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HATS AND TOGGERY

JOHN CAMPBELL'S FARM AT WOODVILLE AS SEEN BY A TORONTO SCRIBE

Toronto Globe.—Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture has said that the home of the sheep-breeder is the most delightful farm to visit. Acting on his suggestion, the other day, I journeyed to Fairview Farm, near Woodville where the leading Shropshire man of the continent lives. He is John Campbell, one of the best known Canadian farmers, having been a large prize-winner at all the important stock fairs held in Canada and the United States for over a score of years. Driving up the road towards his gate, I realized the meaning of the words, "most delightful." It was a sheep farm, to be sure for there have been resources to build a handsome dwelling and spacious buildings, and the whole vista speaks of cleanliness and order. Later, I learned that this beautiful farm, with its many evidences of prosperity, has come to John Campbell as a result of no other efforts but his own; an inspiration, surely, to the rising generation of farmers.

rare accomplishment, and this, the owner of Fairview Farm and his estimable wife have done.

THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD

I think I got the secret of Mr. Campbell's multi-phased success. For aside from his success in the mart and showering with Shropshires he is recognized as one of the best judges of horses and beef cattle, and is one of the most popular Farmers' Institute lecturers in the Dominion. The key to his advancement as a farmer, (he once won a gold medal for the best managed farm in the Province) lay in his early grasp of the truth that land could be made more productive than nature has made it, and that returns from it would be in proportion to its fertility. Records of 1,000 bushels of roots, 60 bushels of oats and four tons of hay to the acre testify to his skill. The next factor in the situation was a similar idea about animals. Almost at the outset of his farming career, he developed an enthusiasm for good animals. I should say the "best," for "good" animals do not satisfy him, and he even sees defects in the best of the breeding art has yet produced.

CARRIED HIS BLUFF

An incident I gathered will throw a little light upon the man and his methods: Very early in his career, while he was carrying a heavy debt upon his farm and his neighbors knew it, he induced two neighbors to join him in purchasing a purebred Shorthorn bull, for which they paid \$150—an unheard of thing in the community. The incident became noised about, and a few days later a neighbor's thrashing one old neighbor stopped aside with him, and in a low voice, asked if it were true that he had been so foolish as to pay \$150 for a bull. Mr. Campbell replied that it was true that he had been so wise as to pay that sum. Later at the dinner table the old neighbor gazed at him until he was

PAID TO KEEP ACCOUNTS

In response to my comment upon his having kept account with each individual in his earlier work, Mr. Campbell explained that he did it to school himself in selecting profitable feeders and he added that it was profitable schooling and that he now seldom fails in picking animals that pay. His records for more than 100 animals, covering a period of ten years, show only two fed at loss. I asked him upon what features he based his judgment. He replied: "A thick loin, good back and loose mellow skin."

The faculty of knowing a profitable animal when one sees it is indeed a valuable acquisition, and in the case of John Campbell it has been wealth-producing. Twenty years ago while visiting a relative some 200 miles away, he noticed in a herd of pedigree Shorthorns a heifer that caught his fancy and he at once determined to buy it. It cost him \$100 and his books show that he has sold over \$4,000 worth of her progeny, and has 15 left all of which are superior animals and show a striking resemblance.

The customary practice on the best farms of Ontario of feeding every thing grown on the farm to some form of live stock has always been rigidly adhered to by Mr. Campbell, and that this practice is justifiable is seen by the fact that, while the farm has for many years enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best farms in the province, the average

led to declare he would sell his steer calves for \$100 each. The first two calves from the sensational bull were males and he resolved to try to make his bluff good with them and demonstrate the wisdom of his purchase.

How he succeeded these entries taken from his record book will show:

April 26, 1881.—One white steer, valued at \$50. Pasture at nights for 6 months \$4; meal and bran for six months \$7; Hay and chaff \$4; Weight Nov. 12—1,625 lbs. Additional feed 155 bu. mangles at 6 cents, \$12.40; 1,860 lbs. meal and bran at 14 cents \$23.25; 1,550 lbs. clover hay at \$6. per ton, \$4.55; 255 lbs. flaxseed at 3 cents., \$6.75; 20 lbs. stock food at 10c. \$2. Total cost \$114.05. Sold April 4th., 1882, weight 1,872 lbs. at 7 1/2 cents, \$140.40.

GOOD PROFIT IN BEEF

The other steer was from an inferior cow, and although fed about the same, brought only \$129.15. Learning that Mr. Campbell had made beef production a prominent line for thirty years, I raised the question as to whether there had been any profit in it. He at once turned to his account book and showed me the records for the past fifteen years of his operations. A few of his entries will be interesting and instructive.

Feb. 15, 1878.—Four 2 1/2 year old steers \$47. Each was fed daily 50 lbs. of roots, 5 lbs. of meal, made of ground oats, peas, shorts and bran, also oat and pea hay. The total feed for 3 1/2 months was estimated at \$42. On May 1st. they had gained 1,000 lbs., and were sold for \$130, giving a profit of \$41.

Jan. 31, 1881.—Two 2 1/2 year old steers were bought for \$100. They were fed 265 bushels of roots at 8c. \$21.20; 1,440 lbs. of meal and bran \$12; hay and straw \$5.80. Total cost \$139. They were sold May 19, when weighing 3,005 lbs., at 5 1/2 cents, bringing \$169.

MADE MONEY ON THE "FINISH"

Mr. Campbell called my attention to his entries showing that some of his largest profits had been made in feeding cattle which his neighbors sold him as finished. Here is one entry:

Jan. 30.—1880.—3 1/2 year old steer, half fat; bought of neighbor R.—for \$40. The feed bill included 80 lbs. of roots at 6 cents, \$4.80; 400 lbs. of shorts and bran \$3; 800 lbs. clover, hay \$2. Total cost \$49.89. The steer sold April 12th. weighing 1,420 lbs. at 5 cents, bringing \$71.

His earlier feeding operations were all on winter feeds. Later he found that winter grains were far more costly than summer grains and that by supplementing the pasture with rape in the fall, he could put his cattle into such a condition that a very short period in the stalls would fit them for market. Since this his profits have generally been larger. Here are two records of results.

Aug. 6.—1905.—Ten yearlings, average weight 1,300 lbs. cost \$435. Feeding included one month on grass and two months on rape, with hay, \$54. gain for the three months cost \$4.40 per cwt.) one month in stall \$54. Total cost \$543. Sold December 7, average weight 1,435 lbs. at 5c. \$654. Net gain \$111.

Sep. 19, 1908.—Ten cattle, average weight 1,280 lbs. at \$4.50 cost \$576. Feeding included 1 1/2 months on rape \$30; 1-3 months' stall feed \$80. Total cost \$636. They were sold Dec. 11, averaging 1,378 pounds at 6c. \$826. Net gain \$140.

Clover land comprising about 125 acres is under a five year rotation cropping plan. The scheme is to sow clover the first year, then pasture, follow with a grain crop, generally oats and peas, plant a root crop and finally seed down with barley. While this is the rule laid down for that part of the farm, the rotation plan

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Salvia is a beautiful, pleasant ointment-sticky Hair Tonic.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO HELP MY KIDNEYS"

Until I Used "Fruit-a-tives" Worlds Greatest Kidney Cure

Practically everybody in Toronto knows Professor J. F. Davis. For years, the elite of that city has taken lessons from Prof. Davis in the art of Dancing and Deportment.

His constant activity gradually weakened his kidneys, which ultimately threatened to make him an invalid.

But read Prof. Davis' letter—

563 CHURCH ST., TORONTO, ONT. DECEMBER 29th, 1911
"I want to say that 'Fruit-a-tives' is my only medicine, and has been for the past five years. Previous to that, I had been troubled with Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, and had taken many remedies without satisfactory results. Noticing the advertisements of 'Fruit-a-tives' I adopted this treatment altogether, and as everyone knows, I am now—and have been since taking 'Fruit-a-tives'—enjoying the best of health."
J. F. DAVIS.
If Rheumatism or Kidney Trouble is making you miserable, take "Fruit-a-tives" and get well.
50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

yield of field crops has fully doubled in the last twenty years, and during that time only two tons of commercial plant food have been used, and that in an experimental way, which resulted in no visible benefit to the crops growing on the land where it was applied. Fairview Farm has been under cultivation continuously for 80 years and is to-day more productive than ever, to which fact Mr. Campbell attributes the wisdom of his using barnyard manure as the sole fertilizer.

"For thirty years," said he, "everything grown on this farm has been fed on the place, except sometimes seed grain, and annually quantities of bran, oil cake and some coarse grains are purchased to be fed on the farm. The manure is applied largely on the root crops."

LARGE ROTATION AREA

Fairview Farm stretches over an area of 200 acres of which about 175 acres are under crop rotations and the remaining 25 acres are in two separate wood lots. At the time of my visit seeding had just commenced. The ground that was being put into crop, Mr. Campbell informed me, was a swamp pond from which emitted all summer long the monotonous croakings of frogs. This is land that has been fully reclaimed by underdrainage and has been giving big crops for a number of years. Altogether some 125 acres have been drained in the last thirty years. A number of fields previously produced nothing and in some the production was very low. Today the entire area is in first-class condition. The expense of laying the tile was high, Mr. Campbell, stated, costing as much as \$40 an acre in some places. The extra crops for three years however, more than repaid the expenditure, and the gain is for evermore.

ALFALFA FOR PERMANENT CROP

Of the 175 acres of cultivable land at Fairview there are 35 acres in permanent pasture, and recently 12 acres of alfalfa were seeded down with a view to extending the permanent grass area. The permanent pastures are broken up every twelve or fifteen years, a cleaning crop planted, and the ground seeded down again. This year Mr. Campbell is experimenting on fifteen acres with a top dressing of commercial fertilizer consisting of equal parts of bone flour, bone meal, acid phosphate and land plaster applied in quantities of 500 lbs. per acre.

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sometimes varies slightly.

At Fairview blowing is all done in the hall, and the crops rushed in as soon as the land is in condition. Care is exercised to make sure that no land is rolled after seeding while it is at all wet. The practice of rolling a dry surface, however, has been found advantageous at Fairview and particularly in the case of a field seeded in peas where rolling or packing has had the effect of hastening ripening.

THE FAIRVIEW FLOCK

Mr. Campbell's main interest in live stock husbandry is in raising Shropshire sheep, and as a breeder of this type he is perhaps the best known on this side of the Atlantic. The flock he showed at the time of my visit contained about 120 head, the direct result of a good foundation stock purchased thirty years ago. Fairview flock was established in 1881 by choice selections from noted English flocks. Since first exhibited in 1883 it has had unequalled success in the show ring, and at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, it was awarded as many first premiums as all competitors, including Sweepstake for ram, and all three first prizes for pens, amounting to \$3,308 in cash, or \$81 per head. In 1896 ninety-five per cent. of first prizes competed for were won, including Toronto and New York shows. In 1898 won 75 per cent of first offered at Toronto, London and Ottawa. In 1900 won over \$1,300 in prize money—the flock's record year so far, 1903, in keen competition at Toronto won 4 of 5 first prizes offered for pens, and at Ottawa, with 5 flocks competing, won every prize in class, but two-thirds not entered for.

HAS DOGPROOF SHEEP YARD

From the first of May until the middle of November these prize-winning beauties roam the green pastures of Fairview's carefully guarded enclosures. Since the flock was established, thirty years ago, not a single member has been lost to dogs. Every evening in the open season the sheep go in a dogproof yard enclosed by a close board fence six feet high. The lambs are given a little grain, oil cake and bran, and this with salt boxes attracts the wanderers into their fold each night. It does not hurt sheep to be out in the rain, but Mr. Campbell takes care to see that none of his exhibition animals are thus exposed to the weather. He believes in the practice of "tailing" as he says it adds to the appearance of the sheep. In winter mangels and turnips are fed to them, unthrashed peas and clover, hay, and toward lambing time to this is added some oats and bran. The sales from shearing at Fairview amount annually to about \$150, which, Mr. Campbell states, more than pays for the labor of looking after the flock the year round.

SUCCESS WITH SHORTHORNS

As a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, the proprietor of Fairview Farm has had much success. His herd usually contains between 20 and 30 head, including about fifteen breeding cows, and a champion bull. Heifers are raised to maintain the herd and bulls are kept until twelve or fifteen months old, when they are sold at prices which average about \$100. Mr. Campbell was primarily in the beef-producing business, but has found breeding more profitable. Roots, red clover and mixed grains make up the winter rations fed to the cattle. Barred Plymouth Rock poultry and Clydesdale horses are also specialties at Fairview, although carried on less extensive scales. All the work horses on the farm are bred from blood mares. The thoroughbred country stock keep the house supplied with eggs at all times of the year.

A PALATIAL HOME

The home of Mr. Campbell is worthy of mention. Steam-heated and equipped with waterworks, which permit of a lavatory and bath in the house, it is indeed a comfortable and convenient dwelling. In fact the general plan of the building and the expensive character of much of the furniture render it in the "palatial" class. Mr. Campbell's office is exceptionally well furnished and in every way modern. On the walls of the office, some in frames and others dangling in bunches, hang over three thousand prize ribbons won by different individuals in the Fairview stables. Mr. Campbell's large desk chair, which is made of solid oak, was at one time used personally by the late Mr. Timothy Eaton of the well known departmental store in Toronto.

WILL SILO.

Mrs. F. R. Pepper left town this morning to spend two weeks with her son in Toronto.

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Money to Loan on first mortgage at current rates.

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CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

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This Bank offers unsurpassed facilities to those doing business with foreign countries. It is specially equipped for the purchase and sale of Sterling and other Foreign exchange, drafts and Cable Transfers, and for the financing of imports and exports of merchandise. Commercial credits, Foreign drafts, Money Orders, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit issued and available in all parts of the world. Collections effected promptly at reasonable rates.

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Branches in every Province of the Dominion, every important city of the Dominion, Newfoundland, London, England New York, Chicago, etc.

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Every chartered Bank particularly desires to make a regular customer of the young man who can save a dollar. From the experiences of the past decade the Management of the Home Bank has learned that the careful saver of to-day will be the man worth while in the future. Therefore every courtesy and attention is extended by the Home Bank to the young man who comes with a single dollar to open an account, and full compound interest is allowed at the highest bank rate.

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