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Dairy Commissioner  
Dec 10

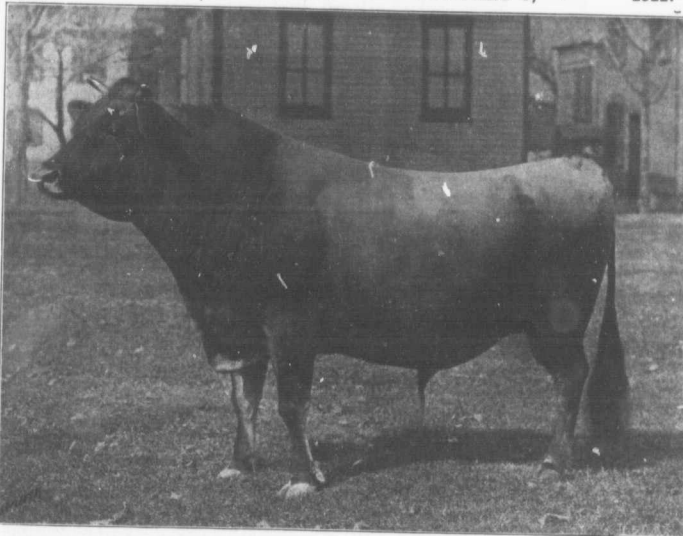
# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JANUARY 5,

1911.

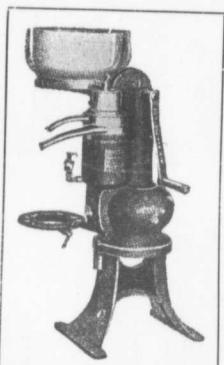


### A STUDY IN MASCULINITY, DAIRY AND JERSEY BREED TYPE

A bull showing strong masculine characteristics yet withal conforming to dairy and breed type and backed by an ancestry of great producers on his dam's side, is the kind the progressive dairyman seeks to place at the head of his herd. Pedigree should not be the whole argument that induces one to decide upon a bull. Individuality counts. The average dairyman, however, in choosing a sire is reasonably certain to go right if he places first importance on production. The illustration herewith presents a fine study in individuality. Note the strong masculine bearing of this Jersey and his conformity to breed and dairy type.

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CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

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Our latest model, note the solid, heavy frame and the convenient height of both the crank and the supply can.

Butter Fat means money, and when you leave Butter Fat in separated milk you are throwing money away.

By using a Simplex Cream Separator you can make money, for "a penny saved is a penny earned."

The Simplex skims closest, run easiest, is easy to clean and does not get out of order.

The Link-Blade separate at a low rate of speed.

The Self-Balancing Bowl Feature has secured almost perfection in the running of separators.

These are but a few reasons why you should use the Simplex.

Ask us for more reasons and a detailed description of our machine.

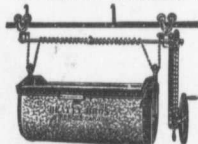
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We also manufacture Steel Stalls, Stanchions and Hay Tools.

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

### How the Scheme Worked Out

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—We quite agree with what Professor Day has said in his article in Farm and Dairy, December 1. It is a number of years ago since we tried carrying out the suggestions as set forth in the article in question. We thought then, and we think now, that the farmer who will raise the hog most desired by the packer is entitled to the best price. We found, however, that although he was willing to accept the high price for the best class of goods, the man who had the poorer hog did not wish to accept the lower price.

Where it is possible to go on the market, like you can in Chicago, you can pick out the class of hog that you want and put your price on it, and you can grade the hogs for sale because they must be sold.

The difficulty here, however, was that the farmer who brought his hogs in to the packing houses was not satisfied. This grading was made on the merits of the hog, but it was found impossible to convince the farmer that this was correct, and it caused so much ill feeling, and so much loss of time that we had to do away with it entirely.

The result has been that a uniform price has been made to include the good, the bad and the indifferent. We might say, however, that where we find hogs turning out poorly, we do not attempt to buy them again from the same man.

If Professor Day can devise some scheme whereby the farmers will accept the grading by either the packer or any Government official who may be named, we shall be only too glad to see it carried out.—W. Pearman Co., Limited, Hamilton, per E. E. Pearman, secy.-treas.

### What Profit per Cow in 1910?

Business men of Canada will shortly take stock, close their books for another year's trade, and figure out how they stand financially as a result of their hard labor and enterprise. How many farmers are preparing their 1910 balance sheet which will act as a sign post for 1911 transactions? Perhaps the steers paid well, while small fruits and poultry brought in a good supply of cash. But did each cow in the herd earn a good profit, or are some being kept as thankless guests?

A very few minutes' bookkeeping per month might show a clear profit above cost of feed of \$40 with some cows, only \$8.00 with others, and possibly no profit at all on one or two. It would not take long then to decide which to disperse of. Would it not be a sensible resolve to keep only such cows as will make good returns? Determine if your herd shall show an increase of 40 per cent. in the milk yield inside three years; you can easily gear the whole herd to another notch or two if some poor cows are beefed. The scores of dairy men who are now reaping large profits per cow date their success invariably to the time when they commenced keeping milk and feed records of each cow separately. Blank forms are supplied free on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.—C. F. W.

### How Great Britain is Fed

Canada sent Britain last year 16,616,000 cwt. of wheat, a record quantity, and 1,100,000 cwt. more than the United States sent. This remarkable growth of an empire's food supply is taken from a government statement issued recently of the quantities of all kinds of food imported from the Dominion and from foreign countries. Of the 97,000,000 cwt. of wheat im-

ported, however, 37,000,000 came from Russia and the Argentine, and 24,000,000 came from Australia and India. The United States also sent 7,000,000 cwt. of flour. The Argentine supplies half the beef imports, the United States with fully a quarter, and Canada with less than a tenth. New Zealand supplies fully four-fifths of the mutton imports, the Argentine and Australia between them the remainder. The United States sends fully half the pork and bacon and Denmark 50 per cent.

### Experimental Union Meets

Attention is herewith called to the meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union to be held at the Agricultural College, Guelph, January 10, 11 and 12. It has previously been the custom to hold the meetings during Winter Fair week. This plan has not proven entirely satisfactory, however, and this year they will be held at the time of the Annual Short Course.

The object of the Experimental Union is to carry on cooperative experiments in all parts of the province in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, and apiculture. In the past, however, alone there have been 58,812 distinct tests made throughout the province since the work was started 25 years ago. The interesting and instructive addresses will be given on subjects covering all lines of agricultural work.

Special arrangements will be made whereby students attending the course on stock and stock judging will have an opportunity of attending the three forenoon and the two evening sessions of the union. Single first-class fares will be granted on all railways on the Standard Convention Certificate plan. Everyone who can should attend the Experimental Union meetings where they will receive a hearty welcome and receive much valuable information.

### Items of Interest

A six weeks course in Agriculture will be given by F. Metcalf, B.S.A., in the Collingwood Collegiate Institute, starting on Feb. 20.

A short course in live stock and cereal husbandry will be given at Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on Jan. 10-21, 1911 and another short course in Horticulture and Poultry on Jan. 24th to Feb. 4.

All who expect to attend the Forestry Convention which will meet in Quebec City, January 18, 19, and 20, are requested to communicate at once with the Hon. J. James Lawler, Canadian Building, Ottawa, who will be pleased to give programs and all other information. The railway companies have agreed to allow a single fare for the standard certificate plan, for the journey to Quebec and return from all points in Canada east of Fort William.

One of the features most enjoyed by the farmers who took part in the disputation that waited on the Government in Ottawa recently was the visit to Government House where they were entertained by Earl Grey and members of his household. Earl Grey presented to the delegates a copy of the book entitled "The Rural Life Problem in the United States," by Sir Horace Plunkett. This gift was very much appreciated by the delegates. Earl Grey succeeded in making the visitors feel thoroughly at home and thus made their visit to Rideau Hall one of the most enjoyable incidents connected with their visit to the capital.

I like Farm and Dairy very much. It is full of sensible advice, and I wish it every success.—D. Leitch, Groy Co., Ont.

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# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00  
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Vol. XXX.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 5, 1911.

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### Satisfactory Disposal of Manure\*

J. H. Caldwell, Carleton Co., Ont.

I can do in speaking of the value and conservation of manure is to give our own method of handling it. Our method is the one followed by the best farmers and dairymen in the East. As soon as the cattle are housed the manure is drawn out daily and spread at once. We continue to do this until the snow becomes too deep, say six inches. We spread it on fall plowing and as the surface is uneven there is comparatively little waste of manure.

When snow becomes too deep we put it in small heaps, about four heaps to a load. We continue this all winter if the snow is not too deep. If the snow becomes too deep for hauling we put it in large piles where it remains till the following spring when it is spread on the land.

#### APPLY IT EVENLY

If the manure is not too coarse it can be worked into the soil in preparation for corn and roots without being plowed under. We get much better results when we get the manure incorporated into the soil as early as possible.

We have gotten excellent results from top-dressing meadows in the early fall or as soon as possibly after the hay is removed. If a manure spreader is used the manure can be applied very evenly and it also has ample time and opportunity to have the fertilizing ingredients leached into the soil and for the manure to settle closely to the soil before winter. This applies to manure accumulated during the summer.

I consider it a poor practice to plow down manure deeply. The tendency is then to leach down below the roots of ordinary crops which are largely surface feeders. The practice of leaving the manure outside the walls of the building during summer cannot be too strongly condemned as the waste is enormous and causes unsanitary conditions around the buildings as well.

### Pointers on Shoeing Horses

Mr. L. E. Milton, Colchester Co., N.S.

Fit the shoe to the foot, not the foot to the shoe.

In this slippery weather a horse with sharp shoes is worth about twice as much as one with smooth shoes.

Do not ask the horse to carry around heavy shoes. It is a waste of energy. Light shoes are just as good.

If the blacksmith does not cut and rasp the horse's hoof as much as you are used to seeing it done, do not think that he is not earning his money. There is altogether too much cutting and rasping done. The blacksmith knows it, but he must give his customers what they demand.

Many of our best horsemen are coming to believe that the nails should not be clinched. A wrench that is sufficient to pull the shoe off might injure the leg if the shoe did not come quite readily.

\*An essay written by Mr. Caldwell on his practical experience, as required of him by the rules of the Dairy Farms Competition, in which he was a successful competitor.

Always be patient and gentle when shoeing the celt for the first time. Get the blacksmith to come and shoe it in its own stall is necessary. Most of the "hard shoers" learned their bad habits in their first visit to the blacksmith.

Ask your blacksmith to use a small nail. Large nails wear out the hoof and do not hold the shoe any firmer.

If your driving horse starts to interfere per-haps you had better change your blacksmith.

### A Great Asset to Exploit

C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

Waken up the indifferent farmer and you develop one of the greatest assets of the country. It is not like taking gold or silver out of the ground never to be replaced; it is not like cutting down trees with the hope that others will grow up in the next 50 years; it is not like hauling fish out of the water that someone may be fed; no, it is better than all these, for you

### The Best Invested Dollar

Please find enclosed \$1.00 for the renewal of my subscription to Farm and Dairy for 1911. I might say this is one of the best invested dollars that goes from our house.—Albert Pickard, Parry Sound District, Ont.

are bringing into productivity a living asset.

I know no work that any country on this continent can engage in that promises bigger returns for everyone than the rational stimulating and helping of the indifferent farmer to better ways and better living. The banker wishes the farmer to produce more, because it is upon the accumulation of his earnings that our banks depend; the railways want more stuff to haul to and fro; the manufacturer wishes the demands of the farmers to be increased; the storekeeper is looking for the increase of purchasing power in the farmer; and the country school teacher is hoping for better pay—all classes want more money in circulation.

Then why, as a people, do we not get down to the consideration of this question in a manner comporting with its importance? Let us devise things not from the narrow standpoint of the needy farmer, but, having in view the national importance of the question, put into it some of the energy and the brains and the money that we have put into transportation questions and city expansion. If we could get our legislators and our city millionaires to turn their eyes towards the rural parts and take hold of the question in earnest, there would be a national development in this country that was never dreamed of by the most ardent enthusiast. Let us keep in mind and compel others to pay attention to the regeneration of the indifferent farmer, for he is the greatest undeveloped asset of either Canada or the United States.—Extract from an address, "The Problem of the Indifferent Farmer," delivered at Washington, D.C.

### Practical Pointers on Calf Raising

M. H. Gardiner, Deleagn, Wis.

During the gestation period, if strong, healthy calves are expected, the cows must be well fed and cared for. If a cow be so scantily fed, either on pasture or in the stable, that in her generosity to you she has to turn her own needed fat and flesh into milk, growing so thin that her hips and ribs are the most prominent features in her make-up, how can you expect her to give you a strong calf? Remember that the calf will born is half reared. Try to be always with your cows during parturition, ready if necessary to assist at the proper time; as you will find this extra care the cheapest sort of insurance against loss. Give the cow a well-bedded stall, and see that all is dry and clean.

Some breeders remove the calf to its pen as soon as born. I consider it better for both cow and calf to leave the calf with the cow for 36 to 48 hours, as the cow will be contented at the time when she needs to be quiet, and the calf will suck little and often and so get its digestive organs properly working. These organs of the new-born calf are very delicate, and subject to disorders if the milk fed be not rich in quality, quantity, and temperature, or if harmful germs are introduced into the stomach and intestines by feeding from unclean pails.

The calf pens should be well lighted and ventilated, be reasonably warm, and be kept clean and dry. For the first two or three weeks, the calf should receive only its dam's milk; and it should be fed not less than three times a day with milk warm from the cow. A good cow or heifer will need milking at 5 a.m., 1 p.m., and 8.30 p.m.; and if the baby calf be fed two quarts at each milking, it is likely to be enough.

#### FROM THREE WEEKS ON

By the time the calf is three weeks old, it will be able to dispose of five pints at each of the three feeds. After it reaches four weeks, it may be fed but twice a day, the new milk gradually being replaced with skim milk, till at six weeks the calf is taking four to five quarts of skim milk twice a day. From the time one begins to use skim milk, till the calf is two months old, the thermometer should be used so as to be sure the milk is above 90 degrees, but after that age, the hand is a sufficient guide.

At about four weeks, the calf will begin to chew bits of hay. If a little wheat middlings is placed in its mouth after feeding, it will quickly learn to eat ground feed. Up to about 12 weeks old, the calf should have ground oats or wheat middlings, as well as bright clover hay, before it at all times, all being kept sweet and fresh. After three months it should have its grain feed as regularly as the cows. While it is better to feed skim milk if one can till a calf is 20 weeks old, warmed water should be offered every day after the tenth week; but one should be careful that at first the calf does not take it for a new kind of milk, and load up too heavily with it. If any strong, healthy calf gets out of condition, nine times out of 10 it is the fault of the person in charge; and he has only himself to blame.

### Silos—Cement or Wood—Which?

J. H. Grisdale, Dominion Agriculturist, Ottawa.

Cement silos, if properly constructed, are a most excellent means of conserving corn. They should, however, be well reinforced by using considerable quantity of wire when constructing. They should be built, using first class cement, good coarse, gritty sand and clean, sharp broken stone or gravel. The proportion in which these materials are mixed is also a most important factor.

The proportion likely to give the best results is one part of cement, two and a half parts good sand and eight parts clean, broken stone or gravel. If sandy gravel is used, then one part cement to about five parts gravel is necessary. When the walls have been erected it is necessary in addition to coat them with pure cement in order to prevent absorption of liquids or juices from the ensilage by the cement. Further, if a cement bottom is put in the silo, provision should be made to allow the escape of juices, which are sure to settle, and which will spoil more or less of the lower layers of ensilage.

Ensilage is not likely to freeze any worse in a cement silo than in a wooden silo, but it is not likely to freeze so much as to give trouble in either silo, provided one is careful to keep the ensilage lower around the wall than in the centre of the silo.

The stave silo, when well constructed, will last many years and will give perfect satisfaction in the way of quality of ensilage conserved therein. I am not prepared to say that either one of the two kinds of silo is better than the other, since both have been very satisfactory where well built, and both have proven most unprofitable investments where badly constructed.

Unfortunately, too many would-be silo owners hesitate to spend a few extra dollars at time of construction, thinking that by so doing they are saving, whereas by faulty construction or by not quite completing the work, the silo being imperfect comes considerably short of giving such good results, as would have otherwise been the case.

In my opinion, based upon observations made in all parts of Canada and on all kinds of silos, a farmer should construct either a stave or ce-

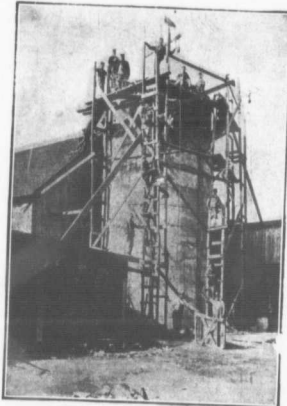
ment silo, and the one to construct is the one that pleases his fancy, or that can be constructed with the least difficulty, but, whatever kind it is decided to build, it should be built as nearly perfect of its kind as is possible to get it.

### Pointers for Orchard Men

Prune fruit trees regularly every year.

A little wood ashes around the fruit trees is a good thing. Spread it thinly as too much may do injury.

When setting out a new orchard number the rows and record in a book the name of the variety.



A Cement Silo in Course of Erection

The other and larger illustration on this page shows this same silo only a few months after. Fire had destroyed the buildings adjoining but the silo remained unharmed.

ies in each, and the name of the nursery firm from whom the trees were purchased.

An idea is prevalent that the height to which an spray can be thrown depends only upon the power of the apparatus. It depends more on the height of the apparatus, the length of the hose and the extension rod.

### How To Select a Stock Bull

Malcolm H. Gardiner, Delavan, Wis.

It is an old saying that like begets like, and inexperienced breeders may well accept the saying as a rule. In the choice of a bull three points are to be considered, his individuality his progeny, and his breeding, the last usually including ancestry and collateral relatives. If the bull has progeny, the inexperienced breeder has a basis to work from, largely rating the sire upon the merits of his progeny; but a young bull has no progeny to show merit, and one is limited to individuality and breeding, of which I place individuality first.

A bull with a pedigree is a much to be desired acquisition. But as between a bull without a pedigree and a pedigree without a bull, I would quickly choose the former, trusting that the unproved excellencies probably existing in his ancestry would appear in his daughters. If the sire be lacking in individual excellence, how can we be sure that he has the potency that is necessary to pass along the good qualities of his ancestry to his progeny? By all means let the inexperienced breeder get the bull first. Don't forget the vast importance of the pedigree, but be sure to get the bull.

### More Flesh and Early Maturity in Meat Animals

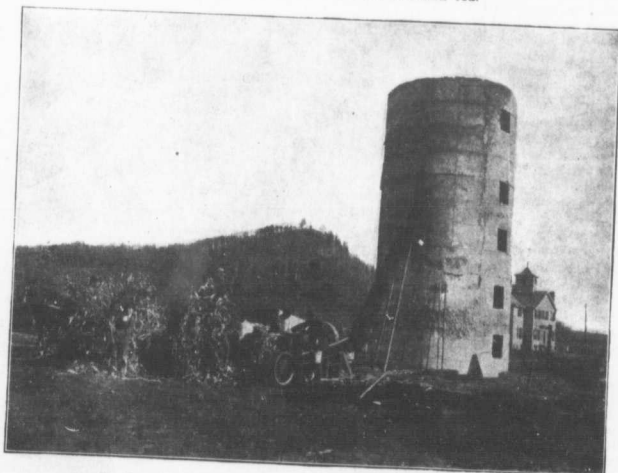
If the fat stock shows have shown anything, they have shown, by the premiums awarded and the decisions of butchers, that the thick fleshed animal that finishes up as quickly as possible is the one that is in greatest demand by the meat world.

Both in sheep and cattle, breeders have striven first of all for size, regardless of the thickness of flesh and the ease with which these animals fatten into prime condition for slaughter. Awards seem to indicate that this has been a great mistake. Size, of course, is important; and, where economical growth is made, a certain amount of this quality is essential; but what is equally or more essential, is that the animal be covered with thick flesh; that it be "meaty," and that when cut it shall give satisfaction.

With this thickness of flesh has been and is usually associated comparative early maturity. It is possible, of course, to get the animal too small and to have the maturity come too soon in life; but, on the other hand, it is possible to do just what people have been regard when they have selected for size, without going to thickness and early maturity. A medium-sized animal, that shows these desirable qualities, is rather to be preferred.

Whether it is a mutton sheep or a beef animal, the entire top part is a general indication of what the animal is. It should be of equal width through the chine, through the ribs, through the loin and through the rump, from side to side. This sort of an animal indicates that the thick muscle runs from one end of the animal to the other. Those that are narrow over the rump, wide over the loin, narrow in the chine, long in the neck, are not heavily-muscled. If they are wide in front and narrow behind, they are not thick-muscled. Those that have protruding rear ribs are not thick-muscled, and if they are not thick-muscled, they are not early maturers either. Of course, with thickness through the top part of the body, we like to see an animal that stands near the ground and that has the curved rib extending from the top of the body to the bottom. This formation usually goes with thick muscles and with the early maturity for which we are looking.

Don't forget to renew your subscription



Fire Destroyed the Adjoining Buildings but the Cement Silo Remained Unharmed  
A cement silo when properly constructed, is a thing of permanence. Even fire cannot harm it materially. These points should receive consideration when deciding on what type of silo to build.

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**Laminitis or "Founder"**

Laminitis, or "founder," as it is commonly called, is an inflammation of the sensitive or soft structures, the laminae, between the hoof and bones of the foot. The popular belief that founder is to an extent in the legs and chest is an error. The disease is in the feet, and those symptoms which make it appear as a stiffness in the legs and shoulders are but the natural results of soreness in the feet.

**CAUSES OF FOUNDER**

It is somewhat difficult to explain how those influences or causes which are known to produce founder bring about that condition, but observation shows clearly that an irritation of the digestive tract, or in fact, any extensive irritation of any mucous surface may produce an inflammation of the sensitive laminae of the feet; that is founder. Therefore founder may be produced by a change of feed or excessive feeding, a change of work or excessive work which results in exhaustion, large quantities of feed or water when warm or fatigued, sudden changes of temperature such as cooling too fast when sweating, and a long drive on hard roads, especially without shoes. Excessive purging or diarrhoea may also produce it. Founder also occasionally results from irritation of foaling, but this is not common.

There is no essential difference in the nature of the disease determined by the particular agent or condition which causes it. "Water founder," and that produced by over-feeding, concussion, or extreme fatigue are, in so far as the character of the disease is concerned, one and the same.

**SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE**

Founder may occur in the fore or hind feet or in both; but generally the fore feet are those affected. A stiffness and disinclination to move are perhaps the first symptoms noticed. The position in which the animal stands is characteristic. The fore feet will be placed well forward so that the weight will be borne by the heels, while the hind feet are brought well up under the body in order to take as much weight off the front feet as possible. This position gives a rather unsteady appearance to the animal and the hind feet are frequently shifted in order to maintain as steady a position as possible. From this fact founder is frequently mistaken by inexperienced persons for a disease of the kidneys. The body temperature is usually considerably increased; that is, there is fever—as it is generally expressed—due to the inflammation in the feet. As is usual in the first stages of inflammation, the pulse beat is increased in frequency and force. An increase of heat in the feet with a manifestation of pain when the hoofs are tapped with a hammer are, when taken with all the foregoing facts, sufficient evidence of founder.

When founder occurs in one foot, however, as it sometimes does, the diagnosis may be more difficult for the inexperienced. When it occurs only in the hind feet the position which the animal takes will not be different from that taken with founder in only both fore feet, but from different causes. The hind feet are brought well forward under the body, but for the purpose of throwing such little weight as is borne on them on the heels.

**REMEDIAL MEASURES**

Remove the shoes and apply moisture to the feet. The latter may be done by standing the animal in water five or six inches deep each day, several hours at a time, or by the application of a poultice of wheat bran or some such material, or by wrapping the feet with cloths and keeping them thoroughly saturated with water. The animal should always be encouraged to lie down and take the weight off his feet, which is beneficial. When this occurs a poultice of some sort must be used to apply moisture to the feet.

It may be applied by the use of a sack large enough to envelop the foot and hold sufficient of the poultice to retain the moisture for some time. This application of moisture to the feet should be continued until the severity of the inflammation and the lameness have subsided.

Unless the founder be due to excessive purgation, a quart of raw linseed oil should be given as a purgative. During the first 48 hours from 80 to 40 drops of tincture of acetone may be given every three or four hours. One ounce of nitrate of potash (saltpetre) should also be given three times a day in the feed or on the tongue. If the lameness continues after the acute symptoms have subsided, a rest of several weeks on a soft pasture and the application of a blister around the top of the hoof are recommended. The following mixture has been found useful as a blister: Red iodide of mercury, 1 part; lard, 4 parts; Cerate of cantharides, 4 parts. Apply around the top of the hoof except at the heels, and rub for 10 or 15 minutes. The animal should be tied so that it cannot get its mouth to the

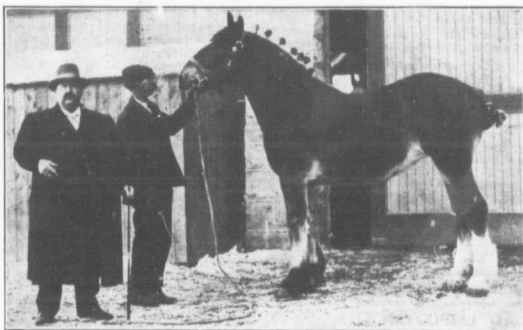
**Instruction in Curing Pork**

W. H. Tomhane, University Farm, Minn.

One's success in securing pork that is palatable, and that will be relished when it reaches the table, depends largely upon the method of curing it. All meat that is to go into the curing vessel must be thoroughly cooled before it is packed. It is also well to let it cool thoroughly before attempting to cut into convenient pieces, because it is firmer and can be cut into much smoother pieces than when it is warm.

Pork may be dry-salted, or cured in brine; the latter is the most desirable for average farm conditions, because it requires less attention and takes up less room. When pork is dry-cured it is necessary to re-handle the meat and rub it several times with the curing materials used. With the brine process, the meat is put in the vessel, the brine poured over it; and it will not be necessary to handle it again until it is ready to be taken out and smoked.

In cutting the pork, trim all parts smoothly,



A Prize Winning Clydesdale Mare in a County Special at Guelph

The Brant County special for the best horse of a draft breed, shown by an amateur exhibitor resident of the County of Brant, was awarded to Ira Baker, of Cainsville, who may be seen holding the prize winner. The well known auctioneer, Mr. Welby Almes, also appears in the picture. Photo taken for Farm and Dairy.

blistered part for several hours after the medicine has been applied.

In a majority of cases the above treatment will be followed by a good recovery, but an animal once founder is probably more likely to suffer from a subsequent attack. If the lameness does not entirely disappear in a week or 10 days, it is seldom that a complete recovery takes place. In such cases the animal is likely to remain unfit for road work and to continue to show more or less soreness. These are the cases that are later said to have "chest founder," or "stove up 'a the shoulder," owing to the fact that the muscles of the chest waste from lack of exercise.

In some cases still more serious results follow an acute attack of founder. The inflammation may be so severe that there is separation between the hoof and structures, the formation of pus, and a descent of the central organs of the foot, which causes a bulging of the sole. In such cases, even though recovery takes place to such an extent that it is advisable to allow the animal to live, it is not fit for work and can only be used for breeding purposes.—"Vet."

**Profit from Brood Mares.**—The farmer who keeps two or three heavy brood mares, in addition to the horses usually required to work his farm, can by working them along with the others, put enough extra work on his land in July, August, and September (when land should be worked) to make it produce enough more to feed the mares and colts. He then has the proceeds of the sale of the colts as almost a net profit.—J. D. Truesdell, Leeds Co., Ont.

and remove all scraggy portions; as they can be used to advantage for sausage-meat while fresh, but are wasted if put through the curing process. In trimming the hams and shoulders, expose as little of the lean meat as is necessary, because the action of the salt while in process of curing will make the lean meat hard.

After all pieces of meat have been properly cooled and trimmed, take each piece separately and rub it all over with salt, and lay it aside for 24 hours. After the salt has been absorbed, pack it into a vessel—syrup barrel or any kind of a barrel that has been properly cleaned. Pack the meat in tightly, putting the hams and shoulders at the bottom. Weigh out, for each 100 pounds of meat, 10 pounds of salt, four pounds of brown sugar and two ounces of saltpetre. Dissolve this in four gallons of lolling water. Stir it well, so that all the salt and sugar will be dissolved. Let it stand until cool, and then pour over the meat. This amount of water should be sufficient to well cover the meat in the vessel. Put a round wooden cover over the top, and weight it down with a stone, so as to keep all the meat under the brine, but if not sufficient brine, add enough to cover the meat. Put the vessel away in some cool place, and let it stand for from six to eight weeks, when the meat will be ready to be taken out of the brine and smoked or used. It may be left in the brine for a longer time if desired.

The use of sugar in brine keeps the lean meat from getting hard, and also adds a sweet flavor to the meat. The small amount of saltpetre is used to retain the natural color of the meat.

## Kendall's Spavin Cure



The cure that saves horses and farmers millions of dollars every year.

It is known the world over as the one certain, reliable remedy for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growths and any Lameness.

Cases just developing and old, stubborn sores and swellings readily yield to the wonderful curative powers of this famous remedy.

Orangeville, Ont., Dec. 21, '08  
"We had a horse which was getting very lame on account of a Spavin. I was anxious about him as we could not work the beast which we most needed him."

Our teamster saw Kendall's Spavin Cure in the store and tried it.

I am pleased to say he had success as the horse has stopped limping and is doing his day's work."

W. A. NICHOLSON.

Don't worry about Spavins, Growths, Swellings or Lameness, but use Kendall's Spavin Cure. It cures every time. The world's best liniment for man and beast.

It's a bottle—6 for 25. Get our book "A Treatise On The Horse," free at dealers or from us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.  
Evesburg Falls, Vt. 52

## RAILROAD EMPLOYMENT

Positions Guaranteed Competent Men  
MEN Wanted—Age 18 to 35, for Firemen \$100 monthly, and Breakmen \$80, on all Railroads. Experience unnecessary. No strike. Promotion to Conductors or Engineers, \$150 to \$300 monthly.

RAILROAD EMPLOYING HEADQUARTERS  
Over 500 men sent to positions monthly. State age, send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 51, 237 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

## FARM MANAGEMENT

### Shall We Build Cement or Wooden Silos?

Editor Farm and Dairy—Will you please give in your publication at your earliest possible opportunity an answer to these questions: Are cement silos preferable to wooden silos? If so, why? Have wooden silos any advantage over cement ones? If so, what are they? Does ensilage freeze deeper from the edge in cement than in wood?

The following appeared in our weekly issue some time ago: "Siloes," The Messrs. Ritchie are still building silos in the vicinity of Perth, and they have either constructed or have under way about half a dozen. The year making them of wood, Cement has been found to be a failure, owing to its porous character, which enables the frost to go through it and freeze the ensilage." This was taken exception to by a cement dealer who produced a farmer whose faith is embedded in the cement silo. We are leaving the matter to you for settlement.—Walker Bros., "Perth Courier," Ont.

I have given a great deal of time and made a very large number of enquiries in regard to the cement and wood silos. The wood silos cost about two-thirds as much to build as cement silos. The life of a wood silo is about 10 years. Very often wooden silos, which are only erected a short time are blown to the ground. On account of being allowed to dry out in the summer season the bands all become loose and the first heavy wind storm wrecks the silo.

A cement silo is a permanent structure, one that is neither destructible by fire nor will it suffer from neglect to keep it in repair as a wood silo is sure to do. A cement silo on account of its neat appearance will add more than its total cost to the value of any farm having a cement silo erected thereon.

A wooden silo has no advantage over the cement silo. It is customary to see ensilage frozen in a wooden silo from eight to 15 inches deep around the outside. It is a very rare thing to see ensilage frozen in the cement silo more than three inches.

Wooden silos were the first to be erected in Ontario but they are nearly

all done away with, and on the other hand, over 6,000 circular concrete silos have been built which are giving the greatest satisfaction. Those structures will remain in good condition for ages. We have never found a farmer who has used the wooden silo and cement silo that would go back to the wood silo.—London Concrete Machinery Co., Limited, H. Poceck, Manager.

NORW. On page four this week we publish J. H. Grisdale's reply to these questions submitted us by the "Perth Courier." After you have read both of these articles and have compared the claims made with your own experience, write Farm and Dairy as to which silo you prefer. Back up any statements you make with figures showing cost, durability, satisfaction given, and so forth. Tell us your claim doubly strong send us a photo of your favorite silo, which we can publish with your letter.—Editor.

### Rotation for a Small Dairy Farm

I am going to start keeping cows next spring. I have 42 acres, 21 in pasture and 21 on which to grow feed. I want to run this as cheaply as is consistent with first class results. What would be the best rotation to follow? Would you advise me to build a silo for 16 cows and a few calves, or could I get as good results (in milk) by growing alfalfa and roots, and produce it as cheaply.—B. N. Lincoln Co., Ont.

As half the farm is already under permanent pasture, it will not be necessary to make any provision for pasture in the rotation on the other half. I would suggest therefore that the 21 acres available for cultivation be divided into four equal fields. On these fields a four-year rotation might be followed: 1st year, ensilage corn; 2nd year, oats seeded down to red clover, 10 lbs.; alsike, two lbs.; and timothy, 10 lbs. per acre; 3rd year, hay; and 4th year, hay. The land should be ploughed early in August with a furrow four inches deep, then rolled and worked at intervals till late in October. Late in October or early in November ridge the land and leave for the winter. Apply manure before ridging if possible, or the better still, apply the manure as top dressing in the autumn of the first year in hay.

Since no information is given as to the character of the soil, drainage facilities and so forth, it is not possible for me to say how alfalfa would thrive. Providing the land is well drained, however, it is probable that alfalfa would eventually prove a profitable and satisfactory crop. It is possible, however, without knowledge of the recent history of the land, that it would be advisable to go once through the rotation, or through at least two years thereof, the first year above as the 4th as 5 or 1st years, before attempting to seed down to alfalfa.

A THREE-YEAR ROTATION  
When a satisfactory catch of alfalfa is secured on one of the fields, a three year rotation could be followed on the other three fields, as follows: 1st year, ensilage corn; 2nd year, oats seeded to 12 lbs. red clover; 1 lb. alfalfa and six lbs. timothy per acre; 3rd year, clover hay, two crops, the same year. Manure would then be applied in autumn or winter and ploughed in the next spring for corn.

I would recommend the construction of a silo for 16 or 12 cows. I would also recommend the growing of alfalfa to the extent indicated. The combination of good corn ensilage, and clover or alfalfa hay for roughage and clover or alfalfa to produce milk cheaply and in large quantities in winter. If it is found that five acres of corn is more than sufficient to feed the small herd it is proposed to keep, the part of the corn field might be used for potatoes and roots.—J.H.G.

### Alfalfa is Widely Grown

From Ontario, Canada, comes report of a yield of four tons of alfalfa to the acre in three cuttings on a clay hillside; at far-off Medicine Hat, Northwest Territory, it is grown in large quantities in "phenomenal," and at the experiment farm at Brandon, Manitoba, three cuttings per year are harvested. On a gravelly hill in the District of Columbia, a field was sown in April, 1900. Two crops were cut from that summer, three in 1901, and the first cutting in 1902 yielded three tons per acre. In southern Minnesota, such thrifty Germans, not knowing that "alfalfa will not grow in Minnesota," have been declaring since 1872, while others were declaring it impossible. A half-score of men in the sagebrush wilds of Nevada decided to try it, and in 1872 they had 625 prosperous acres, without plowing and without irrigation. J. H. Grisdale, agriculturist of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa (Bul. No. 46), says, "It is grown in Canada more or less extensively from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is the staple forage plant for winter in the dryer part of British Columbia, and it has been grown in Southern Alberta for many years. It is not much known in Manitoba, but is possible of easy propagation in almost all parts of Ontario. It is, and has been grown long and successfully in Quebec and is not unknown in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick."

In Cape Colony, South Africa, "lucerne can be cut from four to six times in summer and from once to twice in winter, and is the greatest forage plant in the world." In 1901 the British Consul at Buenos Ayres reported alfalfa as covering "an enormous area in Argentina, and every year becoming more important."—From Coburn, "The Book of Alfalfa." Price through Farm and Dairy, \$2.00.

I received the fountain pen which you so kindly sent me for securing one new subscription to Farm and Dairy, and I am much pleased with it.—F. L. Nixon, Haldimand Co., Ont.

## A DRILL THAT MEANS MONEY TO YOU

DISC or / HOE

When you examine your old seeding machinery you will find, after figuring the cost of repairs and loss of time it will be wise economy to buy a new one.

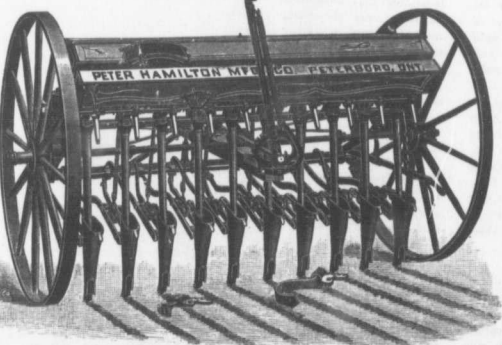
You Should Buy HAMILTON'S "LEADER"

The axle on "Leader" drills does not revolve, thus the wear is on the wheel hubs, which does not reduce the efficiency of the drill. The frame is of steel bar and steel pipe construction.

The Grain Hopper is made of selected wood properly seasoned. The Feed mechanism is constructed to insure uniformity and close adjustment.

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Drill Hoes and Spring Feet for broadcast sowing can be instantly interchanged.



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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.

#### Barley is a Valuable Feed

Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph  
The value of a crop does not depend upon the yield per acre in bushels but rather upon the number of pounds of digestible protein and carbohydrates which an acre of that crop will produce. The protein in a crop is most valuable. It is the flesh forming constituent. The lean meat, hide, hair, milk and albuminoids in the animal frame, are built up from protein. The fat and carbohydrates are the source of heat, energy and fat in the body. Statistics furnished by the Bureau of Industries for the last 25 years show that barley has yielded 1,330 pounds per acre; oats 1,210, winter wheat, 1,248 and peas 1,154. When compared as to their digestible nutrients barley is surpassed only by peas in the total number of pounds of digestible protein per acre. Barley gives 116 lbs., while peas furnish 219 lbs.

In digestible carbohydrates, however, barley furnishes 920 lbs., winter wheat 880 lbs., and oats 644 lbs. Barley therefore is a more valuable plant than meat farmers realize. It is a food of great value for most animals. It should be mixed with other foods for best results, as many animals do not like barley meal alone.

The value of any food depends upon what it is used for. The objections to barley are its beards or awns, the fact that it hasn't as wide a range as oats and does not give as much straw. It is however not so exhausting on the soil as oats, wheat or corn.

Gentleness pay in the dairy herd.—H. Johnson, Middlesex Co., Ont.

#### Roots are Good for Cows

R. S. Stevenson, Wentworth Co., Ont.  
I always try to have a large supply of roots for my stock. I find that when the root supply is finished in the spring, the cows fail in their milk and I can find no feed which will act as a substitute. In my experience I have found that Sweden turnips are more valuable than mangels for dairy cows. It is, however, difficult to raise turnips in some seasons on account of the turnip louse.

I prefer feeding roots whole. When fed in this way, a larger flow of saliva is induced, and the roots are digested better. Cattle gulp down pulped roots without chewing them. In some circumstances pulped roots have to be fed as in the case of old cows.

There is something in roots that gives the animals to which they are fed a better appetite, enables them to digest their food better and makes

them freer from diseases and sickness than is not found in other foods. About one-half a bushel of roots a day is a fair allowance. Some animals will take more. I would advise sowing an acre or so of white turnips to be fed to the cattle when pasture becomes short in the fall. They do not affect the flavor of the milk as do Sweden turnips.

#### Ration for Fattening Steers

I have well matured corn ensilage, alfalfa, red clover, ground oats, and can use corn meal, cotton seed, and can use cake. What combination of these feeds would make a well balanced ration and in what quantities should they be fed to get the largest gain from now until April 15th?—W. J. R. Peel Co., Ont.

In feeding steers for rapid and economic gain, it should be remembered that over 66 per cent. of the increase in weight of a fattening steer is fat and only seven per cent. is lean meat. To feed very much grain is

high protein content such as cotton seed or oil cake is not economical. For causing rapid gains, there is no other feed better than corn meal.

If the ensilage is well matured and well cared, a combination of ensilage and alfalfa or red clover would almost make a balanced ration and steers would do very well on it. When rapid gains are desired, however, and market prices would justify it, a few pounds of corn meal and a pound or two of oil cake would be advisable.

For two-year-old steers, a good ration would consist of 40 pounds of corn ensilage, 16 to 20 pounds alfalfa or oats, three pounds corn meal and two pounds of oil cake per 1,000 lbs. live weight.

I have just received the pure bred Berkshire pig which Farm and Dairy sent me for a club of nine new subscribers to that paper. The pig was bred by Mr. S. Snowden of Bowmanville, Ont., and weighed 53 lbs. It is a dandy, and the neighbors all think so too. I thank Farm and Dairy for this premium.—Geo. E. Wheatley, Peterboro Co., Ont.

#### BARLEY EQUAL TO OATS PER ACRE

Brother Farmers: At last I can grow as many bushels of barley as I can grow oats to the acre. For four years I have grown the O. A. C. No. 21 Barley. It is free from rust, is longer and stiffer in straw, and it yields up to

TEN BUSHELS PER ACRE MORE than common barley. It yields several bushels more than the Mandeschneri barley. Professor Zavitz, in a recent address at Guelph Winter Fair, pronounced the O. A. C. No. 21 barley to be the most valuable cereal crop that a farmer can grow for feeding purposes.

Hundred of farmers grow my barley last year. Let me supply you this year with reliable home grown O.A.C. No. 21 barley, absolutely free from all noxious husk lots, 50¢. Special rate of 8¢ when ordered in quantities of 25 bushels and upwards for Farmers' Clubs and Institutes. Hags extra. Order early. Satisfaction assured.

H. R. NIXON, ST. GEORGE, ONT.



Turnips in New Ontario that proved to be a Profitable Crop  
Roots, like well known fodder crops, grow luxuriantly in the great clay belt of "Greater Ontario." We are indebted to the Cobalt Nugget for this illustration, which shows a splendid field of turnips on Mr. John McFarlane's farm, near Kingshart.

# How Do You Judge Fencing?

Are you an expert? Do you know a good piece of fencing when you examine it? Or do you judge a certain make of fencing from the records it has made with your neighbors?

No matter how you judge fencing, you'll find the quality of the Leader fence fully up to your standard. It's a fence you can purchase with confidence, for our name stands high in the estimation of fence buyers. Our long experience and our reputation are a guarantee that Leader fence is top-notch in every respect.

Built throughout of No. 9 hard steel wire with a double-grip lock, and galvanized according to our own specifications, the Leader fence will give you lasting service. It is built to withstand the severe extremes of the Canadian climate. You cannot buy more value for your money. If you pay less than the Leader price you simply get lower quality.

Send for our booklet. It contains fence facts you will be glad to know. It describes the Leader fence and the double-grip lock in a clear and interesting manner. It is a booklet you ought to have in your hand this very minute. We will also send a Leader fence lock free, if you'll ask us for one.

Tell us if you are ambitious to become an agent for a complete line of farm and ornamental fence and gates. We've a good proposition for unrepre-

sented districts. Leader fence is a wonderful seller—and we heartily co-operate with our agents in securing sales.

Frame & Hay  
Fence Co., Ltd.  
STRATFORD,  
ONTARIO



**HORTICULTURE**

**Favors a National Apple Show**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The holding of a Canadian National Apple show in Toronto in the fall of 1911 would be a good thing for the apple industry. It could be held in place of our regular Fruit, Flower and Honey Show. If we decide to hold such a show we should start now. We should get all of our leading apple sections ready to take a hand in exhibiting. We should have at least 25 or 30 card entries of apples promised.

The Dominion and Provincial Government would have to contribute liberally; also the city of Toronto and as many of the counties as could be induced to make grants. A good prize list would have to be worked out. Government and county grants could be supplemented by prizes offered by companies interested in supplying goods to our orchardists and by interested friends. I see no reason why Ontario could not work up her share of one of the best apple shows yet held.

—Rolt. Thompson, Pres. St. Catharines Cold Storage Co.

**Destructive Disease of Peaches**

"Little peach is a very destructive disease," says Mr. L. Cassar, of the Ontario Agricultural College, who has been studying the disease in the peach growing districts of Michigan. The majority of Michigan growers consider it several times more destructive than peach yellow. Wherever affected trees have been allowed to remain, the whole orchard, as a rule, has become hopelessly diseased in four or five years. An expert grower stated that he had himself seen more than 100 orchards thus destroyed. So far as known, no variety of peach tree is exempt. Japanese plums are quite subject to the disease. They must not be overlooked when taking measures for the control of the disease. Little-peach attacks trees from two years of age upwards.

In some districts in Ontario little peach has already caused the loss of several orchards and of many trees

in nearby orchards. Every grower is urged to destroy at once every tree marked by the inspector and every suspected tree. There is no use of hoping for the recovery of trees; they never recover from this disease. "Little Peach" has been successfully controlled in Michigan by the removal each year of all suspected trees. It is absolutely necessary to remove the suspicious cases as well as those clearly diseased.

Cooperation in control measures is necessary. Where orchards are close together, as in Ontario peach districts it is imperative. No person can thoroughly control the disease in his own orchard by the removal of diseased trees if his neighbor only a few rods away fails to remove his. If, however, the orchards are half a mile or more apart one may hope to be able to keep his own orchard fairly free from the disease, even independently of his neighbors.

**To Lease Neglected Orchards**

A company, backed, it is believed, by English capital, are planning to lease neglected orchards in Ontario. The company proposes to secure neglected orchards. They will pay \$10 to \$25 per acre a year rent for a period of 10 years. The company will take full charge of the orchards, the owner being required, however, to haul the packed apples to the nearest railway station. The owner will also be required to do the cultivating for which he will be paid at the rate of \$3 a day.

The company does not expect to get first class orchards at the low figure offered, but there are many neglected orchards in Ontario which do not yield their owner even \$10 a year. In addition to the amount of the lease, the farmers will be given a splendid demonstration on the proper care of orchards, and their orchards will worth more at the end of the 10 years than they are now.

**Pleased with Cooperative Society**

Philip A. Greer, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

There has been a great improvement in orchards of the members of our fruit growers' society since organized. Not only in the line of spraying is there an improvement. Better cultural methods have been adopted and the results have been very satisfactory considering that the association was formed only about one year ago.

As a result of our better orchard management the Association apples were the first sold in this section. Buyers who came to this county were particularly anxious to get them.

We use home-made lime-sulphur mixture for all of our sprayings with arsenate of lead for poison.

**Horticultural Notes**

Roy Ellis, of Leamington, who has greenhouses covering  $\frac{1}{4}$  acres, has sold during the present season over \$8,000 worth of vegetables, commencing with cucumbers and ending with tomatoes. The proceeds from a 60 by 100 feet one-story was \$25,000 over \$1,200. At the end of the year he will have sold over \$10,000 from his greenhouses. His expenses have been less than \$2,000.

Over \$100,000 was paid by the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association to the growers this year. The value of the cult. this year was \$25,000. Speaking to an editor of Farm and Dairy, Mr. Johnson remarked that some of the growers were getting careless in their spraying and will have to be dropped until they improve, as the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association intend to put up nothing but first-class apples.

**POULTRY YARD**

**Poultry Market Conditions in British Columbia**

M. A. Jull, B.S.A., Victoria, B.C.

British Columbia has always imported large quantities of eggs, and dressed poultry. Victoria and Vancouver annually consume many carloads of chickens and dressed turkeys. Even while the price remains as it is at present, we will probably continue to import for some time. Our high prices however will naturally lead to more attention being given to the poultry industry in this province. Market quotations for dressed poultry throughout British Columbia are 23 to 25 cents a lb. live weight, and from 25 to 28 cents, dressed, for young roasters.

To overcome the undesirable conditions that exist in our industry here we must adopt better methods in selling our produce. We must place our poultry products, both eggs and meat, on the market in better shape. Better satisfaction will be obtained from selling poultry produce from a few large establishments than by the average poultry raiser endeavoring to sell his own produce.

**Comfortable Quarters for Hens**

C. H. Welch, Extension Division Minn.

One great essential in getting winter eggs is to make the hen entirely comfortable. The first thing to do is to get busy now and clean out the house thoroughly. Remove every useless article and leave the floors entirely free from dirt and manure. Obstruct their free use of scratching places. Clean down walls; and, if necessary, whitewash or spray thorough. Clean the dropping-boards and make repairs on all wooden roosts, so that droppings can be easily removed at all times during the winter. Remove every bit of litter from the floor, and if it is a dirt floor, take out at least a couple of inches of the old dirt, replace this with clean loam. Make ready a corner in each pen that can be used as a dusting box. This can be kept supplied with the fine siftings from all animal ashes, and will be much enjoyed by the whole flock. If it can be placed where the sun will shine on it, so much the better.

Do not close the windows until the weather gets really cold. Let there be one glass window for each pen of 10 by 12 or 16 feet, and one muslin-covered window at least 12 square feet of surface for each pen. This may look like a cold proposition, but it will be found the muslin does not make the pen any colder than does the same amount of glass surface, and at the same time gives a steady supply of fresh air. This muslin will help greatly in keeping the poultry-house dry during the winter, and will make it much more comfortable than a closely shut-up house can ever be.

For colder nights, have a curtain of cheap sheeting running across the front of the roosting space. This does not need to fit tightly, except at the top, and may hang a couple of inches from the dropping board, giving plenty of room for the fowls to pass to and from the roosts. On the very coldest of nights the roosting place will be found to be comfortable and in the morning the hens will come out ready to scratch and hustle for their breakfast.

Above all things, be sure to keep a good six inches of perfectly dry straw on the floor, for scratching material. There can be very little comfort for the hen in scratching through a pile of dirty, damp litter that has been on the floor for a month or more.

**Hens that Lay Golden Eggs**

Whether you're already in the poultry-raising business or not, expert knowledge of the business is absolutely essential to greatest success. You cannot get this money-making knowledge from a book. It must be imparted to you by experts who have devoted their lives to poultry-raising, and made a success of it. You get this very individual instruction in the Poultry Raising Course of the International Correspondence Schools, a course which represents the life work of the world's most famous and most successful poultry raisers in the world—a course which marks the difference between failure and the greatest money-making success.

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## FARMERS' RIGHTS

### Coming the Farmer's Way

Since the idea of a deputation of farmers to Ottawa was first brought out and now that the deputation has been carried through to a successful issue there has been some speculation as to the position of the Leader of the Opposition on the questions raised. Mr. R. L. Borden's position on these matters may be gathered from the following remarks made by him in the House, on Monday, November

21st, and which are taken from Hansard of that date:

"The west presses certain claims, and is entitled to have those claims considered by this government. It presses for the construction of the Hudson Bay railway. As I understand it, both parties in this country have committed themselves to the construction of this railway. But the west asks for something more. It asks that the construction of railways should be by the government and that the operation of them should be such as to ensure absolute thorough control of rates, effective competition and no monopoly, and that demand on the part of the west seems to me eminently reasonable.

The west asks also the redress of grievances in the operation of the terminal elevators. They declare that the farmers of the west are shamelessly robbed through these elevators—that sometimes 10 per cent. of No. 1 wheat goes in and 90 per cent. goes out, and so on all along the line. They declare that this condition of affairs has existed to the knowledge of the government for many years and without redress. And I say that the government of this country ought to be responsible for knowing whether that condition of affairs does exist or not. If that condition of affairs does exist, it ought to be brought to an end without a moment's delay, and this parliament can devote itself to no better object than to bring to an end so disgraceful a state of things as that which is alleged by these western farmers to exist. And I say further that, if ownership by the state and operation by an independent com-

mission is the only remedy, then that remedy should be supplied.

But the farmers of the west say something more. They say there ought to be lower duties on agricultural implements, that they are paying higher prices for implements than are paid in the United States and higher prices for Canadian implements than these implements are sold for abroad. I say the government is derelict in its duty in not having brought down to parliament direct and positive information on this subject, and I say that if the claims that are made are true there ought to be a remedy. And I want to know from the government whether they believe them to be true or not. If they say that they do not know, I ask why they have not taken means to know; if they say that these claims are not true, I ask upon what evidence they base that assertion and what they propose to do in the premises.

### Enlarging Our Market

(Toronto Star)

The opening up of the American market to Canadian farmers would do much to free them from the domination of railways, owners of elevators, and other middlemen. The Premier says that there will be greater difficulty in dealing with manufacturers, but the Government will make no mistake if it works for as large a manufactured list as possible. And if sufficient relief cannot be obtained in this way, something more may be done by increasing the British preference, as the western and Ontario farmers suggest.

### The Farmers at Ottawa

(Berwick, N.S., Register)

One of the greatest events in the history of Canada was the visit of the Farmers' Delegation to Ottawa. The idea of the delegation originated in the west and the larger number of delegates were from the prairie region. They asked for nothing, however, that would be antagonistic to the interests of farmers in any part of Canada, and for no more to which they were under present conditions, are not entitled.

To appreciate the full importance of these demands it must be remembered that the farmers of the west are at the mercy of a monopolizing force which controls the railways, the elevators, the banks, and, to an extent, the land. Every article that enters the country or is expected therefrom, every transaction, almost, must pay toll to this combine. The farmers look upon the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway and its operation by government as a first step in the way of their emancipation.

### Issue Must be Faced

(London Advertiser)

The farmers' representatives will be disappointed if they expected off-hand pledges from the Premier in the several matters of grave importance which they pressed on the Government. All of them require the most searching examination. There can be no evasion on the part of the Government; the question will be faced before the next election. The western farmers will know before many months what tariff reductions the Government is prepared to make to secure favors in the American market. It will know before the end of the present Parliament what the Government will do with the Hudson Bay Railway and the terminal elevators. The Government will have to bear the responsibility for its policies. Will the Opposition face the issue as frankly?

### Beef Raising in Canada

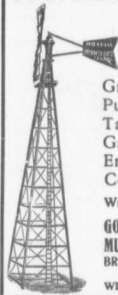
Beef raising from east to west in Canada is covered fully in a publication recently issued from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, entitled "Beef Raising in Canada." Attractively bound, printed on paper of fine quality, and abundantly illustrated throughout and containing as it does much useful information with reference to the breeding, feeding and marketing of beef cattle, this bulletin is such a one as any farmer will treasure highly and after reading it will keep it as a valuable text for reference purposes.

Articles in the bulletin, other than those dealing with general subjects pertaining to the beef, deal with the modern breeds of beef cattle. These are by well known authorities. Illustrations showing approved types of animals of various beef breeds make this feature of much interest and value. Types of barns, plans of stables and systems of ventilation as depicted and described in the bulletin will fill a long felt want on the part of the farmers of Canada, who for years have been thirsting for just such information.

To J. B. Spencer, B.S.A., belongs the credit of having compiled this bulletin. Mr. Spencer is getting out the bulletin "Sheep Husbandry in Canada," "The Report of the Swine Commission," and now this work on "Beef Raising in Canada," has set a new standard of excellence in Government publications for free distribution amongst farmers. Our farmers appreciate good things and it is certain that they take to this class of publication. This latest bulletin, as here reviewed, may be had on application to the Live Stock Branch of the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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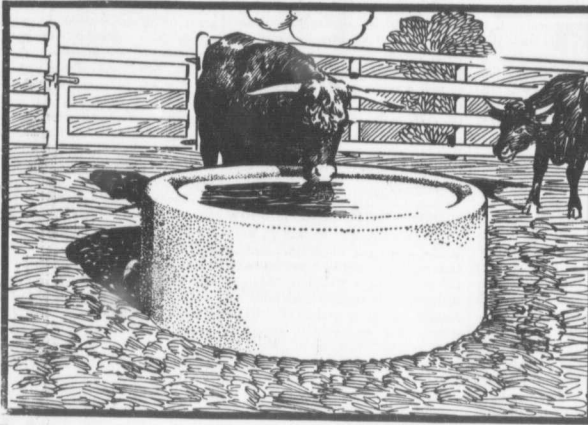


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## FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 8,500. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 4,000 to 10,000. No complaints are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any duplicate circulations.

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

### OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the matter as fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should any advertiser be fraudulent, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you must include in all letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proof thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears. We do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

## FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

### DAIRYMEN AND RECIPROCITY

The dairy farmers of Ontario are as vitally interested in freer trade relations with the United States as are the farmers of Western Canada. A glance at the market reports of the two countries cannot but convince dairymen that free entry for our dairy products to United States markets would be a great boon to the dairy interests of Ontario. Quotations for cheese on the cheese board of Canton, N.Y., last season never went below 14 cents for fine quality; the price was frequently as high as 14½ cents. These quotations are representative of quotations in all other cheese sections in the United States. Quotations for cheese on Ontario boards at the same time ranged from 10½ to 11½ cents, the average being a little below 11 cents.

The advantage, which freer trade relations would give to the creamery patrons, is exemplified by the new industry that has come into being this past season,—the export of cream to

the States there to be manufactured into butter. So satisfactory have been the returns from this trade that creameries and cheese factories in some sections have been turned into skimming plants in order that the cream may be shipped across the border. Patrons have realized 10 to 12 cents more per hundred pounds of milk marketed in this way than had it been made into cheese or butter.

Politicians have claimed that the interests of the farmers of Eastern and Western Canada are entirely different; that the farmers of the East will not support the farmers of the West in their demands for freer trade relations with the United States. At the conventions of the Eastern and Western Ontario Dairywomen's Associations to be held in the near future, the dairymen of Ontario should put themselves on record as strongly favoring such trade relations with the United States as will give our dairy products freer entry to its markets. Ontario dairymen must convince the Government that the east as well as the west can get large benefits from easier entry to the great markets of the south.

### FACTORS THAT BESET COOPERATION

Ignorance is the greatest factor in retarding the general spread of co-operation. It is one of the most difficult things to contend with. The advantages derived in the early stages of any new cooperative movement are looked upon by members, or would-be members, as bait. Selfish fear that someone else is getting a better deal creeps in on some individuals and soon it becomes broadcast among the membership. All bad news is taken for granted and is passed along; few there are who will take the trouble to investigate it.

It is time that we should be prepared for better things. Cooperative movements that seek to eliminate middlemen and bring greater profits to the producer should be welcomed with wide open arms. Such movements, however, will not operate of their own accord. Each individual member must feel his responsibility for its success and be prepared to stand by it.

We ought ere this to have reached that stage where it is impossible for interested dealers and others to bring about discord and break up cooperative movements by the promise to the members of a larger immediate personal gain. That thing has been enacted so often that at once on its appearance we should recognize the "cloven hoof."

There is a great field in Canada for the adoption and extension of the Cooperative movement. It is with us as yet a comparatively new thing. But if a cooperative association is to succeed members cannot be all for self. They must not overlook their neighbors. This is the vulnerable spot in the whole cooperative scheme. On this point its success largely depends.

It is gratifying that the cooperative egg circles, those that were formed

in Peterboro and Ontario Counties last summer have so far worked harmoniously and have been of such material benefit to their members. In all probability there will be widespread organizing of similar circles this coming year. The members of the early circles have a whole-hearted interest in these organizations and they are alive to the dangers that beset their paths. Hence are they succeeding.

### PLAN FOR NATIONAL APPLE SHOW

"We can do it we will." Such is the spirit in which the leading Ontario fruit growers view the matter of holding a Canadian National Apple Show in Ontario next fall. All realize the great value of such a show. They see in it an advertisement for our fruit lands. They recognize it as an agent for stirring up the enthusiasm of our growers and bringing the importance of the fruit industry in Ontario more prominently to the front.

Although Ontario fruit men fully appreciate the value of the apple show and are anxious to see a National Apple Show, for Ontario in 1911, carried to a successful conclusion, as yet practically nothing has been done by the fruit men of the province to bring it about.

Fruit men everywhere should get busy at once and determine at least what entries will be made by their particular sections. Committees should be appointed to solicit entries, to arouse the enthusiasm of the growers, and to assist the directors of the Fruit Growers' Association in every way possible.

Let the directors of the Association know that the fruit men of Ontario will back them up in the carrying out of a National Apple Show, and Ontario will have a show which will be second in name only. Ontario fruit men are big men, and quite capable of handling a big proposition.

### POULTRY SHOWS ARE A FAILURE

From the standpoint of the man who is keeping poultry for utility purposes only, poultry shows, as conducted in all parts of Canada, are of little, if any, value. In the last analysis the real basis of poultry shows as we have them is simply "Feathers." Poultry men who carry off the premier awards at our principal shows will spend years breeding their birds to perfect the color of the plumage and in doing so often will sacrifice vitality and utility value in order to obtain their end. The judge, with the Standard of Perfection for his guide, puts a premium on such breeding.

To such an extent is this the case that utility poultrymen have given up exhibiting. Practically all exhibits come from town men who make a hobby of poultry breeding and keep a comparatively few birds. Whether they lay their eggs or get them from their own flock makes little difference to them. Utility gets no consideration in their breeding operations.

Outside of the dressed classes,

poultry shows, until we secure a great revision of methods in judging, are of little practical value. Less emphasis on the Standard of Perfection, which means feathers, and more on utility points of the birds, would be far more beneficial in the long run. Egg-laying competitors, as they have them in England and New Zealand, and greater attention and more prize money given to encourage entries in the dressed classes at poultry shows would work a greater good than the poultry shows as now conducted.

Cow comfort during the cold winter months is not wholly a question of warm stables. It is

**Have Good Ventilation** a question also of dry stables and a pure atmosphere, which can be obtained only by having a good system of ventilation. The ventilation of stables is the weak point in the buildings of even our best dairy farms. The judges in Farm and Dairy's Prize Farms Competition commented upon the noticeable lack of efficient ventilation in the best buildings they inspected. Pure air vitalizes animals and gives them greater power to resist disease. Cows will do as well in a dry stable at 45 degrees temperature as they will in a damp one at 55 degrees. Efficient ventilation, that essential to the greatest success in winter dairying, ought to be provided in all stables.

According to Dominion Fruit Inspector P. J. Carey, the No. 1 apples packed in Ontario in the last 10 years

**Too Much Poor Fruit** has been only about 30 per cent. of the total crop. The marketing of such a large proportion of inferior fruit, 80 per cent., means a great loss to the Ontario fruit growers. There is no excuse for this loss. Many growers never pack less than 75 or 80 per cent. of their crop as No. 1. Orchards producing the small percentage of first class apples can produce just as good apples as our best orchards. This has been proven time and time again by individual growers and in the demonstration orchards conducted by the Department of Agriculture. It is simply a case of spray. Proper spraying practised by all our orchardists would mean No. 1 fruit and greatly increased returns to the growers. To get results from spraying, a man must calculate to spend not only a little time on study, but a little money as well. The ultimate results will more than justify the outlay.

In the matter of machinery, implements, live stock or any other commodity which a Farm and Dairy subscriber **Consult our advertisements** wishes to buy or sell, let him consult the advertising columns of these pages. Very often he will find what he wants there advertised. In corresponding with advertisers be sure and take advantage of our Protective Policy, as published on the editorial page.

**The Value of Good Looks**

(Hoard's Dairyman)

The Farm and Dairy of Canada prints an attractive picture of an Ontario farm home on its front page and says:

"The wealth of natural beauty that surrounds the majority of farm homes in the province of Ontario is a drawing force which should attract and hold people to the farm. And it is a mighty factor. The progressive farmers of to-day realize that those things which go to make up a home beautiful are worth while."

The other day an 80-acre farm, only a mile or so from the Hoard's Dairyman farm, sold for \$200 an acre. The owner, Mr. George Hake, had built a very tasty and convenient house in the past year, and had set to work to do other things to make the premises look attractive and home-like. Almost any farmer will admit that a neat, well-kept farm and farm home will sell for more than an unkempt, run-down looking place. Yet quite a number seem to have no real sense of beauty and orderliness. In all such cases, there will be found a lack of close business calculation and good general management.

A sense of beauty is based on a sense of order and good looks, and this is the foundation quality of mind that leads to clean-cut, business-like farm management. Such things have a large money value in themselves for property, whether it be an animal or a farm that shows it, sells for more in the market. But the greatest value is seen in the effect of such sentiment on the farmer himself. When once he places himself under its domination, close joints are made in his calculations, the factor of waste disappears and larger profits ensue. We have often said, and say it again, that we never knew of a neat, orderly farmer who was not a financial success.

We call to mind a farmer, Mr. Lincoln Cummings of Stockbridge, N.Y., who died but recently on his farm at over 90 years of age. For years it had been an inspiring sight to visit that farm and note the exquisite order and cleanliness of the fields and home premises. Mr. Cummings was a man of very superior order of mind and one of the most thoroughly perfect farmers we have ever known.

There certainly is some relation between an appreciation of things beautiful and what may be termed successful business management.

**Money for Agriculture**

We have this year about \$750,000 to spend in agricultural work in Ontario. To carry our work into every county and district of the province, to man all the branches of the Department and meet the requirements of the Agricultural College to keep pace with demands, we need approximately \$250,000 more annually. At first this looks like a big sum, but in comparison with an annual output of \$250,000,000 from 175,000 farms it is not so large. We are now spending on agricultural improvement just 30 cents apiece yearly for every person in the province. What we need is just 10 cents apiece more. Shall we get it? Of course we shall if we make out a good case and public opinion gets behind it. We can get public opinion behind it if we can show results. These are coming. In fact, they are here for those who will take the pains to look for them. We are trying to make them so plain that it will be impossible not to see them.

The Dominion Government could give us this amount without missing it. If the Government of Canada were to divide only \$1,000,000 annually among the different provinces for the extension of agricultural work,

there would be an immediate expansion of work that would show itself in increased customs receipts. I believe that every dollar so invested would be returned many times over in increased customs. The business man is shrewd who knows how to invest his surplus cash so as to produce more. Sometimes it pays him to borrow to carry out his plans. Our governments should follow the example of the successful business man. As far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, it is not saying where the money should come from. It has the plan, the men can be found, the work can be done, results can be had, if only the money suits can be had, if only the money is forthcoming.—C. C. James, in an address delivered last November at Washington, D.C.

**Some Profits in Bee Keeping**

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Having read the article "Farm vs. City Life" in Farm and Dairy, I thought it well to let readers of Farm and Dairy know what I have been able to do this past season with 100 hives of bees (spring count).

I had some 30 hives and I could place on a farmer's place three miles from the home yard. I took them there while the fruit trees were in full bloom. These I visited one day each week throughout the season. I worked them for extracted honey, and they gave me 4,000 lbs. of white honey and increased to 40 hives by fall—fairly good pay.

I had lots of combs and tools to work with, and at the home yard I made increase and received some 6,000 lbs. of honey and nearly 300 lbs. of wax.

The section of country in which I live, Frontenac County (North), is not a good country for bees. It is not nearly as good as some other places in Ontario where there are hundreds of tons of honey going to waste for the want of bees to gather it. And yet the boys and girls of the farms want to get into the cities because they think they will do so much better and have a better chance there to get on and make a better living. If they could start right and of what they have at hand, with the same amount of brains that they would have to use if working in a city, they could do far better at home and with such things as lay at their feet.

**OPPORTUNITIES IN POULTRY AND FRUIT**

Every one cannot keep bees; but one could do as well with poultry or fruit if these are taken up in the right way. No one need run away with the idea, however, that these things can be earned in a day, or in a year. Let them start right and not give up until they come out on top and all will be well.

If I had taken the advice of an old beekeeper when I started and had taken care for three years to learn the business right, I think that I would have saved hundreds of dollars and a lot of waste time. As it is I often feel when I am in the cities for a few days that the most of the people there have a hard time of it to make both ends meet. I visit around a lot in the winter time, for I have a lot of old friends in the different cities, both east and west, so I am posted on this point. I find that a lot of people have a fine looking home and dress well, but have to look at every dollar before letting it pass through their hands—far more so than the man on a farm needs to—even he who is on a poor farm.—Charles Blake, Frontenac Co., Ont.

I appreciate Farm and Dairy very much. The special magazine issues published on different subjects are worth more than the subscription price of the paper.—Henry Coben, Victoria Co., Ont.



When the Bluebirds start a warbling  
And the Mocking birds to mock;  
When the summers here with roses  
And the sun's the farmer's clock;  
"When the frost is on the pumpkin  
And the fadders is the shock."  
When snowballs come a whizzing  
And the paths the snow drifts block,

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## Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions, make remarks relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to Creamery Department.

### Richer Cream by Personal Work

In speaking of the advisability of paying a premium of one cent a pound butter fat on cream testing over 25 per cent. in order to induce patrons to send in a richer cream, Mr. Wm. Newman, Lorneville, Ont., at the recent creamery meeting at Guelph said that he had had no trouble in getting cream of the desired richness. "Our average test last year," said Mr. Newman, "was

30 per cent. The thinnest cream delivered at the creameries tested 23 to 24 per cent. We had extreme cases of 57 per cent. cream."

"If one of my patrons was sending in this cream I always visited him personally and asked him to send in a richer cream pointing out why the richer cream was desirable. If necessary I adjusted the cream screw of his separator to skim a richer cream."

"This plan of making two prices does not meet with my approval. Getting richer cream is a case of individual work among patrons. My patrons who send in a cream testing only 27 per cent. are men I never spoke to personally, and they are doing the best they know."

### A Separator Agent Talks

A. H. Ross, Victoria Co., Ont.

When the separator is to be placed in the stable, a separate room should be made for it, the walls being of tongued and grooved lumber, papered on the inside. Such a wall will keep out offensive odors, which would otherwise contaminate the milk. A good floor in the separator room is important. A firm, level floor adds much to the life of the separator.

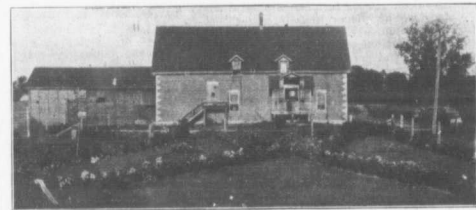
Wash the separator thoroughly every time it is used. It is not only a detriment to the quality of the cream produced to neglect washing the separator, but a dirty separator wears out more quickly than a clean one. I would also suggest to every agent that in the long run it is best to be honest with purchasers and ad-

## Safe and Sane Banking

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The recent failure of the Farmers Bank and the loss some of our factories have sustained as a result should lead all dairymen to carefully consider the banking business as it relates to their interests. We have been led to believe that factory funds deposited in a chartered bank were comparatively safe. We find however that this is largely a delusion as banks will round those funds just as long as it is to their interest to do so and can lock their doors and laugh at depositors any time they see fit.

We were led to believe that our government had such supervision over our banks as would protect depositors. This is largely a farce. Bank officials are called to make returns at stated periods but can so inflate the valuation of securities held that their returns are entirely misleading. Banks in some cases pay high dividends on stock and make the market value of their stock high by so doing tending to create confidence in the institution where the value is often fictitious. Bankers will show you their paid up capital, double liability, reserve funds and other securities but what use are these if the bank's liabilities far outweigh its resources? What chance have we or the public of examining or valuing these securities? The larger the institution the more complicated the task.

What is the remedy? A question not so easily answered. In this day when the competition between banks is so keen look out for the fellow



A Creamery with Surroundings that are Highly Creditable. One of the three creameries owned and operated by Wm. Newman, in Victoria Co., Ont., is here shown. It is the one at Lorneville. The output from this creamery last year was 55,000 pounds of butter.

wise them to wash the separator twice a day.

**USE GOOD OIL.**  
Use a little oil each time the separator is used, and use only a good brand of separator oil. Oiling is a point on which many err. They will use a lot of cheap oil at once, and then let it go for a long time without further oiling. Half of the separator oil sold is not good. Most of it is thick and gummy, the bearings making the machine run hard. In any case the bearings should be flushed out with kerosene oil each week.

Keep the speed of the machine uniform. If it is supposed to be turned 60 times a minute turn it 60. Turning the machine faster will give a thicker cream but it gives a greater centrifugal force that the machine is guaranteed to stand; more cream will be lost in the skim milk and the separator will wear out faster. It is much easier to change the cream screw.

When washing the separator, first flush with luke-warm water, wash thoroughly and finish off with scalding hot water. Boiling water will make the parts hot enough to dry themselves. Drying with a cloth is not desirable, and in many cases is a filthy practice.

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

who promises you too much. This refers to the man handling private funds as well as to the man handling public money. Make a careful selection of the best bank available but don't trust too much to any one institution. None of them are infallible and if one should close up you would be glad if you had a little that you could get at. Many men have trusted their all to one bank they thought secure and when the lock clicked found that they were penniless.—W. Waddell, Middlesex Co., Ont.

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ONE THOUSAND-Prinked Butter Wrappers for One Dollar.—McMillan Printing Company, London, Ont.

## Cheese Department

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

### Cooling Without Stirring Preferred

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In the Dec. 15 issue of Farm and Dairy I am wrongly reported as having disagreed with Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Ottawa, on the value of stirring in cooling milk. When speaking on this subject of cooling milk at the Guelph cheese meeting, I expressed myself as being very favorable to the plan of cooling the milk as advocated by Mr. Barr instead of dipping and airing it as has been the practice heretofore. The plan advocated by Mr. Barr has given us the very best of satisfaction. When our patrons commenced this plan of cooling and keeping their milk I used to get up on the milk wagons in the morning to examine the condition of the milk from the different patrons. I know those who had adopted Mr. Barr's plan of cooling and found the condition of the milk much better in those where the milk had been cooled without stirring and airing than it was in those which I knew had been stirred and aired. There was no cream visible in the cooling whereas particles of cream could be seen on the stirred and aired milk, which was liable to be lost on the strainer.

We were not sure of getting a correct sample for testing in separated milk as the small particles of cream were likely to float off the small sampling dipper and be lost for testing. I am satisfied that Mr. Barr's plan is all right and our patrons are pleased with it.—A. B. Bell, Tavistock, Ont.

### The Value of the Home Market

J. A. Buddick, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

The receipts of both cheese and butter at Montreal in 1910 show an increase over the previous year of 2,000,000 pounds of cheese and 2,303,000 pounds of butter. In addition to this, there have been much heavier shipments of both articles to the west, and most important of all, the increase in the cream shipments to the United States is equivalent to over 15,000,000 pounds of cheese. If to these actual figures we add the general increase in the consumption of milk, cream and butter in all localities, it will be evident that the industry has made a very substantial growth during the past year. After careful calculation I estimate that the value of such home consumption of milk and its products was \$30,000,000 greater in 1910 than it was in 1909, that the total annual production reached the enormous value of something like \$100,000,000 or \$20,000,000 more than in 1903 when the exports reached the maximum. This should be sufficient answer to the superficial conclusion arrived at in some quarters that the Canadian dairy industry is declining because our exports have decreased to the extent of about \$10,000,000.

#### THE MARKET OUTLOOK

In regard to the market outlook, there is nothing in sight which should be discouraging to those who are prepared to increase their production. In

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**CHEESEMAKER** with twelve years' experience, wishes a situation. Best of references. Would prefer making cheese in summer and butter in winter.—A. W. Gamble, Fordwich, Ont.

the first place, our home market is growing at the rate of over \$2,000,000 a year, and it is already by far the most important one that we have in point of volume, as it takes fully four times as much as there is surplus for export.

The production of milk in the United States now falls short of the requirements in that country, and they must either largely increase their output or look to other countries for the additional supply. Canada is the natural source of that supply. As a matter of fact, the United States has been a large customer for butter during the past two years, to say nothing of the large quantity of cream for which they have always been a good market. The quantity of cream exported to the United States in 1910 is equivalent to 14,000,000 pounds of cheese, or 6,600,000 pounds of butter.

I do not wish, in anything I have written respecting the extent of our home trade or the trade with the United States to minimize the importance of the export trade with Great Britain. As long as there is a surplus for export, the value of the whole production is determined very largely by the price which is obtained for that surplus. We should guard very carefully, therefore, our interests in this connection and see to it that nothing is allowed to injure the high reputation which our cheese especially has attained on that market.—Toronto Globe.

### Moisture Content of Cheese Curds

As a result of careful experimenting at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, the following conclusions are drawn as to the factors influencing the moisture content of cheese curds: "Variations in the fat content of milk, within ordinary limits, influence the moisture content, in that which whey separates from curd, the presence of more fat tending to retard the process.

"Variations in the percentage of casein or water in milk within ordinary limits have a corresponding influence on the rate of moisture separation, the tendency being always toward the production of cheese with uniform moisture content. The addition of water to milk does not increase the moisture content of the resulting cheese, as the curd from watered milk gives up moisture more rapidly after cutting.

"The loss of moisture immediately after cutting is rapid, but decreases in speed as time passes. The rate is increased when the curd is taken out of the whey and piled. After this it is rapidly decreased and is again increased when the curd is salted. The loss of moisture, per pound of moisture in the curd, is greatest at the time the curd is taken out of the whey and piled.

"High acidity and high temperature induce rapid separation of the whey immediately after cutting. If the surface layers of the cubes are dehydrated by too rapid initial whey separation, so as to form a skin covering an interior pulp, the subsequent separation of whey is delayed. The yield of whey is decreased, due to an excessive loss of whey through the broken curd walls, when such curds are taken out of the whey. Curds from overripe milk should be heated later and more slowly after cutting than curds from sweet milk, in order to avoid the skin-and-pulp condition, to insure complete removal of whey, and to avoid unnecessary loss of fat.

"During ripening the acidity of whey within curd cubes rises much faster and higher than that of the whey surrounding the cubes, because the principal set of acid formation in the cheese vat is in the curd; they carry most of its acidity from the curd."

### Money Back in Four Years

Geo. H. Barr, Chief, Dairy Division, Ottawa, Ont.

Any cheese factory can pay for a cool curing room in four years' time on the profits made on a saving of shrinkage alone. Many factories can do it more quickly. How many years does the average factory patron expect to live? If a cool curing room can be paid for in four years and then we have that room coming back to us without additional outlay for the rest of our lives, where is there anything else that affords as good returns? If the cheese is held only a week, if a cool curing room would pay, if our dairymen were right up-to-date, we would have more cool curing rooms.

Makers to Blame.—I do not mean to lay all the blame on the milk producer for the poor quality of some of our cheese and butter. The cheese or butter maker who receives bad milk is worse than the patron who sends it. How are we to get the goods that will command the highest prices if we do not care for the milk during the warm weather? Letter than many have done in the past? As I visit the factories, on Monday morning especially, I find that if one would reject all that was not fit to make finest cheese, we would not have much left. The fact remains clear to me that in those cases the makers have taken such milk previous to this and did not complain and many patrons not knowing the necessity of having sweet milk have gone on and on in the wrong way of caring for it. Makers who take milk like that must make it up at a great loss, both in quality and quantity.—F. T. Morrow, Dairy instructor for Prince Edward Island.


I believe that patrons generally know how to take care of milk. Poor milk is due to carelessness. Good patrons should force the careless ones to take better care of the milk since they, the good patrons, are the losers.—R. W. Ward, Peterboro Co.

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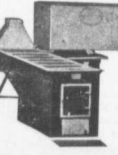


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BE NOBLE, and the nobleness that lies  
In other men, sleeping, but never dead,  
Will rise in majesty to meet thy own.—Lowell.

## The Road to Providence

(Copyrighted)

MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

(Continued from last week.)

### CHAPTER II.

#### THE SINGER LADY AND THE BREAD-BOWL

"WELL, I don't know as I'd like to have her messing around in my kitchen and huso, a stranger and a curious one at that. But you always was kinder soft, Mis' Mayberry," said Mrs. Peavey as she glanced with provoked remonstrance at Mother Mayberry, who went calmly on attending to the needs of a fresh hatching of young chickens. Mrs. Peavey lived next door to the Doctor's house and the stone wall that separated the two families was not in any way a barrier to her frequent neighborly and critical visitations. She was meager of stature and soul, and the victim of a devouring fire of curiosity which literally licked up the facets of human events that came in her way. She was the fly that kicked perpetually in Mother Mayberry's cruse of placid ointment, but received as full a meed of that balm of friendship as any woman on the Road.

"Why, she ain't a mite of trouble, but just a pleasure, Hettie Ann," answered Mother with mild remonstrance in her tone. "I expected to have a good bit of worry with her having no cook in my kitchen, 'count of waiting for Cindy to get well and come back to me and nobody easy to pick up to do the work, but she hadn't been here a week before she was reaching out and learning house jobs. I think it takes her mind off her troubles and I can't say her no if it do help her, not that I wouldn't, for she's a real comfort."

"Well, if it was me I couldn't take no comfort in a play-acting girl. I'd feel like locking up what weapons I had and a-counting over everything in my house every day. It's just like you, Mis' Mayberry, to take her in. And I can't see the why of you're being so close-mouthed about her. Near neighbors oughter know all about one another's doings, and not have to ask, I say." Mrs. Peavey sniffed and assumed an air of injured patience.

"Why, Hettie Ann," Mother hastened to answer, you know as I always did hold that the give and take of advice from friends is the greatest comfort in the world, though at times most confusing, and I thought I told you all about Elzora."

"Well, you didn't. Muster been Bettie Pratt or Mis' Pike you was a-talking to when you thought it was me," answered her friend with the injured note in her voice becoming with every word more noticeable. "Are she rich or poor? Do you know that much?"

"Well now, come to think of it, I don't," answered Mother promptly. "Connecting up folks and their money, always looks like sticking a price tag

on you to them and them to you. I'd rather charge my friends to a Heaven-account and settle the bill with friendly feelings as we go along. This poor child ain't got no mother or father, that I know. All her young life when most girls ain't got a thought above a beau or a bonnet, she has been a-raising of her voice to sing here and there in her to do it. And she done it, too. Then all to once when she had got done singing in a great big town hall they call Convant Garden or something up in New York, she made the mistake to drink a glass of ice water and it friz up her throat chords. She haven't been able to sing one single tune since. She have been a-roaming over the earth a-hunting for some sort of help and ain't found none. Now she have lit at my door and I've got her in trying to warm and comfort her to enough strength for Tom to put her voice back into her."

"Well, you don't expect no such thing of Tom Mayberry as that, do you?" asked Mrs. Peavey with uncompromising and combative frankness.

"That I do," answered the Doctor's mother, and this time there was a note of dignity in her voice, as she looked her friend straight in the face. "You know, because I told you about it, Hettie Ann, how Tom Mayberry cured that big preacher of a lost voice who was a friend to this Doctor Stein, while the boy wasn't nothing but serving his term in the hospital. He wrote a paper about it that made all the doctors take notice of him and he have done it twice since, though doctors are just for a-fooling with skins with him. Yes, I'm expecting of him to cure this child and give her back more'n just her voice, her work in life. I'm one that believes that the Lord comes all folks with a work to do and you've got to march on to it, whether it's singing in public places, carrying saddlebags to suffering or jest playing your tune on the wash-board at home. It's a part of his hallelujah chorus in which we've all got to join in."

"Well, I shorley drew the wash-board for my instrument," answered Mrs. Peavey with a vindictive look across the wall at a line of clothes fluttering in the breeze.

"And they ain't nobody in Providence that turns out as white as shirt-song as you do, Hettie Ann. Buck and Mr. Peavey are just looked at in church Sundays for the color of their cellars," Mother hastened to say with pride in the glance that followed Mrs. Peavey's across the wall. "Ain't Tom always a-contriving with you to smok one of his shirts into your wash, so as not to hurt me and Cindy's feelings. I don't see how you get 'em so white."

"Elbow grease and nothing else," answered Mrs. Peavey in a tone of

voice that refused to be mollified.

"I've got to be a-ginny."

"Just wait and look at these chickens; ain't they pretty?" Tom sent all the way to Indiana for the settin' of eggs for me and I've just been a-watching the day for 'em to hatch. I feel they are a-goin' to be a credit to me and I'm glad I gave 'em to Ruffie Needy, and I see it's such a good heverer and can be depended on to run from the rain. Now ain't they pretty?" and Mother even looked at Mrs. Peavey with hope for a word of sympathy in her pleasure—after a thirty years' experience with her neighbor.

"No," answered her friend, "I don't hold with no fancy chickens. Just good dominicks is all I've got any faith in and not much in them. With strange chickens and girls around your house something misfortunate is a-going to happen to you, Mis' Mayberry, and I see it's a-comin'. Don't say I didn't tell you."

"No, I'll give you credit for your warning," answered Mother propitiously. "How's that pain in your side?" she hastened to ask, to change the subject from a disagreeable one to what she knew by experience would prove at least interesting.

"It's a heap better," answered Mrs. Peavey promptly.

"Oh, I'm so glad," exclaimed Mother, immediately beginning to beam with pride. "I told you Tom could help it with that new kind of

six Pratts and he have got seven of his own, so Turner, Pratt and Hoover they'll be seventeen children in the house, all about the same size. Then maybe more—I call it a disgrace, I do!"

"I don't know," answered Mother, though her eyes did twinkle at the thought of this allied force of seventeen, "there never was a better child-raiser than Bettie Pratt and I'll be mighty glad to see them poor, for'llen little Hoovers turned over to her. They've been on my mind night and day since they mother died and they ain't a single one of 'em as peart as it had oughter be. Who told you about it?"

"They didn't nobody tell me—I've got eyes of my own. Well, yesterday I seen her hand a pan of biscuits over the fence to Pattie Hoover and he had a Turner and two Pratts in the wagon with him coming in from the field last night. But you can't do nothing about it, you've got the marrying habit. They are other widows in this town that have mourned respectable to say nothing of Miss Prissy Pike, that have never had no husband at all and had oughter be gave a chance. Mr. Hoover are a nice man and I don't want to see him made noticeable in no such third-hand way."

"Gout to de look a little sudden," said Mother, "and seventeen is a good lot of children for one family, but if they love each other—"



Comfortable and Convenient Dining Room in the Home of Mrs. R. A. Peahals, Elgin Co., Ont., held last year by Farm and Dairy. A description of her home appears in this issue.

dry plaster he made for you. Ain't it wonderful?"

"Shoo! I never put that on! It didn't have smell enough to do any good. I knew that as soon as I unrolled it. I just rubbed myself heavy with that mixture of kerosine, vinegar and gum camfere you've been making me for twenty years, and I slept uncommon well."

"Oh," answered Mother Mayberry, "I wish you had tried Tom's plaster. I feel sure."

"Well, I don't—of anything that a boy like Tom Mayberry knows. If he lives he has a spell and learns from you maybe he'll get some doctoring sense, but I wouldn't trust him for ten years at the shortest. But have you heard the news?" A flame of positive joy flared up in Mrs. Peavey's eyes and finished her sorrow cheer.

"Why, what is it?" asked Mother with a guarded interest and no small amount of anxiety for she was accustomed to the kind of news that Mrs. Peavey usually took the trouble to spread.

"Well, I knewed what was a-going to happen when I seen Bettie Pratt setting the chairs straight and marshaling in the orphante at poor Mis' Hoover's funeral, not but eleven months ago. It'll be a scandal in this town and had oughter be took notice of by Deacon Bostick and the Elder. She's got four Turner children and

"Love! Shoo! I declare, Mis' Mayberry, looks to me like you swallow what folks give you in this world whole, pit and all, and never bat a eye. I've got to go home and put on Buck's and Mr. Peavey's supper and sprinkle down some of my wash. And without further parley Mrs. Peavey marched home through a little swinging gate in the wall that had been for years a gap through which a turbid stream had flowed to trouble Mother's peaceful waters."

"It do seem Mis' Peavey are a victim of a most pitiful snarl," said Mother to herself as she watched with satisfaction Ruffie Neck tuck the last despised little Hecceus under her soft gray breast. "Some folks act like they had dyspepsy of the mind. Dearie me, I must go and take a glass of cream to my honey-bird, for that between-means smack that Tom Mayberry are so particular about." And she started down toward the spring-house under the hill.

And returning a half hour later with the cream glass, she was guided by the sound of happy voices to the front porch, where, under the purple wistaria vine, she found the singer lady absorbed in the construction of a most worldly garment for the doll daughter of Eliza Pike, who was watching its evolution with absorbed interest.

(To be continued.)



**The Upward Look**

**The Matter of Courage**

Whoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven. But whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven. St. Matt. 10. 32, 33.

These verses contain a glorious promise and a fearful warning. If we confess before men that we love Christ then Christ will tell God that we are His when we enter Heaven. But if we are ashamed to own on this earth that we are followers of Christ then the awful day will come when Christ will deny us before God and our own consciences will tell us that our condemnation is just.

Christians sometimes are apt to think that if they confess Christ by joining the church it is about all that should be expected of them. What a pitiful mistake! In time of war were a soldier to enlist but thereafter never attempt to carry a gun, run away from his side we would consider him but little better than a traitor. And yet that is the position in which many professing Christians place themselves.

Most of us need more moral courage. We say that we are Christians but often we are ashamed to have even the members of our own families find us on our knees. Were we asked if we loved Christ we would say yes but we dread to have friends who enter school or our homes or our rooms discover us reading God's word. We know that there is Christian work that we should undertake but we are afraid often to even lead a Sunday School class or offer a prayer in meeting. We hear men, perhaps only boys, taking God's name in vain, but Satan frightens us so that we do not dare to utter even the most gentle protest. Thus, like Saul, we stand by constantly, but we see strangers enter our church but our apprehensions of what they may think lead us to neglect to welcome them. Our church, Christ's church, in this way gets the name of being cold. And thus it goes. Our pathway all through life is marred by our failures to confess Christ, by our denials of Him. And some day, God is going to ask what we did with these opportunities to glorify Him and Christ will be ashamed to confess us as having been one of his professed followers.

There are many Christians who are longing and praying that some day they may be able to become a Christian and yet, although they are frequently in one another's company, they lack the moral bravery that would be involved in speaking simply and lovingly to this dear one about the things of the soul and of eternity. In many cases it is probable that the dear one is conscious of his or her need and

only waiting for have this word spoken to take a stand for Christ. How great is our anguish should the day ever come when we find that some one whom perhaps we have loved even more than we did our own lives has gone through life without finding Christ, simply because we resisted the impulse from God to speak to them about their soul's salvation.

If we will but try we can overcome this constant sin in our lives. First of all we must recognize that it is Satan who is the cause of our cowardice. Satan scared Peter so that he denied Christ three times within a short interval of time. Like Peter we must repent instantly when we find what we have done. And as Christ forgave Peter so He will forgive us if we will but promise earnestly to try and do better next time. These temptations are our opportunities to grow in grace and in strength of character. By seizing them we can lead the conquering life and a glorious life it is. Let us, therefore, as one of our New Year resolutions, resolve that during the year 1911 we will never be ashamed to own Christ whenever the opportunity presents itself.—I.H.N.

**The First Prize Farm Home**

The farm home which secured first place in the final Dairy Farms Competition this year as conducted by

Parson and Dairy was that of Mrs. R. A. Penhale, of Elgin County, Ont., which secured 120 points. A fine illustration showing the cellar and the first and second floors of Mrs. Penhale's home was published in the February 24 issue of Farm and Dairy for 1910.

The different points which the judges took into consideration in judging the house, and the number of points set as the standard for each, are as follows: Plan, finish and approach, 25 points; lawn, 15; garden and orchard, 35; arrangement of house, 30; sanitation, 25; educational features, 25; or a total of 150 points. Mrs. Penhale's total aggregated 120 points. On the matter of sanitation her home secured only two points below the standard set. On arrangement she secured 25 points. On plan and finish her score came in 21 out of 25 points. We congratulate Mrs. Penhale on her success.

In the Penhale home is found a most complete cellar which has concrete floors throughout. The vegetable compartment comprises about one-third of the cellar. The furnace room is situated in the centre and a commodious fruit closet is also a convenience of this department of the house. Every room in the house can be heated from the furnace.

An up-to-date range is found in the kitchen, which has an extra cooking warming oven. A dumb waiter from the kitchen to the basement below, is a convenience that Mrs. Penhale would dislike to part with.

Mrs. Penhale enjoys several conveniences in her kitchen and pantry. The pantry is situated next to the kitchen and is supplied with flour chest, bread box, kettle, cupboard, swinging table, shelving and an up-to-date sink with hot and cold water. Hot and cold water has been installed in the bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, pantry and basement. The hot water is furnished by a 30 gal-

lon tank attached to the range in the kitchen.

The front parlor and dining room have large, round bay windows which extend to the second floor and are also found in two large bedrooms. Large porches on the front and side of the house add greatly to the appearance and comfort of the house. Descriptions of the other prize winning homes in the final competition this year will be published at an early date.

Mrs. Penhale writes Farm and Dairy as follows: "All the sewerage and kitchen waste is carried from the house through cemented sewer tile to the septic tank which is placed about fifty feet from house and one and one-half feet below surface. It never has given us any trouble and we have used it for 18 years. I am very extravagant on dish water. I use lots of it and I never think any of it is good enough to feed our pigs. They get the skimmed milk from the dairy but never get a chance to try my dish water. I usually use a little ammonia or washing soda and a little common salt to rub on cups if a tea stain becomes conspicuous. During the fly season I keep no receptacle for peelings but carry them from the house as soon as they are made.

Our improvements for this season consist of fresh paper on some of the rooms and new curtains added where thought needed and wood work brightened by an application of varnish."

**Little Leaks to Look For**

Lights are left burning when not in use.

Soap is left to dissolve in the water. Pickles are imperfectly covered with vinegar and spoil.

Cold cooked vegetables, which might accidentally appear in salads or hash, are thrown away, or at best improperly cared for.

Bread or cakes are put in airtight receptacles while warm, and thus mold quickly.

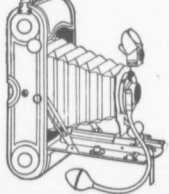
One of the most difficult things to teach is economy of fuel. Nothing seems to satisfy but a continual piling on of coal. As soon as a little gas has been burned off, a vigorous shaking and raking out of ashes follows; then the stove is filled anew, touching and lifting the covers, which soon become red-hot, and the process is repeated again.

In the first place, make a study of the range and learn its requirements; some stoves require more draft than others. Shaking the fire banks it

down into a solid mass and the air cannot circulate through.

When the fire for any cause becomes too dull, do not stir it over the top, and putting in wood is a needless waste; rake the ashes from below and open the drafts for a moment. The ashes must never be allowed to accumulate in the pan until they touch the grate. If this happens the grate will burn out. If the stove becomes red-hot the covers and centre will warp, and if a drop of water should fall upon it while in this condition, it is apt to crack. When the fire is not needed close the damper to prevent a waste of fuel. 36 to 2 yards 4 inches wide.

If breakfast cereals are bought in bulk they should be kept in tight receptacles in a cool, dry place. Crackers may be kept like breakfast cereals, either in the packages, in which many sorts are marketed, or in tin boxes or in jars.



**At Home with the KODAK**

The Kodak pictures of the family, the home and the intimate friends are prized highly. The Kodak is a part of the home life, every change is recorded in picture form. The baby walking for the first time, the little lad starting off for his first day in school, grandfather nodding over his paper, are but a few examples of the home pictures.

"At Home with the Kodak" is an interesting booklet, the title of the joy of picture making at home and full of practical hints on how easy it is to take good home pictures with the Kodak and the simple method of developing the film the "all by daylight" way. It makes clear, too, how to get good flashlight pictures; the safe, sure way with the Eastman flash sheets. There are many home pictures you can get by flashlight which would be impossible in daylight.

This Booklet, illustrated by twenty-six home pictures, will send free on request if it can be had by asking your Kodak dealer. CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited Toronto, Canada

**The Famous Rayo**

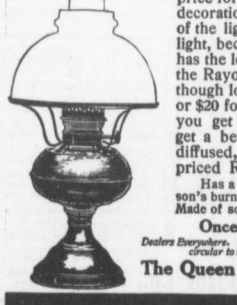
**Gives the Best Light at Any Price**

When you pay more than the Rayo price for a lamp, you are paying for extra decorations that cannot add to the quality of the light. You can't pay for a better light, because there is none. An oil light has the least effect on the human eye, and the Rayo Lamp is the best oil lamp made, though low in price. You can pay \$5, \$10, or \$20 for some other lamp, and although you get a more costly lamp, you can't get a better light than the white, mellow, diffused, unflinching light of the low-priced Rayo.

Has a strong, durable shade-holder. This season's burner adds to the appearance. Made of solid brass, nickelled, and easily polished.

Once a Rayo User, Always One

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the **The Queen City Oil Company Limited.**



**FREE! FREE!**



A fine pair of Nickel Plated Skates, in return for a club of only TWO NEW Yearly Subscriptions to Farm & Dairy, at \$1 each.

Mention size of skates desired.

Samples sent on request.

CIRCULATION MANAGER

**FARM AND DAIRY**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

### Step Saving Devices

Allice A. Ferguson, York Co., Ont.

There is a feeling in some places that to be found seated at a piece of work when you could stand at it is sheer laziness. I write to explode that theory. I believe in the economy of motion. In the strenuous life we live these days, restfulness is necessary if the physical machinery is to accomplish all we require of it. My motto is, "Never stand if I can sit; never sit if I can lie down; never run if I can walk," i.e., in connection with my work. And I do not think anyone, with any degree of truth, could call me lazy. Let the head save the feet.

It is so easy to come in, take off our wraps, lay them down, and afterwards when necessity needs must, pick them up and put in their places. Try putting them away—when possible—at once, and save the extra motion of picking up, and feel the thrill of satisfaction in one good deed accomplished.

How many people stand at the ironing table till feet and back are tired (too tired for the next task), when they might sit down and work equally well? I have found a high chair, without arms, a comfort, a high stool, or if neither is convenient, put a box on a chair—anything so that the weight does not rest on the feet. There are some articles that you feel you must stand up in order to iron well, but very many can be ironed quite as well if

you sit on this high chair, with the feet simply touching the floor.

Have casters on your table, wheel it over near the kitchen range (except in hot weather), sit down at your ironing, and finish feeling fresh for getting dinner. This same high chair is a comfort in many ways. Sit down on it while drying dishes, while paring potatoes (or in preparing many food stuffs at the table). Even at cutting out small articles of clothing, the chair can be used to rest you and keep you high enough to work. A woman requires a high chair frequently for reaching to the tops of windows, to hang curtains, and pictures. Whether you have a piano and six rocking chairs or not, have a high chair or stool.

A dumb waiter is a step saving device which pays for itself in a short time. How tired we become running up and down the cellar stairs while preparing a meal or taking away the dishes. A dumb waiter built at the correct spot may save many a trip. A dumb waiter need not be an expensive article.

A dinner-wagon is a luxury in some homes. It is a sort of open cupboard on wheels or casters. If dishes are to be carried a distance, fill up the wagon and take all on one journey. These are only a few of many such methods. Practice economy of motion and live easier.

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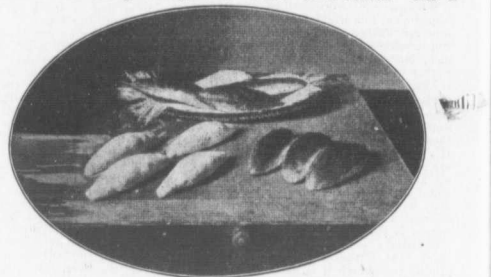
Don't forget seeing your friends and having them join in for a club of subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

### Bread Making

The object of making bread is to convert flour into a form in which it is convenient for use, palatable, nutritious and easily digested. This is accomplished by somewhat separating the particles of flour through the agency

### Vegetables, Fruit and Honey

One of the most comprehensive and interesting bulletins published by the Women's Institutes of Ontario, through the Ontario Department of Agriculture, has just come to hand. It is entitled "Uses of



Finger Rolls Made from Bread Dough

Change the form of bread occasionally and add variety to the daily bill of fare.

of yeast, by moulding the dough into shapes that are convenient to handle, and by baking it when in the raised condition so that the porous structure may be maintained, in order that when eaten the digestive juices of the body may readily penetrate the mass. Every step in the process of making bread produces changes in the composition of the raw materials, and the baker's success depends upon his ability to control these changes.

#### INFLUENCE OF TEMPERATURE.

Of the most important essentials for the rapid growth of yeast germs is a favorable temperature, and the temperature recommended is 80° F. To secure the best results dough should be kept at about this temperature during the time the yeast is working. A low temperature—about 70° F.—will suffice when the long fermentation process is allowed, i. e., when the dough is allowed to rise over night. The difficulty in many households is to properly control the temperature. Frequently dough is made without any definite determination of the temperature of the materials, and it is placed to "rise" where it is kept the conditions will be satisfactory, and the commercial baker does not take any such risks. He determines the temperature of the flour and then makes the water warm enough to raise the whole dough mass to the desired point, and seeks to control the temperature during the fermentation period. He recognizes that the temperature is one of the factors he must control in order that he may get uniform results.

The great difficulty has always been that the home breadmaker has no means of controlling the temperature, and has been forced to cover the dough and allow it to stand over or beside a radiator, register, or stove, and trust to luck that the temperature required would be maintained. It may become too hot or too cold, but it would not be known, unless the baker has sufficient experience to tell from the appearance and feel of the dough, and "luck" is blamed for the failure.

Dough will recover from a very severe chilling if it is brought back to the proper temperature and is allowed to stand long enough to rise properly. Chilling does not destroy the yeast germs, but it retards their development, and time must be given them to do their work. An experienced baker has an advantage over an inexperienced one in knowing when the dough has risen sufficiently. Too high temperature may destroy the germs altogether and thus prevent the dough rising.

\*\*\*

Have you won any of our new premiums? If not, better send for Premium List at once.

Vegetables, Fruit and Honey." The matter taken up in this bulletin consists of the value of these products as food, the cooking of vegetables, both green and dry, including all the different kinds of foods. A similar treatise is given of the different fruits, and the method of preparation for desserts of all kinds. A great many recipes are given in this bulletin, which every housewife will be glad to have. Salads are also taken up, and recipes given for these. In fact, our women readers will do well to write to Toronto to the Department of Agriculture for a copy of Bulletin No. 184, which is the number of the bulletin described above.

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### What Family can Beat This?

Some time ago, Farm and Dairy published an illustration of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hogarth, of Durham Co., Ont., and their 98 descendants. This illustration aroused so much interest that we have since heard of a number of other large families.

Mr. Albert Tamblin, of Orono, Ont., has 87 cousins living. His grandfather, Mr. Thomas Tamblin, had 16 children and raised ten. Mr. Tamblin's father was Mr. C. R. Tamblin, of Orono.

Mr. Tamblin's mother was the daughter of Mr. Geo. Milson, of Hope township. She was married twice and raised nine children. Altogether Mr. Tamblin had 17 uncles and aunts, who raised 87 to 90 children, almost all the larger lived. One aunt raised 12 children. Have any of our readers any larger connections than this?

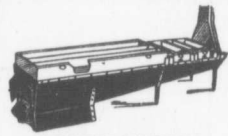
### Bitter Tea

It is a long accepted fact that a few things are an injury if taken in excess, and the same in moderation a benefit. If tea is properly made no injurious qualities are drawn out; if boiled or "steeped" the resultant tannin is surely not a good food for man. A very safe rule to follow is that if tea is bitter it is unwholesome; whether that be the result of maturation of the plant, or of a fault in the curing process or of an improper method of making which has brought out the tannic acid.

Coffee taken as a stimulant keeps one awake by stimulating the heart action, but does not act on the brain perceptibly, while tea acts solely as a brain stimulant if taken in quantity and very strong.

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

## MAPLE SYRUP MAKERS



"CHAMPION" EVAPORATOR

You must go at it in the right way to make money out of your Maple Grove. A "Champion Evaporator" will get more syrup out of a given amount of sap, with less trouble, than any other Evaporator on the market. Any boy 14 years old can use it. Write for Catalogue.

THE GRIMM MAN'G CO., LIMITED  
58 Wellington St., MONTREAL, QUE.

## Hamilton Incubator Hatches Big, Healthy Chicks

You never find in the Hamilton guilty of hatching deformed chicks, or allowing chicks to die in the shell. That is because the heating and ventilating systems introduce the correct amount of life-giving oxygen and moisture into the egg-chamber—because the heat-regulating system is accurate to a fraction



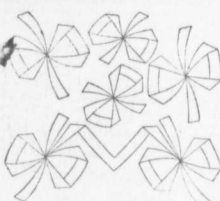
Act as Our Representative

In your locality. Take orders for Hamilton Incubators and Brooders. Our line is a ready seller. And you will want to be our agents soon as you read our proposition. Write us today.

The Hamilton Incubator Co., Ltd., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

### Embroidery Designs

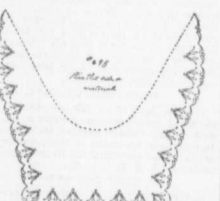
Designs illustrated in this column will be furnished for 10 cents each. Readers desiring any special patterns will confer a favor by writing to Household Editor, asking for same. They will be published as soon as possible after request is received.



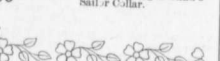
551 Design for Bow Knots for Embroidery or Lace.



553 Design for Embroidering a Blouse or Waist. Pattern for stamping the Front, Collar and Cuffs are given.



495 Design for Embroidering a Child's Sailor Collar.



550 Design for an Embroidered Band or Border. The border is 1 1/2 inches wide and four yards are given.

### Chat from a Farmer's Wife

Victoria Co., Ont.

I settled on a farm, because I happened to see enough good in a certain farmer who asked me to marry him, to do so. I am not at all sorry that always appealed to me. I had for many years planned to sometime have a small farm. Now I am on a farm, and I shall not leave it until I am carried off.

Of course I would not like to be on a farm far from a fair sized town. We often go to the town near by, to attend concerts, lectures, or for shop-

ping and general seeing and visiting.

Of course the work on a farm is hard, but if it is properly arranged and the same care and experience are given as done in a town home, it is no more difficult to speak thus. Because I know. You are lousy in both places, but over different things. The city woman with her round of social duties, is more tried than the comfortably well-off farmer's wife, with her home duties and her occasional visits, which are really friendly visits.

We have not had good crops in the last four years, but we have made expenses and many improvements, so we cannot complain much. We have often been disappointed. We have had to do our work over and over again, but that is a test of our patience. We have done without many things we wanted, but we lived and are still without them, and we think, "It will not always be thus."

#### A PLEASANT LIFE

I love our farm, every inch of it, every bit of its work, inside and out. Every improvement rejoices me, and I take a real delight in all the animals and fowl about the place. They talk to me and teach me many things that people never can. I love my garden. It is hard work, but pleasant, and it is a pleasure to see the vegetables grow. Most of them are pretty, and have moods and ways of their own. My flowers are a great source of delight. They state so delightfully what they need, and how they feel and are as dependent on one that if I am very tired, a little outing with them, reads me. I suppose anyone passing our home would say I had not flowers enough to gain pleasure from, but I have. In one corner away from the house, is a flower bed which gives me great joy. I hope soon however, to have a fine lawn and my flowers nearer to the house.

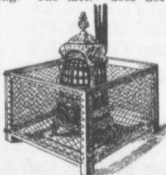
I love my home and it is a delight to make it as cozy as circumstances permit. As yet, conveniences are rather scarce, but they are coming. We have each evening to ourselves, my husband and I. I plan to very seldom have any work in the evening, as he does not like to see me trotting around the house, working at night.

I am writing this, early in the morning, before breakfast and could some of the busy women look out of my window as I now can, and see the glorious sun shining over the river, the green fields with the grazing cattle, the cows standing in the yard, the fowl running around the green grass, the corn stalks, and hear the sounds far and near, they would indeed be enchanted with my country life.



#### Inclosure Around Stove

To protect baby from the hot stove we built a pen around it. The movable inclosure consists of four little gates, made just large enough to surround the stove, and covered with netting. The latter does not inter-



fer with the free passage of heat, and is effective in preventing baby from getting his fingers and hands. The gates are made of one-and-one-fourth-inch strips, mortised and neatly fitted. For netting we used ordinary poultry wire of two-foot width. The gates are held in place with hooks and screw eyes. This arrangement is better than hinges, as

it makes the taking down of the affair, for sweeping or cleaning the stove, a quicker and easier operation. For this pen, the lumber costs twenty-five cents, the hooks and screw-eyes fifteen cents, the wire netting twenty-five cents, making a total of only sixty-five cents. Paint if desired.—Mrs. Sam Steed, Yale Co., B. C.

#### Fireless Cooking

Mrs. J. B. Freeland, Halton Co., Ont.

When I first heard of fireless cookers I was incredulous, in spite of the fact that I had read of the "hay-stoves" of the old country. My John is a good man, and ready and willing to get what will lessen indoor work, as well as that which will make his work easier. He proposed that we try it in a small way and, if that was satisfactory, have one fixed that would do away with a fire on hot summer days. It was a perfect success, so we have one in which I can place meats, soups, puddings, beans, potatoes, and other vegetables, etc., at the same time and have them well cooked and hot enough to eat when wanted for dinner.

When getting breakfast I put what will be wanted for dinner on to cook also, putting the things into my fireless oven when they have boiled a few moments and are boiling hot. Then I pack them well and let my fire go out, knowing that my dinner will be all ready when called for. You do not believe it, sisters? Well, I can remember when I didn't, so I will not be angry. But just try it for yourself in the following simple way: You can begin with a common stew. For this I always let my meat boil some time before seasoning and putting in potatoes and other vegetables. Then put the stew into a five pound lard pail, and let it come to a brisk boil. Set this pail into a ten pound pail, after covering it tightly, and pack around it with cotton, shavings or cloth—astobos chips are the best of anything but are not to be found in every household. I want you to see the trial, so am telling you the simplest way. Cover the large pail tightly, wrap a thick cloth around it, and set it into a covered box, putting several layers of the cloth over it.

Now you can do anything you please until you are ready for dinner. The stew, mere delicious than when cooked in the usual way, will be ready for the eating. I begin to see advertisements of these fireless cookers, and the time is not distant when they will be considered a household necessity and economizer. Meanwhile, we may all enjoy their benefits in a rude, home-made way if we choose.



Any 3 Patterns given free for one new Subscription to Farm and Dairy.

### Poultry Keeping for Women

May be made Interesting and Profitable

By reading and following a few good poultry books

We will give for the new subscription to FARM AND DAIRY, at \$1.00, any one of the following books on poultry:—

- Diseases of Poultry
- Poultry Cooked, Broiled, Poultry Feeding and Fattening
- How to Manage Poultry
- Duck Culture
- Poultry Architecture

Circulation Department FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO - ONT.

### The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and size. 12 patterns, 10 cents; 25 for adults, give best measure; 50 for children, give best measure; 100 for infants, give best measure. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

#### HOUSE GOWN PATTERNS, 6827



HOUSE GOWN PATTERNS, 6827

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and size. 12 patterns, 10 cents; 25 for adults, give best measure; 50 for children, give best measure; 100 for infants, give best measure. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.



FANCY BLOUSE, 6827

The waist that gives the effect of a front closing yet really is fastened at the back, is one of the new ones. This model is treated after an unusually effective manner. The front are slashed and overlapped and can be finished with a frill or without, as liked.

Material required for medium size is 2 1/2 yds. 24 or 27 in. 2 1/2 yds. 24 or 27 in. 2 1/2 yds. 24 or 27 in. 2 1/2 yds. 24 or 27 in. 2 1/2 yds. 24 or 27 in.

#### SIX-GORED SKIRT 6822



SIX-GORED SKIRT 6822

Skirts that are plain at the front and back with but fitted bouffe portions at the sides are favorites of this season. This model is well suited to the most and to the small women. It will be found appropriate both for coat suits and indoor dresses. It is straight and narrow, without any gathering.

Material required for the 16 yr. size is 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide, 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide.

GIRL'S DRESS 6831 The dress made with a round neck and short sleeves is a charming one for dressy occasions and this model shows that feature and the skirted skirt that is always becoming to little girls. When made with high neck the yoke and undersleeves can be of all-over material or of the pattern of the dress as preferred.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Contributions Invited.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PRINCE CO., P. E. I.

MARGATE, Dec. 14. — The market for pork has fallen from 10c early in the fall to 7c. Navigation has almost closed on the western part of the island. Winter dairying is being carried on in several factories on a small scale on the cream gathering system. Feed is quite plentiful.—T. G.

QUEBEC

COMPTON CO., QUE.

COMPTON CENTRE, Dec. 25. — We have had a thaw which has lowered the snow somewhat. Cattle are high and very scarce. They will probably be more plentiful next year on account of the good crops this year. Pork is 9c a lb; eggs, 40c; butter, 25c.—H. G. C.

ONTARIO

LEEDS CO., ONT.

FRANKVILLE, Dec. 19. — A few auction sales have taken place. All kinds of live

stock sold well. Grade Holsteins cows ranged from \$40 to \$75, which is a good price at this time of the year. Butcher's cattle are scarce and beef is now almost as high as dressed pork. Turkeys are 10c to 21c a lb; geese, 10c to 13c; and chickens 12c to 15c. Quite a few farmers are holding their hogs rather than sell at present prices.—W. H. M.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

SIDNEY CROSSING, Dec. 19. — There is very severe weather for this time of year. There is very little snow, but the meadows and fall grain are well protected. Feed is plentiful and stock generally is looking well. Timothy hay sells for \$14 a ton; oats, 40c; barley, 60c to 65c; potatoes, 75c.—J. K.

CHAPMAN, Dec. 23. — Farmers are taking advantage of the cold weather to thresh their clover. The yield is good, and the quality fair. Fodder is plentiful and live stock generally in good condition. Potatoes are selling for 60c a bag; turkeys, 15c a lb.—H. S. T.

TURRIFF, Dec. 25.—People are hoping for a thaw as water is scarce. Several farmers sold \$100 worth of poultry this fall. A good deal of lumbering is being done this fall. Wages are from \$25 to

\$30. Hay is \$10; straw, 84 to 95; potatoes, 75c; oats, 35c, and wheat, 90c.—W. R. W.

PETERBORO CO., ONT.

GALWAY, Dec. 22.—Cattle entered the winter in fairly good condition. Some farmers abandoned the sheep industry on account of the havoc the wolves have wrought among the flocks. This has not occurred in 30 years.—C. C.

WATERLOO DIST., ONT.

WAH-TAYEE, Dec. 5.—In the Township of Taylor, Nipissing Co., a Conservation Association has been formed by the settlers. We are 215 miles north of North Bay, in the now famous clay belt. The timber is mostly small, being chiefly spruce, balsam, tamarac, jack pine, birch. The land when cleared is good rolling land with a depth of clay ranging from 14 to 50 feet. At the present time this northern country is only in the embryo state, there being no roads nor modern conveniences, yet the settlers have recognized the advantage of working together in unity. We hope to meet once a month, and with our united efforts this country will make rapid strides.—P. Geo. Michell.

WENTWORTH CO., ONT.

KIRKWALL, Dec. 20. — Milk cows are selling high. At an auction sale a short

time ago 17 common grade cows sold for \$74 each. The highest priced animal at this sale was a Shorthorn grade, selling at \$105. Good spring calves are being sold at \$20; corn, 55c; oats, 35c; straw, \$19; shorts, \$21; and wheat, 85c. Hogs are now 86.75 a cwt.—C. A. W.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

STONE QUARRY, Dec. 15.—The corn crop was very good. Potatoes were a fair crop, but fully one half of them have rotted. They are selling at 50c a bushel. Corn has yielded poorly, about one bushel a load.—J. E. J.

BRANT CO., ONT.

FALKLAND, Dec. 27.—We have good sleighing, which makes teaming easy. Quite a number of cattle are being fed. There is plenty of feed, and mill feeds are reasonable, bran, \$20, a ton; middlings, \$21, and oil cake, \$28. Wheat is 65c; hogs, 86.85; butter, 25c; eggs, 40c. Xmas prices for poultry ruled high: chickens, 15c; geese, 18c; ducks, 18c; turkeys, 15c. Potatoes are not keeping well. They will be quite scarce before the spring comes.—L. T.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

ELMIRA, Dec. 20. — Cattle and stock are stable with a good supply of winter feed. Cattle feeders have all filled up their stables and are looking for future developments to suit the purchase price. Hogs are on the decline. Hay is selling at \$10 to \$11 a ton; oats, 25c; potatoes, 50c a bag. Poultry is in keen demand. As our town is a manufacturing town we have a good market for everything we produce.—A. B. S.

BRUCE CO., ONT.

CLUNY, Dec. 19. — We have one foot of snow. Farm stock came in in good condition. Farmers about here are hauling out manure and getting in wood. Horse buyers are doing quite a business. Apples and turkeys are scarce. Hogs and lambs have dropped in price. There are a few lambs being fed for the eastern market.—J. McK.

HURON CO., ONT.

BLITH, Dec. 20. — After a month of very changeable weather, the season has been splendid sleighing. Some stock and poultry were exhibited at Guelph from Huron County, and several pigs won. The demand for poultry is exceedingly brisk. Cattle are high in price, while pigs are somewhat lower in value. The horse market is improving somewhat. Hogs are worth from 35c to 40c a box.—R. E. S.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

GOISPIE, Dec. 20.—Quite a number of farmers are going into winter dairying, thinking it will pay better than summer dairying. Several farms have changed hands this fall. Cattle of every description sell high. At a sale yesterday a good number of yearling heifers sold for \$29 each. One farm of 100 acres sold for \$7500, and a poor farm at that. Fifty acres sold for \$2500. The latter and better land and was near the city.—A. M. D.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

TEMPO, Dec. 27. — We are having fine sleighing. One turkey weighing 34 lbs., sold on the London market for \$6.98. The farmers are wintering a large number of cattle. Feed is plentiful. Horses are high in price.—J. E. R.

KENT CO., ONT.

BLENHHEIM, Dec. 27. — Messrs. Fraser & Co., who have operated the Thamesville Canning Factory, are proposing to open one in Blenheim. If the farmers will sign sufficient acreage. Quite a number have signed but the wonderful returns given by tobacco the past season, an average of \$200 per acre, is causing many to be reluctant for the latter.—A. D.

ESSEX CO., ONT.

ARNER, Dec. 20. — We are having steady winter weather. Getting in wood and attending to stock are all that is being done. Large quantities of live poultry have been shipped. Turkeys bring 18c; chickens, 15c. Large shipments of hogs have brought \$6 a cwt.—L. A.

GOSSIP

PETERBORO POULTRY SHOW The Peterboro Poultry Show, to be held in the market hall, Peterboro, Jan. 10, 11 and 12th, will be, from present indications, the best in its history. Special provision will be made whereby all birds sent in will be received at the station, cared for in the best possible manner and returned safely. There will be 25 special prizes, including silver cups worth \$25. For price lists and entry forms write Secretary Kelly, 249 King Street, Peterboro.

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Gentlemen: I enclose two cents postage for which send me by early mail a copy of your handsome calendar "The Prize Winner."

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, January 2, 1911.
Writing at the advent of the New Year, the thought comes instantaneously to one's mind that here in the porchway of the...

It behooves us to be careful
Business is progressing everywhere. Call money in Toronto rules at 5/8 to 6 per cent.

WHEAT

There has been a decided tendency upwards in the wheat market and heavy manipulators are subsistent in consequence.

At last advices, December wheat closed at 95 1/2, and May at 97 1/2. The local market has been affected by the change and...

COARSE GRAINS

The market has been dull and listless during the week with the exception of oats which are proving wonderfully firm.

POTATOES AND BEANS

There is nothing new to chronicle in the price of these commodities. Prices are firm for potatoes at 80 to 85 a bag, in a job for...

DAIRY PRODUCTS

There is a steady trade in butter and cheese, local quotations ruling as follows: Choice creamery, 25c to 30c; dry...

The market is quiet for cheese: the following quotations are given by dealers: western colored cheddar, 15c; western white cheddar, 15c to 15 1/2 a lb.

by a man for a select assortment at an exhibition.

There is no doubt whatever as to the economic value of poultry that lay eggs at the present time.

HIDES

Hides are going down in price and local dealers give the following as the latest quotations: No. 1, inspected steer and cow...

HAY AND STRAW

There is a steady trade in the local market, and quotations are as follows: No. 1 timothy, \$11.50 to \$12; second grade, \$10.50 to \$11 a ton, on track, Toronto; straw, \$6.50 to \$7 a ton on track, Toronto.

WOOL

Local quotations for wool are as follows: Washed fleeces, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; unwashed fleeces, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; rejects, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 a lb.

HONEY

Wholesale quotations for honey on the local market rule as follows: Strained clover or local, in 60 lb tins, 10 1/2 to 11; 5 lb tin, 10 to 11; 1 lb tin, 11c a lb; No. 1, comb honey, \$2.25 to \$2.50 a dozen; buckwheat honey, 7c a lb.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

There has been no change noticeable during the week in the prices of vegetables and fruit. Local quotations are: Apples, \$3.50 to \$5 a barrel according to quality; cabbage, 40c to 50c a dozen; onions, \$1 to \$1.25 a bag; parsnips, 50c to 60c a bag; oyster plants, 60c to 70c a ton; corn, 50c a dozen, cauliflower, 75c to \$1; citron, 50c to 75c; artichokes, 50c to 70c.

EGGS

The price of mill feeds remain unchanged. Local quotations are Manitoba bran, \$3 to \$3 1/2 a ton; shorts, \$2.10 a ton, on track; Toronto; Ontario bran, \$2.8 a ton; shorts, \$2.2 a ton on track, Toronto.

SEEDS

Local dealers give the following quotations for seeds: No. 1, clover, \$7 to \$7.50 a bushel; No. 2, \$6.50 to \$7; No. 1, red clover, \$7 to \$7.25; No. 2, quality, \$6 to \$6.50 a bushel.

HORSE MARKET

Horses are ranging very high and the demand is fairly active. The following week: Heavy draught horses, \$200 to \$300 medium, \$200 to \$250; offered during the past exhibition...

LIVE STOCK

The effect of Xmas tide activity is shown in the reaction of the market this week. The outlook nevertheless is bright and the drovers are not showing signs of worry.

Choice export cattle—\$5.75 to \$6; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.60; ordinary quality, \$4.50 to \$4.75. Choice butcher cattle—\$5.50 to \$5.85; medium, \$5 to \$5.35; ordinary quality, \$4 to \$4.75.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, Dec. 31—The market for live hogs this week is very strong and prices have been steadily advancing since the beginning of the week...

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, December 31—There is absolutely nothing doing in the cheese trade this week, a holiday spirit seems to have taken possession of the group of operators here, and no attempt whatever is being made to move stocks.

NEW ZEALAND STOCKS

The British market is very strong and the small supplies expected from New Zealand and the comparatively light stock of Canada. There is no doubt

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Swells from any Bruise or Strain, Cures Sprains, Lameness, etc. Pain Does Not Billar, remove the hair or lay the hair on the skin, etc. Write, Jonathan S. Marmor, Ont., writer April 8, 1897, 'I had one bottle of ABSORBINE and it cured him completely.'

W. F. YOUNG, M.D., 125 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN'S, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agent

whatever that the remainder of the cheese unloaded on this market will be bought up at full prices before long. Dealers here generally look for a good demand to come up after the turn of the year, and a couple of weeks of fair trading will clean up everything unsold on the market.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK

Booklet Free. Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

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If you are in doubt ask for our 57 Catalog. After reading it you will KNOW ALL ABOUT ENGINES

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd. WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY

EUREKA SANITARY CHURN

There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the 'EUREKA'. Barrel is stoneware—top is clear glass. Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn. Also made with Aluminium top. The 'EUREKA' is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By fitting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remains upright. If your dealer does not handle the 'EUREKA', do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue. EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

From Coast to Coast

This year we were awarded medals or diplomas at all the leading exhibitions from New Westminster, B. C. to Halifax, N. S. including the Dominion Exhibition, St. John, N. B. It is because our goods are the Leaders. For instance our Litter Carrier is the strongest, handiest and easiest working carrier made. Write for catalogue of Hay Tools, Feed and Litter Carriers, Barn Door Hangers, Cow Stalls and Stanchions and Hardware Specialties, to LOUDEN MACHINERY, Co., GUELPH, ONT.

at from 11/2 to 12 1/2 lb. according to season, color, cheese still commanding a premium over white.

The butter market is still very firm on choice goods of the June, September and October make, which are strongly held at from 23/2 to 26 according to season, but there is a weaker feeling of fresh made goods, which are offering pretty freely at 23/2 to 24/2, according to quality. The bulk of the fresh goods coming in is of indifferent quality and is very difficult to move the goods except at low prices.

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

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

A press dispatch dated from Syracuse, N.Y., Dec. 21, states that Pontiac Clothide De Kol II, a Holstein-Friesian cow owned by Steven Bros. of Liverpool, has broken the world's seven day butter record, producing 55.25 pounds. Since 1906 Fayne II, has been 35.25, held by Grace Payne II, Homestead.

Gordon H. Manhard in a recent letter to Farm and Dairy stated that he has just completed a record of a two year old daughter of his 30 pound cow, Nanuet

### The Selling Problem

It has been said that any man can manufacture goods. The difficulty in business is to sell the manufactures when ready for the market. Likewise it is comparatively easy to breed good stock, but it is quite another matter to sell it at satisfactory prices.

The breeder of dairy cattle, who has only recently begun, and has, say, two bull calves for sale, is confronted with the serious problem, when he attempts to move them. Nearby neighbours, not infrequently, cannot appreciate the value of his stock. The local market is slow in demand, and will not pay the prices. There is a great market for such stock. It is reached through the live stock columns of the Farm and Dairy. A one-inch advertisement in these columns costs only 98 cents. It will tell a story of what you have for sale to 10,000 farmers—every one of them possible buyers. You should take this progressive means of finding buyers for your surplus stock. Write us to-day about this matter.

Topcy Clothide. Three weeks after calving she made 18 1/2 pounds of butter from 402 pounds of milk in seven days. She has made now for 35 days and has averaged 51 pounds of milk per day.

### DISPERSION SALE OF BROWN BROS. HERD

The dispersion sale of Brown Bros. of Lantz, Ont., December 28th, brought prospective buyers from many points in Ontario, Quebec and the United States. The Brockville district was particularly well represented. In all upwards of 300 persons were present when Col Kelly, the veteran auctioneer of Syracuse, N.Y., took the stand. Though the sale was conducted in a driving snowstorm, the interest was none the less diminished and the bidding throughout in less than three hours. Col Kelly disposed of 47 head, which realized \$11,440, an average of \$237, which speaks well for the quality of the stock.

A. C. Hardy of Brockville, paid the top price of the sale when he bid in a 3 year old cow with a record of 20 lbs. of butter each in seven days, for \$1,000. Mr. Hardy also bought another for which he paid \$600. Mr. Gilroy of Glen Beul, made the highest bid at \$725. The majority of the buyers are farmers at points throughout the district, though Montreal,

Toronto, Morrisburg and other places figured in the transactions. Among those present from across the line were Mr. Mitchell of St. Catharines, F. W. Ames and J. Lowrey, Morrisstown.

### GOSSIP

The Peter Hamilton Co., Limited, of Peterboro, manufacturers of farm implements, have issued a very artistic calendar for 1911. It depicts a twilight scene with the farmer in the foreground driving home a Hamilton binder. Any reader of Farm and Dairy can have one of these calendars on request by a standard or other letter to the Peter Hamilton Co. Limited, Peterboro, Ont.

Farm and Dairy readers, who have noted the information given in the columns of this splendid farm paper, are aware of the superior value of the O.A.C. No. 21 barley. Professor Zevitz, of Guelph, tells us that there is great difference in the yielding qualities of grain. I have proved the truth of his contentions in this matter by the following. O.A.C. No. 21 barley have found it to yield over 10 bushels per acre more than common grown barley and the same amount of straw as the best of the Mancharbar barley. Last year, through my advertisements in Farm and Dairy, I placed this barley with many Ontario farmers, who were abundantly satisfied with it. This year I again offer first class seed of this heavy-yielding, rust-free, long-keel and guaranteed free from all noxious weed seeds, wild oats, and so forth.—H. R. Nixon, St. George, Ont.

### THE NEW AUTOMOBILE

"Everitt" automobiles are exactly suited to farm needs for an inexpensive and dependable car that does not cost much to run and has little repair expense by reason of its strong construction and good materials. The car is made so simply that a person of ordinary mechanical knowledge can easily operate it and take care of its condition in the most trouble-free manner. Everitt cars have a high road clearance of 11 1/2 inches, and extra large gas lamps and side oil lights. They are equipped for rough roads and night riding. The possession of a simple strong efficient automobile on the farm, such as the "Everitt," enables the farmer to visit the farm, his son, and others to run it. While adding to the efficiency of the farm work, hired men and in keeping sons satisfied with country life. It widens the farmer's market, and brings him in close touch with his village or town, even though it is 10 miles away.

The Tudhope Motor Co., of Orillia, will be glad to send readers of Farm and Dairy catalogues of the "Everitt" machines on request and will tell the name of their nearest agent, if desired. Send a letter or post card for the catalogue.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wound cure is a safe and infallible remedy for all wounds, lacerations of lungs, bowels and kidneys. The only cure wanted. Agents wanted in every county. Write for a free trial bottle. This is the only good one on the market. Price 15-12-10. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

### MISCELLANEOUS

TAMWORTH AND BERSHIRE SWINE—Boars and sows for sale. J. W. Todd, Corinth, Ont., Maple Leaf Stock Farm.

HOLSTAINS AND TAMWORTHS FOR SALE. Seven hogs from one month to 15 months; 63 piglets, both sex, all ages; 200 lbs. live weight. Price in residence, convenient to Toronto. Write for catalogue.

BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully, Ont.

### TAMWORTHS AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE

Several choice Tamworths and Short Horns for sale by Imp. Boar, Tamworths and Colville's Choice, Canada's champion boar 1901-3 and '05, recently sold for \$2,000. Also a few choice yearling and two year old Short Horns by the class of farm, excellent milking strain. Prices right.

Dr. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newmarket, Ont.

### CHESTER SWINE

One of the reliable firm. Four young brood sows due to farrow in April, 1911; young boars 8 to 12 months. Also a few choice yearling and one lamb for sale—choice.

GEO. BENNETT, Chertsey Cross, Ont.

Hampshire pigs (both sexes) three months old, \$12.00 each. Pairs not skin, and 95 per cent. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Nelson Fox, Harrow, Ont.

### CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRINER STANCHION

Prof. F. G. Hoyer of Mr. Herman Goss, writes: "I would get along without Warrier Stanchions."

Send for information to WALLACE B. CRUMB, Inc., Perseus Building, 100 Nassau Street, New York, U.S.A. All correspondence should be addressed to the office. Illustrated 25c paper book in French or English.

### AYRSHIRES

HIGH CLASS STOCK FOR SALE Ayrshire cattle, all ages, Yorkshire Pigs, all ages. Superior Yorkshire Boar, 20 months. Clydesdale stallion, 2 years. Standard bred sires, 1 and 5 years. Apply to

HON. W. OWENS, DANIEL WATT PROPRIETOR FARM, MONTBELLO, QUE. BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

Are Well Known They are from the best imported and home bred stock. They are true to type. They have good show yard records. See all the records of all the best sires. Stock for sale. Write or come to Burnsides Farm. R. R. NESS, Proprietor, Howick, Que. E W 15-10-11

### "Le Bois de la Roche" Stock Farm

Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported from several of the best breeders in the world. WHITE ORPINGTON, WHITE WYANDOTTES and BARS D'EGG POULTRY. HON. L. J. FOREST, J. A. BISEAU, Proprietors, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

### AYRSHIRE BULLS

The Commercial Kind. All descended from Record of Performance Cows and Gr. Dam on sire's side. Will exchange for best sows of your work. Will exchange for the sires of the right kind. Prices right. JAMES BEGG, 21 St. Thomas, Ont.

### THE SPRINGBANK HERD OF AYRSHIRES

Contented and happy milk and butter producers than any other herd in America. Four choice bull calves for sale. One large tested heifer producing dams. Address: A. S. TURNER & SON Stockman's Corners, Ont. 3 Miles south of Hamilton.

### CHOICE AYRSHIRES

Write for prices, etc. on Imported Ayrshires. We are now having in Scotland for Spring delivery. Over 20 bought as a result of our October visit. First choice of the crop of Bulls and Heifers. High-bred records. Home Offering—A few very choice Bull Cows. Two fit for service. ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Maxwell, Ont.

### WORLD'S CHAMPION HERD OF AYRSHIRES

For Milk and Butter Production. A few bulls and heifers for sale at present. Call or address: WOODSIDE BROS. Tanglewold Farm, Roanoke, Ont.

### REG. HOLSTAINS AND HAMPSHIRE HOGS

MAPLE VILLA STOCK FARM is now offering a few choice bulls for sale. See record of Sir Bess De Kol Pooch, who has several world's records in his blood. Some of these bulls are prize winners at Young Hampshire Pigs (both sexes) for sale. E. C. GILBERT, - PAYNE'S MILLS, Ont. Near St. Thomas.

### LYNDALE HOLSTAINS

Will sell at public auction, Dec. 28th, Count De Kol Pieterie-Paul—the sire of professors and winners in the show ring and about 20 of his offspring. Among the number is the De Kol Pooch, a 7 year old, 19 lbs. butter in 7 days at 25 mos. of age. Fifty five head will be placed on sale. 2-21 BROWN BROS., LVM, Ont.

### HOLSTAINS FOR SALE

15 two year old heifers. A select bunch. Majority of them have A. R. O. records. A few 9 mos. old bulls and two and three of their nearest dams tested. R. CONNELL, Roebuck, Ont. Grenville Co.

### BROAD LEAF HOLSTAINS

Choicely bred bull calves sired by Sumner Hill Choice Goods; also some choice young cows and heifers for quick sale. CARL SMITH, Arkona, Ont. Long Distance Phone.

### HOLSTAINS Homestead Holstein Herd

Headed by the great young sire Dutch and Colantha, Abbebeck. Dam and sire's dam average 31.8 lbs. butter in 7 days. The two results of crossing Tidy Pauline De Kol, 28.44, (the best member of this famous family), with the great son of Colantha, 28.15 lbs. butter in 7 days. The latter in 7 days. Individually as great as his breeding. All calves from dams up to 85% 12 butter in 7 days.

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS 607 Box 254 Aylmer West, Ont.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

THE MOST PROFITABLE DAIRY BREED Illustrated Descriptive Booklets Free HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BIRTH OF AMERICA F. HUGHTON, RECV, BOX 145, BRATTLEBORO, VT 55-11

### HOLSTAINS

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

### FOR SALE

Dolly's Cornucopia, No. 656, calved Feb 29, 1908. Her dam is Dolly Inka De Kol, 27.5; butter, 7 days, 23 1/2 lbs; butter, 30 days, 29 1/2 lbs. Her sire is Cornucopia Ack-rum, 27.5; butter, 7 days, 25 lbs; butter in 100 days, 600.00, a bull backed up by some of the best records of the breed. JAMES A. CASKEY, Box 144, Madoc, Ont.

### LAKEVIEW HOLSTAINS

Bull calves sired by Count Hengerveld Payne De Kol, who is brother of the two great cows, Great Fayne and Homestead, 35.5 lbs. butter in 7 days, and De Kol Cremelle, 29.15 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 790 lbs. milk in 100 days. These calves are from A. R. O. cows with records of 30 lbs. milk. E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ont. 2-27

### "LES CHENAUX FARMS"

WINDMILL COW. HOLSTEIN—Winners—in the ring and at the fall. Gold Medal herd at Ottawa Exhibition. They combine Conformation and Production. Bull and Heifer Calves from our winners for sale. DR. HARWOOD, Prop., d. BODEN, Mgr. E. W-15-10-11

### RIVERVIEW HERD

Offer Bull Calves from February 14th, 1911. Five Red Angie Heifer Regis. Six dams in pedigree average 35.50 lbs. in seven days. P. J. BALLEE Tachine Rapids, Que. 4-10-10

### HOLSTAINS

I am offering my Stock Bull, Son of Prince Push Pieterie C. B., rising three years. Also a son of Sir Hengerveld Tulse, one year old, from R. O. cow. Telephone connection. C. R. JAMES, Thornhill, Ont.

### HOLSTAINS FOR SALE

All ages, at half their value; the producing kind. JAS. MOTHERAL, Box 99, DRUMBO, Ont.

### FOR SALE

Holsteins of the choicest breeding, suitable merit. All ages and sexes. Individual merit. All ages and sexes. Local merit. CLARENCE R. BOLLERT, Zorn Lodge Farm, Tavistock, Ont.

### HOLSTAINS

FOR SALE—Bull calf born Mar. 24th, 1910, dam a heifer of her age in Canada to make 20 lbs. butter in 7 days. Bull calf born Apr. 17, dam record of dam of No. 1, 7 days at 2 yrs, 17.40 lb. butter. Bull calf born Mar. 6, dam daughter of dam of No. 1, 7 days at 2 yrs, 17.40 lb. butter. Also yearling bull from a 21 lb. 3 year old. Prices right for immediate sale. DAVID CAUQUELL, Yarmouth Centre, Ont.

### HOLSTAINS FOR SALE

Am offering a few choice heifer calves and yearling heifers, the latter bred to "Prize" and "Record" cows, and the nearest dams average over 25 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also 3 bull calves, one four months old, one two months old. We need the room for next crop of calves and will make prices attractive for quick sale. Visitors will be met by appointment. A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ont.