Champion Yellow Dent, 16c. per bush. Levisthan, with Long Red Golden Tassel. Lb. 25c.; 5 lbs. or over at 25c. SWEDE TURNIPS KEITH'S PRIZETAKER A Grand Cropper—A Good Keeper. Lb. 25c.; 5 lbs. or over at 25c. By mail, 35c.; 5 lbs. or over at 35c. We also offer the following well-known varieties: Elephant, Kangaroo, Scotch Champion New Century, Canadian Gem, Magnum Bonum, Victoria. Lb. 25c.; 5 lbs. or over at 35c. By mail, 55c.; 5 lbs. or over at 35c. KEITH'S IMPROVED WHITE INTERMEDIATE CARROT. Lb. 25c. Post paid 35c. SEEED CORN See Catalogue for Descriptions Below and Prices for Descriptions Free. Corn on Cob, 70 lbs. to bushel: Corn on Cob, 55 lbs. to bushel: Wisconsin No. 7 on Cob \$1.25 Early Michigan on Cob 1.00 Early Michigan Shelled 1.25 Improved Yellow Dent on Cob 1.25 Improved Leaming Shelled 1.25 White Cob Yellow Dent on Cob 1.00 Mib. Southern Sweet Shelled 1.00 Early Belding on Cob 1.00 Pride of North Shelled 1.00 Comstock Early on Cob 1.00 Comstock Yellow Dent on Cob 1.00 Jonefellow on Cob 1.00 Cornfield Shelled 1.00 North Dakota White Shelled 1.00 Burks Head Corn Planter 1.35 "Gold" Brand, \$13.75 per bush. "Four Clover, Timothy and Perillier." Prices see last issue, April 20, Page 2.

Geo. Keith & Sons

124 KING ST., EAST TORONTO, - CANADA

Seedmerchants Since 1858 GALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

GRUMB'S STAN

WALACE B. CRUMBER, Canadian editor of all correspondence should be addressed in inquiry if you prefer.

HOLS WOODCREST

A few for sale one year old Girl Doe and gr 22nd. Recently to a W. S. Inspector, green and price. WOODCREST RIFTON; ULSTER CO.

HOMESTEAD

Offers Homestead Co. Dam Belle Dewdrop in ten months. Record month, 25 lb. milk. Average 10 lbs. monthly. Inquire for price. IRMUND LAID R.R. No. 1

RIVERVIEW

Offers Bull calf born in Sir Angus Beef pedigree average 25.60 P. J. A. 4.10-10

BUY SUMMER

More high record so in any other in Canada present five heifers over 27 lbs. butter in present offering: 1 Bull Calf from a 1 Bull Calf from a 25 year old. 1 Bull Calf from a 25 year old in all sire of by (47) or herd by world's Record season yearly work, our Canadian record 4 year old for see the Herd. Terms advised. Bull Phone 272, Hamilton. D. C. FLAIT & SON, HOLSTENS Four high grade Hol JAS. STOTHART, P. Box 19.

Lynden H

An offering bulls and heifers for sale from 25 to 50 lbs. a day, and but each year 2 cows, and testing over Write for particulars. SAMUEL LEMON, L.

HOLST

HOLSTEIN BULL saddle Vale De Kol. 1800 lbs. yearly production. Price right for Apply JAMES WHITE, INDIAN WOODLAND H. Choice bull calves by lady Maggie De Kol. Best performer, cow for 10 years, 800 lbs. and 100 lbs. of milk. Record of 1000 lbs. of milk from 10,000 to 12,000 lbs. of milk. Record of 1000 lbs. of milk from 10,000 to 12,000 lbs. of milk. Write for particulars. J. H. W. PATTER & Co. Rural Route.

GRUMB'S IMPROVED WARMER STANCHION

My barn that was BURNED... I have just received from Grumb's Warmer Stanchions...

HOLSTEINS WOODCREST HOLSTEINS

A few choice Bull Calves for sale; six to ten months old... Gird De Kol Sarcastic Lad, and grandsons of Pietje 22nd. Recently tuberculin tested by a U. S. Inspector.

WOODCREST FARM RIFTON, ULSTER CO., - - NEW YORK

HOMESTEAD HERD Offers Homestead Colantha Sir Dewdrop, Dam Belle Dewdrop 6th, 11.76 lbs. milk in ten months...

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS R.R. No. 1 Aylmer West, Ont.

RIVERVIEW HERD Offers Rivf Bull born February 14th, 1910, Sire Sir Angulo Bieca Bieca, 8 1/2 dams in pedigree average 35.60 lbs. in seven days.

P. J. BAILEY Lachine Rapids, Que.

BUY SUMMER HILL HOLSTEINS More high record cows in our herd than in any other in Canada. We have at present five heifers and cows average over 27 lbs. butter in 7 days.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE Four high grade Holsteins cows, due in April, 1911. JAS. STOTHART, PETERBORO, ONT. Box 910.

Lynden Holsteins

An offering bulls and bull calves for all ages from 12 months to as high as 87 lbs. a day, and from 20.48 to 26.17 pounds of butter in 7 days for full age cows, and testing over 17 per cent. Fat. Write for particulars. Prices reasonable. SAMUEL LEMON, LYNDEN, ONTARIO

HOLSTEINS HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE

Sadie Vale De Kol Boy (6515), 3 years old, rightly bred, right in right in every way. Price right for immediate sale. Apply to JAMES WHITE, INDIAN RIVER, ONT.

WOODLAND HOLSTEINS

Choose bull calves by a son of Netherlands Anglie De Kol, sire of Record of Performance cow for 1909, milk 11.66 lbs. per bull, 862 lbs. and out of two year old record of Performance bull, bred with records from 10,000 to 13,000 lbs. milk, and with records from 14,000 to 15,000 lbs. milk. J. M. VAN PATTEN & SONS, Aylmer, Ont.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, April 24th.—There has been a most decided improvement in all lines of trade in this past week. Warm spring weather and improving roads in country sections have greatly increased the trade of whole and cut hogs. There is a tendency, however, for retailers to be conservative, and it is not likely that this is necessary to carry over a large stock of hogs, which is better than at this time last year.

The labor problem is a serious one. All emigration labor bureau report more applications than they can fill from rural districts. Canada may have very little to offer to the emigrant who comes here looking for a soft snap, but anyone who is willing to work need have no excuse for being out of employment at the present time.

WHEAT The wheat market has this past week shown marked decided improvement. No. 1 Northern is quoted locally 70c previous. The grain markets of the entire continent have been firmer and throughout there is more wheat in the elevators than at last year and the present condition indicate a crop this year over would set the record crop of 1910. No. 1 Northern is quoted at 70c; No. 2, 69c; No. 3, 68c at Ontario ports. An increased demand from the Old world is being indicated by the price of Ontario wheat two months. No winter wheat is quoted at 60c to 65c outside according to location. The Farmers' Market, fall wheat is 90c to 95c.

COARSE GRAINS The market for coarse grains this past week has been unusually strong, and with the exception of corn there has been a stiffening of prices. There has been no noticeable advance being in feed rations. The following are quotations as are follows: Oats—Canada Western No. 1, 56c; No. 2, 55c; at lake ports: Ontario No. 2, 55c outside; 56c to 57c on track, Toronto; corn, 65c; peas, 10c to 10c; rye, 70c; mulling barley, 67c to 68c; red clover, No. 1, 81c; No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 78c; timothy, No. 1, 87c; No. 2, 86c; No. 3, 84c; alfalfa, No. 1, 81c; No. 2, 81c; No. 3, 80c.

DAIRY PRODUCE Large supplies and prospects of a record make of butter have not so far shown an serious break in price on this market. Reports of record yields at this market, however, indicate that the world's make of butter will be a record one, and dealers look for much lower prices later on. Quotations are as follows: Creamery prices, 56c to 58c, solids, 36c to 37c; separator price, 52c to 54c; butter, 18c to 19c; butter grades, 15c. Choice dry butter sells for 21c to 22c on the farmers' market. Cheese are quoted as follows: 10c to 11c for Swiss; 8c to 9c for Cheddar.

HAY AND STRAW Prices for hay and straw on the Toronto market remain unchanged. Wholesale quotations are: No. 1 timothy, 81c to 82c; No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 78c; alfalfa, 85c to 87c; clover, 80c to 82c; straw, 65c to 67c. On the Montreal market, No. 1 timothy, 81c to 82c; No. 2, 79c; No. 3, 77c; alfalfa, 84c to 86c; straw, bundled, 15c; loose, 14c to 15c. The Montreal hay market has shown an advance of price for all quality hay. There has been an active country trade in hay from the Canadian and American buyers. Quotations are as follows: No. 1, 81c to 82c; No. 2, 80c to 81c; No. 3, 78c to 79c; alfalfa, 84c to 86c; straw, 65c to 67c.

MILL FEEDS AND MEALS Prices for mill feeds are firm at last week's quotations with very little trade movement. Quotations are as follows: Manitoba bran, 82c to 83c; No. 1, 81c; No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 79c; cornmeal, 87c to 88c; oil cake, 82c to 83c; No. 1, 81c to 82c; No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 79c. On the Montreal market there is very little mill feed left. Prices are nominal: Manitoba bran, 82c to 83c; No. 1, 81c; No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 79c; cornmeal, 87c to 88c; oil cake, 82c to 83c; and oat meal 81c to 82c per 90 lb. sack.

POTATOES AND BEANS Prices here for potatoes are unchanged from last week. Supplies are rather scarce, but farmers are holding for seed, or for lower prices, as they are cooked later on. Wholesale quotations are 81c to 81 1/2c for Ontario; 80c to 81c for Michigan; 78c to 80c for Canada. The high prices that have ruled on the Montreal market have brought in large supplies

from the lower provinces, and even from New York State. Prices for cut purely nominal, ranging from 90c to 81.00 a bag, according to variety and quality. Beans here are quiet and quiet. On the Montreal market there has been a decline and sales are being made at 11.65 for three pickers, although most dealers ask 11.70.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES Quotations for fruit and vegetables are as follows: Dry onions, a basket, 45c to 50c; cabbage, a doz., 50c; celery, a doz., 50c to 61c; cauliflower, each, 50c to 45c; apple, 85c to 85c a bush.

WOOL The active trade in wool does not start till next month, when shearing commences. A little wool is coming on the market now. Dealers quote the following prices: Washed fleeces, 15c to 20c; unwashed, 15c to 14c; rejects, 15c.

HIDES No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 95c; No. 2, 85c; No. 3, 75c. Calf hides, 11c. Prices for country stock are as follows: Car skins, 81c to 82c; lamb, 65c to 80c; calf skins, 11c; horse hides, No. 1, 85c; and horse hair, 35c to 36c a lb. On the Montreal market, one half hides are quoted at 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. No. 1, 10c to 14c; lamb skin, 11c each.

HONEY Wholesale prices for honey are as follows: Buckwheat, 70c to 7c a lb. in time; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 55c. Prices for country stock are as follows: Car skins, 81c to 82c; lamb, 65c to 80c; calf skins, 11c; horse hides, No. 1, 85c; and horse hair, 35c to 36c a lb. On the Montreal market, one half hides are quoted at 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c. No. 1, 10c to 14c; lamb skin, 11c each.

EGGS AND POULTRY The large receipts of eggs that are always looked for this time of the year have been met by an equally firm demand, and prices remain unchanged. Dealers quote strictly new laid eggs at 1.00 a doz. in case lots. On the Farmers' Market eggs are 25c to 25c per dozen. There has been a very active demand for eggs on the Montreal market, lower prices stimulating the demand. Receipts of new laid Canadian eggs are large, but prices are unchanged. Washed fleeces, 15c to 20c; unwashed, 15c to 14c; rejects, 15c.

HORSES The demand for horses for city draft purposes is decidedly active in all the cities of the province. Buyers complain that farmers are asking too much for their horses, but this is an old complaint. Quotations remain unchanged.

Seldom See ABSORBINE A big knee like this, but your horse will clean them off without leaving the horse up. No blister, no hair, no pain. Mr. E. Nixon, Killbridge, Ont., writes Jan. 21, 1910: "I have used ABSORBINE with success on a curb."

W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 123 TEMPLE ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS LYMAN LEE, Montreal, Canada Agent

PIGS & CALVES

Farm and Dairy

would like to purchase Yorkshire Boars, Chester White Boars, Ayrshire Heifer Calves, and Holstein Heifer Calves from 6 to 8 weeks old. Write Circulation Manager FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro, - - Ontario giving prices and ages of animals

HOLSTEINS HOLSTEINS

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

EVROGREENS FARM HOLSTEIN HERD

Has at its head Velstra Triumph (imp.) 377, the only bull in Canada whose dam and sire's dam have each given over 100 lbs. milk in 1 day. We have some choice bull calves for sale; buy now and you will avoid paying the high price for your next year's service bull. GEO. W. ANDERSON, ROSSMORE, ONT. Belleville District

Lyndale Holsteins

We are now offering two young bulls fit for service one from a 30 lb. Junior 3 year old and sired by a son of a 22 lb. cow. Both bulls are good individuals light in color. BROWN BROS., - - - LYNN, ONT.

LAKELVIEW HOLSTEINS

Young bull born June 12th, 1910, offered. He is sired by Count Hengerveld Count De Kol, sire of 95 lb. daughters and whose dam is dam of Grace Farms Holstead, 35.50 lbs. butter in 7 days. This young bull is half daughter of an extra good individual his own dam is running 30 lbs. milk a mark in milk this period of lactation. E. F. OSLER, BRONTE Telephone.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD - - - HAS FOR SALE -

Sons of Pontiac Korndyke, sire of the world's record cow Pontiac Clotilde De Kol bred 37.20 lbs. butter in 7 days. He is sired by seven daughters in 7 days. He is recorded average 31.3 lbs. each, unequalled by the daughters of any other sire of the youngest bull of the breed to sire a 30 lb. daughter.

We also offer sons of Bag Apple Korndyke, whose dam is Bag Apple, is a 77.20 lbs. record; giving this young sire's dam and her full sister 7 days records that average for the two 34.4 lbs. each.

We have in service, and can offer you sons of Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi, a son of the highest record daughter of Hengerveld De Kol, 114 A.R.O. daughter of 30 lbs. milk. This young sire is recorded over 30 lbs. milk. His dam, whose dam Colantha 4th's Johanna, has a 7 day record of 35.20 lbs. milk. His sire's dam average 33.61 lbs. his dam and grand dam that of any other sire of the breed. Let me send you breeding and quote price on anything you want in first-class Holsteins; young sires our Specialty. HEVELTON E. H. DOLLAR, St. Lawrence Co., N.Y. Near Prescott, Ont.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE THE MOST PROFITABLE DAIRY BREED

Illustrated Descriptive Booklets Free HOLSTEIN-FRESH MILKING SYSTEMS BY M. C. HOUGHTON, REV. BOX 140, BRANTFORD, ONT.

FOR SALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS

ELM Dale One yearling bull, 11 months old, sired by "Paladin Ormeau" whose 3 heifers average over 23 lbs. butter in 7 days average over 23 lbs. with good records, one 10.50 lbs. in 5 days. His dam's record 20.69 butter 60 days after calving. FRED CARR, Box 115, ST. THOMAS, ONT.

GLENSPIRINGS OFFERS

Six fine pure bred bull calves from two to 10 weeks old. Buy one from an officially tested dam. Color markings to suit any latest dam. Those that wish Hengerveld and sons of Count Gierber's sons. Those that wish Carman Silva, and the Beets Poach. Price \$100.00. E. B. MALLORY, FRANKFORD, ONT.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

On the Maple Stock Farm we are offering a number of young cows in the advanced stages of pregnancy to suit our needs. Also a few young bulls ready for seed good backs and of superior type with good training. We invite inspection of our herd. Trucks met at Waterford when advised. Purchaser can have his choice of the herd. Wm. SLIGHT, BRALTON, ONT.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

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

LYNDEN HOLSTEINS

In a recent letter from Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Lemon, of Lynden, Ont., writes: 'I received Holstein-Friesian making large records. This is my first year of official testing...'

M. G. A. Brethen, of Norwood, Ont., recently had three of his two-year-old heifers officially tested...

W. F. Elliott, Coleman, Ont., on May 25, next will hold a sale of his registered, Clyde-Horse and farm implements...

GOSSIP

MOULASSES AS A FEED For a number of years molasses meals have been fed very largely upon the Continent...

In Caldwell's Molasses Meal only pure cane Molasses is used as the active feeding principal. No by-products of any description enter into its manufacture...

FREE AMATITE SAMPLE.—It is easy to find out about the new kind of roofing that needs no painting...

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IN the immense Pedlar factories at Oshawa, Ontario, we make various building materials in sheet steel...

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa Established 1861

HALIFAX 10 Prince St. ST. JOHN 44 Queen William St. QUEBEC 127 Rue St. Paul MONTREAL 213-3 Craig St. OTTAWA 423 Somerset St. TORONTO 111-111 Bloor St. EDMONTON 513 Park Ave., North of 50th St. LONDON 86 King St. VANCOUVER 119 Powell St. CHATHAM 206 King St. W. VICTORIA 1100 Douglas St. WRITE FOR DETAILS. HONOR THIS PAGE.

LARGE CLEARING ACTION SALE

Holstein Friesian Cattle, Clyde Horses, Other Farm Stock and Implements 48-REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE-48 (44 FEMALES, 4 BULLS) 6 Grade Cows, 5 Clyde Mares, from 1 to 5 years old...

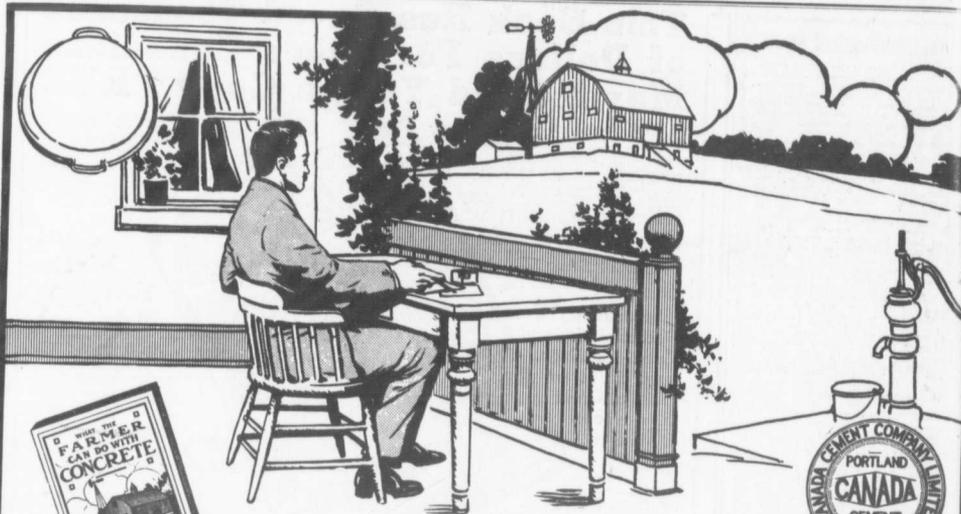
TUESDAY, MAY 23rd 1911 The property of W. F. ELLIOT, at the farm, 2 miles north of York Station G.T.R., Main Line; 2 miles south of Wavered Bag Station, C.P.R. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock...

NO RESERVE WRITE FOR CATALOGUE COL. B. V. KELLY, Syracuse, N.Y., W. F. ELLIOT, AUCTIONEER Box 8, COLEMAN, ONT.

CORN THAT WILL GROW Well DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on sills. With engine or horse powers. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog.

J. O. DUKE, RUTHERN, ONTARIO WILLIAMS BROS., ITHACA, N.Y. Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. W. L.—The undersigned has no objection to this advertisement will not be paid for.



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\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

Tell Us How You Did It

You may win a prize by doing so

SUPPOSE your friend Bob Wilson, on the next concession, "pulled up" at your front gate on the way back from market and asked you about that silo or barn foundation you built, you would be glad to tell him, wouldn't you? And it wouldn't take you long either, would it? And, as a matter of fact, you'd find as much pleasure telling him as he would in listening—isn't that right?

First, you would take him over to view the silo or barn foundation. Then you would start to describe it—its dimensions—the kind of aggregate used—the proportions of cement used—number of men employed—number of hours' working time required—method of mixing—kind of forms used—method of reinforcing, if any—and finally, what the job cost. So that by the time you finished, neighbor Wilson would have a pretty accurate idea of how to go about building the particular piece of work which you described.

Now, couldn't you do the same for us, with this difference—that you stand a good chance of getting well paid for your time?

In Prize "D" of our contest, open to the farmers of Canada, we offer \$100.00 to the farmer in each province who will furnish us with the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of concrete work shown by photograph sent in was done. The size of the work described makes no difference. The only important thing to remember is that the work must be done in 1911, and "CANADA" Cement used.

In writing your description, don't be too particular about grammar or spelling or punctuation. Leave that to literary folk. Tell it to us as you would tell it to your neighbor. What we want are the facts, plainly and clearly told!

Sounds simple, doesn't it? And it is simple. And surely it is well worth your while when you think of the reward in view.

Now, sit right down, take your pen or pencil—fill out the attached coupon—or a post card if it's handier—and write for the circular which fully describes the conditions of this, the first contest of the kind ever held in Canada.

Every dealer who handles "CANADA" Cement will also be given a supply of these circulars—and you can get one from the dealer in your town, if that seems more convenient than writing for it.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911—all photos and descriptions must be sent in by that date, to be eligible for one of these prizes. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. The decisions will be made by a disinterested committee, the following gentlemen having consented to act for us, as the jury of award: Prof. Peter Gillespie, Lecturer in Theory of Construction, University of Toronto; Prof. W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; and Ivan S. Macdonald, Editor of "Construction."

Having decided to compete for one of the prizes, your first step should be to get all the information you can on the subject of Concrete Construction on the Farm. Fortunately, most of the pointers that anyone can possibly need, are contained in our wonderfully complete book, entitled "What the Farmer Can Do with Concrete." A large number of Canadian farmers have already sent for and obtained copies of this free book. Have you got your copy yet? If not you'd better send for it to-day. Whether you are a contestant for one of our prizes or not, you really ought to have this book in your library. For it contains a vast amount of information and hints that are invaluable to the farmer.



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