

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

NOVEMBER 23

1911.

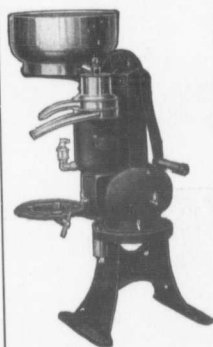


MUCH CREDIT IS DUE THE FRUIT GROWERS WHO WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS EXHIBIT

The progress of the fruit growing industry in Northumberland and Durham counties of Ontario, is reflected in their exhibits at the Ontario Horticultural exhibition. Two years ago with little assistance and less organization a few of the apple growers of those counties made their first exhibit at this show. Last year, with more assistance and better organization they made a fine exhibit and this year the exhibit of the well organized fruit growers of the two counties was the admiration of all visitors at the Fruit Show last week. The good ship Duke of Connaught, of the N. and D. Line here illustrated, was made of 18 barrels of choice apples grown in the two counties. In the entire exhibit were over 500 boxes of apples. Cooperative enterprise on the part of the growers made this exhibit possible.

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will do this work for you most effectively. It will call on upwards of 11,000 Monied Dairy Farmers. The cost to you will be only our regular rate. Page, \$47.04; Page, \$23.52; 1 Page, \$11.76; A flat rate of 7 cents a line. Engage this salesman to-day. Early comes get the best. Come on in for liberal space.

Adv. Dept., FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

### A Talk on Silos

A great believer in the merits of corn ensilage as a feed for dairy cows is Mr. G. A. Brethen, of Peterboro Co., Ont. Mr. Brethen's Holstein cows in the past year have made some very fine records, several of them going over 20 lbs. of butter in seven days. And corn ensilage is the basic feed in their ration.

"Every dairy farmer who intends to stay in dairying should have a silo," said Mr. Brethen to our editor when he called recently at the Farm and Dairy office. "We dairy farmers might as well get the silo now before we are forced to, and right now this fall is the time to get out the material."

**GREAT INTEREST IN THE EAST**

"I have recently taken a trip through Eastern Ontario judging cattle at fall fairs, and I see many dairymen down through Leeds and Dundas counties are becoming alive to the advantages of silos, and I was told that at their thrashings a common subject for discussion was the respective merits of the various types. A common type of silo that I noticed was a combination of staves and planks. The hoops were made of eight or two inch planks, spiked together at an angle. The staves were nailed to this plank hoop on the inside. There were six or eight sides to these silos according to the size of the silo. These silos are very simple to make, and have an advantage in that one may work at them one day and then leave them until there is spare time to continue the work.

**FROST PROOF SILOS**

"The plank hoops were placed at intervals of one and a half feet at the bottom of the silo and were further apart as the height increased. Most of these silos had only one thickness of siding. It occurred to me that it would be an excellent idea to put up siding on the outside of the planks as well. There would then be a dead air space and the heat generated in the silage would prevent freezing.

"In the Brockville district I noticed silos made of scantling piled on top of one another in a six or eight sided form. This style of silo, however, is too expensive for these days of high-priced lumber."

"Have you any ideas to offer," we asked Mr. Brethen, "as to how silo knowledge can be taken in a more effective form to our farmers?"

**SILOS AND INSTITUTE MEN**

"Nothing appeals to men with the same force as something they can see," said Mr. Brethen. "Why could not an institute lecturer carry around with him miniature silos of various types? Small silos of the types we have just been talking about could readily be carried in a valise and a cement tile with holes cut in it for doors would illustrate the principle of the cement silo. An institute lecturer who would adopt this plan would, I believe, do a lot of good."

"I have used a silo myself for three years. It is 41 feet deep, 13 feet at the base, being of cement and 28 of staves. It cost me just \$126.75. This includes everything but drawing the gravel. The roof, which is included in this estimate, cost \$26.75.

**COULDN'T GO WITHOUT IT**

"I am just like all of the others who have given up corn fodder for ensilage; I could not get along without the silo. We have fed corn every day for the last year. When the pastures dried out the cows got a little grain along with the silage."

"Do you advocate mixing straw with the silage for feeding to dairy cows?" we asked.

"If one is satisfied with ordinary yields of milk," said Mr. Brethen, "he might mix straw with the silage and have a very cheap feed. If we want the extraordinary yields, however, the cows must get the pure stuff. It takes something more concentrated than straw to produce milk."

### Countries that Conserve Fertility

England is credited with producing 50,000,000 bus. of wheat a year. He imports 200,000,000 bus. of wheat and takes pains to import that as wheat instead of flour for the sake of getting the fertility which is contained in the bran and short portions of the kernel almost exclusively. She imports 100,000,000 bus. of corn and nearly a billion pounds of oilcake a year. In addition to this annual source of fertility she imports large quantities of phosphorus. These importations of grain result in the production of a vast quantity of stable manure in Britain which is lavishly applied to the fields which are planted to grain.

By this process of gathering the world's fertility and heaping it up on the "tight little island" regularly and systematically for centuries and of shipping nothing out of the country that has fertilizing value, she bears the strongest evidence of what fertility coupled with her heavy rainfall and her humid air, which allows the minimum escape of moisture in rainfall in a crop will do for the crop yields of a country.

Germany shows much the same condition, though a somewhat lighter yield than England, and while she has ranged less widely in her fertility, she has made out of her country little besides sugar, which commodity contains none of the elements of crop fertility.

Denmark sells butter as almost her exclusive export product, a material which, at the commercial rates of fertilizers as they are sold on the market, carries off 48 cts. worth of fertility a ton, while wheat bran on the same basis shows a value for its fertilizing ingredients of about \$9 a ton.

### Subsidies for Agriculture

The Toronto World is authority for the statement that the government is working upon a comprehensive scheme under which the provinces will be subsidized for the benefit of agriculture and for good road building, and money to be earmarked and the expenditure to be made on definite lines to be laid down by the Dominion Government.

In order to prepare the way for the granting of the subsidies and to ascertain exactly what are the most pressing needs of the individual provinces, or perhaps two commissions will be appointed, to be composed of appointees of the federal government, to whom the representations of the provincial governments and the farming interest will be made. It has not, apparently been finally determined as to whether there will be a separate commission to deal with the roads question, or whether one commission will deal with the two questions of roads and encouragement of more productive agriculture.

### Items of Interest

Intending exhibitors at the Guelph Winter Fair are hereby reminded that stock entries should be made before November 26th.

Volume two of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Herd Book is just off the press. Copies will be supplied free to all of the B. A. members of the association on application to J. W. Brant, National Live Stock Records, Ottawa.

The British Columbia Poultry Association will hold their first annual Provincial Show on January 15 to 19, 1912, on the Exhibition Grounds at Vancouver. B. C. a liberal prize list has been provided and competition is open to the world.

It pays to advertise. Try it.

Issued Each Week

Vol. XXX.

Mr. J. E. Caldwell Sol

**M**IDDLEM with the well, Cared third provincial Prize by Farm and middleman. The delivered director of Ottawa. The produced on his Caldwell buys Additional c when delivered the city of Ottawa health department, warra Caldwell receive in summer and LAN

Mr. Caldwell five miles from Va. On one stone road of 180 acres of f the other side, buildings, the rocky. Only cultivation, the ture. The pro well's farm to however, gives land an inordi derstand that fused over \$150 At the time visited by the j tion, Mr. Hen an editor of F absent in the ager, Mr. J. T judges regardi ons, which are reproduced tion of the fa Dairy readers.

Mr. Caldwell round. He k Very few cows At the end of sold as beef, keep the beefi and there are in the herd. r judges, were p, each a da The cows are The year. Sila Mr. Caldwell h feet, and two Mr. Caldwell l farm. His me much barley an

# FARM AND DAIRY

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## RURAL HOME

### A PRIZE FARMER AVOIDS MIDDLEMEN'S RAKE-OFFS

Mr. J. E. Caldwell, Carleton Co., Ont., His Own Middleman. Milk, the Principal Product of His Farm, is Sold Direct to the Consumer. His Farm and Farming Methods Briefly Described by an Editor of Farm and Dairy

MIDDLEMEN'S rake-offs do not interfere with the profits made by Mr. J. E. Caldwell, Carleton Co., Ont., whose farm secured third prize in district No. 2 of the Inter-provincial Prize Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy. Mr. Caldwell is his own middleman. The one product of his farm, milk, is delivered direct to retail customers in the city of Ottawa. Three wagons deliver all the milk produced on his farm, as well as some that Mr. Caldwell buys from his neighbors.

Additional care has to be taken of the milk when delivered to a retail trade; particularly in the city of Ottawa, where the regulations of the health department are very strict. The price, however, warrants the extra precautions. Mr. Caldwell receives six cents a quart for his milk in summer and eight cents in winter.

#### LAND OF INORDINATE VALUE

Mr. Caldwell's 300-acre farm is at City View, five miles from the centre of Ottawa. On one side of the excellent stone road that divides his farm is 180 acres of fertile clay loam. On the other side, on which are the buildings, the land is rough and rocky. Only 20 acres are under cultivation, the rest being in pasture. The proximity of Mr. Caldwell's farm to the city of Ottawa, however, gives to even this rough land an inordinate value. We understand that Mr. Caldwell has refused over \$150,000 for his farm.

At the time that this farm was visited by the judges in the competition, Mr. Henry Glendinning and an editor of Farm and Dairy, Mr. Caldwell was absent in the Old Country, but his farm manager, Mr. J. T. Heatherston, fully informed the judges regarding Mr. Caldwell's farming operations, on which our editor took brief notes, which are reproduced herewith along with a description of the farm for the benefit of Farm and Dairy readers.

#### 60 COWS MILKING

Mr. Caldwell has over 60 cows milking the year round. He keeps practically no young cattle. Very few cows are milked more than one year. At the end of that period they are fattened and sold as beef. There is, of course, a tendency to keep the heaving end in view when buying cows, and there are very few really good dairy cattle in the herd. The 62 cows, when the farms were judged, were producing twenty-nine cans of 18 qts. each a day.

The cows are fed silage and meal every day in the year. Silage is the basis of the cows' ration. Mr. Caldwell has three silos, one 20 by 12 by 20 feet, and two round stave silos, 15 by 20 feet. Mr. Caldwell has a fourth silo on an adjoining farm. His meal feed is mostly bought, although much barley and oats are grown on the farm.

Cleanliness is the watchword around these stables. The cement floor is flushed out daily with a hose. The walls are white washed frequently. The whole arrangement of the stable is such that no corners are left in which dirt can accumulate. The fittings of the stables are the lightest possible, there being no heavy partitions between the cows; the mangers were formed by a continuous cement trough.

Water is supplied in individual basins. Litter carriers facilitate the cleaning of the stables, the manure being dumped directly on to the spreader and taken to the fields.

Perhaps the most objectionable feature of these stables was the lack of ventilation, the only inlet for fresh air being through the windows. Another feature that might be improved on were the stanchions, which were of the old rigid variety. In a new addition which Mr. Caldwell

of the road opposite the house was in a very high state of cultivation. All of the crops here made a splendid growth. The hay crop, just being harvested when the farm was inspected, was a bumper one, part of the clover yielding at the rate of four tons to the acre. The 40 acres of corn showed a strong uniform stand of fully 10 feet, and that early in July. Forty-two acres were in grain, most of it mixed barley and oats. The 12 acres of oats were intended for horse feed. The barley crop just harvested was an excellent one even on Mr. Caldwell's farm, the straw being three to four feet long and the heads well filled.

#### HOW FERTILITY IS MAINTAINED

The wonderful fertility of Mr. Caldwell's farm is due to the system of farming which he follows. Practically all of the feed grown on the farm is fed to his own stock, and the manure returned to the fields. Any fertility that is shipped away in the milk is more than returned in the large amounts of feed that are purchased. A four-year rotation of corn, grain and two years hay keeps the land in good mechanical condition. Mr. Caldwell recently has been experimenting with a new crop in his section,—alfalfa. The alfalfa that he seeded last spring made an excellent growth this season.

Eleven men are employed in the busy season. Five men work in the dairy, that is in the cow stable and on the milk routes, the year round. Sleeping accommodation is provided for the men in a house a short distance from Mr. Caldwell's residence, this house being kept by one of the married men. The men receive their meals in the farm house.

#### EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

One does not need to be long in this farm home to realize that here live people of education and good taste. In the library one can become acquainted with many of the

great authors. Three daily newspapers and several weekly journals, including the leading farm journals, are subscribed for. Here also Mr. Caldwell does his bookkeeping. Receipts and expenditures are recorded in the cash book. Separate accounts are kept with labor, the milk business, dairy cattle and so forth.

The house is of red brick, one and one-half stories high, heated with hot air. Running down to the road is a well-kept lawn, bordered with trees.

Mr. Caldwell is a good citizen as well as a good farmer. His interests extend to politics and literature. He takes a strong interest in all movements having as their object the uplifting of agriculture.

His appreciation of farming is such that he still clings to his home farm when he could receive for it a sum that would make him independently wealthy. Several phases of Mr. Caldwell's farming methods, particularly his solution of the middleman problem, will be dealt with in future articles in Farm and Dairy, written by Mr. Caldwell himself.—F. E. E.

Styworthiness and success are often synonymous terms.



The Pleasant Home and the Farm Buildings on a Prize Winning Farm

One of the most profitable farms in the vicinity of Ottawa is that of Mr. J. E. Caldwell, whose farm secured third prize in the Prize Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy. The milk from over 60 cows is sold direct to retail customers. A general view of Mr. Caldwell's farm buildings may be here seen. Read of Mr. Caldwell's farm and farming methods in the adjoining article.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

has made to his stable, however, there were swinging steel stanchions.

#### WIND AND GASOLINE TO PUMP WATER

The water supply is pumped into an elevated tank by wind power. A gasoline engine is used when the wind fails. Mr. Caldwell's water supply is particularly pure, the well being located over 100 yards from the buildings.

At a short distance from the stable is the completely equipped dairy and a large ice-house. Very little of the milk is bottled, most of it being carried in 10-quart cans, the customers receiving it from the measure. The milk is cooled in ice tanks as soon as drawn. A steam Loller is used for heating the water and sterilizing the milk dishes. Three men spend the greater part of their time delivering the milk and attending to the work in this dairy.

#### HORSES OF EXPRESS TYPE

Mr. Caldwell buys his horses with an eye to their probable usefulness on the milk delivery rigs and they are of the light express type. Fifteen horses are kept. None are raised on the farm.

The poultry consisted of 100 hens and 80 chickens, all pure bred Barred Plymouth Rocks. That portion of Mr. Caldwell's farm on the side

## Experience in Wintering Idle Horses

Jas. Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

"Rest and food are the great enemies of the horse," say the Arabs. And I would agree with them if we added to "rest and food" the words "in excess."

Most of our farmers will have little work for their horses to do during the coming winter months. Too many of us are in the habit of leaving our horses standing for days at a time in the stable on full rations. Such a practice we believe to be conducive to bad habits and disease. Last fall several horses in this neighborhood were lost through ascarina, which was caused simply by no work and high feeding.

We have found that when the horses have finished their fall work that the grain ration should be reduced fully one-half. The reduction in rations should be greater the first part of the winter than later on. Last winter when our horses were absolutely idle, we found that two feedings a day were quite sufficient to keep them in good shape.

As spring approaches the grain feed should be increased to put them in shape for the spring work.

### HOW MUCH EXERCISE

Two or three years ago at the Winter Fair I heard two of our leading veterinarians discussing how long a horse should be allowed to stand in its stall. One of them, Dr. Standish, a well known horseman, claimed that not one day should pass without the horse having exercise equivalent to a three or four-mile walk. I would agree with Dr. Standish.

We do not always find the time to hitch our horses up and take them for exercise, but we can at least turn them out into the barnyard each day. They will get a lot of exercise running around for 15 minutes or half an hour.

One of our teams gets regular exercise hauling manure to the field each day. This is one of the best points we know of for the carrying of manure directly to the field.

## About Feeding Cows in Winter

D. D. Grey, C.E.F., Ottawa

Clover hay alone or clover mixed with some of the grasses stands first in our list of fodders for winter feeding in suitability for milk production. This is especially true of the common red or alsike varieties.

Some of the smaller grains can be made to furnish excellent hay for fodder. Among these are peas and oats, and vetches and oats. When the legumes make up the larger part of such hay, it greatly improves this fodder for milk production. Fodder from corn can usually be furnished more cheaply than other fodder, and is an excellent milk producer when supplemented with suitable concentrates.

Then there is the straw from the grains, but with the exception of oat or pea straw, these straws have not much to commend them as feed for cows.

### SUCCULENT FEED A NECESSITY

The need of feeding more or less succulent food in winter to cows in milk is recognized by every dairyman, who is out for the best results. There is a diversity of opinion as to the kind of succulence that will best meet the desired ends sought for, and the quantity to be fed. It is a known fact that the same quantity of nutrients, fed in the dry form, will not produce as much milk as if fed in a succulent form.

The different feeds that furnish succulence vary a great deal in suitability, and, of course, in value for feeding milk cows. A good succulent feed for milk cows should be helpful to digestion as well as being easily digested, and produce no unpleasant flavors in the milk. This argument, alone, however, is not enough as some of the succulent feeds will cost relatively more

than others, and for this reason are barred from being used as a basis for any ration. There are two succulent feeds that are used chiefly in this country, namely, corn silage and roots.

Viewed from the standpoint of production and suitability, coupled with cost, corn ensilage is, I think, without a rival in providing winter succulence for cows. All kinds of field roots may be fed to milk cows, if fed in limited quantities, and just after milking, but the indiscriminate feeding of turnips will certainly result in producing unfavorable odors in the milk.

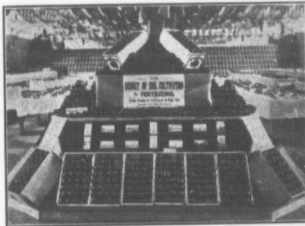
Roots cannot be produced as cheaply as corn ensilage, but they have a beneficial effect upon the digestion, and their milk-producing qualities are recognized everywhere. If it can be so arranged as to have both corn ensilage and roots, the combination is excellent.

## Brood Sows in Winter—One Method

J. R., Oxford Co., Ont.

Did you ever see a first class sow worth about \$100 wading through a couple of feet of snow to get to something to eat? I have. And the first time I beheld the sight I thought it was a great mistake indeed.

As that particular sow, however, was owned by the Ontario Agricultural College, and its care was under the direction of Prof. Geo. E. Day,



New Brunswick Can Grow Good Apples

Until recently New Brunswick has not been regarded as a fruit producing province. They are now finding that their climate is excellently adapted to the production of high quality dessert apples. This illustration of an exhibit made by the New Brunswick Dept. of Agr. at the N. B. Horticultural Exhibition, will give an idea of the fruit possibilities of the province.

I decided that there must be something in it, and at the next session of the short course, I asked about it. I was informed that that was the way that the brood sows were given exercise in winter. I have since adopted the same plan myself with excellent success.

We now winter four or five brood sows in a small house eight by 16 feet. This house is draft-proof and well banked with horse manure. Over the entrance is a heavy burlap curtain which the hogs can push aside and come in or go out at will. They are kept supplied with plenty of straw and pass the winter very comfortably.

They are fed dry meal in shallow troughs at a distance of about 100 feet from their winter quarters. To get their feed they have to go out twice a day. Exercise, therefore, is forced upon them, and we are never troubled with hogs getting off their feet, which was a common ailment when the sows were wintered in the regular hog house.

The meal feed consists of crushed oats, a little corn, shorts and sometimes bran. Clover hay is kept in a rack at one side of their pen, and this we find an excellent regulator, and it saves the grain feed too.

The health of our breeding animals is our first consideration, and we believe that we have about solved the question with our new system of wintering the brood sows.

As farrowing time approaches the sows are, of course, removed to warmer quarters in the hog pen.

## Why We are in Winter Dairying

D. Marshall, Chateaugay Co., Que.

We look dairying the year round, but practice it most extensively in winter. The price of milk and cream in the city is much larger in winter than in summer, and it is then that we plan to have milk for sale. At the factories there is often not much difference in winter and summer prices as the present year will show, and we would not attempt to produce winter milk for the factories.

We have been in the winter dairying business because we have had the help; also all the rough feed home. We have a home market for all home grown grain, and buy only what we think it will not pay us to raise. When we cannot make wages directly or indirectly by adding value to the farm to recompense us in some way for our work we will think it is time to try something else.

### DIVISION OF LABOR

In the division of labor in dairying the winter season has the advantage as the other work comes only secondary to dairying, and help is more plentiful. As so much of our work, however, in these short days is done, when artificial lights have to be resorted to, we still have a long enough day; especially as we ship milk and hays to meet trains at an early hour.

Having our own help, has been a big advantage to us. Help on farms is coming to be ruled by conditions in other trades—so much a day and as short a day as possible. Many a farmer has to give up dairying when dependent on hired help, as the milking must be done at the regular time if there is to be anything made at it. Anyone interested in dairying has to attend to it closely.

### AN ADVANTAGE IN CALVES

I consider that better calves can be raised in the winter season than in summer. Fall calves are well able to look after themselves when grass comes. Those of us who send milk to the city need to know a good calf to begin with, as if fed on milk, a calf costs something.

Cows give more milk when they freshen in the fall. Nobody who has tried it doubts this. When in the stable a cow can be fed and watered regularly every day. She has no flies to trouble her, no hot sun to roast her, no cold rain to chill her, and as the stables are kept comfortable when the cows are milking, they have a better chance to do what is wanted of them. Many a cow after milking all winter surprises her owner at the flow she will give the following spring and summer.

### NATURE'S SEASON OF REST

One great drawback is to get the cows to freshen at the proper time. The winter season is their natural time of rest. We sometimes forget the rule of nature and regard a cow as a machine. We put in a certain amount of feed and expect milk in return.

In winter dairying we get a much larger supply of valuable manure as the cows are so much better fed than in summer dairying. This manure adds to the value of the farm. The season here is so short, only about four months, in which a cow can profitably gather her feed, that she has to be fed any way, and the only way she will pay for her feed is by feeding her well. And we get a return for this feeding in the manure.

Anyone who goes in much for winter dairying we have noticed takes a much greater interest in his stock than before, as is shown by the better condition and care given them and their surroundings. A stranger at a glance knows without asking who of us are in the winter dairy business.

The successful farmer is the best citizen we can have.—E. C. Colback, Cumberland Co., N.S.

## The Da

Prof. T. L.

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### The Dairy Cow—Feed and Care

Prof. T. L. Haecker, University of Minnesota

During the eight or 10 weeks that cows go dry, their food should be chiefly roughage. A daily allowance of two pounds of bran or oats, or a mixture of two parts each of bran and oats and one part of linseed meal or corn-oil meal, makes a proper feed for a cow near calving. Some roots, cabbage, pumpkins or squashes are also very good.

Highly carbonaceous roughage, such as straw and corn stalks, is not good at this particular time. Such feeds, with cold water, cold drafts, or lying out at night on damp or frozen ground, are the chief causes of caked udder or garget.

#### CARE PREVIOUS TO CALVING

For 10 days preceding the time for calving, the cow should be kept in a comfortable, well-lit, well-ventilated box-stall or pen, in which there is no manger. The feed should be given in a box or lasket, which should be removed after the feed is taken. The coarse feed may be put in the corner, and no more should be given than she will eat.

This rule should, however, be observed, not only before calving, but at all times. Throwing large quantities of roughage before a cow leads her into the bad habit of eating only the most appetizing parts, and so wasting much feed. It is a good practice to take a lantern and go the rounds of the barn, before retiring for the night, to see that everything is as it should be.

#### CARE OF THE YOUNG CALF

When the calf is dropped, leave it with the dam a few hours, to afford her an opportunity to lick it.

If the cow gives milk containing only a medium amount of solids, the calf may be permitted to take what nourishment it wants the first time; but if the cow gives very rich milk, only a little should be allowed; otherwise there is danger of having a bad case of indigestion on our hands the second day. Just at this time much attention should be given the cow by way of grooming; not with a curry-comb, but with a brush and frequent rubbing of the udder. This will prove beneficial to the cow and profitable to you.

After the calf has taken nourishment once, it should be removed, preferably when the dam is out in the stall or pen; for it is better that she should not associate with the loss of her calf, and that she may more readily transfer her attention to you. By removing the calf at once, it is soon forgotten, and thus disturbance is minimized.

#### CARE OF FRESH COW

The first mess for the cow should be about half a pail of whole or, preferably, ground oats, which has been allowed to stand covered for half an hour after pouring hot water over its contents. There are stimulating properties in the oats, which will aid her in passing the after-birth. If oats are not to be had, give her a warm bran mash, containing a pint of oil-meal or corn-oil-meal, or a handful of ground flax, or a pint of boiled flax.

The degree of her usefulness during this period of her lactation depends largely on our skill in bringing her to a full feed and full flow of milk. It takes a cow several weeks to reach her full flow, and the same time should be taken in getting her to full feed.

If nature takes its proper course, the after-birth will pass the first day; though this may not take place until the second day; and, in the meantime, the oats or bran mash should be fed twice a day for two days, when a gradual change may be made to the regular ration. The amount that should be given at first depends, of course, upon the cow. But, in general way, a half of a ration of the concentrates will answer, permitting her to satisfy her appetite preferably on clover or pea hay.

She has, if properly fed, stored up in her body a surplus of nutriment upon which nature in-

tended that she should draw, and thus make it unnecessary for her to eat heating carbohydrates, to add more heat to an already feverish condition of the system. So, if the nourishment for a few days is scant, the system will the more quickly be reduced to a normal temperature, and the liability to caked bag or milk fever will be lessened.

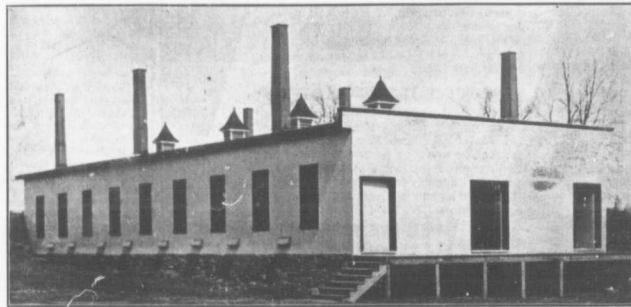
The linseed meal or flax was recommended with a view of keeping the bowels in a laxative condition.

Special care should be exercised not to expose the cow to cold drafts at this critical period. If it seems necessary to leave the barn or stable door open for a while the cow should be blanketed, but the blanket should be removed soon after the door is closed. If she becomes accustomed to a blanket, she will be more liable to take cold. During the period when the cow is being brought to full feed, she should be encouraged to consume a large quantity of roughage; and to this end a variety of tempting morsels may be given her.

### An Opinion of Clipping Horses

E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N.S.

We can easily see why it is advisable to clip both driving and working horses in the spring so that they will not suffer from the heat of summer.



The latest word in the Sanitary Stabling of Dairy Cattle.

The dairy stable here illustrated is almost ideal for the production of sanitary milk and maintaining the health of the cattle. Notice the provisions for providing a supply of pure, fresh air at all times, and the wall space devoted to windows. This model dairy stable is situated near the city of Ottawa.

But most of the people around here, who clip their horses, clip them in the fall, and a worse policy they could not well practice. It seems to me that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Dumb Animals should look into this matter.

Clipping horses in fall as I see it is simply an excuse for laziness. If the horses are groomed regularly as they should be, they will look just as well as the clipped horse and stand the cold weather with much more comfort.

It has been our experience that clipping horses in the fall results in digestive troubles and in scratches. If the farmer is bound to clip his driver rather than curry him, I would suggest that he clip the legs above the knees only. The long hair from the knee or hock down may not look very well, but it is a great comfort to the horse when plowing through snow, particularly if there is a crust on, and scratches or similar troubles of the legs and feet are not so apt to result.

A cow needs more than hair and two horns. She must give milk and give it in paying quantities. Cow testing is now within the reach of everyone. Facilities are provided by the government for this purpose, and the service is as free as the gospel air. We have made some improvement in the years gone by, but isn't it awfully slow?—D. Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.

### A Satisfied Cow Tester Talks

Herbert German, Brant Co., Ont.

We thought when our cow testing association was formed in 1908 that we knew our best cows. We soon found that we were very much mistaken. At the end of the first year we discarded three cows and bought three others. We started this year 1909 with seven cows. For the year they gave:

Cow	Milk	Fat
No. 1	4585 lbs.	191.0 lbs.
No. 2	4471 lbs.	146.7 lbs.
No. 3	7135 lbs.	267.5 lbs.
No. 4	6471 lbs.	240.3 lbs.
No. 6	7998 lbs.	266.8 lbs.
No. 7	4520 lbs.	174.4 lbs.
No. 9	5500 lbs.	227.1 lbs.

When we received our yearly returns we then discarded Nos. one, two and seven, and purchased two others to start 1910. For the year they stood as follows:

Cow	Milk	Fat
No. 3	7639 lbs.	279.9 lbs.
No. 4	6814 lbs.	237.6 lbs.
No. 6	8185 lbs.	298.3 lbs.
No. 7	6840 lbs.	230.8 lbs.
No. 8	3993 lbs.	144.1 lbs.
No. 9	8810 lbs.	219.3 lbs.

No. 8 was a heifer that freshened in May at one year and 11 months old.

We are raising the heifer calves from our best cows. As our heifers are now coming into milk we can see what we have accomplished. Some of our two-year-olds are producing as high as 40 lbs. of milk a day.

#### HARD TO GET GOOD BULLS

Our greatest difficulty at present is to get bulls good enough to use on our herd. It doesn't pay to keep a bull for so small a herd as ours is. If a few neighbors could form a breeding society and buy a first class bull it would mean a great many dollars in our pockets. We would then know what the dam of our bull and his sire's dam produced. This would give us a good start in our breeding for milk and fat production.

What we have learned about milk and milk testing through our association has more than repaid us for weighing and sampling, to say nothing of the improvement in our herd. Cow boarders are not very profitable, and the only way to get even with them is by weighing and testing.

Most of our homes are far too serious. We need more laughter in the farm home and indeed in all our homes. Study the word happiness. Cultivate a good laugh. It is letter than all the medicine. Doctors know the value of laughter. —Marion Dallas, Carleton Co., Ont.

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SULPHATE OF POTASH - ACID PHOSPHATE

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**The Fence That Saves Expense**

because it never needs repairs. It is the cheapest to put up, too. It is stretched up like a field fence. More than half the price can be saved in posts and lumber alone, as required by some other poultry fences. Write to-day for our printed matter. It tells you how to get your full money's worth in fences. We build fences for every purpose.

BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited  
Dept. H  
WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT.

**CLIMB ON!**



Your weight or a bull's weight won't bend the CLAY GATE. We have tried five men on a 12 ft. CLAY GATE and it didn't even sag.

**THERE IS A REASON FOR IT**

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**CANADIAN GATE Co., Ltd.**

29 Morris St., GUELPH, ONT.

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**The Feeders' Corner**

The Feeders' Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Any interested are invited to ask questions, or send items of interest. All questions will receive prompt attention

**Suggestions on Calf Feeding**

F. H. Scriber, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

Nature has provided something in the first milk that is very essential in getting the calf's digestive machinery started right, and I think it should be permitted to have it. We usually leave the calf with the cow a couple of days, until it is nicely straightened up, then comes the most important time in the life of the calf, when we take upon ourselves its feed and care; and here is where we want to exercise a lot of kindness and gentleness, for if we are impatient and rough in our treatment with them they will distrust and fear us, and the chances are they never will forget those first lessons and impressions. A cow never will do her best unless she has perfect confidence in us.

It is an old saying that you can catch more flies with molasses than with vinegar; so you can do more by coaxing than driving. When teaching the calf to drink, do not push your head into the pail; wet your fingers in the milk and let it suck, and coax its head into the pail, and usually the second or third time it will drink of its own accord.

**ESSENTIALS**

These are three essentials at this time: The quantity of milk, the temperature, and quality. Calves are injured more by not observing carefully these rules for the first few weeks of their lives than any other way. At this age their little stomachs are not strong, and a little care exercised at this time often makes the difference between an unprofitable and a profitable animal.

The amount of feed at this time will depend largely on the calf and somewhat on the nature of the milk. This amount must be determined by the feeder, but this precaution is always advisable—better to begin carefully and work up to what they can handle, rather than to begin with a large amount and get them off their feet and then have to commence all over again.

**DON'T GUESS AT THE FEED**

The amount to be fed should not be determined by guesswork, but by actual weighing or measuring, for I find it so easy to overestimate. No artificial heating of the milk is so good as the natural animal heat, which is about 100 degrees, and we try to retain this temperature as near as possible. The mother also furnishes the milk in a sanitary condition, and we should try to follow her example in this respect and see that the pails are kept in a cleanly condition.

We also notice that quite early in life the calf will begin chewing on something, possibly a straw or piece of hay. Now is the time to educate it to eat oats, and a few minutes in getting its head into a basin or box is time well spent. Oats are nourishing and invigorating and the chewing process has a tendency to start the saliva, which when mixed with the gastric juices of the stomach, makes the digestion easier and more complete.

A little nice, clover hay should be reserved for them, and when they are nicely started on these, then skim-milk can be substituted for whole milk; but when changing over, make the change gradually, by taking out a little whole milk and substituting skim in its place till the whole milk has been changed over, possibly requiring a week's time.—Extract from an address.

**Dairy Thoughts**

Sell your bull calves as soon as you have decided on the number of beasts you can carry. Always keep a heifer in preference.

Though the rule is that the milk after the third calf is the best, many cows give as good a yield with their first as with later calves.

It is surprising what a change in the appearance of the cows and of the dairy is presented when the flanks of the milk cows are clipped.

Keeping a record of the yield of the cows enables you to decide quickly which of the progeny to keep on the place and which to send to the butcher.

Even when a man grows all the feed for his stock and its cost to him is nil it is not good business to feed it to cows that are not working at a profit.

It is a good rule to sell the cow after she dries off from her fourth calf. Unless she is a special favorite she is then better selling than holding.

If you are breeding to keep the heifers, see to it the cows are healthy and good milkers. Remember the d. n. cannot give the calf anything she has not herself.

**Make Your Own Tile**

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**SEED GRAIN**

We are in the market to buy clean seed grain of first quality. Oats, Barley, Clover and Timothy Seed. If you have No. 1 stuff we have the right price for you. Get our quotations. Send 1-lb. sample of grain, 2-cz. sample of seed.

**GEO. KEITH & SON, Merchants** 124 King St. E., Toronto



**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS**

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency, or sub-Agency, for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a tract of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$1 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homesteading entry including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead rights and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchase homestead in certain districts. Price \$10 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, and cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$1000.

W. W. O'BY Deputy of the Minister of the Interior  
This Unattached publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

**FARM M**

**Fill the**

It is possible to shooed fodder or hay made in the Prairie Dist., Man.

You can refi spell in the settled sufficient with dring, you use sufficient be almost impo water. The c packed down. When on a vi

R. E. Gunn of an editor of Fa formed by Mr. regular practice tence. The coo barnyard and soft spell in De

**Why Have**

Some of the boys over bad Raine, Master Grange, are an

The possibility of medical assistance sickness in the

The ability of school regulations living a considerable school house

The possibility of religious church and courses with friends, both in town.

The possibility during bad weather business and home both day

The enlarged farm. The ability when it is acce on bad roads can

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farms by many the possibility of ness not known not adjacent to

The important try by reason of by people who good roads with to themselves.

**Underdrains** Jno. Fister, Underdraining of water and so porous.

Underdrainage cultivation. Excess water through the dra

"The soil, which dries, and in dr it becomes wet the alternate coction so caused of soil from one makes it loose, f worked.

Underdrainage sening evaporat water is carried as a consequence be carried off by loosened. He always accompan

temperature, th land will not the consequence of e of undrained la Drainage pre the surface soil water by filtra water is carried mainly, the fin the standing wa as it dries, and

**FARM MANAGEMENT**

**Fill the Silo Twice**

Is it possible to refill a silo with dry shocked fodder corn? Will the ensilage be made keep?—J.O.G., Portage La Prairie Dist., Man.

You can refill your silo in a soft spell in the winter or when it has settled sufficiently after the first filling, with dry fodder corn, provided you use sufficient water. It would be almost impossible to use too much water. The corn should be well packed down.

When on a visit to the farm of Mr. R. E. Gunn of Beaverton, Ontario, an editor of Farm and Dairy was informed by Mr. Gunn that he makes a regular practice of filling his silo twice. The corn is shocked in the barnyard and the silos refilled in a soft spell in December or January.

**Why Have Good Roads?**

Some of the advantages of good roads over bad ones, cited by C. O. Raine, Master of the Missouri State Grange, are as follows:

The possibility of securing quick official assistance in the event of sickness in the family.

The ability of children to attend school regularly, although possibly living a considerable distance from the school house.

The possibility of the family attending church and enjoying social intercourse with their neighbors and friends, both in the country and in town.

The possibility of utilizing time during bad weather by attending to business and social duties away from home both day and night.

The enlarged rental value of the farm.

The ability to market produce when it is scarce because those living on bad roads cannot get to market.

The increase in the tonnage in the hauling of produce to market and the return haul of family necessities.

The increase in the value of the farms by many dollars per acre and the possibility of selling with a readiness not known to those holding lands not adjacent to good roads.

The importance given to the country by reason of its being inhabited by people who build and maintain good roads with pleasure and profit to themselves.

**Underdrainage - Reasons Why**

Jno. Fixter, Macdonald College.

Underdrainage promotes filtration of water and so renders the soil more porous.

Underdrainage facilitates thorough cultivation.

Excess water is rapidly carried off through the drains.

The soil, when drained, quickly dries, and in drying contracts. When it becomes wet again it expands, and the alternate contraction and expansion so caused separates the particles of soil from one another, and thereby makes it loose, friable and more easily worked.

Underdrainage warms soils by lessening evaporation. When land is well underdrained most of its surface water is carried off in the drains, and as a consequence, the amount left to be carried off by evaporation is greatly lessened. Hence, as evaporation is always accompanied by a lowering of temperature, the soil of well-drained land will not be so much cooled in consequence of evaporation as the soil of undrained land.

Drainage prevents the baking of the surface soil by carrying off the water by filtration. If the surface water is carried off by evaporation mainly, the fine mud occasioned by the standing water becomes hardened as it dries, and breaks into cracks.

Underdrains promote plant growth by permitting the air to enter into the soil by the little passages the water has made for itself in its descent to the under drains, and thus enabling the soil readily to extract from the air nutrient necessary to plant growth.

By lowering the water-table or line of saturation, and thereby deepening the foraging ground of plant roots, underdrainage enabled vegetation the better to withstand drought.

It promotes fermentation of manures.

It prevents the heaving of plants through the action of frosts.

By the quick removal of surface water it lengthens the season for cultivation and gives plants a longer time to mature; increased crops, therefore, are sure to follow.

**Fuel Value of Wood**

The following table gives the weight per cord of thoroughly air dried wood of the varieties named and their value for heating purposes as compared with coal. The coal with which the wood is compared is a good grade of anthracite:

- Hickory or hard maple, 4,600 lbs.—1,800 lbs. coal.
- White oak, 3,850 lbs.—1,540 lbs. coal.
- Beech, red and black oak, 3,250 lbs.—1,300 lbs. coal.
- Poplar, chestnut and elm, 2,350 lbs.—940 lbs. coal.
- Average pine, 2,000 lbs.—800 lbs. coal.

**Don't Waste Manure**

Andrew Boss, Minn. Exp. Station

There is often time, during the late fall and early winter, to clean out the yards and sheds before stock is put in for the winter.

Experience goes to show that there is less waste of the fertilizing elements of manure when it is taken directly to the fields from the yards.

When spread in the fall, remaining frozen through the winter, there is very little loss of fertility, and time is saved in the spring in preparing the land for a crop.

It is a mistake to allow the manure to lie in the yards from early fall until after the crop is in the next season or until it is harrowed.

Economy of labor and conservation of the manual elements demand that the manure be spread upon the land as fast as it accumulates about the barns and yards.

**Value of a Root Cellar**

A great many Canadian farmers have been and are being forced to sell their potatoes, at a very much lower than might otherwise be obtained, for lack of a suitable cellar in which to store them.

The supply in the country at large is so small that potatoes are likely to be worth a dollar or more a bushel a few months hence, and the possessor of a good crop and a good cellar can afford to bide his time before putting them on the market. Meanwhile, the men without storage facilities are forcing their supplies on the market, and temporarily keeping prices down, in their eagerness to realize what they may on their potatoes before it is too late to save them from freezing.

Underdrainage affords another illustration of the utility of opening up new energies on the cultivated crop, without "planning ahead" to take care of it when it comes. The difference between the October price of potatoes and that which they will bring a short time hence would often more than pay the cost of a root cellar, and the structure will add to the permanent value of the farm.

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

SECOND ANNUAL  
**TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW**  
UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO  
**MONDAY and TUESDAY**  
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**Patented Steel Stanchions**

The leading and successful dairymen of the country have learned through experience that it pays to stable their cattle comfortably.

If it pays the large dairymen the smaller one will receive the same profit in proportion to his business.

The O.K. Canadian Stalls and Stanchions have been installed by the leading dairymen of Canada because they are made of high carbon steel, no joints and rivets to come out of order, and are guaranteed that the cattle will not get loose.

Send in this coupon and get our circulars on barn construction and sanitary stalls and stanchions.

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Please send instructions for barn construction and circulars on Stalls and Stanchions.

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

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MONTREAL, P.Q.





**HORTICULTURE**

**Ontario's Great Fruit Show**

In number of entries and quality of exhibits the eighth annual Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, held in Toronto, November 14 to 17, was the largest, finest and most successful show that has yet been held. Flowers, vegetables and honey made an excellent showing, but the fair this year was essentially a provincial apple show. There were more than twice as many apples on display as last year. If the show continues to grow in the future as it has for the past two years, the St. Lawrence Arena will not be large enough to accommodate the fair in 1912. Even this year some of the county exhibits had to be cut down in size, as there was not room enough to accommodate them.

The passing of the barrel as a package for fancy fruits was in evidence on all sides. A few years ago there

white paper. The apples, particularly the Spys, were of finest quality, and the packing would rank well with anything in the building.

**A SHIP OF APPLES**  
The fruit growers of Northumberland and Durham always have an attractive and original exhibit, and they did not fall behind their reputation this year. A steamship made of apples and completely equipped with masts, funnels, decks and rigging was the central feature of their display. Rhode Island Greenings around the base gave the water effect. In the make-up of this boat were 18 barrels of apples. Arranged on either side were 600 boxes of the choice varieties of apples grown in Northumberland and Durham.

To the right of the arena the counties of Norfolk, Elgin, Ontario and Prince Edward had an imposing display of boxed fruit totalling 1,018 boxes. Wentworth County had an attractive exhibit of 119 boxes, and the Georgian Bay District of 140 boxes. This latter exhibit was particularly well packed. Perhaps it was

sweepstakes box was grown and packed by Jas. E. Johnson. The apples were Spys packed on their sides in the 2-3 style.

**OTHER FRUITS A SMALL DISPLAY**  
The display of other fruits—grapes, pears and peaches—was small. The hot, dry weather this summer made it almost impossible to hold the fruit over for the exhibition. The weather conditions, however, that had such an unfavorable influence on these exhibits, tended to give the apples an extra high color, and they made the best appearance of any show yet.

Another interesting feature of the fair, especially to the ladies, was the exhibit of preserved fruit, which occupied six long tables. These exhibits are the product of the members of the various women's institutes throughout the province.

The growth of the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition is but a reflection of the interest that is being taken in improved orchard methods throughout the province. The fair of 1910 was twice as great in number of exhibits as that of the preceding year, and this year shows a corresponding growth over last year. If the fair is to adequately represent the fruit growing interests of the province larger quarters must be secured for next year's exhibition.

**Ontario Fruit Growers Meet**

Confidence in the continued prosperity of the fruit growing industry in Ontario was the spirit of the last annual convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association held in Toronto, November 15 and 16. Over-production, the bug-aboo of many of the meetings of the association years ago, was hardly considered worthy of mention at the convention. The members present thought only of working for still greater development of the industry. From the standpoint of business done and resolutions passed the convention this year was the most important in the history of the association.

The dissatisfaction of the fruit growers with the present system of inspection of fruits took form in the following resolution moved by Mr. E. D. Smith of Winona, and seconded by Mr. L. A. Hamilton of Lorne Park: "We strongly urge upon the government that at the request of the shipper an inspector be sent to each point to inspect cars of fruit at the said point and that the said inspector sign a certificate as to the grade of the fruit." Several members pointed out that under the present system of inspection the shipper is practically at the mercy of the inspector. To make it possible to inspect all shipments at points of shipment more qualified inspectors will be needed than are at present employed.

**schools of PACKING**  
To provide for supply of qualified inspectors, the Ontario Government will be requested to establish an apple packing school at Guelph, and that all inspectors be required to hold a certificate from that school. In order that inspectors might be appointed for their ability rather than their political activity, another resolution urged the Dominion Government to appoint a commission of fruit experts in each of the fruit growing provinces of Canada to examine and recommend men for appointment as inspectors. Another resolution asked that the government be urged to amend the Fruit Marks act so as to establish a minimum size for each variety of apples in each grade of fruit. This would insure uniform packing.

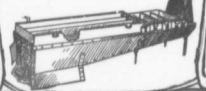
At the last meeting of the association it was strongly urged that inspectors of disease and insect pests on fruit trees should be appointed by the province rather than by township councils. Many of the growers pointed out that while at present some of

(Continued on page 12)

**MAPLE SYRUP MAKERS**  
*Read This*

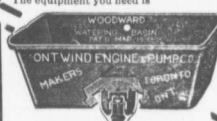
Be on the safe side and place your order with us at once, as our great rush comes in March, and in order to avoid any possible chance of disappointment. Write us today for free booklet and prices. We are headquarters for the CHAMPION Evaporator and all up-to-date Sugar Makers' Supplies.

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always where your cows can get it any time they feel like drinking—this is the secret of increased milk production. The equipment you need is



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Soon pay for themselves—save work and prevent disease. Write for free catalogue and important information.

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**CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK**  
Besteal, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

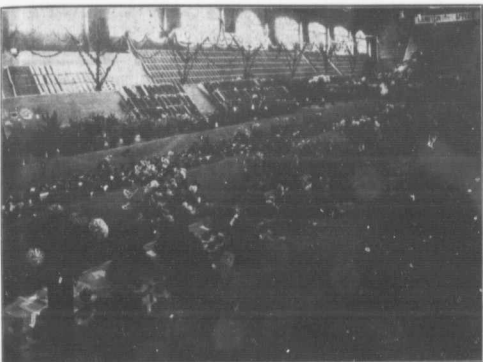
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**Fire, Lightning Rust and Storm Proof**

**Durable and Ornamental**

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

**Metallic Roofing Co.**  
Limited  
MANUFACTURERS  
TORONTO AND WINNIPEG



**Where Ontario Fruit Men Exhibited the Products of Their Skill as Growers**

The fruit exhibited at the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition at Toronto last week has never been equaled at any previous Ontario show for quality and coloring. The exhibits were more than twice as numerous as last year. In the rear of the illustration are seen the exhibits of Lambton, Norfolk, Elgin and Ontario counties. In the front are the cones, single specimens and part of the plate exhibits.

were more barrels than boxes at this fair. This year the number of boxes on exhibit numbered almost 3,000, while in the competitive class for barrel there were only 73 entries and Brant County only had barreled apples in the county displays. The packing of the boxes showed great improvement over last year. In a few exhibits, however, some of the boxes were packed rather loosely, and in one, particularly where the "solid side" pack was used, the top layer of fruit was somewhat bruised.

The influence which the cooperative fruit societies now exert on the fruit industry of Ontario was reflected at this fair. Many of the largest exhibits as well as a good portion of the entries in the competitive classes were exhibited by fruit growers' associations, and most of the prize money went either to associations or to their members.

The strongest feature of the fair were the splendid county exhibits. Lambton county had probably the most striking exhibit of the whole show. On a starting stage 30 feet high, 16 boxes on end from bottom to top and 22 boxes wide, 352 boxes in all, a huge map of the county was constructed with red apples, the words "Lambton County" standing out in green apples. Lake Huron and the St. Clair River were shown in green apples and the adjoining counties were indicated by apples wrapped in

the best packed exhibit in the arena. A nice arrangement of barrels, boxes, plates and cones, proclaimed to visitors the apple producing possibilities of Brant County. The more Eastern counties of Ontario had on display 56 boxes of choice McIntosh Red apples.

New Brunswick was the only other province of Canada represented, they having an exhibit of choice dessert apples packed in boxes of the Fameuse, Dudley and McIntosh Red varieties.

In the class calling for the best single specimens of the leading varieties there were 200 entries, as compared with 71 last year. In all competitive classes—boxes, barrels, plates and cones—the entries were 50 per cent. greater than ever before. Prominent among the winners in the barrel and box classes were the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association; Jas. E. Johnson, Simcoe; Elmer Lick, Ottawa; P. C. Dempsey, Trenton; Isaac Rush, Norwich; Brant County Fruit Growers' Association; W. G. Watson, Dixie; W. L. Hamilton, Collingwood, and Isaac Higgins. For plates five of the fancy dessert varieties, W. H. Bunting, W. G. Watson, F. G. Stewart, Homer; W. L. Hamilton, Lorne Park, and the Wentworth Fruit Growers' Association were prominent winners. The cones this year were especially good, W. G. Watson getting eight firsts in 12 classes. The



**How Much Capital Have You?**

Many of us farmers do not realize the extent of our investment; nor that during the past few years land values have been increased by the use of improved machinery and more rigid live stock requirements; that the capital invested in our farms has increased enormously.

Most farmers have as great an investment in their business as the average country business man has invested in his business. The amount of capital, and the form in which it is invested on the farm, should be carefully considered by the farmer who wishes to make the greatest profit.

**UNPRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT**

Capital may be invested in forms which are relatively unproductive. This is true principally where capital is invested in buildings which are too expensive for the use to which they are put; in stock which is unproductive; or in machinery and equipment

**IV**

Once awakened the farmers' interest and gain **THE FARMERS' CONFIDENCE**, and you have something **WORTH WHILE**. He must buy. He will keep on buying. If he buys from you he will not be quick to part with you.

But you cannot gain the confidence of the farmers in a single spurt. **IT TAKES TIME** to get next these people. It takes **PERSISTENT** argument.

The average man is slow of thought—the farmer is not less so.

Because of this fact short contract advertising aimed at farmers is not the most effective. The best results are gotten from **THE STEADY APPEAL**, from iteration and reiteration **WEEK IN** and **WEEK OUT**.

The remarkable growth in farm paper advertising of recent years is a striking tribute to **THE FARMERS' ABILITY TO BUY**. It shows that many business men are alive to the possibilities of this great market.

These shrewd business men have discovered that the **FARMERS WILL BUY**. They will buy when they are shown that a proposition fits in with their requirements.

And these business men go about their advertising on the principle laid down by the **JOHN WANAMAKERS** and **MARSHAL FIELDS**. They keep at it **PERSISTENTLY**.

*"Little drops of water, little grains of sand,  
Make the mighty ocean and the pleasant land."*

So it is with advertising. Farm and Dairy is no exception to this rule save in that **MARKED CONFIDENCE AND SYMPATHY THAT EXISTS BETWEEN US AND OUR READERS**. This is a mighty factor in your favor when your advertising appears in Farm and Dairy.

It makes it **WORTH YOUR WHILE TO GET INTO THIS PAPER**.

**"A Paper Farmers Swear By"**

which is either used insufficiently or is not properly cared for.

Capital, to be productive, must earn current rates of interest. These rates will average from five to six per cent in this country. This means that the average farm valued at \$11,000 must not only pay the cost of operations, but, in addition, pay \$600 in interest, before the owner can figure that he has received anything for his own labor or the labor of his family.

**WHY SOME DON'T DO IT**  
A great many farms are not earning interest at this rate for their owners, and paying them wages in addition. This is because of the fact that they are either improperly organized or not well farmed. As the capital invested in the farms increases, methods of farming must be so changed as to give an increased carrying power equivalent to the additional capitalization.

Most of our farms could increase their earning power by using additional capital in the purchase of productive live stock. At the present time, the farms show too large a percentage of their capital invested in land, and not enough in stock and equipment for caring for it.

**Wide Tires Preserve Roads**

The use of wider wagon tires should accompany the construction of good roads. When a large expenditure is made in road improvement it is only reasonable that this outlay should be protected by preventing excessive and unnecessary wear from narrow-tired vehicles carrying heavy loads. Narrow tires grind, cut and destroy the road surface, but wide tires help to roll and bind it, doing good rather than harm.

Tests and experiments show that on all classes of road except those which are very rough or are deep with mud, wide tires make traction easier. When it is considered that, with wide tires in universal use, the number of muddy and rough roads would be much less, (since they are too often the result of narrow tires) their advantage would be very great.

**OR COURSE**

The common tire width at present is one and one-half, or two inches. It is self-evident that such a wheel carrying a load of from one to two thousand pounds, and continued in a narrow track from day to day in all kinds of weather, constitutes a serious menace to the best of roads. To properly protect the roads, wagon tires should be proportioned to the weight the vehicle is designed to carry, and might reasonably vary from three to six inches.

The Council of Prince Edward County has enacted a by-law, providing that wagon tires shall have a minimum width of three inches.—Report on Highway Improvement.

**Coming Events**

Second Annual Toronto Fat Stock Show Union Stock Yards, West Toronto—Dec. 11 and 12.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph—Dec. 12-15.

Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, Campbellford—Jan. 3, 4, and 5, 1912.

Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, 45th Annual Convention and Winter Dairy Exhibition—Jan. 10-11, 1912.

Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, Guelph—Second week in Jan., 1912.

Short Course in Poultry, O.A.C., Guelph—Jan. 10 to Feb. 4, 1912.

Short Course in Stock and Seed Judging, O.A.C.—Jan. 10 to 21, 1912.

Short Course in Fruit Growing, O.A.C.—Jan. 24 to Feb. 4, 1912.

Short Course in Dairying, O.A.C.—Jan. 2 to March 2, 1912.

Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa—Jan. 16 to 19, 1912.



**HIGH FINANCE**

Doesn't offer the safety of an investment in

**GOOD COWS**

and

**A DeLaval Cream Separator**

One is as important as the other

CATALOGUE FREE

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

175-177 Williams St.

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

**SAY! WE'VE GOT AN EXCELLENT PROPOSITION HERE FOR YOU**

Every reader of this paper who will before Monday, December 4th send us one new subscription to Farm & Dairy will be given at **OUR EXPENSE** a whole year's subscription to

**The Canadian Horticulturist**

Fruit Growing, Amateur Gardening, Market Gardening, and the Culture of Flowers are dealt with each month in The Canadian Horticulturist.

It will be a boon to you in your Orchard and Garden work.

Your wife will especially delight in it because of the practical nature of the flower culture department.

Your boys will obtain from it an education in all things pertaining to Horticulture.



Get us only one **NEW** subscription to Farm and Dairy, taken at only \$1.00 a year, and we'll send you The Canadian Horticulturist for a year. You can send it as a Christmas present to a friend, if you wish.

Circulation Department **FARM & DAIRY** Peterboro Ontario

**FARM FOR SALE.**

150 Acres. West half of lot 15, Con. 2, Smith township, adjoins the town-dairy farm for 30 years. Good state of cultivation. For price and terms apply to **JAMES STOTHART, Peterboro, Ont.**

**200 ACRES**

In two farms for quick sale at a bargain. My boys have left me and I have to hire all help. For quick sale my price is \$7,000. Land is situated near Keene, 2 miles from Rice Lake. It is divided by the Ontario Electric road coming through town. 120 acres are arable; 30 acres pasture; 50 acres swamp, which could easily be drained. Frame house, bank barns. Laid in suitable for best apple growing. An extra good buy for some one. Write me worth and can now be made worth. Will soon be worth and can now be made worth. Write me for quick sale. Address: **N. Box 15, FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.**

We will pay you well to hustle agents in your district for new subscriptions to this practical journal. **FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.**

**Ontario Fruit Growers Meet**

(Continued from page 9)  
The inspectors are doing good work, in other sections the so-called inspection was worse than usual. A resolution was passed unanimously requesting the Provincial Government to take over the appointment of inspectors. A motion making that the Railway Commission make it necessary for the railway companies to provide refrigerator cars after November 1 for fruit shipped to points west of Port Arthur was carried unanimously. The Ontario Government will be approached with a request to send a capable man to Europe to make an exhaustive study of cooperation and market conditions for fruit in Europe. **Mr. E. D. Smith of Winona laid**

particular stress on the fact that at present Ontario fruit men were at the mercy of commission agents in Great Britain, and a resolution was passed asking the Dominion Government to instruct trade agents to telegraph reports of sales of Ontario fruit in the old country, the prices to be published in the leading daily papers. The Dominion Government gave the growers an idea of what their fruit sells for. In his closing address the president, D. Johnson of Forest, said that he believed that the Dominion Government was just beginning to develop. Orcharding is now going ahead at a tremendous rate. He endorsed the work of the companies who are leasing neglected orchards and emphasized the importance of needed legislation for the safeguarding of the fruit industry, which suggestions took form in the resolutions already given.

**CONTROL THE RAILROAD WORM**  
A simple method of combating the railroad worm was proposed by Mr. W. A. Ross of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, who in this past summer conducted a special investigation into the ravages of this pest. Satisfying and destroying of the fall-iron fruit is the secret of immunity from the disease. Of all the orchards inspected the only ones seriously affected with the pest were those that had been neglected.

Mr. W. F. Kidd of Simcoe told of the work that he is doing with the neglected orchards of the Georgian Bay District and gave figures to show the immense profits that resulted from proper fertilizing, spraying and pruning of apple orchards.

**METHODS THAT BRING RESULTS**  
"Orchard Methods that are Bringing Results" was the subject of an address by Prof. J. W. Crow. Professor Crow was doubtful about the advisability of applying commercial fertilizer to apple orchards. He said there is enough fertilizer in most soils to feed fruit trees for hundreds of years. It is better to consider this kind of food available by constant and thorough cultivation combined with occasional cover crops to restore vitality to the soil. The great importance of working the orchard early in the spring was especially emphasized by this speaker. Underdrains and fall plowing were urged with great emphasis. Many of the growers present doubted the advisability of fall plowing in the orchard, and several related their experiences both for and against the practice.

**ABOUT LEASING ORCHARDS**  
The handling of leased orchards, a practice that has largely developed in Ontario this year, was dealt with fully by Dr. C. S. Riggs, president of the Care-Free Orchard Company, Toronto. Dr. Riggs recommended that sulphur be applied in July just as thick as it would come out of the nozzles. The lime sulphur that he used was home boiled. Many of the fruit growers believed that this would injure the foliage. The general opinion was that it would be well to try this method on a small scale at first.

The ravages of little peach and peach yellow and methods of control were discussed by Mr. L. Caesar of the Ontario Agricultural College, and Mr. B. D. Van Buren, Assistant Chief, Bureau of Agriculture, Albany, N. Y. Other addresses were delivered at the convention were "New Fruits," by W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, and "Care of the Peach Orchard," by F. M. Clemezi, Dutton, Ontario. Orcharding in Great Britain and fruit growing in the other provinces of the Dominion were discussed. These addresses will be given in full or in part in later issues of Farm and Dairy. The meeting in Great Britain was elected for the coming year: Wm. Alfrod, W. C. Bevin, W. H. Dempsey, W. Bragg, Wm. Stainton, L. A. Hamil-

ton, J. W. Smith, A. Onslow, J. S. Gilbertson, D. Johnson, R. R. Sloan, F. M. Lewis, Adam Brown.

**District Dairy Meetings**

Dates for the district dairy meetings in the various counties of Eastern Ontario are as follows: Hastings, Madoc, Nov. 23; Northumberland, Warkworth, Nov. 24; Prince Edward, Picton, Nov. 25; Lennox, Napawa, Nov. 27; Frontenac, Hartowstham, Nov. 28; Leeds, Newboro, Nov. 29; Dundas, Winchester, Dec. 1; Stormont, Cornwall, Dec. 2; Glengary, Alexandria, Dec. 4; Prescott, Vankele Hill, Dec. 5; Russell, Vans, Dec. 8; Lanark, Carleton Place, Dec. 9; Grenville, Merrickville, Dec. 13; Carleton, Carp, Dec. 14; and Renfrew, Beachburg, Dec. 15.



**\$124-00 Profit from Each Dairy Cow**  
is the record one South Carolina farmer has made. You do not do the same. The Southeast needs many more dairymen. Exceptionally favorable terms permitting, long grazing season, and extremely low priced lands, producing large variety of crops, combined with a high priced local milk cream and butter market, make this record possible. Write today for full particulars. **M. V. RICHARDS, Lanark & Industrial Agent, Southern Ry. Room 30 Washington, D. C.**

**WINDMILLS**

Towers Girted every five feet apart and double braced  
**Grain Grinders Pumps Tanks Gas and Gasoline Engines Concrete Mixers**  
Write for Catalogues **GOOLD, SHAPLEY & NUIR CO., LIMITED BRANTFORD - CANADA BRANCH OFFICE WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING**

**TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER**  
**FOR SALE**—Choice Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$1.00 each—J. H. Mannell, Springfield, Ont.  
**REID PASTEURIZER**, 3500 lb. capacity, for sale at a right price. In first class order—O. Gillespie, Dairy Supplies, Peterboro, Ont.  
**FOR SALE**—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chain Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list. Write for your wants to the Imperial Stating what you want to the Imperial Water and Metal Co., Dept. F.D., Queen street, Montreal.

**CREAMERY FOR SALE**—A modern creamery in Central Ontario; plant in excellent repair; first class outfit; convenient ice supply, excellent water and drainage, and what is even more important, a very profitable business. Good reasons for selling. Don't miss it. **M. Farm and Dairy.**

**Cheese**

Makers are invited to this department makers relating interest in letters to The Cheese

**Process of Making**

- Miss G. Bagnall, Colton
- The require cheese of the Farm and Dairy gallon cream (15 one tablespoonful milk, 20 drops of equivalent in thermometer, a half spoon, two huc string, and a cream some muslin. The method of
  1. Put cream in clean vessel and
  2. Get the temp. deg. and 84 deg.
  3. Dilute the cream five times its bulk to facilitate mixing cream, stirring for two minutes
  4. Cover with heat, and let it stand 4 hours, or until formed.
  5. Spread one bowl than with handle the curd firm being careful to break it as it
  6. Gather up with a string, without then hang it up placed between two other convenient bowl placed under the curd. Let it stand 4 hours.
  7. When sufficient curd into the with salt to taste cloth and press.
  8. Then fold it

**CHEESEMAKING**

And Dairy Men to of Nursery stock Winter month stions, furnish tree supply your stock. We engage time. Write at STONE & Nursery

**FOR SALE**

One acre land; ready for manure. Reason for selling position. Terms and receipt per day in summer. **FRED S. HADLEY, U.S.A.R.**

**MORE MILK**

If you feed you then give them food. But if you then corn, bran, huce, dried corn, considering it's a **FANCY CHOICE** No other feed in the province. The "Farmer Friend" is 40 per cent of the feeding value of bran. Feed your Glan & you will never be covinously. **SAMPLE** \$3.00 per ton E. Hamilton. \$5.00 per ton F. Kingston. Send for point. Send and watch the re- **Our famous cow why? Full of in- THE B. 411 Hammond St. Loc. G. A. GILLESPIE**

**Shave with this Razor**  
*Progressive Men Everywhere Use It*

**Gillette SAFETY RAZOR**  
No Strapping—No Honing  
Triple silver plated, with 21 double-edged blades in neat case.  
**Standard Set, \$5.00**  
Pocket Editions, \$5.00 to \$5.00  
Combination Sets, \$6.50 to \$50.00

The Gillette beats every other shaving device in a lot of ways—it's safe, it's quick, it's economical, it shaves cleanly, and easily, it requires no stropping nor honing, it's always ready and it can be adjusted to suit the face of any man who shaves. The toughest beard and tenderest face each receives a perfect shave. Get into the Gillette class and save time trouble and money.

Ask your dealer to show you the Gillette. He has neither the goods nor our catalogue write us. We will see that you are supplied **Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited Office and Factory—43 St. Alexander St., Montreal NO STRIPPING—NO HONING**

**THE GREAT WESTERN AUTOMATIC ROLL BEARING LITER TEEB CARRIER**  
Applied to any style of barn—  
**WOOD OR STEEL CARS FLEXIBLE OR RIGID TRACK SYSTEMS**  
The only complete carrier line on the Market.  
**Canadian Patent Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont.**

**Down and balance in easy instalments without interest.**  
**This \$5 Engine**

**IT IS EASY TO BUY** the wonderful Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" Gasoline Engine on the above plan. Powerful, simple, durable, dependable, cheapest running, easiest to operate of any engine made. A positive guarantee given with every engine. Ten days' trial—first your first payment. Can anything be nicer? Made in Canada—no duty. The Gilson satisfactory, hold subject to our shipping directions, and we will return every cent of your first payment. Can anything be nicer? Made in Canada—no duty. The Gilson engine. Ask your banker about our reliability; founded 1850. Tell us just what work you have for an engine to do and we will name you price and terms on the proper horse you proposition. All sizes. Send for free catalogue. **Big money for Agents—write for our proposition.**  
**GILSON MFG. CO., LTD.**  
101 York Street, Guelph, Ontario Canada.

## Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheesemaking and to other dairy topics. Address contributions to The Cheese Maker's Department.

### Process of Making Cream Cheese

Miss G. Bagnall, N.D.O., Macdonald College, P.Q.

The requirements for 10 cream cheese of the variety described in Farm and Dairy, Oct. 26, are: One gallon cream (15 per cent butter-fat), one tablespoonful of starter or buttermilk, 20 drops of rennet extract, or equivalent in tablets, dairy salt, thermometer, a pail, bowl, skimmer and spoon, two kitchen towels and string, and a cream cheese mould and some muslin.

The method of procedure is as follows:

1. Put cream and starter into a clean vessel and mix.

2. Get the temperature between 80 deg. and 84 deg. F.

3. Dilute the rennet extract with a little hot water, in order to facilitate mixing. Add it to the cream, stirring gently and thoroughly for two minutes.

4. Cover with a cloth to retain the heat, and let it stand for two or three hours, or until a nice, soft curd is formed.

5. Spread one of the cloths in the sink, then with the skimmer gently ladle the curd from the pail into it, being careful to take thin slices, and to break it as little as possible.

6. Gather up the cloth and tie with a string, without crushing the curd, then hang it up to drain on a stick placed between two chairs, or in some other convenient position, with the bowl placed underneath to receive the whey. Let it drain from 12 to 24 hours.

7. When sufficiently drained, turn the curd into a clean cloth, sprinkle with salt to taste, and knead in the cloth thoroughly.

8. Then fold the cloth neatly over

the cheese, and place between two boards to press, with a brick on top, and leave for a few hours or until the cheese is of the consistency of newly churned butter; it should, however, be less sticky, and of a more mealy texture than butter.

9. Cover the lid of the mould with a piece of muslin, and place another piece of muslin (6-inch square) in the mould. Put four ounces of the cream cheese curd into the mould. Put the lid on the mould and press with the hands by this means the curd takes the form of the mould. Fold the ends of muslin over the curd and press again, when the cheese may be taken from the mould and wrapped in parchment butter paper.

Weight of each cheese, 4 ounces. Retail price, 15 cents.

### The "Ideal" Factory

One of the neatest and best equipped cheese factories in Northumberland Co., Ont., is the "Ideal" Factory at Norham. This factory, erected at a cost of \$3,000, ran its first season in 1910, when 76 tons of cheese were made.

The factory, an illustration of which appears in this paper, is equipped with cement floors and all



### A New Factory with Up-to-Date Equipment

The "Ideal" Factory, Hastings Co., Ont., here illustrated, has all modern equipment, not only for making cheese, but for keeping it after it is made. An splendid cool curing room that paid for itself the first year is a feature of this factory.

modern appliances for making cheese in a sanitary manner and with a minimum of work.

The factory is located on a bluff, and the whey runs by gravity to the whey tank 80 feet away.

The best feature of this new factory is the cool curing room, 20 by 25 feet in size, with an ice chamber attached 10 by 25 feet.

"This year we had very hot weather," said Mr. E. Demerest, the maker at the Ideal Factory, to an editor of Farm and Dairy recently, "but we never had a complaint from a buyer as to the quality of the cheese. When the cheese was made right it stayed right. We had no difficulty in maintaining an even temperature of 60 degrees in the hottest weather."

"I worked for several years with an ordinary curing room and was always rather nervous when the buyer was around inspecting cheese. Now I kind of feel that I have the whip hand. I know that the cheese will be all right in the curing room and the buyers will be anxious to get it."

"The walls of our curing room are of two-ply of lumber and one of paper on either side of the studding with shavings between."

"All of our patrons are well satisfied with the curing room, and we believe that we more than got back the extra cost of the curing room the first year of the curing room was built."

At the same time as the factory, the extra expense for cool curing facilities did not exceed \$150.

The central cheese meeting held at Guelph last December for the cheese makers in Western Ontario was so successful that a similar meeting will be held at the Dairy School, Guelph, December 13 of this year, starting at 1.30 p.m. There is no set address, but all questions of special interest to cheese makers will be discussed.

### A Cool Room Would Pay

A properly equipped cool curing room is a good investment at any cheese factory. Some of the greatest defects in Canadian cheese are due to lack of good facilities for properly maturing it. The best cheese makers cannot make good cheese if the curing room is not well insulated and fairly cool. And yet the total number of factories in Ontario with cool curing rooms in connection therewith is only about 60.

A cool curing room for an average cheese factory, one making 1,000 boxes of cheese in a season, would cost \$500. The saving in shrinkage would pay the principal in five years. This does not count the saving in loss due to inferior quality. A cut of one-sixteenth of a cent a pound for heated cheese would more than pay the interest on the money invested.

In order to be well within the limit let us say that the shrinkage due to lack of a cool curing room is one pound a box and value cheese at 10 cents a pound. On 1,000 boxes, for five years the shrinkage would be 5,000 lbs. This would be worth \$500. And the shrinkage is more apt to be two lbs. than one. A premium of one-sixteenth of a cent a pound for higher quality would give 10 per cent interest on an investment of \$500.

An opportunity to get back capital in five years with good interest right along is too good a thing to miss. At the same time, our cheese industry would receive a great impetus due to the greater demand which would be sure to follow improved quality.

Whenever we run across harsh cheese we know that the maker has been using more salt than he ought to. Do not increase the salt until the butter fat in the milk increases.—W. W. Ballantyne, Perth Co., Ont.

Farmers should turn out more largely to the annual meeting of their cheese factory. Central Smith, Peterborough Co., Ont., is one of our best factories. Their success has been due, in a large measure, to their attractive annual meetings. If we could get attractive and interesting meetings, and if we could show up the man that is doing a little niggardly business, and get him up on canvas where he could see himself and where others could see him, the possibilities in dairying would be limitless.—D. Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.

## "TRUSTWORTHY" SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators

Two men ask you for work. One always does as you expect. The other needs watching. Which will you hire? Apply this rule to cream separators. Sharples Dairy Tubulars are trustworthy. They are free from the many parts and faults of others. No disks, double skimming wheels. Wear a lifetime. Guaranteed forever to run without concern on this continent. No others are so built or guaranteed. No others will go wrong. Then you lose nothing, they need washing. Which kind for you? The trustworthy Sharples, of course. Write for catalogue No. 21.

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**  
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

### CHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE

An up-to-date cheese factory in a splendid dairy district—make over 120 tons cheese—good reasons for selling. Possession could be arranged to suit purchaser—assistance could be given to finance. Write for full particulars Box 139, Farm and Dairy.

### AN EXPERIENCED CHEESEMAKER WANTED FOR 1912

Married man preferred. Dwelling house furnished. State experience and salary required. Over 1113 standards of milk in 1910.

Tenders received up to Nov. 25th, 1911. S. T. GUNTER, President, Wooler, ONT.

### FOR SALE BY AUCTION CHEESE FACTORY

IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH

Fully equipped and in good running condition. 5 miles from Stratford, sale at Stratford City Hall Steps.

**SAT., NOVEMBER 25th**  
at 2 p.m.

Splendid chance for a Good Cheese Maker  
Large pig pens in connection  
Frame house and stable. Excellent roads and fine dairy section. Apply

**McPherson & Davidson**  
STRAITFORD

### CHEESEMAKERS WANTED

And Dairy Men to sell our special lines of Nursery stock during the Fall and winter months. We have the highest commissions, furnish free, handsome outfit and send you our catalogues, with 5000000 stock. We engage agents on full or part time. Write at once for particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON,  
Nurserymen, Toronto.

### FOR SALE

Up-to-date cheese line and dwelling; good well. One acre land, receiving \$150 per 100 lbs. cheese for manufacturing. 1/2 mile to school.

Reason for selling—accepted Government position. This factory runs year round, and receives \$200 to \$300 the milk per day in summer. Address  
**FRED S. RADLER, GREEN LEAF, WIS.**  
U.S.A. R. R. No. 3, Box 4

### MORE MILK—How to Get It

If you feed your cows merely to keep them from starving they will produce as a food. But, if you want milk—more milk than corn, bran, hay, you must feed with care. Then there's only one feed worth considering. It's called

**FANCY CHOICE COTTONSEED MEAL.**  
No other feed gives "Farmer Brand" in Protein, the milk producing element. "Farmer Brand" is guaranteed to contain 41 to 48 per cent protein. It has six times the feeding value of corn, four times the value of bran. Far superior to Linseed Meal, or Gluten Feeds. Use it once and you will never do without it. One trial convinces. **SAMPLE TON PRICES**  
\$3.00 per ton F.O.B. Windsor, Woodstock, Hamilton, or Bradford, or Peterboro, or Kingston. Sample 1 lb. lot, \$1.00 F.O.B. either point. Send check for sample lot, and watch the milk increase. It never fails.

Our famous booklet "Feed Facts" tells why. Full of information on feeds and feeding. Free for the asking. Write now.

**THE BARTLETT CO.**  
Feeding Dept., 215 E. DETROIT, Mich.  
411 Hammond Bldg., Detroit, Mich.  
Local Agents—  
G. A. GILLESPIE, PETERBORO, ONT.

**\$ .95**  
AND UPWARD  
SENT ON TRIAL  
FULLY  
GUARANTEED.

## —AMERICAN SEPARATOR

A brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Thousands in use giving splendid satisfaction. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements. Our richly illustrated catalog tells all about it. We underbated low prices on all sizes and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Our twenty-year guarantee protects you in every American Separator. Shipments made promptly from **ST. JOHN, N. B. and TORONTO, ONT.** Whether your dairy is large or small, get our great offer and handsome free catalog. ADDRESS,



**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.**  
BOX 1209,



3F Bitterness has crept into the heart in the friction of the busy day's moments, be sure that it steals away with the setting sun. Twilight is God's interval for peace-making.—Longfellow.

### The Second Chance

(Copyrighted)  
NELLIE L. McCLUNG  
Author of "Sowing Seeds in Danny"  
(Continued from last week)

Pearl, the oldest daughter of John Watson, a O.P.B. section man living in Milford, Man., receives a large sum of money from the relatives of a young Englishman who had nursed when ill. She decides to educate herself and the rest of the family. The Watsons are joined by their Aunt Kate, who proves not an unmitigated blessing. Pearl proves an efficient and clever scholar and has dreams of being a school teacher. She sees that her small brothers are learning bad habits in the town and gives up her ambition to be a school teacher and suggests moving the family onto a farm, to which John Watson agrees. We are introduced to the children at a country school. Tom Steadman, a bully, is a game duosd to the children at a country school. Tom Steadman, a bully, is a game duosd to the children at a country school. Tom Steadman, a bully, is a game duosd to the children at a country school.

#### CHAPTER XV.

#### THE SOWING

"And others fell on good ground."

"EVERYTHING else is pretty only the old school," said Mary Watson. "Look at the sky and the grass and the spruce trees on the sandhills—all nice just only the old school, and it's just a grindy-gray-russet inside and out. Mary was a plain-spoken young lady of ten.

"Well, we can clean it, anyway," Pearl said hopefully. "If we get it clean it won't look so bad, even if it ain't pretty; and we can get lots of violets, though they don't show much; but we'll know they're there; and we can get cherry-blossoms and put them in something big on the desk for the minister to look over, and they'll do him good, for he'll see that somebody thought about it."

Maudie Steadman did not think much of the idea of violets and cherry-blossoms. Maudie was fat, and had pale, pink all over her face and on her hands. She talked in a jerky way, and was always out of breath.

"Perhaps we could get Maw's issue-paper flowers. She's got lovely purple roses, and yellow ones, and the like of 'at," Maudie said.

Pearl considered it awhile. "No, Maudie," she said. "Paper roses are fine in the winter, but in the summer, if you use them, it looks as if you don't think much of the kind that God's puttin' up, and you think you can do better yourself. So I think with lots of meadow-rue for the green stuff and violets and blossoms, it'll be all right. Anyway, when the people get in with their Sunday clothes on, and the flowers on their hats, it'll take the bare look off 'em."

When Sunday came it seemed as if it were a day specially prepared for the beginning of religious instruction in the Chicken Hill School. The sky was cloudless save for little gray white flakey bits of chiffon that had blown off the angels' hats, Mary Watson said they were. The grain was just high enough to run in

waves before the wind, and even Grandfather Gray, Mrs. Steadman's father, admitted that the "craps were as far on as he'd ever seen them"; but in order that no one could accuse him of stirring up false hopes, he



Some Friends of Farm and Dairy and their Farm Home

In this illustration may be seen the farm home of Fierheller Bros., Oxford Co., Ont. To the left are Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Fierheller, to the right the Fierheller brothers and in the centre Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hunter, their neighbors. All are good friends of Farm and Dairy.

pointed out that "the wheat has to long way to go yet before the snow flies, and there's lots that might happen it." By half-past two o'clock, the time set for the service, the yard was well filled with buggies and wagons, while knots of men, looking uncomfortable in the high collars, stood discussing the crops and the price of horses, all in the best of humour. When they saw the minister's gray horse coming, the minister himself became the subject of conversation. "It beats me," George Steadman said, springing the lid of his pipe with his thumb as he struck a match on the sole of his boot. "It beats me that that man sees in preaching as a steady job. It's easy work, all right, only one day in the week; but there's no money in it. A man can make

more money at almost anything else he goes at"—he was thinking of Shorthorns—"and be more independent. It certainly beats me why they do it."

"Did ye ever hear, George, of greater rewards than money, and a greater happiness than being independent?" Roderick Ray, the Scottish Covenanter, asked gently, as he unbuckled his "beast" from the cart. Roderick Ray had a farm on Oak Creek, three miles east of the school-house. "Yon man is a Methodist, an' I'm na so fond o' them as o' some others, but I can see he has the root o' the matter in him for all; and I'm thinkin' that he has the smile o' his Lord and Master on him, an' that's better nor gold, nor siller, nor houses, nor lands, nor cattle on a thousand hills; for, after all, George, these things slip frae us easy and we silt away frae them easier still, an' it's then we'll hear the Good Man ask: 'An' hoo did ye spend the years I gave ye? Did ye warn the sinner, teach the young, feed the hungry, an' comfort the sad?' An' I'm thinkin', George, that to all this yon little man, Methoda body though he be, will be able to give a verra good answer an' a very acceptable one."

The men sat on one side of the school, and the women on the other. Even a very small boy, when he found himself sitting with the women, made a scurry across to the other side. Danny Watson alone of the male portion of the congregation was unaffected by this arrangement, and clung to his sister Pearl, quite oblivious of public opinion.

Mrs. Cavers and Libby Anne sat beside the window, in the seat ahead of Danny, Mary, and Pearl. Mrs. Cavers's eyes were on the group of men at the woodpile, for Bill was among them, very much smartened up in his good clothes. She had had

Mrs. Cavers leaned forward, straining her eyes after the cloud of dust that marked the pacing horse's progress, clasping and unclasping her hands in wordless misery. Bill was gone—she had lost him again. The wind drove ripples in the grain, the little white clouds swung motionless in the sky, but Bill was gone, and the sun, bright and pitiless, was shining over all. Then the other men came in and the service began.

The singing was led by Roderick Ray, who had the Covenanters' blood in his veins. He carried a tuning-fork with him always, and fitted the psalm tunes to the hymns, carrying them through in a rolling, baritone, and swinging his whole body to the motion.

The Reverend John Burrell was a student of men. He had travelled the North-West before the days of railways, by dog-train, snowshoes, and horseback, preaching in the lumber camps and later on in the railway camps, and it was a deep grief to him when his health broke down and he was compelled to take a smaller appointment. He liked to be on the firing-line. He was a gentle, shrewd, resourceful man, whose sense of humour and absolute belief in the real presence of God had carried him through any a rough place.

As he stood before his congregation this day in the schoolhouse, a great compassion for the men and women before him filled his heart. He saw their lives so narrow and bare and self-centred; he read the hard lines that the struggle with drought and hail and weeds had written on their faces; and so he might speak, but as a brother, working with them, who also had carried burdens and felt the sting of defeat; but who had gone and come back down the road, and had come back to tell them to persevere, for things were better farther on.

He had had to do with travel-stained, wayfarer men, to so long that he had gone into the way of longing out to them at once, when he had the opportunity, the richest treasures of his Father's storehouse. When he looked to him for bread, and so he was not given a stone, and so, tending in the bare shadow of that day, he preached to them Christ, the Saviour of mankind, and showed the way of life eternal.

There was something very win some about Mr. Burrell's preaching, not because of his eloquence, for he was a man of plain speech, unvoiced and gentle, but because he spoke with the quiet certainty of one who sees Him who is invisible. Near the front sat Bud Perkins and Teddy Watson, athletic-looking young fellows, clear-eyed and clean-skinned, just coming into the world, and the boys' faces that made the minister address his appeal directly to them as he set before them the two ways, asking them to choose the higher, the way of loving service and Christlike endeavour.

When the service was over, Mrs. Burrell went around shaking hands with the women. "I am so glad we thought of holding the letter," she said, sending the letter to the one who so well. Is this Mrs. Cavers?" she asked, as she shook hands with Mrs. Steadman.

Pearl Watson put her right hand. Mrs. Steadman, in a broad black hat resplendent with carise roses, stiffened perceptibly, but Mrs. Burrell did not notice this, it rattled on in her gayest humour. "I was told you set these two up, didn't you? I know there were the two families out here."

(To be continued)

It is not work that wears us out; it is thinking about it before and afterward.

## The U

### Spiri

I say unto you that whosoever shall thus leave all and follow me, he will inherit life everlasting, and shall not be persecuted or despised.

On one point authors who write about this life may differ. They unite in saying that it is a struggle, a growth from weakness to strength.

Such a success as long as we are struggling and to draw. Success is a possession of the developed with success that in the case, we are thoughts of, all thoughts of which tend to be taken from the attack.

They include hope, joy, faith, which are the former think effective thoughts must be the ascendancy of all of the same nature, is true. The same, all different stand were announced and power by was on earth.

We each have weaknesses and find it impossible of ill-will to other people, less if it difficult, it may be the strength of those whom we have done the kind. These great natural instances of makes them "Success" serves for the

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Write for...  
Maxwell's...  
David Maxwell...  
St. Mary's



## The Upward Look

### Spiritual Warfare

I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use and persecute you.—St. Matthew 5:44.

On one point practically all the authors who write on how success in this life may be attained, are agreed: They unite in saying that success results from a power that we must grow from within. We are told that we must not expect to obtain lasting strength by leaning on others. Such a success is apt to continue only as long as such support is maintained and to disappear when it is withdrawn. Success that comes from the possession of powers that we have developed within ourselves is the only success that is lasting. This being the case, we are advised to think only thoughts of strength and to discard all thoughts of weakness.

Thoughts of weakness are those which tend to distract our thoughts from the attainment of worthy aims. They include thoughts of fear, anxiety, ill-temper, envy, hatred, pride. Thoughts of strength are those of hope, joy, faith, love and peace. Minds which are dominated by thoughts of the former character are unable to think effectively and therefore such thoughts must not be allowed to gain the ascendancy.

All of this, and much more of the same nature, that these books teach, is true. The lessons they convey are the same, although written from a different standpoint, as those that were enunciated with such simplicity and power by our Saviour while He was on earth.

We each have our own special weaknesses. Some happy natures find it impossible to harbor thoughts of ill-will towards any person. Other people, less fortunately endowed, find it difficult, if not impossible not to dislike, it may be even hate with all the strength of their dispositions, those whom they believe, or imagine, have done them an injury of some kind. These people generally possess great natural powers. It is the very intensity of their emotions which makes them so difficult of control.

"Success" writers content themselves for the most part with describ-

ing the dangerous nature of such thoughts, and with advising us to discard them; the moment we feel them boiling up within us. In some cases they point out that when we hate or dislike people these people are quick to discern the character of our thoughts towards them and to return our aversus with interest. Thus the more people we dislike the more dislike us in return, and our thoughts of ill-will are returned to us from every side.

Again, this is all true, but to master and eradicate such thoughts from our minds by the mere exertion of will power is impossible. All who have tried it know this to be so. Christ has told us the only way in which it can be done. We are to pray for those who despitefully use us and persecute us. This is the great sovereign remedy. It is infallible.

At first it may be difficult of application. We may only be willing to ask God to forgive us for giving way to such thoughts. Such forgiveness when we are in earnest, is soon obtained for we are ever coming before God in prayer without realizing that time and again we have ill-used Him in ways infinitely worse, it may be, than we have been treated by those whom we dislike. And then we remember that Christ said: "For I ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will forgive you. But if ye forgive not men their trespasses neither will your Father forgive your trespasses." (St. Matthew 6: 14, 15.) This fearful warning reveals to us our dangerous condition, and shows us that our hope of eternal salvation depends upon our ridding our minds of all thoughts of ill-will towards men. And then as we begin to pray for those who have ill-used us we soon find a new spirit creeping into our hearts, the spirit of peace, of love, of power. With its advent the devil is driven out, and God once more reigns supreme within. Try it and see. The very power of God is with us while we are engaged in these conflicts.—I. H. N.

### Ventilation of Farm Homes

"The air is goo" in the country because all the bad air is stored up in the houses," says an American doctor. In too many cases his criticism of ventilation in country homes is correct. Many of us are apparently more anxious to keep warm than to keep healthy.

The open country is the most healthy place in which to live, but in the country disease is more prevalent than amongst the same class of people in the city. Better ventilation of the home, particularly of the bedrooms, is the greatest reform needed to make country people the healthiest class of the community as the shown by Ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, in a recent issue of Hoard's Dairyman, gives the following plan of ventilating country homes that he has most used with good results.

#### VENTILATE THROUGH CHIMNEY

"First the chimney should be constructed with a double flue from the cellar to the top. One flue is to be used solely for the purpose of drawing off the foul, cold air at the floor surface.

"This is done as follows: For the upper sleeping and bath rooms, select at some convenient place a space between the studs. At the base board insert a 6 by 8 open iron register. At the top insert a two-inch tin pipe tightly soldered at each length which runs from the top of the studs down along the attic floor to the ventilating flue in the chimney, where it is tightly bricked in. Cover these tin pipes in the attic with a boxing of boards to prevent them from being flattened in any way. As long as there is heat in the chimney there will be a strong suction from the

flue, which will remove the cold, foul air at the bottom of the bedroom and let the warm air at the ceiling down to the floor.

#### IT'S CHEAP TOO

"If the house is heated with furnace hot air this method will greatly increase the circulation, lessen the expense of coal and promote the health and vigor of the occupants of the rooms. The warm air rises by reason of its lightness to the top of the room. Unless the cold air, which is always the foulest and heaviest, is drawn off, the warm air cannot get to the floor. Hence we often see rooms cold and uncomfortable at the floor and uncomfortably warm at the ceiling.

#### TO VENTILATE LOWER ROOMS

"The lower rooms that are next the chimney can have an open register inserted in the ventilating flue at the baseboard. Other rooms more distant can have an open register inserted in the floor which is connected with a 3-inch tin pipe that passes to the chimney at the top of the cellar room.

"This system takes advantage of the daily heat in the chimney to draw off

all cold and foul air, thus creating a vacuum which is at once filled with pure air from outside. Nature abhors a vacuum. This method of ventilating living and sleeping rooms is automatic, inexpensive and always efficient, as long as the windows and doors are closed."

### Rules for Consumptives

Consumption is curable if taken in time and handled properly. The first duty of the consumptive is to see that he does not spread the infection to others.

The first point in curing the disease is to live, work and sleep in fresh air. Eat only moderately on easily digestible foods. Stuffing the consumptive patient is simply prolonging the disease.

As strength returns take up some easy work and gradually increase the labor as the patient becomes stronger.

Kid slippers, Lells, gloves, and purses are best cleaned by rubbing them with French chalk.

## Try the flour that holds the confidence of thousands of home-cooks

THE present huge demand for PURITY FLOUR shows the confidence in which it is held by thousands of home-cooks.

Those who have used PURITY FLOUR have come to believe in it. They look on PURITY as a friend. They feel they can trust it implicitly, because each and every lot of PURITY FLOUR has always been uniform—always up to the high standard of quality that has made it famous.

Wouldn't you, too, like to use a flour you could always rely on? Wouldn't you like to feel certain that your bread, cakes, and pies were going to turn out exactly right? That's just how you'll feel when you become a user of PURITY FLOUR—the confidence-creating flour.

PURITY FLOUR gives high-class results, because it consists exclusively of the high-grade portions of the best Western hard wheat.

On account of the extra strength of PURITY FLOUR please remember, when making pastry, to add more shortening than an ordinary flour requires.

# PURITY FLOUR

## "More bread and better bread"

And when making bread add more water, and PURITY FLOUR will expand into more loaves than the same weight of ordinary flour can produce, thus making "more bread and better bread."

Make your next flour order spell P-U-R-I-T-Y F-L-O-U-R.

It costs slightly more, but it's worth the difference.

Add PURITY FLOUR to grocery list right now.

Any little girl can do the churning with

## MAXWELL'S

### Favorite Churn.

It makes the smoothest, richest, most delicious butter you ever tasted. The roller bearings—and hand and foot levers—make churning an easy task, even for a child.

All sizes from ¼ to 30 gallons.

Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle this churn and Maxwell's "Champion" churn.

David Maxwell & Sons,  
St. Mary's, Ind.



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This is a HOME DYE that ANYONE can use



I dyed ALL these DIFFERENT KINDS of Goods with the SAME Dye.

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## DY-O-A

ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

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 Clean of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods you wish to color. All colors can be made. See the Instructions on the Card and STYLY Booklet 1b. The John-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

# CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS

Carefully selected, arriving Oct. 50th, Nov. 12th and 26th Apply now. The Guild, 71 Drummond Street, Montreal, or 47 Penbrooke St., Toronto.

## WOMEN

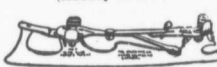
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(Hockey Skates)



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of either Hockey or Spring Skates in return for only one NEW subscription to Farm and Dairy taken at only \$1.00 a year. A better pair — Nickle-Plated ones — for only two NEW subscriptions.

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This Offer is for You, Too See one of your father's neighbors after School or on Saturday. Get him to subscribe. Then write us, sending the subscription, and we will send the skates.

In ordering skates send the size of the foot in inches from the extreme heel to the extreme toe.

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

# THE CONVENTION OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTE WORKERS A GREAT SUCCESS

By "One of the Delegates"

Over 400 Delegates Present—Enthusiasm for Their Great Work and Hope for Continued Success the Dominant Note in All Addresses

WHAT a meet was the tenth annual convention of the Women's Institute held in Toronto November 15 and 16, 1911. Last year we thought we might do as well as the year before, perhaps, but we were under the impression that then we had reached the heights. This year we just accepted things as they came and another year will bring us undreamed of good, for we now realize that there is no limit to our capabilities providing a least of intellectual things.

There were over 400 registered delegates. There was an average attendance of 600 at each meeting; 600 women full of enthusiasm, women fully alive because they had done what were doing things, women lively because they were learning to be and not only do great things.

**BUSINESS AND PLEASURE**

There were six sessions, each one a good mixture of business and pleasure. The first morning was largely devoted to accounts from various branches, here and there, who each gave a brief synopsis of their reports. The keynote to these reports was community work, for the Institute branches everywhere are realizing that their responsibility is to more circumstances of the immediate home surroundings.

Miss M. U. Watson of Guelph received a very warm welcome. She dealt with the demonstration lecture course that is a trial venture of our work this year, in Haldimand county. It has been an unqualified success. Miss Watson dealt fully with a financial standpoint, with a business proposition. She then called upon Mrs. Burns, who has been the lecturer in charge, for internal evidence. There was not a doubt in the minds of delegates as to the desirability of such a scheme being more generally carried out. The only difficulty to be met was the same old cry that troubles when women lack of that almighty dollar! However, a resolution was unanimously adopted to petition Sir James Whitney for some help for the furtherance of this undertaking. So we count that as good as settled.

In the afternoon Mrs. Endacott of Orangeville presided. We listened to very warm words of appreciative welcome from Mrs. Hughes of Toronto which were responded to in a very bright, attractive way by Mrs. Whyte.

Then came a feature that is looked forward to with pleasurable excitement from year to year—the superintendent's report. We are all so anxious to know how we are getting on and if we are really making a showing that is worth while. We have 654 branches, with a membership of 19,091, an increase of 3,000 in the year. The attendance during 1910-11 numbered 150,000.

Mr. Putnam pointed to increased interest in local betterment, in cooperation with agriculture at fairs and with farmers' clubs. He advised sustained effort along the line of up-lifting the county convention and philanthropic work. He sounded a note of warning in the matter of regular work; that we should avoid monotony, and also that we should endeavor to cover too wide a field in too short a time. He advised reading along definite lines as productive of the best results, to get the best knowledge and put it to the best use and develop a season for carrying through all that we undertake.

Dr. Helen McMurphy followed with an illustrated lecture on social serv-

ice. We were brought face to face with a view of our country that we, in the quiet seclusion of our homes, are either ignorant of or know little of. It is a land of many and her peoples of foreign birth, customs and speech who are qualifying for Canadian citizenship, the waifs and strays, the want and slums that exist in this fair Dominion. It was an object lesson and afforded much food for thought for every earnest, purposeful woman.

The evening meeting was held in Convocation Hall and was presided over by Mrs. Graham of Brampton. Mrs. Dawson of Parkhill told of the work their branch had brought to successful achievement. Mrs. Dorrings of Alton also testified to big things done at that branch. Institutes cannot stagnate when they undertake parks, skating rinks, public libraries, rest rooms and other trifles.

**SEVEN WOMEN WITH ONE TRICK.**

The Hon. Adam Beck was introduced and explained very fully the scheme and work of the Hydro-Electric power, pointing out difficulties met and overcome and its possibilities. One almost felt he brought us right up to Utopia when he outlined a picture of plowing, threshing, churning, silo filling, cow milking, cooking and lighting, all being comfortably carried on by electric power. The burden of work may be eliminated and all one's cares set aside, the farm labor problems solved, and many another problem too, and life a different thing.

Miss Guest of Belleville was the next speaker, and no one who ever heard Miss Guest on any subject wants to miss her again. She dealt with the young woman of the twentieth century in an able manner, showing her a different though no less charming being than her grand-mother—a girl with new thoughts, new aspirations and new purposes but still the same lovable woman, just as well worth the winning as woman ever was. She was a capable, understanding companion, better fitted for her great duties in life.

On Tuesday we had two great subjects that should make particular and separate articles to be understood and appreciated. The first was an outline of the principles and work of the Broadview Boys' Institute, which was put before us in telling, earnest words by Mr. Atkinson. Boys' nature, needs, possibilities were dealt with, and no mother of boys could fail to receive much benefit. The other subject was presented by Dr. Copp of the St. John Ambulance Association. He sketched its aims and feasibility of carrying it out as a Branch of Institute work.

**RIGHTS OF CHILDREN**

At the morning session Mrs. Moreman spoke on "My Child's Future." Every child has a right to be well born, to be rationally treated to fit for future citizenship. Her burning words were listened to with deep attention and will not soon be forgotten. At this session Mrs. Hamilton was presiding officer.

Miss Laura Rose filled the chair in the afternoon of Thursday. At this meeting Miss Hoson of Parkhill pressed home the needs of the school and its use as a social centre. She drew attention to the fact that in every rural district we should find the institutions that make the child—the home, the church, the school.

The Thursday evening meeting was again held in Convocation Hall. Mrs. Parsons of Forestburg introduced and spoke on "A Woman's View of Life," dealing with some of life's most vital problems. She touched on the question of telling a child the origin of its own little life, of the symp-

# The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and size for children. Give age; for adults, give bust measure for waists and waists for dresses. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

## CHILD'S SACQUE, 7213

EMBROIDERY 100-100-883.

Little sacques such as this one are an important feature in the little child's wardrobe. This one can be made with a narrow rolled collar as illustrated or with a sailor collar and with or without cuffs.

The 2 year size will be required 1 1/4 yards of material 27, 1 1/4 yards 36 inches wide.

This pattern is cut in sizes for children of 1, 2 and 4 years of age.

## ONE-PIECE SHORT KIMONO, 7261

The simple kimono is always a desirable feature in a girl's wardrobe. This one is pretty and graceful yet simple and a little labor for the making. There are no under-seams and the band is rolled over to form the collar.

For the medium size will be required 2 yards of material No. 1 1/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 1/4 yards of ribbon 6 inches wide or 1 1/4 yards of silk for the trimming.

This pattern is cut in three sizes, small 34 or 36, medium 38 or 40, large 42 or 44 inch bust measure.

## WORK APRON, 7131

The apron that really covers the gown is always needed by the woman whose occupation means a danger of soil. This one is for more joy and pleasure to become a favorite. It can be made in several different ways so that it suits all tastes.

For the medium size will be required 4 1/4 yards of material 37, 3 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 27 for trimming.

This pattern is cut in three sizes, small 36, medium 38 or 40, large 42 or 44 inch bust measure.

thetic treatment of the young people in the home and the pleasure, the relation of the engaged couples to the home and to one another, their attitude to the obligations and responsibilities of the new home. Her plea was for more joy and happiness, more charity, more high-minded, upright living, a higher moral standard to make this country of ours the better able to fill her high destinies in the world's history.

Mrs. Hamilton of Port Credit spoke of the work carried out by that progressive branch. Mr. Harris then delighted the audience with an illustrated lecture on dumb animals.

Just before the meeting was brought to a close Dr. Guest voiced the sentiments of the delegates in moving a vote of deep appreciation and thanks to Mrs. Hamilton for her work of our superintendent during the last year. This was applauded to the echo, everyone feeling it was the only fitting way in which to bring proceedings to a close.

# OUR FA

Correspondence  
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 ANTI-GOSSIP  
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 2c.—Tom Bro





**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**  
Correspondence Invited

**NOVA SCOTIA**

**ANTIGONISH CO. N.S.**  
ANTIGONISH, Nov. 6.—The weather continues fine, with the exception of some snow on the third. Pastures have been good, and stock will go into the stables in good condition. The local market is dull. Buyers are buying young stock for feeding purposes at the rate of three cents standing. Pork is low, from 5c to 7c; lambs, 4c; eggs, 20c; butter, 22c to 25c.—Tom Brown.

**ONTARIO**  
**GLEN GARRRY CO. ONT.**  
ST. ELMO, Nov. 10.—Weather has been fine and although rather dry, a large amount of plowing has been done. There is a general impression that feed will be scarce, as many have had to supplement the pasture for a good while. There will be plenty of feed for sale within a reasonable distance. Potatoes were a failure. Other roots did well late in the season.—W.E. McK.

**GRENVILLE CO. ONT.**  
CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 11.—Threshing is almost through, with an average yield of grain. Potatoes are still 80c to \$1 a bus. with brisk demand. Butter, 30c to 35c; eggs, 30c to 35c; chickens, 75c to \$1.25 a pair; turkeys, 20c to 25c; geese, \$1.50

each; ducks, 75c to \$1 each; oats, 40c; bran, 25c; shorts, 27c; cornmeal, 33c.—G.W.C.

**ELGIN CO. ONT.**  
FROME, Nov. 10.—The weather for the last month has been rather wet. Farmers without also find it hard to get the corn stalks in in good shape. Fall plowing started early, but it seems to be a difficult job to finish on account of the wet. All classes of cattle seem to be plentiful, but are not so cheap as was expected on account of the short hay and grain crops. Hay is \$16; potatoes, \$1 to \$1.10 a bag.—S.J.H.

**BRUCE CO. ONT.**  
CLUNY, Nov. 10.—The weather is warm, with showers at night. Stock is doing

well. The grass has not been frozen badly yet. Hogs are plentiful, and can scarcely be sold at any price except those that are nearly fit for market. Cattle and sheep are also low. Fall plowing is mostly completed, and the roots are all in pits or cellars. Poultry is being marketed alive in great consignments, owing to the high price of all grains for feed. Wheat is worth 85c; peas, \$1; barley, 20c; oats, 40c; hay, baled, No. 1, 81c.

An Ayshire breeder who is making a success with his herd on utility lines is Mr. C. P. Blanchard of Truro, N.S. This year their herd was shown at Maritime Fairs with good success. Their champion cow, Perfection, has milked over 50 lbs. a day.

**EATONS WILL HELP YOU TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT**  
**CHRISTMAS TIME**



**THE BIG BOOK OF CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS**  
**"NOW IS THE TIME"**  
**— TO BUY —**  
**HOLIDAY GIFTS**

As everyone knows, December is a busy month, busy for everybody preparing for Yule Tide time. **AVOID THE RUSH.** Thousands of people let their Christmas shopping go to the last week when the rush and hum is at the highest point. Why not avoid all this bustle and confusion and **do it now?** Do not wait till the last minute before sending us your order. We make this appeal to you now so that you will avoid all anxiety and worry and receive "all" your purchases in plenty of time for Christmas.

**WE CAN GIVE YOU PROMPT, ACCURATE AND EFFICIENT SERVICE NOW**

Think this over; "why wait?" Take our large Catalogue, which has thousands of suggestions, make your selections and send us your order now and feel relieved for once regarding your Christmas gifts. **"DO IT NOW."**

E	<b>T. EATON CO</b> LIMITED	E
TORONTO	CANADA	

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, November 20—Cooler weather, better roads and a cessation of business done by wholesale houses this last week comparing favorably with same period a year ago. Dealers now take an optimistic view of the prospects for the fall and winter trade.

What has taken a bad break. The market in most lines of coarse grains is not as steady as it was a week ago. Cattle receipts have approached high water mark, but they were all disposed of at values but slightly impaired. Dairy and poultry produce are on the up grade. Hogs are 20c stronger.

WHEAT

Wheat is down several points from the quotations of last week. Supplies of wheat on hand are too large to maintain

Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOOT, ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blisters. Cures any kind of swelling. Does not blister or burn the skin. Home cure. Price 4c. Free. ABSORBINE, J.R. Hulme...

NEVERMIFUGE

The best and most effective remedy for both and other worms in horses. (Quaranteed by the Farmers' Horse Remedy Co., under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 5171) It is guaranteed to kill and bring from the body dead in from 24 hours all pin worms and bots.

It is absolutely harmless and can be given to mares in foal before the eighth month. Practical horse owners have written up Nevermifuge has removed between 500 to 600 bots and worms from a single horse. An animal whose stomach is full of worms cannot get fat today. Beware of imitations. Send your order to-day. Contains capsules, \$2.00

Farmers' Horse Remedy Co., Dept. A.S. 397 - 7th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

a steady market. Shippers are pouring wheat into Winnipeg at double the rate of a year ago. Reports of snow in the west were not sufficient to strengthen the market, as most of the wheat crop has been threshed. Good crops in India, Australia, Argentina and an improved condition in Russia are tending to weaken it. No. 1 Northern is quoted at \$1.03; No. 2, \$1.01, and No. 3, 99c. Manitoba feed wheat meets with lively demand at 72c. Farmers are playing a waiting game and Ontario wheat is dull at 80c to 88c at outside points.

COARSE GRAINS

The last week has been a bad one for coarse grain prices. Oats are steady at last week's quotations, but barley and corn are weak. Quotations are as follows: Ontario oats, No. 2, 44c outside and 47c on track here; C. W. oats, No. 2, 45c; No. 4c, 46c; No. 1, 47c; No. 2, 48c; No. 3, 47c; No. 4, 47c; No. 5, 47c; No. 6, 47c; No. 7, 47c; No. 8, 47c; No. 9, 47c; No. 10, 47c; No. 11, 47c; No. 12, 47c; No. 13, 47c; No. 14, 47c; No. 15, 47c; No. 16, 47c; No. 17, 47c; No. 18, 47c; No. 19, 47c; No. 20, 47c; No. 21, 47c; No. 22, 47c; No. 23, 47c; No. 24, 47c; No. 25, 47c; No. 26, 47c; No. 27, 47c; No. 28, 47c; No. 29, 47c; No. 30, 47c; No. 31, 47c; No. 32, 47c; No. 33, 47c; No. 34, 47c; No. 35, 47c; No. 36, 47c; No. 37, 47c; No. 38, 47c; No. 39, 47c; No. 40, 47c; No. 41, 47c; No. 42, 47c; No. 43, 47c; No. 44, 47c; No. 45, 47c; No. 46, 47c; No. 47, 47c; No. 48, 47c; No. 49, 47c; No. 50, 47c; No. 51, 47c; No. 52, 47c; No. 53, 47c; No. 54, 47c; No. 55, 47c; No. 56, 47c; No. 57, 47c; No. 58, 47c; No. 59, 47c; No. 60, 47c; No. 61, 47c; No. 62, 47c; No. 63, 47c; No. 64, 47c; No. 65, 47c; No. 66, 47c; No. 67, 47c; No. 68, 47c; No. 69, 47c; No. 70, 47c; No. 71, 47c; No. 72, 47c; No. 73, 47c; No. 74, 47c; No. 75, 47c; No. 76, 47c; No. 77, 47c; No. 78, 47c; No. 79, 47c; No. 80, 47c; No. 81, 47c; No. 82, 47c; No. 83, 47c; No. 84, 47c; No. 85, 47c; No. 86, 47c; No. 87, 47c; No. 88, 47c; No. 89, 47c; No. 90, 47c; No. 91, 47c; No. 92, 47c; No. 93, 47c; No. 94, 47c; No. 95, 47c; No. 96, 47c; No. 97, 47c; No. 98, 47c; No. 99, 47c; No. 100, 47c.

MILL STUFFS

Prices are steady at last week's quotations: Manitoba bran, 82 1/2; shorts, 82 1/2; Ontario bran, 82 1/2; shorts, 82 1/2; Manitoba bran, 82 1/2; shorts, 82 1/2; Ontario bran, 82 1/2; shorts, 82 1/2.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay on this market is still strong, but 50c below last week's quotations. Straw is 50c higher. No. 1 hay in car lots is quoted at \$15 to \$15.50, and inferior, \$10.50 to \$12; baled straw, \$7 to \$7.50. The price of No. 1 hay is \$20 to \$25; clover and mixed hay, \$14 to \$16, and straw, bundled, \$17 to \$19. At Montreal the hay market is firm, due to keen competition of country buyers. Prices have advanced \$1 to \$1.50 on all grades. No. 1 hay is \$16; No. 2, \$15, and No. 3, \$11.

HIDES

An average of prices being paid for hides at country points is about as follows: Cured, 11.50; green, 10.50; and pelts, 60c; 7c; calf skins, 10c to 14c.

horse hides, \$3.25; and horse hair, 30c to 32c. Quotations for market hogs are as follows: No. 1, 12 1/2 to 14; No. 2, 11 1/2 to 13; No. 3, 10 1/2 to 12; calf skins, 10c to 15c. Wool is quoted as much as follows: Unwashed, 15c to 16c; washed, 15c to 20c; rejects, 15c to 20c.

SEEDS

Prices being paid by dealers are as follows: Alsike, fancy, \$9 to \$10; No. 1, \$9.25 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$9; red clover, fancy, \$11; No. 1, \$10.50 to \$10.75; No. 2, \$10.25 to \$10.50; timothy, fancy, \$7; No. 1, \$6.50, No. 2, \$6.25.

HONEY

Wholesale quotations remain unchanged. Strained clover honey is 10c to 11c in 60-lb. tins, 11c to 12c in 5 to 10-lb. tins; buckwheat honey, 5c to 6c in 5 to 10-lb. tins; No. 1 comb honey is \$2.25 to \$2.50 a doz.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs are now selling up to 55c on the Farmers' Market, a 5c advance on last week. Wholesale quotations are unchanged as 34c to 36c for strictly new laid country fresh. Montreal dealers are still paying 35c to 35c a doz. f.o.b. for fresh gathered stock. Selects sell at 36c to 38c; duals, 35c to 36c; singles, 34c to 35c; and turkey, 35c to 36c. On the Farmers' Market chickens retail at 12c to 15c; 10c to 12c; turkeys, 35c to 36c; geese, 12c to 14c; ducks, 10c to 12c.

POTATOES AND BEANS

As was anticipated, potato prices are slumping right along. No. 1 is now quoted at \$1.20 to \$1.25 on track here, and \$1.35 out of store. Delawares are at a 5c premium. At Montreal, numbers 1, 65, and 2, 60c; and Great Mountains, 60c, 65, and inferior, 55c.

Beans are quoted here at \$2.13 to \$2.20 for primes and \$2.25 to \$2.30 for red stock.

DAIRY PRODUCE

All grades of butter have advanced 10c. There is an excellent demand for Ontario butter from Western Canada and the local demand also is active. Dairy prices are quoted as follows: Creamery prime, 29c to 30c; high prices, 27c to 28c; and inferior, 17c to 18c. The demand for creamery butter is 15.5c for twins and 15.5c for large.

HORES

Quotations on export are as follows: Heavy drafters, \$170 to \$200; medium weight, \$150 to \$200; agricultural, good, \$160 to \$225; fair, \$150 to \$175; light, \$140 to \$160; drivers, \$130 to \$225; and lighters, \$150 to \$225; service, \$100 to \$140.

LIVE STOCK

Prices of cattle have been fairly satisfactory, with no radical changes from last week's quotations. The very best grades are quoted fully as high as a week ago. Export cattle are strong. Prices are no firm on the lower grades of butcher cattle.

Receipts this last week have been the largest in any week in 1911 to date. The best, supposed to be scarce of cattle, sent several carloads. The bulk of the receipts were of a common kind. Quality particularly for export demand was a prime necessity.

That the market for cattle is in good shape is shown by the briskness with which the unusually large receipts were disposed of. The demand from England was good, and with the weather clearing, and Christmas coming, handy local butchers were in the market for large supplies.

The caution shown by those of last week, raising prices above the level of the week, however, would not lead us to look for any great advance in price in the week ending at \$5.20 to \$5.50; medium, \$5.70 to \$6.15; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.50; butcher cattle, common to medium, \$4.50 to \$5.40; butter cows, good, \$4.75 to \$5.25; common to medium, \$3 to \$5 in best bet- ter demand than heretofore, and there should be no great shortage of good next spring.

Stocks and feeders are in much better demand than heretofore, and there should be no great shortage of good next spring. Heavy feeders are quoted at \$4.75 to \$5.30 and stockers \$3 to \$4.75. Canners are \$2.50 to \$3.

Choice milk cows are good at \$60 to \$90. Common to medium are quoted at \$30 to \$60; and springers, \$45 to \$60. Sheep and lambs particularly are strong. Ewes are quoted at \$3.50 to \$4.50; and lambs, \$2.75 to \$3.25. Calves are \$4 to \$8.50. Hogs still climb upward and are now 20c higher than a week ago. Packers

are paying \$5.65 to \$6.70 f.o.b. country points and \$7 on the market.

The cattle markets showed a firm feeling at Montreal this week, prices were as much as 20c higher. This raise may be attributed to the cooler weather and strong demand from local butchers. Cattle were sold at \$10 each for good and the bulk of the trading was \$8; \$6.50; good, \$6; fairly good, \$5.80; fair, \$5.25 to \$5.50; and common, \$4.50 to \$5. Canners are quoted at \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Sheep met with a good demand at \$3.50 to \$3.75 and lambs \$2.25 to \$2.50. Calves were sold at \$10 each for good and from that down to \$3.

Buffalo Live Stock: Prime steers, \$7.50 to \$8; shipping quality, \$6 to \$7; culls, \$5 to \$7; heifers, \$3.75 to \$6; cows, \$3 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$3; hogs, mixed, \$6.75 to \$6.75; wethers, \$6 to \$5.70; lambs, \$4 to \$5.60; wethers, \$3.50 to \$3.75; and ewes, \$3 to \$3.25.

MONTEAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, Nov. 18.—The market here for live hogs opened with a good demand, and as the supply was light, prices advanced 2c to 3c. Competition and ruled 5c to 5c higher than last week, an active trade being done at \$6.75 to \$6.85 a cwt. for selected stock weighing 150 lbs. and in a few cases as high as \$7 a pig.

In sympathy with the above the market for dressed hogs advanced and quotations opened at \$9 to \$9.50 a cwt., but the demand as these figures was slow and prices tapered off and the market is closing with quotations ranging from \$8.75 to \$9.25 for fresh killed abattoir stock.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, Nov. 18.—This week has seen a number of the country boards hold their final sale of the season, and the next week will see the last of them closed for this season. The prices paid at the boards this week were lower than those at the closing a week ago, but inasmuch as the goods offered were in many cases the last of the deliveries from the factories, and the quality in these cases very irregular, the reduction in prices was more than counterbalanced by the inferior quality of the goods offered. The bulk of the cheese sold at 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c and 15 3/4 to 16c. But at Pictou, where the cheese offered were all colored, the entire offering was sold at 17c. The demand from Great Britain this week has been fairly good, and as a result the shipments will aggregate more than the total receipts for the week. Some of the steamers, however, will not be able to get away this week end owing to the strike amongst the dock laborers, who have decided to hold out for an increase in wages during the closing days of the season. They will get away next week, however, and the season will close with the smallest stock left in Canada in years at this season of the year. The demand for butter amounted to 20,000 boxes, as against 34,000 for the same week last year, indicating the reduction in price of this autumn as compared with last year.

The butter market is very strong and prices are steadily advancing. The current quotation for first September butter

Breeders DO YOU EVER CONSIDER

How Much You Have Lost or how much business you do not get Because Some One Does Not Know you have for sale the stock they want and are willing to buy from the other fellow who advertises?

Take the progressive, paying way of getting buyers for your live stock—Advertise in Farm & Dairy Magazine.

Send in your advertisement to-day and have it appear in this Breeders' Magazine Number, out in time for the Guelph Winter Fair.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

HOLS

WOODCREST



Calves ten months Homes Sarcastic

WOODCREST

LAKEVIEW

Bull calf born May 24th Count Hengrove 67 lbs...

HOME HOLSTER

Home of Helton plan cow for 7 and 8 years; another one at...

WELCOME OFFER records butter noted in book. The but few weeks CLARET TAVIST

GLENSPRING

from officially ten links. Mrs. Lady Ross Gerben...

first calf at yearling age. She is a fine specimen of the breed...

was a registered cow. Her dam was a registered cow...

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## WOODCREST HOLSTEINS

A few choice Bull Calves for sale to ten months old. Six of Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad, and grandsons of Pieterje 2nd. Recently tuberculin tested by Inspector Write for pedigrees and prices.

**WOODCREST FARM**  
RIFTON; ULSTER CO., N. Y.

## LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bull calf born March 25th, 1911, sired out Count Hengerveld Fays De Kol and out of Rose Estler, 24 lbs. butter in 7 days; another one calved March 24th, 1911, by the same sire and out of Suka Sylvia, 24 lbs. De Kol, 21 lbs. butter in 7 days and 8 lbs. butter in 30 days. Seed for price on these and several other pedigrees. Write for pedigrees and prices.

## HOMESTEAD HOLSTEIN HERD

Home of Helton Dehol, Canadiana sham cow for 7 years and 30 days, val. \$14. She is a butter in 7 days, 128.7 lbs. in 30 days. Sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Abbecker, headed dam, Tidy Fanline Dehol, made 24 lbs. butter 7 days, and sire's dam Colantha 4th's Johanna 32.2 lbs. in 7 days, 1247 lbs. in 1 year. We have the choicest young bulls ever had on offer. Better speak early if you want one.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT. Telephone.

## WELCOME STOCK FARM

Offers a few young cows with records from 18 to 21 lbs. of butter in 7 days, bred to such noted bulls as Merona's Sir Poesh, Dam's record, 27.5 lbs. the butter in 7 days. Also a few well bred young bulls.

CLARENCE HOLLAND, No. 5, TAVISTOCK, ONT.

## GLENSPRINGS HOLSTEINS

Bred from officially tested dams. One, sired by Lady Rose Gerben, which made with her first calf at 2 years 15 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Another, sired by Count Gerben, brother of the world's champion sire, sired a calf at 2 years 15 lbs. averaged over 1,200 lbs. milk, milked twice a day for 3 consecutive years.

Here is an exceptional opportunity to buy a good sire at the right price.

E. B. MALLORY, FRANKFORD, ONT.

## HOLSTEINS OF ALL AGES

Special Offering on a Bull Calf  
10 months old. Milk in Six Months  
Also a Registered Clydesdale Mare for Sale  
ELIAS RUBY R. R. No. 5 Tavistock, Ont.

## FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

Has for sale the world's record cow Pontiac Clothide De Kol 2nd, 37.6 lbs. butter in 7 days. She is the mother of several daughters whose 7 day records average 31.13 lbs. each, unequalled by the daughters of any other sire. He is the sire of the youngest bull of the breed to sire a 30 lbs. calf.

We also offer some of Rag Apple Korndyke, whose dam made the world's record of 77.0 lbs. butter in 7 days of young sire's dam and her full sister 77.0 lbs. butter in 7 days. We have in service, and can offer you one of the highest record daughters of Hengerveld De Kol, 14 A. R. O. daughters, four over 30 lbs. each. This young sire has a son of Colantha 4th's Johanna, who has a record of 35.22 lbs., making his dam a higher sire than that of any other sire of the breed. Let me send you one of the best records that average for one year in first-class Holsteins; young sire our Specialty.

H. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON  
Near Prescott, Ont. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

toher creamery is 23c, and holders are not anxious to sell even at this price.

**CHEESE MARKETS**  
Brookville, Nov. 16.—1,085 colored and 300 white. Sales, 35 colored at 13 3/4c, balance refused.  
Kingston, Nov. 16.—120 boxes colored and 76 white; sales were made at 13 3/4c.

### Your Business

If you could figure out how much business you did not get and how much you have lost because some one forgot your address or because you did not know you had the stock they wanted, you would be surprised at the amount you have lost.

Progressive breeders know that it pays them well to have their advertising appearing in these columns every week, or every other week, as a goodly number of dairy cattle breeders do.

These men figure out that the cost of such advertising is very little compared with the results it brings in direct sales. In making their name and stock known throughout the country.

Not every breeder at the start, however, has the courage to go ahead and use display space of one inch or more a week. Not every breeder has the stock to warrant the expenditure for this much space. It is for these latter breeders that Farm and Dairy has for some months been carrying a Breeders' Directory, in which every breeder, no matter how limited his capital or how small his herd, can afford to put his card.

What is it worth to you to place your card before 1,000 dairy farmers each, 52 times in the year? What will it cost you to place your name before these men in any other way than through our live stock advertising columns?

In our Breeders' Directory your card of four reading lines will cost you only \$16.00 for one whole year! Cards of any size over two lines for any half year inserted for \$4.00 a line per year.

The unusual low price for space in our Breeders' Directory is at a special bargain rate. We have no high salaried canvassers, with big expense accounts out amongst live stock men to get this business. To you it is a real "mail order" proposition. The rates quoted is below the actual cost of production. This service is at your disposal.

If you wish to oblige you and our readers generally, who wish to know where they can buy the class of stock you have, that we feature this Breeders' Directory Department.

Winchester, Nov. 16.—350 colored and 365 white. Nearly all sold on board at 13 3/4c.  
Salem, Nov. 16.—41 cheese offered. Sales, 147 at 13 1/2c.  
Canton, N. Y., Nov. 18.—1,600 tubs butter sold at 35c.  
Hyracine, Que., Nov. 19.—Two hundred packages butter sold at 27 3/4c. A lot of cheese was offered, but there were no sales.

### GOSSIP.

**THE FAT STOCK SHOW**  
From present indications the second annual Toronto Fat Stock Show, held at Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 11th, 12th and 13th, 1911, will be the best held alone since a year ago, both in exhibits and attendance.  
This year there is added prize for pure bred steers and heifers, also separate prizes for long-wool and short-wool sheep. Special arrangements have been made so that cattle can be exhibited at the On-

tario Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph after being shown at Toronto.

The feature of the Toronto Fat Stock Show is the auction sale of prize winners on Tuesday, which is attended by all principal Canadian slaughterers in search of choice cattle for Christmas display.

**SALE DATES CLAIMED**  
April 3, 1912.—Breeders' Consignment Sale at Belleville, Ont.  
Consignment sale of the North Toronto Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club, in Toronto on day following the Ontario Friesian Association Annual meeting. Date will be announced later.  
December 6.—E. J. Brookfield at Tillsonburg, Ont.; Holsteins.

**WINTER SEED FAIRS**  
Seed grain growers should avail themselves of the opportunity for advertising afforded by the winter exhibitions at Guelph (December 11-15) and Ottawa (January 16-19). In the general class prizes of \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5 are offered for two classes of seed grain, consisting of seed for sale. In addition to that, through the Ontario Friesian Association, prizes are offered in the held crop competitions. In oats, for instance, 10 prizes are offered, from \$5 to \$25. County, York County divides the districts for showing at Guelph or Ottawa.

This season there is bound to be a big demand for seed grain at good prices. The hot wave which passed over Ontario while the grain was filling caused a lot of it to shrivel and plump, well-dried grain will consequently be at a premium. This is shown by the price of butter.

As these fairs are attended each year by an increasing number of visitors, they give a splendid opportunity for buyers and sellers to meet and arrange their deals. Members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association should be alert and put up strong exhibits. As soon as fall work is well enough advanced, farmers should get their seed ready. It will be well to apply at once to A. P. Westerveld, E. D. Elderton, Parliament Building, Toronto, for the two prize lists.—T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**NITHSIDE FARM** Herd of Large English Berkshire, Southdown Sheep and Silver Grey Dorking Poultry. 3 young boars, 2 sows, for service, price \$80.00 each. A choice lot of young sows, ready to breed, for \$25.00 each. 3 Ram Lamb (Southdown). Prices include registered pedigrees. A grand lot of Silver Grey Dorkings to spare.

E. E. MARTIN, CANFORD P. O., Paris Station, G.T.R., Oshawa Co., ONT.

## HORSEMEN

Our Special Magazine Breeders' Number 3rd Annual  
Out, December 7th in time for the QUELLEN WINTER FAIR gives you a special opportunity to place your order. Mail your copy in to us by Thursday, Nov. 30th.

FARM & DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

## HOLSTEINS

If you are wanting HOLSTEINS, any age, either sex write to:  
GORDON R. MANNARD, Mannheim, Ont.

## FOR HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Bull calf born 2 1/2 years old, 27 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Another born May 15; dam first cow of Canada of her age, 28 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Bull calf born Jan. 10; dam, daughter of dam, 28 lbs. of butter with official record of 2 years and 15 days of 14.78 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also two-year-old stud bull.  
David Caughell, Yarmouth Centre, Ont.

## Lyndale Holsteins

Offers two, young bulls born September, 1910, one of them from the highest daughter of Brightest Canary and sired by a son of a 20.33 lb. yearling daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.  
BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT

## AYRSHIRES

World's Champion bull for milk and production. Some rogak bulls and bull calves, all from R.O.P. cows for sale. A grandson of Primrose Tangleweld in the lot. Address  
WOODDISE BROS., Tangleweld Farm  
ROTHSAY, ONTARIO



## BREEDERS!

ONE INCH SPACE  
The size as this will cost you only 5c. Each inch in Farm and Dairy, Extra value to you in our Special Magazine. Number, December 21st. Send Your Advertising Today! FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

## CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES.

R. O. P. cows and two-year-old heifers for sale; one yearling bull and a fine lot of 1911 bull calves. Prices reasonable. Write or phone.  
JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas.

## THE SPRINGBANK HERD OF AYRSHIRES

Contains more World's Champion milk and butter producers than any other herd in America, but few choice bull calves from record breaking dams for sale at reasonable prices. Address  
A. S. TURNER & SONS, Ryckman's Corners, Ont. 3 miles south of Hamilton.

## CHOICE AYRSHIRES

FOR COWS SALE  
One bull 10 months old, one 9 months old, two Feb bull calves—grand, large one from R.O.P. cows. A few choice females, big producers, good tests and udders. Record of Performance work a specialty. Prices reasonable considering quality. Write or come and see.  
WILLIAM THOMAS LYNEDOCB, Ont. Trout Run Stock Farm, long distance phone in house.

## BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

JUST LANDED  
12 Bulls fit for service, Scotch winners, 4 2 year old heifers, all bred to R.O.P. cows. They are good strong lot of useful heifers with good tests. Also a few good yearlings.  
H. B. NEES, HOWICK, QUE

## Ayrshires and Yorkshires

FOR SALE—High class Ayrshires, all ages, including three bulls. First prize Yorkshires pigs, all ages. First prize hons and sows, 10 months old. Apply to  
MON. W. OWENS, ROBERT MANTON PROPRIETOR Riverside Farm, Montebello, Que

## HOLSTEINS

### A Great Combination

Bulls eight months old for sale, combining the best of Pontiac Korndyke and Hengerveld De Kol, with fine 50-lb. cows in their pedigree, whose milk contains over 4 per cent of butter fat. All are from the two greatest Holstein-Friesian bulls in America.  
A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONT.

## BULLS

Pleasant View Stock Farm has for sale Four Holstein Bulls—One 2 1/2, one 1, one 1 year-old in September sale and one bull calf. All are from the best of 11 cows. Dam of one of the yearlings has a record of  
22,100 lbs. Milk in 565 Days  
All are first-class, please moderate. Write for particulars. Inspection invited.

F. LEESON & SON, Aylmer, Ont.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

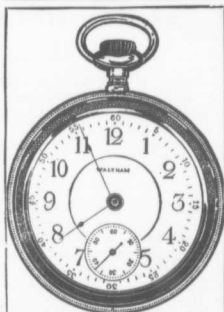
The Greatest Dairy Breed  
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# TIME TO BUY CHRISTMAS WATCHES

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**89220.** Men's 16 size Gold-filled Watch, hand-engraved, plain or engine-turned cases, dustproof screw back and front, with a 17-jewelled Waltham movement, patent breguet hairspring and regulator, exposed winding wheels, ruby-jewelled escapement, all jewels set in solid gold. We guarantee this watch an accurate time-keeper. PRICE DELIVERED ..... **\$15.50**



**89221.** Women's Wrist or Chateau Watch, sterling silver, open face, plain case, suitable for engraving; fitted with a 7-jewelled nickel lever movement, guaranteed a perfect timekeeper, neat in appearance. Engraved free with any script monogram. PRICE DELIVERED..... **\$5.65**



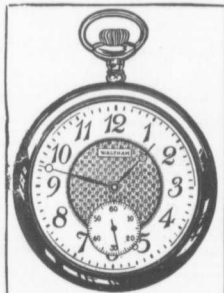
**89222.** Women's Gold-filled Watch, Cashier hunting case, 9 size fitted with a high-grade Waltham, P.S. Bartlett movement, 16 jewelled, ruby jewels set in gold, exposed winding wheels, patent breguet hairspring, adjusting it to the heat and cold. Highly guaranteed. PRICE DELIVERED..... **\$15.45**



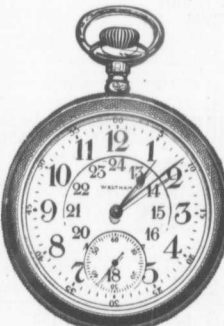
**89223.** Women's Sterling Silver Open Face Watch, 9 1/2 size fancy engraved case, fitted with a fine Swiss movement, balance wheel running on jewels, an ideal watch for the young lady at school. To be worn on the wrist or as a chateau. PRICE DELIVERED complete with leather wristlet..... **\$2.85**



**89224.** Men's or Boy's Gun Metal Finished Watch, thin model, open face, 12 size, gold crown and bow; fitted with one of our celebrated 7-jewelled nickel Louville movements. This watch we highly recommend to you for this reason, i.e., that we have been selling this make of watch for years, having tested it thoroughly and found it accurate. A watch that cannot be excelled at this price. PRICE DELIVERED..... **\$2.50**



**89225.** Men's 14 Size Gold-filled Watch, dustproof Fortune case, screw back and front, fitted with a 15-jewelled Waltham movement, patent breguet hairspring, adjusted to heat and cold, 1/2 plate ruby-jewelled escapement, your choice of a plain, or the new Waltham gold dial. We consider this a very handsome watch for business men, being a very thin model. Our usual guarantee accompanies every watch. PRICE DELIVERED..... **\$12.95**



**89226.** Men's 18 Size Railroad Watch, in a gold-filled Fortune case, screw back and front, in plain engine-turned and richly engraved cases, fitted with a high-grade 21 ruby-jewelled Waltham nickel movement, double roller escapement, patent regulator with breguet hairspring, examined and adjusted in 5 positions, guaranteed to pass any railroad inspection. PRICE DELIVERED..... **\$35.00**



**89227.** Men's 18 size Gold-filled Watch, in hand-engraved, engine-turned, or plain cases, fitted with a high-grade Waltham, P.S. Bartlett, Danaskerred movement, set with 17 genuine ruby jewels, set in gold-burnished settings, all plates, positively dustproof, patent breguet hairspring and regulator, with safety pinion, adjusted to positions and climatic conditions. We have tested this watch thoroughly, and found it to be accurate. PRICE DELIVERED..... **\$15.00**



**89228.** Women's 6 Size Cashier Gold-filled Hunting or Open Face Watch, in richly hand-engraved, plain, or engine-turned cases, with a high-grade 16-jewelled Waltham, P.S. Bartlett movement, ruby jewels set in gold-burnished settings, highly finished patent breguet hairspring, regulator and safety barrel, compensated balance adjusted to the variations of heat and cold; neat in appearance. PRICE DELIVERED..... **\$14.50**

We publish no Christmas Catalogue this year, but our Fall and Winter one is crowded with Christmas suggestions. A post card will bring it. Whether you order fifty cents' or fifty dollars' worth of goods, WE PAY ALL DELIVERY CHARGES.

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