

AUCTION SALE

40 **Head Fresh** 40  
**COWS AND SPRINGERS**

*Government T.B. Tested and  
Negative to Blood Test*

The undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

—ON—  
**Saturday, May 14th**

**LOT 2, CON. 7, MARKHAM TWP.**

The Following Valuable Property of

**J. S. Honey & Son**  
MILLIKEN P. O.

- 1—Grade Holstein Cow, 6 years, fresh by time of sale
- 2—Grade Holstein Cow, 5 years, due July 26th
- 3—Grade Holstein Cow, 7 years, due in May
- 4—Grade Holstein Cow, 5 years, fresh April 8th
- 5—Grade Holstein Cow, 8 years, fresh April 8th
- 6—Grade Holstein Cow, 6 years, due in May
- 7—Grade Holstein Cow, 8 years, fresh February 10th
- 8—Grade Holstein Cow, 6 years, due in May
- 9—Grade Holstein Cow, 7 years, fresh April 12th
- 10—Grade Holstein Cow, 7 years, fresh April 2nd
- 11—Grade Ayrshire Cow, 6 years, fresh April 12th
- 12—Grade Holstein Cow, 5 years, due in May
- 13—Grade Durham Cow, 5 years, fresh April 11th
- 14—Grade Holstein Heifer, 3 years, fresh April 20th
- 15—Grade Holstein Cow, 5 years, due in May
- 16—Grade Holstein Heifer, 3 years, fresh by time of sale
- 17—Grade Ayrshire Heifer, 3 years, fresh April 10th
- 18—Blue Heifer, 3 years, due June 16th
- 19—Grade Holstein Cow, 7 years, fresh April 19th
- 20—Grade Holstein Cow, 7 years, fresh by time of sale
- 21—Grade Holstein Cow, 8 years, fresh March 19th
- 22—Grade Ayrshire Heifer, 3 years, due June 9th
- 23—Pure Bred Ayrshire Heifer, 3 years old, bred January 20th
- 24—Holstein Jersey Heifer, 3 years, fresh April 20th
- 25—Jersey Cow, 6 years, fresh March 10th
- 26—Grade Jersey and Ayrshire Cow, 5 years, fresh April 10th
- 27—Grade Holstein Cow, 5 years, due in May
- 28—Grade Holstein Heifer, 3 years, due in May
- 29—Grade Holstein Heifer, 3 years, fresh by time of sale
- 30 to 35—Grade Holstein Springers
- 36—Grade Holstein Cow, 6 years, fresh February 27th
- 37—Pure bred Holstein Bull, born June 25th
- 38—Pure bred Holstein Bull, Alcartra Burke Colanhus, No. 11739
- 39—Grade Ayrshire Cow, 5 years, due August 17th
- 40—Grade Ayrshire Cow, 7 years, due in October
- 3 Ayrshire Yearling Heifers.

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NEWS AND INFORMATION  
FOR THE BUSY FARMER

**Bright Poultry Outlook**  
Prospects appear bright for profitable egg and poultry production over the next several months. For this reason farmers and commercial poultrymen would be well advised to purchase day-old chicks without delay as such chicks are being sold at a reasonable price.

The egg market is reported as unusually strong at present. In place of the usual drop in egg prices immediately following Easter, prices this year have risen in the past week. More inquiries are being received from Great Britain for export eggs than for several years past. The prospective market for poultry meat is even more encouraging, present prices being higher than for several years, and poultry stocks in storage being much lower than in 1937. Sales of chicks in the United States are reported as being about 8 per cent lower than last year, which would point to a shortage of both eggs and poultry meat later in the season in the States. This in turn affects the Canadian market.

Present prospects for crops both in the East and West are the best for several years, and while it is too early to predict with certainty how they will turn out, present conditions give some promise that poultry feed will be reasonable in price over the remainder of the year.

Practically all of the larger commercial poultry farmers are raising substantial numbers of chicks this year, and from present indications it would appear that poultry could now be profitably raised on many farms.

**Know What to Sow; Good Seed Important**

In the regulations under the Seeds Act, grades of seed are defined as Registered Seed, Certified Seed and General Seeds of Commerce. Seed to qualify for a Registered or Certified seed grade must be of an approved variety, true to name, and seed under all grades must be well matured, plump, sound, sweet, well cleaned and graded to remove small shrunken, immature or broken kernels and inert matter. It must possess strong vitality and conform to standards of freedom from noxious weed seeds and other impurities prescribed for the different grades.

It should be emphasized that certain varieties of seeds are best suited for certain farms and conditions. The varieties most suitable for any farm can only be determined accurately by trial tests which each farmer is urged to make.

This is the time of the year when a farmer should plan to sow enough registered or certified seeds in a small plot to test their value on his own farm. To do this take a good piece of land, prepare it well, and clean the drill carefully before sowing. Take good care of this plot and if the crop is superior to the main crop use the seed threshed from it for seeding purposes the following spring. This is a practical way of renewing the seed supply at little extra cost.

**Farm Accounting**

Modern farming is a business and to be successful should be conducted in a business-like manner. Farming has developed to the stage where it is a commercial enterprise in which the character of the management largely determines income and profit. It involves the production and sale of commodities as well as the use of capital and the purchase of supplies and labour the same as most other kinds of business.

Present conditions in farming emphasize the importance to the farmer of having a record of his business transactions as well as a permanent record of other details of his farm enterprise to which he can readily refer. The problem of the farmer is to meet conditions in such a way that his farm will give him the most satisfactory net returns, year in and year out, for the use of his investment, his labour and his managerial ability. Many farmers realize that some change or adjustment in their combination of enterprises or methods of management might increase their farm income. They may be unable, however, to determine what changes to make owing to a lack of records on which to base any changes in enterprises or methods. A farm account book, properly kept and analyzed, is the fact finder for the farmer. An account book points out the weak spots in the farm business and points out the holes through which the profits have leaked. A Farm Account Book may be procured from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at a nominal price.

**Cleaning and Treating Seed Grain**  
Every farmer who makes a success of live stock breeding is careful to weed out weak individuals and breed only from the best animals, but many farmers fail to take sim-

ilar care with their seed grain. It should be quite evident that poorly developed seeds will not produce healthy, vigorous plants and that the practice of grading seed to produce a reasonably uniform sample is well worth the effort. Besides maintaining the uniformity and vigour of the grain, careful grading gives an added benefit in the removal of weed seeds. Weed problems today are difficult enough for the farmer to solve without adding to them by sowing a fresh crop of weeds along with the grain.

The successful farmer is careful to control any parasites or diseases that may attack his live stock, and also, with reference to his seed, realizes that smut diseases, which take a heavy toll of the grain crop throughout the country, can be readily controlled by seed treatment. Most of these smuts, namely, loose and covered smut of oats, covered smut of barley, and bunt or stinking smut of wheat are carried on the outside of the seed coat and may be very effectively controlled by the use of either formalin or mercury compounds.

Loose smut of barley and loose smut of wheat are more difficult to handle. These two diseases are carried within the kernel and are not affected by surface treatments such as those mentioned above. The only satisfactory method known for the control of these two diseases is the hot water treatment. For the average farmer, this is not a practical method, owing to the fact that fairly exact water temperatures must be reached and maintained. Such being the case, the farmer who finds his stock of barley and wheat infected with loose smut would be well advised to secure smut free seed. If this is done and the new stock carefully handled, little trouble should be encountered from this source for several years.

**HEALTH**

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

**WHAT TO EAT TO BE HEALTHY**  
Number Six

In addition to vitamins and minerals, the value of which we have already discussed in this series of articles on What to Eat to be Healthy we must now consider the three important food essentials known as proteins, fats and carbohydrates.

The following foods give you proteins:

Meat, fish and poultry, milk, eggs, peas, beans and lentils, and flour. The list above indicates that there are animal, vegetable and grain proteins. The most effective tissue builders are the animal proteins. The following foods give you fats:

Butter and cream, bacon and other fat meats, lard and vegetable oil, shortening and yolk of egg. Fats are used chiefly to supply heat or energy. They are also essential for the normal metabolism or working of the body. If some of the fatty acids contained in fats are withheld, the health of the individual will be seriously impaired. The proper amount of fat will be furnished if one consumes two ounces of fat per day. Butter is one of the best forms of fat.

The following foods give you carbohydrates:

Sugar, molasses, candy, jam, marmalade, etc., bread and pastry, macaroni and potatoes. Our chief source of energy in foods is carbohydrate, and if we did not have this chief source of energy in the form of flours and sugars, with their wonderful keeping qualities, our modern civilization, with its huge consumption of food, could not exist. However, one must be careful, that due to their use in tasty products such as cakes, pastries, jams, candies, etc., and their easy accessibility, one does not consume an excess of these and thus crowd out the other food elements.

And we now conclude this series of articles on What to Eat to be Healthy by repeating what we said at the outset. Every day of your life, except during illness, aim to have a pint of pasteurized milk, which includes that used in cooking, some meat, an egg, two cooked vegetables besides potatoes, and some raw fruit or vegetables. In addition, during the winter months, take a teaspoonful of cod liver oil daily, or some other source of Vitamin D.

Questions concerning Health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

FARM COMMENT

By Norman D. Hogg, B.S.A.

Poultry on the Range

With the spring weather and the warmer days, poultrymen generally will be thinking about where they are going to range their pullets during the summer months. It has become the accustomed thing with at least 95 per cent of the poultry raisers to range their pullets after the initial brooding stage as baby chicks. The ways and means of allotting range for birds are as varied as the seasons of the year and are regulated on most farms by the conditions that exist on that particular farm.

One person may have a large acreage available for young stock; another a very limited space. One may have ideal soil, where his neighbour has heavy wet soil that is far from the best for poultry. Some have plenty of housing room and others little or none. Now you will readily understand that it is rather difficult for any one person to draft a plan that would be satisfactory for all conditions, but, at any rate, I think it might be wise if we were to point out a few of the more important facts which must be considered in the ranging of young birds.

We will presume that you have raised a good sturdy brood of chicks and have not had them weakened by crowding or any of the chick diseases. Good care on range will make good chicks into better pullets, but the best range in the world will not make poor chicks into good pullets. That is why it pays to start off with strong, husky chicks of good breeding. They show the results of good feeding and good management all through their life.

Having your pullets weaned from artificial heat for a week or more and having them all roosting, of course, it is time to thin them out into range shelters where you intend to leave them all summer. This will be at anywhere from eight to twelve weeks of age, depending on when the chicks were hatched and the climate of your locality. In the more southerly parts of the Province, it is generally considered that chickens should be in range shelters shortly after the beginning of May.

There are several different types of range shelters but the most practical size, I think, is one about 7 x 8', with walls of 1" wire meshing 2 ft. high, with a heavy overhang to the roof. The roof ridge is 4 ft. from the floor. Roosts at this height from the floor. In this are placed five roosts running parallel to the ridge and 18 inches above the floor. Roosts at this height allow plenty of air movement around the birds on warm nights and yet are protected from heavy winds by the roof overhang. Some poultrymen seem to favor the wire mesh floor in the range shelter, while others favor a board floor. This type of range shelter generally has one door at the end so that the birds can be shut in if necessary. Shelters of this size will hold 100 pullets very nicely.

At ten weeks of age there looks like a lot of waste space on the roost but they make a pretty full house by twenty weeks. For very early pullets, it is well to cover two sides and the north end of the shelter with Jute sacks to gradually break the change from the tight brooder house. After moving the pullets from the brooder house to the range shelter, it is well to keep the birds shut in the shelter for at least two days to make sure that they all return of their own accord at night. If you have several shelters and plenty of space, it is well to keep

the shelters about up to 50 yards or so apart. This is a good idea, especially if you have birds of different ages.

The location of the range shelters would depend to a certain extent on the type of land on the farm. If you have a light soil that is rich enough to grow annual crops readily and drain well after a rain, place the shelters out in the open and depend on annual crops to furnish shade and succulent green feed. But, if you have a heavy clay soil, it should be arranged to have your shelters on alfalfa, clover or other good sod. Otherwise, in wet weather your chickens will be in mud and fifth continually. This not only makes extra work for the caretaker but is a very unhealthy condition for chickens to run in. On such soil, arrange the houses on a headland so that they can have access to annual pasture crops in the next field when the sod becomes tough and wiry. Some shade is desirable but do not place the birds in heavy shade where the sun does not shine on the ground part of the day.

If you have a small flock and have only the one brooder house, the cockerels should be separated from the pullets at four to six weeks of age, or, better still, before they become overcrowded. As soon as weather permits the brooder house with the pullets may be drawn out onto the range and may be used in place of range shelter. If the pullets are going to be housed in the brooder house for the summer period, care should be taken to keep the brooder house clean and properly disinfected. The inside of the brooder house and range shelter should be carefully watched for mites. If mites are noticed, a mixture of used car oil and Germicide, painted on the roosts and in the cracks, will keep the mites under control. This should be done once a month during the warm weather. The brooder house and range shelter should be kept clean and it is a good plan to clean and move the range shelter at least once a week. It should be remembered that a brooder house will get very warm in the summer nights with the birds in it and provision should be made for proper ventilation.

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