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FARM AND DAIRY

Dec 11
Dairy Commissioner

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

NOVEMBER 30

1911.



ENGLISH SHEPHERDS FIND SHEEP PROFITABLE EVEN ON THEIR HIGH PRICED LAND

Well bred flocks of sheep are becoming all too rare in Canada. Our farmers have given sheep husbandry so little attention that the value of these "golden hooped" animals is not realized. In England, however, with higher land values and more expensive feed the sheep is still regarded as one of the most profitable of domestic animals. More well bred flocks of sheep are found in England than in the same area anywhere else in the world. Intelligent breeding and careful management explain the success of the English shepherds. The English bred sheep here illustrated are of a breed little known in this country, the Ryeland.

The breed is found in Herefordshire, England, and is characterized by the fineness of its fleece.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

What Do You Know ABOUT CREAM SEPARATORS?

Do You Know that every important mechanical device has its imitators?

Do You Know that the Simplex Link-Blade Separator has its imitators?

Do You Know that the Simplex is the only separator having the self-centering bearings?

There is considerable you ought to know about separators, and the better you know



Note the heavy, compact, construction and convenient height of supply can and discharge spouts. The top of the supply can is only 3 1-2 ft. from the floor.

the better you like it. The better you know some separators the less you like them. There are thousands of satisfied SIMPLEX users in all parts of the world, which should convince you that The Simplex Link-Blade is still in the lead.

Send to-day for our new illustrated booklet: it's free for the asking.

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A dv. Dept., FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

Ship Milk in Baggage Cars

An order has been issued by the Railway Commission that milk be transported in baggage cars upon certain conditions. This is the result of the application made by the Montreal Milk Shippers' Association asking for a reduced rate on milk and an order fixing more advanced and convenient methods of carriage and delivery.

The order sets forth that milk should be transported in baggage cars from now on, on condition that the name or initials of owner, name of shipping station and shipping tag addressed to consignee be on the cans; that the covers be securely attached; cans loaded by shippers at the shipping point; empty cans returned by the railway company to the shipping point without other charges than the payment of original tolls.

Where the number of empty cans is 20 or less unloading at the shipping point is to be done by the employees of the railway company, where more than 20 and less than 40 the shippers are to provide one man to help unload; where more than 40 two men. When trains are 30 minutes or more late all empties are to be unloaded by employees of the railway company. Railways will not be required to accept for transportation any cans less in capacity than eight gallons, either full or empty. Cans shall be handled on memoranda forms. Shippers must have their milk ready 15 minutes before the time of leaving of trains and railway companies will not be liable for damages unless caused by their own negligence.

Thoughts on Many Subjects

Get the habit of hauling manure to the field every day as it is taken from the barn. The sooner manure is spread in the field, the smaller the loss of fertility incurred, and the smaller the amount of labor required to handle it.

Keep the stock comfortable. There is probably no term that signifies more regarding the condition in which stock should be kept than the term, "comfortable"; and if one bears this in mind, and keeps his stock comfortable—that is, not hungry or cold, or excited, or standing in an uncomfortable position, or sleeping in an uncomfortable bed,—his returns will be satisfactory.

Visit the school. The boys and girls and the teacher will be greatly pleased and encouraged if you show enough interest in the school to devote a half-day's time to visiting and showing your interest in it. A few words of encouragement to the pupils and teacher will give them increased interest in their work, and increase their enthusiasm for the school and for the community.

Do not fail to attend the Institute held in your community. The lectures are for you. The men who speak at these Institutes are practical farmers who have succeeded. While you know better than anyone else how to run your own farm, finding out how other people do things will do you no harm, and you may hear something that will mean additional profits and pleasure to you.

Potatoes for seed should be carefully stored where the temperature will be as low as possible without freezing the potatoes. Narrow bins, slightly raised from the floor, and with slatted sides, are much better for storing seed potatoes than are tight bins. Cellars can often be kept reasonably cool, early in the fall and in the spring, by leaving the windows open at night and closing them in the day-time.

Study and master at least one farm problem during the leisure time this winter. There is a great deal of reliable information available on nearly

every farm problem, and certainly this information is worth more to a farmer than to anyone else. A careful and systematic study of some problem—perhaps some new phase of your work that you are just taking up—may be instrumental in making that industry profitable and interesting.

There is one delightful thing about farming, which is not true of some other industries, and that is that each farmer is really benefited by the success of his neighbors. In a progressive neighborhood, where good stock is kept and where farming is generally profitable, roads and schools are better, the price of farm land is higher; and, owing to the fact that a great quantity of farm products is offered for sale, markets are better; so boost your neighbours, and by so doing help yourself.

We urge that all farmers at the time consider the matter of the selection of seed for spring. One hundred bushels of heavy, plump seed, graded from 400 or 500 bushels of grain as threshed this fall, is probably the best possible seed you can get for your farm. This plump seed comes from plants that, by producing plump seed, demonstrated their adaptability to your locality, and their ability to stand the winter. When you are grading your seed, you get only heavy, plump, strong seed, but seed that has in a measure been bred for your particular conditions.

Nuggets of Dairy Wisdom

Many bits of dairy wisdom were spoken by Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture in his address at the opening of the National Dairy Show in Chicago recently. The following are extracts from that address:

"When we make the most of our time and acres, we will sell no cow feed to Europeans to maintain their soil fertility and reduce ours as we now do.

"The cow should be bred for milk and fed for milk. Her health and comfort are as important as our own; she provides us a perfect ration from calving to old age.

"Dairy cows are destined to become more and more prominent as a branch of agriculture in this country.

"The dairy cow is one of the most economical producers of human food and can therefore be profitably kept in populous regions where land values are high.

"Tuberculosis is a great problem confronting the live stock industry. A comparatively recent estimate of the Department indicates that on an average more than 10 per cent of the dairy cattle in the United States are affected with tuberculosis."

Items of Interest

There is a dearth of teachers of agriculture in Ontario. District Representatives are hard to get, the school at Perth being empty. The demand is great, so successful has been this branch of extension work of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

The Canadian National Live Stock Records have just got out an index to stallions recorded in the first 15 volumes of the Cited Study Book of Canada. Members of the Clydesdale Association can secure this index for \$1 a copy, a mere fraction of the cost, on application to J. W. Brant, Records Dept., Ottawa.

St. Clair Sanford Fleming has placed before the Government a complete statement of his charges in reference to the promotion of the cement merger and the alleged watering of stock in that connection. He has demanded that the whole transaction be subjected to a searching Government investigation.

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a Year

Vol. XXX.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1911

No. 48

Feeding and Management of Sows

D. A. Gaumnitz, University of Minnesota

How much the young porkers, with which the sow is preparing to present us, are to cost at birth, depends almost entirely upon the way she is fed and handled. A sow that produces and raises eight to 10 pigs is worth a great deal more than one which gives us only three or four. If a brood sow costs \$10 a year for feed and keep, and she produces but four pigs, each pig will cost \$2.50. On the other hand, if she produces eight pigs, they will have cost but \$1.25 each at birth. When one is growing 100 pigs, the difference between the litters of two groups of sows, respectively averaging as above, would amount to \$125 at the start.

Sows are not kept for the purpose of eating feed, merely. Their business is to farrow pigs and to nurse them to a point where they can be fed for market. With this in view, the sow should be so fed and managed as to enable her to do her work to the best advantage. She must be kept in good condition, but without fattening, and should not be permitted to lie around without exercising properly every day. If she is properly handled, and fails to fulfil her duties, the sow has no business on the farm, and the quicker she is found out and disposed of the better.

FEEDING THE SOWS

In feeding a sow, economy in the ration, a supply of the proper nutrients, and each in the proper amount, should be kept constantly in mind. Advantage should be taken of such frequent happenings as that milk can be had at a small price from creameries, or that ground rye is cheaper than shorts, or that corn and oil cake is cheaper than shorts, or that pasture is cheaper than grain. The cost of the ration should always be dealt with most carefully.

The nutrients found in feed containing the mineral elements, proteins, carbohydrates and their equivalents, in varied proportion—should be so fed as to supply a fairly definite proportion of each. The proteins and carbohydrates are usually fed in the proportion of one of the former to seven or seven and a half of the latter. Milk, oil-cake, tankage, soy beans and clover are protein feeds. Shorts stand midway between a protein and a carbonaceous feed; while barley and corn are carbonaceous in character.

KINDS OF FEED

Usually, as many of the farm grains as possible should be fed. Frequently, however, it is much cheaper to use others rather than exclusively farm-produced feeds. Since over-feeding makes brood sows undesirably fat, and since their voracious appetite inclines them to unmusical squealing when they are not full, it has been an approved plan to provide them, when they are not caring for a litter, with feed only moderately nutritious, but as lumpy as possible—such, for instance, as contains considerable water. This class includes pasture crops of different kinds, roots, clover or alfalfa hay and milk. By the use of these and other bulky feeds, the sow's stomach is distended and she is satisfied, and yet does not fatten up as when concentrated feed like

grain is given. The great advantage, therefore, of having pasture for brood sows, both during farrowing and after, is clearly seen.

Good supplementary rations, in addition to pastures and roots, are as follows: Four parts of milk, by weight, and one part of corn, shorts alone; corn and shorts, equal parts; six parts corn and one of oil-cake; seven parts corn and one of tankage.

AMOUNTS TO FEED

Dry sows that are in good condition and on good pasture need little else. If they are confined to pens—a condition that never should exist on a well-managed farm—such sows will probably do well on .85 lbs. of grain a day, a cwt. of sow. When the sow is thin, this amount should be increased to one pound a cwt. a day. The larger



Accomplishing Two Objects At Once

Where the manure is not hauled directly to the fields a few hogs in the manure shed will do good work in keeping the manure tramped solid. At the same time the hogs will be making the usual gains in weight.

—Photo furnished by J. H. Grisdale.

allowances ordinarily recommended are practically wasted.

As farrowing time approaches, the bulk of feed should be cut down, less water should be given, and more protein and oil feeds should be fed, so as to keep the sow in a laxative condition. If she is in good condition, light feeding will help keep her so. Exercise in the fresh air, together with the care noted in feeding, should bring her up to farrowing time in fine shape.

MANAGEMENT AT FARROWING

Attention to the brood sow at the farrowing time should be especially emphasized. This is an important crisis in the pork-producing business, which is to determine the result of many months of feeding and watchfulness. No business man would think of going away and neglecting his affairs at a time when his presence was so imperatively necessary; neither should the pork-producer. The brood sow should always be housed in a warm, comfortable place, if the out-door temperature is not such as to permit her to farrow in the pasture. She should be disturbed as little as possible.

What we ask is a more widespread recognition of the dignity of housekeeping. It has not yet been recognized to any extent as a profession. This is partly our own fault.—Mrs. J. Muldrew, Macdonald College, Que.

About Rearing Fall Calves

J. R. Westlake, Carleton Co., Ont.

I believe in the maxim of the Dutch herdsmen, who say that the calf should be removed from out of sight of the cow before it has had an opportunity to suck. We find that it is much easier to teach the calf to drink from a pail if it has never received milk in any other manner. As soon as the calf is strong and nicely on its feet, we offer it some of its mother's warm milk. We dip two fingers into the pail and then allow the calf to suck the fingers. In just about three minutes if we handle the calf gently and do not lose our temper we have it drinking quite nicely.

When we first started in dairying one of the biggest mistakes that we made was in keeping the calves thin. We had an idea that a fat calf would never make a dairy cow. We have since decided that while it is not desirable to overload a calf with fat, nevertheless a calf should be in good condition, and the one that has the ability to put on flesh easily will usually have the ability to make lots of milk provided its breeding is right. Our rule is to keep the calf in vigorous growing condition and even if the heifer is fleshy when it freshens it will be in that much better position to give us a good milk flow.

A GOOD MARKET FOR MILK

We consider that the milk we feed to the calves returns us more than that which we sell to the city trade. For two weeks they are fed whole milk. At the end of the first week a little ground oats, with the coarse hulls sifted out, is put in the bottom of the pail as soon as they have drunk the milk. They will soon learn to lick at the grain.

The third week of the calf's life is a gradual change from whole milk to skim milk. By the time that the calf is on skim milk it should be eating a fair amount of grain to make up for what is taken from the milk. Oatmeal with a little cornmeal added makes an excellent substitute for the butter fat of the whole milk. We like to have our calves getting skim milk for at least the first five months, but when selling milk at a good price we sometimes cut them off at three months and substitute calf m.c.l.

DEVELOP DIGESTIVE CAPACITY

We get our calves eating roughage such as roots, ensilage and good clover hay at as early an age as possible. We consider this very important, as it extends and develops the digestive tract and gives the animal good digestive capacity which will stand it in good stead when it comes to converting our rough feed into milk. Good clover hay is an ideal roughage. A little roots are a good regulator. We would not advocate feeding too much ensilage to calves, as it is apt to scour them.

Calves fed in this manner will make a splendid growth if stabled for their first winter in a clean, dry and fairly warm box stall. We do not raise the spring calves, of which there are not many, as we consider the hot weather of summer a very poor time for rearing calves. We get much better results from our fall calves.

THIS DIAGRAM REPRESENTS A GREAT FARMERS' PROBLEM



WHY DO THE BOYS LEAVE THE FARM?—READ THIS AND FIND OUT

The announcement by Mr. N. W. Rowell, the new Leader of the Liberal party in Ontario, that if elected to power the Liberals will appoint a royal commission to investigate the reason for the depopulation of the rural districts of Ontario, including the reasons why farm land, except in a few sections, is remaining stationary, or is declining in value, while the value of the land in our leading cities is increasing by millions of dollars a year, touches a great problem that vitally affects the interests of the farmers of Ontario. Every time a farmer ships a steer or a bushel of grain to Toronto or to any city, he increases the value of land in that city, especially in the business portion of it. Every time, also, that he buys a plow or some roofing material or anything from a firm in the city he increases land values there by creating labor for the people who make or handle such goods. **BUT HE DOES NOT GET THE VALUE THAT HE THUS CREATES. THAT ALL GOES TO THE FELLOW IN THE CITY WHO OWNS THE LAND,** and especially to the fellow who owns land in the business section. There is land in Toronto that is worth approximately \$3,000,000 an acre. Some of this land is increasing in value at the rate of possibly \$50,000 a year. **BETWEEN 1909 AND 1910 LAND VALUES IN TORONTO INCREASED FROM \$88,090,155 TO \$107,573,664 OR BY \$19,483,509. THIS WENT INTO THE POCKETS OF A COMPARATIVELY FEW PEOPLE AND NONE OF IT TO THE FARMERS OF ONTARIO WHO CREATED MOST OF IT.** During the same period the value of the farm land in Ontario stood practically stationary. If land were taxed according to its value on a provincial basis one acre of land in Toronto valued at \$3,000,000, would pay approximately as much taxes as one third of the farm land in the whole county of Dundas, one of the best farming sections in Ontario.

Because land is held at such extreme values in our cities, rents are higher and it costs more to make the goods the farmers buy and to handle the goods the farmers sell. **THIS IS ONE OF THE REASONS WHY THE FARMER GETS ONLY FIVE AND SIX CENTS A POUND FOR HIS BEEF BUT THE CONSUMER HAS TO PAY EIGHTEEN AND TWENTY CENTS A POUND TO BUY THE SAME MEAT FROM THE MIDDLEMAN.** It costs so much to do business in our cities the middleman has to take a large share of the final selling price if he is going to "make ends meet."

This subject is one which the farmers of Ontario have never looked into. It is time that they did. **FARM AND DAIRY PREDICTS THAT WITHIN THE COURSE OF THE NEXT FEW YEARS THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE GREATEST QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.** In western Canada, where the farmers are organized as they should be in Ontario, they are taking this question up vigorously. Mr. E. A. Partridge, of Saskatchewan, told the farmers' delegation that went to Ottawa last December that the farmers of Canada have no reason to fear direct taxation, for **DIRECT TAXATION OF LAND VALUES WOULD SIMPLY MEAN THAT THE LAND HOLDERS AND LAND SPECULATORS IN WINNIPEG, FOR INSTANCE, WOULD PAY MORE TAXES THAN ALL THE FARMERS IN THE WHOLE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.** In the State of Oregon, where the farmers are organized, they are putting up a tremendous fight. The diagram on this page is taken from a campaign booklet they have issued. The space within the four black lines represents the 124,878 acres in the county of Clackamas, Oregon. As the farmers of that county are now taxed they have to pay \$182,577. If they were taxed on the value of their land they would pay only \$91,169. In other words, they would save \$91,408 in a year. The black dot in the center of the page represents 28 city lots in the city of Portland, Oregon, covering 3 1-5 acres. Under the land value tax system these 28 city lots would pay \$91,399 in taxes, or \$230 more than all the farmers of Clackamas county would pay. The farmers of Clackamas county are asking why they should be so heavily taxed while a few city people escape with light taxes and make fortunes by holding land that the farmers are making more valuable. Isn't it time that we organized and looked into these matters for ourselves? **DON'T THINK THAT SUCH A SYSTEM OF TAXATION WOULD HURT THE CITIES. IT WOULD BE A COD-SEND TO EVERY WORKING AND**

BUSINESS MAN. IT WOULD HIT ONLY THE LAND HOLDERS WHO NOW CHARGE SUCH EXORBITANT RENTALS FOR THEIR LAND THAT THE WORKING PEOPLE IN THE CITIES FIND IT HARD TO MAKE ENDS MEET WHILE BUSINESS MEN ARE KEPT BACK FROM PUTTING UP FACTORIES OR ERECTING STORES BECAUSE OF THE COST OF THE LAND. The fact that Mr. N. W. Rowell, the new Liberal leader in Ontario in his speech at Guelph, offered to appoint a Royal Commission, composed of non-partisan authorities on agriculture, to investigate this whole subject means that this is likely to soon become one of the great political questions of the day. Mr. Rowell is a new leader and he is without legislative experience. Premier Whitney has given an honest, capable administration. It is hardly likely, therefore, that the Liberals in Ontario will be elected to power at this election. Mr. Rowell, however, has discovered one of the great reasons why cities prosper while the country districts stagnate. As yet he has done nothing more than promise to investigate it. That investigation, however, if honestly conducted, and we believe that Mr. Rowell is honest, would go far to show how farmers are creating wealth that other people are reaping, and why thousands of farmers every year leave the farms of Ontario. This is a great forward step that Mr. Rowell has taken and the farmers of Ontario should raise themselves to an appreciation of its importance.

About Those Farm Implements

J. C. Smith, Wentworth Co., Ont.

"It is better to wear out than rust out." I believe that very few of our farm implements are ever worn out. They are generally rusted out, the little work that we do with them not going far towards ending their usefulness.

When driving home from Hamilton not very long ago I noticed a couple of binders and numerous other minor implements drawn up very neatly into the corner of the last field they were used in. Most of the implements that I noticed out of doors, however, were in the barn yard in the shade of trees. Here they made good roosting places for the turkeys, but otherwise were just in as good a condition to make their owner poor as the ones left in the field.

I believe that the most of us have at least \$1,000 invested in implements. The average list of implements around the farm is not more than six years kept under ordinary conditions. We have used our binder for 16 years and expect to use it for a good many more. The same applies to our other implements. It is simply a case of giving the implements no opportunity to rust out.

We were once just as careless as the next one, but we had our eyes opened. We started to keep our implements under cover. Once we got into the habit, we found it was no more trouble than leaving them in the field. In fact, it is less trouble, for we know just where to look for them, and are not always in trouble with implements out of repair.

We estimate that our implement shed saves us about \$200 a year. This saving is equal to the first cost of the shed, which is a structure 50 feet by 25, with doors on the long side. The implements therefore are easy to get in and get out. I have seen so many implements lying outside this fall that I am here giving my own experience in the hope that it will induce others to start right now to save themselves about \$200 a year.

It is necessary to keep the stable, as well as the cows, clean and sanitary. We whitewash our stable spring and fall, and sprinkle a little lime in the gutters each day after cleaning. It helps to keep down the bad odors.

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Where Money is Thrown Away

We would be conservative in stating that the value of the farmyard manure that is wasted in Canada each year through improper methods of handling represents a loss 10 times greater than the value of all of the commercial fertilizers used in the country. We in Canada have not yet learned how to use commercial fertilizers. We are depending altogether on the farmyard manure produced to maintain the fertility of our soils. The importance therefore of making the very best use of this, our principal source of fertility, is evident.

The important part of the manure to conserve is not the solid but the liquid excrement. In the liquid is two-thirds of the nitrogen and nine-tenths of the potash. The solid portions are rich in phosphoric acid only. Yet from the way in which many of us look after this source of fertility, one would imagine that the plant food was contained in the solid rather than the liquid excrement.

DETERIORATION COMMENCES AT ONCE

The great loss that takes place in the manure is due largely to bacterial action. Bacteria work much more rapidly in the liquid portions. Nitrogen, the most valuable of all fertilizing ingredients, is the first to go. We have often noticed in close stables a strong smell of ammonia. Ammonia is a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. The first loss of nitrogen, therefore, occurs inside of 10 hours from the time the manure leaves the animal.

Just how serious is the loss from holding manure in large heaps, even if the heaps are well made, was brought out by an experiment at Cornell University. A large pile of manure was allowed to stand in the open for six months. At the end of that time bacterial action had destroyed 50 per cent. of the dry matter and much more than 50 per cent. of the plant food. In other words, the manure was not worth half as much as if it had been applied directly to the land.

ABSORBENTS FOR THE LIQUID

We must first take measures to prevent loss of the liquid excrement in the stable. This is accomplished by the use of plenty of absorbent material in the gutters. The next point is to get the manure to the fields as quickly as possible. Where manure is spread daily the loss is reduced to a minimum. In the field when, under the influence of bacteria, chemical changes do take place the plant food elements that are released combine again with the materials that make up soil and are held there ready for the use of the plant.

Leaving the manure in small heaps in the field, we regard as a wasteful practice. There is greater chance for bacterial action in the small heap than in the large one, and much of the fertility is washed out by the rains, and only the land directly under the heap is benefited. Were the heaps left in the field in very cold weather and spread before a soft spell, this loss would, of course, be prevented.

The only place where it is permissible to leave manure in the stable for any length of time is in calf pens. If the calves are well bedded they will keep the manure tramped down, and there will be little loss.

We should remember in spreading manure that the only portion that will be of value to the plant is that which is rendered soluble. Hence the importance of breaking the manure up fine and

spreading it thinly. Ten loads of manure properly spread will be of as much use to the next crop as 15 or 20 loads thrown around in coarse lumps. Here is the biggest point in favor of the manure spreader. It fines the manure and spreads it in a manner that is impossible with a fork. We believe that on a 50-acre farm a manure spreader would be a profitable investment.

The manure produced on the average 100-acre farm should be valued at at least \$200. On the dairy farm, where the stock is large and the



The Up-to-Date Money Making Way of Spreading Manure

The manure spreader is a money maker on any farm of 50 acres or more in extent. It saves labor, saves manure and makes a hard job easy. The manure being spread so evenly gives greater results per ton when applied with a spreader than when applied in the manner illustrated below.

cattle well fed, the value may be twice or three times that much. We could not afford in milking a cow to let half of the milk go on to the floor and half into the bucket. That, however, is the principle on which too many of us care for our most valuable source of fertility—farm yard manure.—“Bluenose.”

Best Time to Make Money from Cows

Henry Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

We are making more money and making it easier by winter dairying than we can by summer



The Out-of-Date Wasteful Method of Handling Manure

The farmer who carries manure directly from the stables to the field is getting greater returns from the manure even if spread in the manner here shown than the one who cleans his yards once or twice a year. The manure spreader is the one additional improvement that need get the maximum value from the manure.

—Courtesy I. H. C.

dairying. A great mistake that is being made by the majority of dairy farmers in Ontario is that they milk the cows in summer to supply the cheese factory and when the factory closes down, they chase the cows down.

We have our cows coming in the year round. We keep them in good condition, we get more milk, and our income is larger in consequence. We would like to have the majority of the calves come in in November.

Of course to make money from winter dairying we must have cheap food. We have this in silage and alfalfa. We do not receive fancy prices for our cream. It goes to the creamery, and we receive the same prices as our neighbors.

The corn crop is one of our most valuable crops. We not only have a great quantity of excellent feed, but the good effect can be seen on the land for several crops following.—Wm. L. Corbett, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Demonstrate Scientific Agriculture

J. C. Todd, Middlesex Co., Ont.

The older I grow the more convinced do I become that the great lack of our farmers is education. Every where around us we see out-of-date methods, out-of-date machinery, and most decidedly out-of-date cows sustained on food that is raised in the most expensive manner. I believe that we have only ourselves to blame for this lack of correct knowledge.

When the Ontario Agricultural College first became well known among us it was quite common to smile at the idea of anyone learning agriculture “in school.” The institute lecturers were pleased to regard as men who dealt in fine theories that they could not put into practice, nor anyone else. Hence it is that having heard good methods expounded to us time and time again, the ideas advanced have rolled off like water from a duck’s back.

“YOU HAVE TO SHOW ME”

As I have sat listening to institute lecturers expounding the principles of better agriculture, I have often wondered how it would be possible to get that information across to the audiences in such a strong and convincing manner that they would go home and practice it. I have concluded that the common saying, “You have to show me,” points the way to the solution of the question.

The revolution that has been worked in orchard methods in some sections of Ontario through the demonstration orchard idea is but the working out of the “You have to show me” principle. By taking old and neglected orchards that were not regarded as profitable and making of them the most profitable department of the farm right under the eyes of everybody in the vicinity, the principle has indeed caught the indifferent ones and they are now going after their old orchards with a vengeance. Mr. “You Have to Show Me” has received his answer.

Now I would propose that this scheme be applied to general farming lines as well. Why can not our Government take hold of some run-down farms in poor sections of the country, put a good farmer on them and in a practical way demonstrate the application of scientific principles of agriculture? The experiment need not cost much, as the farms will be self-sustaining, as were the orchards. I believe this idea is worthy of consideration.

Notes From Farmers

As work decreases in the fall we drop the ratios of our work horses in proportion.—C. C. Elton, Huron Co., Ont.

The cow must have free access to good, clean water at all times, summer and winter. At a trifling cost, the water can be put into the stable either in a trough in front of the cows, or in individual basins.—E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N.S.

Having had many years’ experience with land drained, also land undrained, I have no hesitation in saying that land tile drained, will yield sufficient increase of crop over land undrained to pay for the draining in from three to four years. Many have paid for the extra draining in two years.—John Fixter, Macdonald College, Que.

Many have become discouraged with silage because cows do not do well when fed on it. We cannot expect cows to do well on silage alone. It is to the cow like potatoes are to the family, very valuable but not enough. They will not do alone. We should aim to grow those feeds that in combination with silage will produce the largest amount of milk at the least cost.—D. Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.

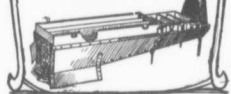
The milk production of cows should be weighed during the entire year. Some cows give good results for a few months and hence obtain a good reputation with the owner that annual records show is undeserved.—C. F. Whitley, In Charge of Records, Ottawa, Ont.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or who, male over 17 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency, or sub-agent, in the District. Entry by proxy may be made as any agency on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Districts—Six months residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three years. Cultivate—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to clear homestead patent) and cultivate 1/2 acre extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead rights and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$10 per acre. Districts—Must reside upon the land in each of three years, cultivate 1/2 acre and erect a house worth \$500.

W. W. COBT.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
F. E.—Quarantine publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



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You can have any brick or stone design, and when in place Metallic Brick or Rock Faced Siding cannot be distinguished from genuine brick or stone. It is perfectly weatherproof—keeps a house warm in winter and cool in summer, and is fire and lightning proof. Our Metallic Siding can be laid quickly and easily entirely by yourself, and is very durable—will last a lifetime.

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ORONTO & WINNIPEG

FARM MANAGEMENT

Queries re Alfalfa

I have three acres of alfalfa, this being its first year. The field is light in the middle. I cut the second crop at each end, leaving it over the ridge. Will the seed there shell and help to reseed the land to make a thicker stand? Last year I had one acre of new seeded alfalfa. It appeared very thin, so I did not cut it until quite late in the season. This spring it was all dead. Was this on account of cutting late and leaving the land bare or on account of the severe winter?—W. H. Co., York Co., Ont.

A considerable percentage of the alfalfa seed falling on the soil will germinate and produce plants the next season. We have a few instances of this happening on our experimental plots here, and possibly a good many of the old alfalfa fields in Ontario are renovated in this way.

In the second half the crop was rather young to cut for seed. Alfalfa plants are not full grown until the third year, and it would have been better to have let the crop go for another year before cutting for seed. It may have been that there was not sufficient growth before winter set in, and consequently not sufficient winter protection. Lack of good drainage may have been the cause of the crop killing out the second year. Alfalfa will frequently grow the first year on land where the drainage is not good, but after the first year, if the water table is too near the surface, it kills out very badly.—W. J. Squirrell, B.S.A., O.A.C., Guelph.

Dairy Notes

In spite of what has been published in the farm papers and typed by the dairy schools, there are yet comparatively few farmers who pay any attention to the proper cooling of milk.

Clean, properly cared for milk vessels play an important part in the production of pure and wholesome dairy products. Dirty pails, cans and other dairy utensils mean dirty milk and dirty products.

There should always be a friendly feeling between the cow and her milker. The milker who is gentle with the animals in his charge and who takes time to pet them a little as he goes about his work will usually get all the milk the udders contain, while, on the other hand, the man who is rough and noisy is certain to lessen the milk flow materially.

The farmer who doesn't use a pure bred dairy bull in his herd will give you every reason but the right one

why he uses a scrub. The right one is that he hasn't gumption enough to get into better stock.

About Halter Breaking

James Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

The proper time to halter break the colt is just when it is a few weeks old and easily handled. When riding along a country road in Peel Co., Ont., recently, I saw a sight that gave me the idea for this letter to Farm and Dairy. On one side of a ditch was a bydesse and on the other side of the ditch was another colt with a halter on his head, and on the other end of the rope and on the other side of the ditch were three strong men trying to persuade it by forcible means that the ditch was neither too wide nor too deep for it to get over. After a great deal of pulling and hauling the colt was forcibly dragged into the ditch and up to the other bank.

Had that colt, when two weeks old, been halter broken it would have followed anywhere without any difficulty. We are laying up trouble for ourselves when we allow a colt to attain strength far beyond that of the average man before we start to halter break it. If the young horse learns from the first that man is master there is no further difficulty.

Conference of Dairy Experts

The Dominion Conference of Dairy Experts will be held in Ottawa Dec. 6 and 7, 1911. The meetings will be held in the Dairy Commissioner's Office, 7th floor, Canadian Building, Slater street. The program is as follows:

Wednesday, Dec. 6—Opening remarks by the chairman, J. A. Ruddick. Address of welcome, Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture. Resolutions, etc., by the program committee. C. Chapias. Appointing committees. "The Pasteurization of Cheese Factory Whey," Frank Hems. Dr. F. C. Harrison and Dr. J. G. Rutherford will be present and will take part in the discussion of this paper. "Methods of Paying Patrons of Cheese Factories," Prof. H. H. Dean. Discussion introduced by Geo. H. Barber. "Legislation for the Proper Branding of Whey Butter," G. G. Publow. Discussion introduced by L. A. Zuleft.

Thursday, Dec. 7—Maximum production in Pasteurized Cream," J. D. Leclair. Discussion introduced by C. W. MacDougall. "Testing Cream at Cream Gathered Creameries," J. F. Singleton. Discussion introduced by Henry Hise. "The Grading of Cream at Creameries," C. Marker. Discussion introduced by W. A. Wilson. Resolving and passing of resolutions.

Report of the Country Life Commission

That farming as an industry has not received the recognition in the United States that it deserves was the conclusion of the Country Life Commission appointed by the Honorable Roosevelt to make a thorough investigation into farming conditions in the United States. This commission brought to light many undesirable conditions in connection with rural life in that country, and made many recommendations for the remedy of these conditions, to which all who are interested in the welfare of agriculture should give thoughtful consideration. The report of this commission will be of interest to Canadian as well as United States readers, as conditions in the two countries are similar.

The report of this commission has now been printed in book form by the Strurgis and Walton Co., of New York. The book is nicely bound in cloth covers. The paper good, the print large and easily read. All who are interested in farming and the farmers' problems will be interested in this book. Price, through Farm and Dairy, 75 cts., post paid.

Items of Interest

The following students will represent the Ontario Agricultural College in the judging competitions at Chicago Live Stock Show; Messrs. Clark McMillan, Stevenson, Toole and Weir. A special order from the United States Department of Agriculture provides that from now to December 6th, 1911, Canadian sheep may be imported into the United States for exhibition purposes at the National Live Stock Exposition without being subjected to the 30 days' quarantine provided they pass a satisfactory inspection at the port of entry and are accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or importer and a certificate issued by a Canadian official veterinarian. The same applies to other classes of animals.

Wheat by Measure

I have a bin 10 ft. x 7 ft. x 6 ft. How many bushels of wheat will this bin hold?—N.R., Durham Co., Ont.
In a bushel of wheat (or of any grain) there are 2160 cubic inches. In the bin mentioned are 560 cubic feet, which figures out to 450 bushels.

Special cash commissions will be given to any subscriber who will get new subscribers to Farm and Dairy. Write us about this matter. These special commissions will make handsome returns for your spare time.

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How Much You Have Lost or how much business you do not get Because Some One Does Not Know

you have for sale the stock they want and which they buy from the other fellow who advertises?

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

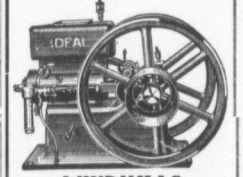
Remember, our next Special Number is given over wholly to the Breeders' special interests. Be sure to have your advertisement in it.

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

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Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.
GOOD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.
Brantford Winnipeg Calgary

The Feeder

The Feeder of our business is the feeder of our stock. All questions with attention

Roots for F

J. H. Gruda

If we compare a good dairy farmer with any other he will find it is excessive to compare the close roots, it is stuff we can get the main forage to make it out. If we cut out the dairy farmer there will be left. It is up therefore, to improve our growing.



Henry Bowler with that, our loss is profitable. We need to have our farm in Ontario.

Each growth or will be benefited by or less extent of Ontario.

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THE GRAND POPULA

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Full Particulars for

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.

Roots for Farm Animals

J. H. Grisdale, Dir., Dom. Exp. Farms

If we compare the food value contained in a ton of roots with the food value of any other class of feed we will find it is exceedingly cheap. If we compare the effects of feeding these roots, it is probably the cheapest stuff we can grow; not to make up the main forage crop on the farm but to make it one of the principal.

If we cut out the breeding farms and the dairy farms in Eastern Ontario there will be practically none left. It is up to every one of us, therefore, to interest ourselves in root growing. Every class of live

the horse the carrot is the most acceptable. The great objection to the carrot is its poor keeping quality. It is difficult to keep them beyond the middle or end of February under average conditions.

When it comes to the cow or steer there is no class of animals that welcomes so keenly, the addition of a small amount of roots to their feed. The value of roots to a cow can scarcely be over-estimated. When we know that about 90 per cent of the root is water, leaving only 10 pounds in 100 of dry matter we might say it is rather an expensive way of watering cattle; still that 10 pounds seems to have a most beneficial effect on the animal whether for milk production or beef production, and the addition of roots to the ration diminishes the quantity of meal necessary and that is an important point in Eastern Ontario where we do not raise enough grain food for ration purposes.

Sheep have been developed on roots. The home of the sheep is Europe. The home of the sheep in Europe is most certainly the British Isles. No

to protect from flies; and above all, particular attention to cleanliness, light and ventilation in the stable. Cow testing demonstrates that many good cows can be kept at a small cost of feed. This is not stinginess but economy.

Wire worms sometimes destroy seed corn. It has been found that they can be destroyed by the following: Dilute arsenate of lead paste to the consistency of paint. Put the seed in it and stir, then spread out to dry before planting.

I am always careful in selecting my seed corn and take good care of it through the winter. If the ground is right when planted, such

corn will come up strong and vigorous and grow right along.—Walter Thompson, Kent Co., Ont.

BOYS! FOR ONTARIO FARMS

Will arrive in February, March and April, aged between 15 and 19 years. A number is limited, application should be made at once. Write for application form.

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R. A. MACFARLANE
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NO matter how good a shave you have ever had, you have never really known Shaving Comfort if you have not used the

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NO STROPPING—NO HONING, absolutely safe. The Gillette Safety Razor is always ready and you can use it as fast as you like.

A few rapid, sweeping strokes over your face and you're shaved.

The Gillette shave is clean, quick, safe and economical. Shave every man, because you can adjust the flexible blade to the toughest beard or the tenderest face.

Your dealer should be able to show you the different styles, or a catalogue. If he cannot, write us direct. We will state that you are supplied.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited
Office and Factory, 63 St. Alexander St., Montreal.

NO STROPPING—NO HONING



313

This triple silver-plated razor with 2 nickel-plated blade boxes and 12 double-edged blades in handy case—

Price, \$5.00

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A Good Investment in Our Climate

Henry Bowler & Sons, whose fine barn and stable is here illustrated, realize that, with our long, cold, Canadian winters, the investment in good buildings is profitable. We need comfortable stables and lots of storage room for feed. Mr. Bowler's farm is located in Hastings county, one of the best dairy counties of Ontario.

stock, grown or bred on the farm, will be benefited by the use to a greater or less extent of the different class of roots.

ROOTS FOR HORSES

There is no class of animal that seems to be so much benefited by the addition of a small amount of roots to its ration as the horse. It keeps his hair in condition and he seems to make better use of his food when there are roots in the ration. We have tried experiment after experiment and we find every time, that this mangels and turnips will be taken with more or less pleasure by

farmer there thinks of trying to farm without roots. Hence we find the average sheep does not know anything that will suit it so well as the addition of a considerable amount of roots to its ration.

The root that seems to suit the sheep best is the turnip. Turnips grow best in the home of the best nation, and they grow in tremendous quantity. I have seen as high as 45 to 50 tons of turnips to the acre growing in southern Scotland. There they constitute the cheap part of the ration and have the effect of developing the carcass of meat that commands a high price in England; the best market in the world.—Extract from an address.

Records in Relation to Feeding

Intelligent feeding of dairy cattle, and records of their milk and fat production, go hand in hand. The following answers are given by Mr. C. E. ... of Ottawa, why individual ... may be valuable ration rations ...

Cow testing shows more discrimination in feeding apportioning the grain according to the yield of fat. Cow testing emphasizes the benefit of liberality in feeding succulent, digestible food stuffs.

Cow testing abundantly proves that it pays handsomely to give dairy cows the best of care and kind treatment; this includes regularity as to milking, early stabling in the fall, protection from cold rains, spraying;

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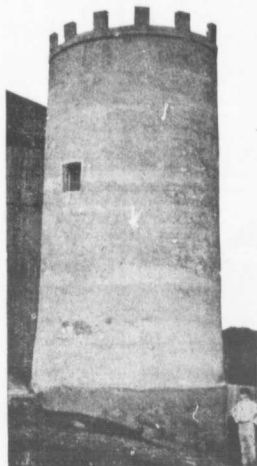
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C. F. TOPPING, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Toronto.



A "Home-Made" Concrete Silo

If moulds can be secured it is a comparatively simple matter to erect a concrete silo. Mr. W. G. Johnston of Peterboro Co., Ont., erected the silo here shown on his farm without expert assistance. He considers it cheaper than a wooden silo would have been.

Making the Silo a Paying Proposition

WITH a good acre of corn and a silo of ample capacity, the farmer has nothing to fear from the shortage of the hay crop. He need not worry, because he can put in the silo enough of his corn to take care of his stock. The best kind of a silo that the farmer can build is one that will not only keep the ensilage in the most wholesome condition, but will be the most durable and lasting as well. Of all the materials suitable for this purpose, concrete is by far the most practical and durable. A Concrete Silo built of

CANADA CEMENT

"The Canadian Standard"

is fireproof and weatherproof. Painting and repairs are never required, nor any of the regular attention and expenditures customary when destructible materials are used. In addition to strict economy a Concrete Silo will also keep the ensilage in a condition to retain all its natural freshness and nourishing properties.

The following account of the experience of a farmer in Peterborough County, proves that Concrete's first cost is cheaper than wood. Listen to what he says:

"We put up our cement silo at less expense than a wooden one of the same size would have cost us. We rented the steel moulds for \$10.00, and with the assistance of one extra man, we did all the work ourselves. The silo is 13 feet by 35 feet inside measurement, and would have cost us, labor and all, about \$30. We used one part of cement to six parts of gravel. The wall is ten inches thick at the base and six inches at the top, with reinforcements at every opening. I believe that a much lighter wall would have been equally good. We have used our cement silo for two years, and it has given excellent satisfaction. It will neither blow down nor burn down, and there is no tightening and loosening of hoops as with a wooden structure. We used a stave silo for six years, and while it answered the purpose very well, it finally blew down, and we decided to put a cement one in its place."

Send for "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"

It tells in plain, simple language, illustrated by diagram and plans, how you can use cement in the construction of almost every farm utility. Send for this book, to-night. A post card will bring your copy promptly by return mail.



CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

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HORTICULTURE

Orchard and Garden Notes

Full plowing of the garden destroys cutworms and other insects, besides getting rid of fall weeds.

Lay down and cover raspberries, blackberries and currants this month. Do this when there is no frost in the cans.

Throw a few shovelfuls of earth around the young apple and plum trees before the ground freezes. This will help keep mice away from the trunks.

Wormy and diseased fruit should not be left on the ground all winter. Many diseases are carried over in this manner.

Fall plowing in the orchard means early cultivation next spring. If you don't believe in fall plowing, make a trial of it on one or two rows of trees.

It is well to delay mulching the strawberry plantation until the ground freezes.

To make sure of the grapes, raspberries and blackberries wintering successfully, bend them down along with the row and cover with earth. This, with the addition of snow they will be well protected.

Save a few cuttings of grapes for planting next year. Cut them up into pieces having two or three buds, and place in sand or sawdust in a cellar until spring, when they may be planted out in nursery rows.

Squash and pumpkins should be stored in a dry cellar or building, where the temperature is between 50 and 60 degrees. Only mature specimens should be used, and these should be handled carefully, to prevent injury.

A supply of rhubarb may be had during the winter, if a few clumps are taken up during the ground freezes and put in boxes or on the cellar floor. These clumps may be broken into pieces and covered about an inch deep with sawdust. Water thoroughly, and keep in the dark, so that only a small leaf surface will be formed. It is well to let the roots freeze until about December 20th.

A Plain Talk to Fruit Packers

N. B. Ireland, Sask. Dist., Sask.

I notice an editorial in Farm and Dairy of Oct. 26 re "The Fruit Marks Act." Some of my personal experiences in purchasing apples and in hearing the complaints of responsible merchants who have been victimized by dishonest fruit packers from Ontario may be of interest to your readers.

Ontario fruits are here held in great esteem. They are neatly wrapped and placed in rows in a box holding about one-third of a barrel, and bring a good demand from being uniformly in size and to both grade and name. The Ontario fruit is shipped with name of packer and "apposed" quality marked on the barrel, but I am sorry to say, when the dealer comes to open the barrel he finds the centre of the barrel several grades lower than the ends, and the quantity of bruised fruit is so much that it is almost impossible to buy fruit packed in unwieldy barrels is great. A drayman puts a barrel on his back from the dray and throws it down on the floor of the room with a crash that makes everything rattle, with the natural result, bruised fruit, a quantity of which is unsaleable. This disgusts the merchant, who, naturally enough, does that it is his advantage to buy fruit packed in neat boxes, which the drayman carries in and packs in neat piles several tiers high instead of having barrels thrown all over the floor. His assistance comes to help lift them up into the tiers as required.

Every person here appreciates the fact that the Ontario fruit is preferable to the western or southern fruits of the same order. The latter is superior, and we would be willing to buy it in preference to the larger and more highly colored western fruit if we could depend upon getting the quality we order for. We find that the Fruit Marks Act in Ontario is a farce, so far as shipments into this county are concerned, and as a Canadian citizen, the writer is disgusted to see the government spending lavishly in an endeavor to build up a trade in England and elsewhere for Canadian produce and neglecting the market under their very eyes, which to-day is sending vast amounts of money to the American side for produce which could and would be brought from our own country here. But we are actually hindered from doing so by dishonest shippers.

There may be some way the present law allows shippers to forward their cars of packed and marked fruit out here to their own order or address as a number of the Ontario shippers come up here and dispose of their stock packed in this manner, out here the law is being evaded, it is time for a change with "hurry up orders."

A CHANGE SUGGESTED

The law should be revised as to forbidden fruit being packed in a parcel of more than 10 lbs. in weight and with outer package of material such as wood, of board not less than one-quarter inch in thickness to ensure safe transit.

It is an injustice to both the people who would buy and pay a reasonable price for fruit and also the growers in Ontario who have tons of fruit wasted every year. The law does not compel fruit to be packed in a manner that the Americans have adopted and will give to Ontario some of their prices.

TOMATOES AT 25 CTS. A LB.

Tomatoes are usually sold to the canning companies in Ontario at about 30 cts. a bus, which is in the neighborhood of one-half cent a pound per year. The law does not compel fruit to be packed in a manner that the Americans have adopted and will give to Ontario some of their prices.

The trouble is that the Ontario packers insist upon using the old 11-ct. baskets, made of material so thin that, in an endeavor to get them to sustain their own weight when piled in a car, a narrow board is placed across the pile at intervals. Imagine the disgust of a merchant when he goes to unpack the goods and finds the fruit so mushy that the water is standing in pools on the car floor, and when he places them for exhibit on his store floor there is another tell-tale story.

WORK FOR THE ASSOCIATIONS

Why cannot the cooperative associations make an effort to remedy this needless waste of money? What have said of tomatoes is also true of other Ontario fruits of every sort. The remedying of the mode of packing would mean the sale of thousands of tons of Ontario fruit that decays in the fields, and for which people here would willingly pay from four cents to 25 cts. a pound.

Every person who has travelled as extensively in both Ontario and the middle west as I have will agree with what I have here said. I must beg the editor's pardon for having written such a lengthy letter on this matter. I know that the endeavor of Farm and Dairy is to further the interest of Canada by educating the farmers in what will make them more prosperous, so believe you will forgive me for utilizing so much valuable space.

POULTRY YARD

To Shippers of Poultry

Poultry should not be fed for 12 hours before killing, as the crop may be entirely empty.

Kill by bleeding in the neck, and pick while the body is warm. In no case should poultry be scalded; wet-packed poultry is not wanted in the market and will not bring satisfactory prices.

After poultry is picked take off the head, strip the blood out of the neck, pull back the skin and cut off a piece of the neckbone, then just before packing, except in warm weather, draw the skin over the end of the neckbone and tie and trim neatly.

In drawing the intestines, make the incision as small as possible and use the gizzard, heart, etc., in. Wing and tail feathers should be pulled out clean.

PACKING

Poultry should be entirely cold, but not frozen, before being packed, as if packed while the birds are hot, the meat will be almost sure to spoil. No. 1 stock should be of uniform quality and packed in separate packages from No. 2 stock. Put old male turkeys in a separate package or with No. 2 stock.

Line boxes with clean paper but never use straw in packing, and never wrap the birds in paper. Pack closely back upward, legs out straight, and fill boxes so full that when the covers are nailed on there will be no possibility of the contents shifting.

Boxes are the best package and should contain from 100 to 200 pounds. Larger boxes are inconvenient to handle and more liable to injury.

SHIPPING

Mark on the cover the kind, the gross weight and tare. Deception in tares or packages or in packing the poultry is sure to injure the shipper for future business.

The address of the firm to which the poultry is shipped should also be marked on the cover, and the initials or shipping mark of the shipper. Full advice and invoice should be sent by first mail after goods are shipped.

Green Feed for Hens

J. C. Todd, Middlesex Co., Ont.

We find that mangels or beets make good green feed for our poultry. The root is hung up at just such a height that the birds have to jump a few inches to get at it.

Alfalfa hay or the sweepings from the barn floor where the clover is thrown down from the mow also make good green feed. We keep this feed in a box nailed to the wall of our poultry house. Wire netting with a two-inch mesh over the top of the box prevents our hens from scratching the feed out or of using the boxes for laying.

We do not consider either of these feeds, however, as good for the young chickens. Something more tender is needed for them. Sprouted oats with the sprouts one or two inches long make ideal green feed for chickens up to two weeks old. It is too expensive, however, to be fed to them after that age.

LIVE POULTRY

For best results ship your Live Poultry to us, also your Dressed Poultry, Butter and Eggs. Crates Supplied. Prompt Returns

The **DAVIES Co.**
Wm. Davies Ltd.
TORONTO

BARGAINS IN POULTRY FOR 10 DAYS

I can give you extra value. Have won over 100 prizes this fall. Anconas, Hens and Single Comb Black Minorcas, Brown Leghorns, Houdans, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Dark Brahmans, Indian Game and India Runner Ducks. We will furnish you with either pairs or single birds.

C. DAY, Sunnyvale Poultry Yards
HIGHGATE, -ONTARIO

**Toulouse Geese
Buff Turkeys
Bronze Orpingtons
White Leghorns**

For Sale. Purebred and of first quality. This year's hatch. Nearly ready while they last. Cocherels 2.00; Pairs 2.00. Game and Turkey reasonable. Singly 1.00. Write for catalogue.

JOHN C. TAYLOR, KEENE P.O., ONT.

\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will give you \$3 a day for 10 days. Send us your address and we will give you \$3 a day for 10 days. Send us your address and we will give you \$3 a day for 10 days.

ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1715, WINDSOR, ONT.

FEATHERS WANTED

We pay highest prices for all kinds of Feathers, Fur, Hides, Wool, Tallow, Beeswax, etc. Prompt returns. Send for Price List.

CANADA FUR AND FEATHER CO.
685 Ontario St. E., Montreal, Que.

Live and Dressed POULTRY WANTED!

We are now starting to pack poultry for the WESTERN CANADA

Christmas Markets

As soon as your birds are ready we will buy them. FEED is dear this year and there will be nothing gained by holding. Write TO-DAY for our WEEKLY PULTRY LETTER if you live West of Toronto and have poultry to sell.

We supply Crates and Guarantee Prices F.O.B. Your Nearest Station.

We pay a special price for MILK-FED, CRATE-FATTENED CHICKENS

"Canada's Leading Poultry House"

FLAVELLE-SILVERWOOD, LTD.
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STRICTLY NEW LAID EGGS We are open for shipments of Strictly New Laid Eggs, and will pay highest market prices for the genuine article.

HENRY GATEHOUSE

Fish, Game, Poultry, Eggs and Vegetables

346-352 West Dorchester Street, MONTREAL

How to Winter Horses Cheaply

The custom of running horses out on pasture during the winter is the common one on the range in most sections of the south and to a certain extent in the corn belt. It is rare, however, in localities such as New England, where the winters are cold. The greatest obstacle to profitable

V

Interest always centres in a big man who has made good.

We'll take, therefore, a brief look in on SENATOR D. DERBYSHIRE.

At one time SENATOR DERBYSHIRE — then (and now) "DAN DERBYSHIRE," MADE CHEESE in a factory at Plum Hollow, and later at South Mountain, (Leeds Co., Ont.)

His first launch into business he made 35 years ago, buying cheese for A. AYER & CO.

Next he took the agency for the first seamless cheese bandage ever sold in Canada. Later he took an agency for Cream Separators, and during the past 10 or 12 years has been handling the SIMPLEX LINK-BLADE SEPARATOR, as well as dairy machinery and a full line of Dairy Supplies.

During these many years SENATOR DERBYSHIRE HAS TAKEN A DEEP INTEREST IN DAIRYING. He knows the dairy business from A to Z. HE KNOWS THE DAIRY FARMERS. He understands THEIR FINANCIAL POWER, and since Farm and Dairy was first started as a dairy paper he has advertised his business in every issue.

Until six months ago, when he gave a line contract to the "Advocate," SENATOR DERBYSHIRE ADVERTISED EXCLUSIVELY IN FARM AND DAIRY.

Each week the advertisement of his Company has appeared in WELL DISPLAYED AND LARGE SPACE on page two. Thus does D. DERBYSHIRE & CO. RECOGNIZE THE DAIRY FARMERS and THEIR SUPERIOR BUYING POWER.

During the past five years THE BUSINESS of this company has INCREASED 50 PER CENT., the last two years showing the greatest increase of all. Possibly 3/4 of the dairy supply business in Canada is handled by this firm. Their sales of dairy supplies this year will amount to from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN WHEN MEN LIKE SENATOR DERBYSHIRE ADVERTISE, AS HE HAS DONE? IT PAYS TO CATER TO THE DAIRY FARMERS!

We have room, or will make room, to PLACE YOUR BUSINESS BEFORE THE DAIRY FARMERS OF CANADA in this paper—

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

animal husbandry in New England is the necessity of feeding and sheltering live stock during the long winter period. The United States Department of Agriculture has found this a constantly increasing bill of expense at the Morgan Horse Farm, near Middlebury, Vt., and is devising means to reduce it to a minimum.

In 1910, cheap barns, costing \$500 each, were built in three pastures, each barn having a door in each end and two having a door in one side, facing either south or east. Hay storage is overhead, and grain storage at one end. A hay manger runs along the inside of the back wall and a grain trough is outside. One or all of the doors are open all the time and plenty of bedding is provided. The yearling fillies and the brood mares were given these accommodations during the winter of 1910. The brood mares were brought up to the main stables about three weeks before they were due to foal.

HEALTHY, CHEAP, SATISFACTORY

The first winter's trial was completely satisfactory. The horses had a bed that was roomy, always dry, and free from draughts, and were free to come and go as they wished. No colds or coughs were observed. The horses were undoubtedly better for their winter's outing. The cost of stabling was cut from \$2 to \$1 a head a month, and the cost of attendance from \$3 to \$1 a head; it is possible still further to reduce the latter charge by increasing the number of animals on the pastures. The horses ate practically the same amount of grain that they would have consumed in the stable and somewhat more hay.

During the coming winter, the foals of 1911 will run out, having an open shed in an especially well sheltered location. The barn for the brood mares has been enlarged and changed into an open L-shaped shed, facing south and east. A 100-ton concrete silo has been built in conjunction with this shed, and silage and timothy hay will make the ration of the brood mares in winter.

FOR THE STALLION TOO

The leading stallion at the farm, General Gates, has for a year been given the run of a tightly-fenced paddock of three-fourths of an acre, to which he has access every day in winter and day and night during spring, summer and fall. In this time, he has never worn a blanket and has never been in better health or spirits, or more easily handled.

The Department's experience thus far seems to indicate that horses may run out during the winter provided they have a dry bed, sheltered from storms and are given enough to eat, and that the practice will result in a considerable saving in cost of stabling and attendance.

MORE EXPERIENCE IN WINTERING

Secretary Wilson says that for 20 years a herd of horses has wintered outdoors on his Iowa farm. He puts the horses in at one year old coming two. He built a shed for them when he put them out at first, but found they would not go into it no matter how severe the weather was; they preferred to go into a heavily timbered ravine, where they got all the shelter they seemed to want. A colt is never taken out until he is to be sold or broken for work.

The hair of the animals grows long and thick and protects them. Unless the snow is too deep horses paw the range for the blue grass, of which there is always abundance in the pasture. It is not until the horses and sheep will paw the snow to reach grass, while the bovine does not do this.

I received my pure bred Yorkshire sow pig for securing six new subscribers to Farm and Dairy at \$1, and I think it is a dandy.—Mrs. E. Caven, Dufferin 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 fodder's in the shock;
When snowballs come a-whizzing
And the paths the snow drifts block.

De Laval Cream Separators

SKIM JUST THE SAME

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

175-177 Williams St.

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VANCOUVER

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

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

The Canadian Horticulturist

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

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

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

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

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

Circulation Department **FARM & DAIRY** Peterboro Ontario



Anything to Sell

We want to hear from every reader of FARM AND DAIRY who has anything to buy, sell, or exchange. Have you FARM FOR SALE? Have you LIVE STOCK for which you want buyers? Have you a CREAM SEPARATOR, BUREAU TESTER, INCUBATOR, BOOKS, or ANYTHING that you would like to exchange for cash or for other articles of value equal to yours?

The small trader can connect with possible customers by placing a small advertisement in FARM AND DAIRY. Our rate is 20 CENTS AN INCH. Bargain counter space in our classified columns at 2 cents a word. Make your ad as terse and to the point as possible. Write to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, N. D.

Creamery Department

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

More Cream Wanted

F. R. Harrild, Huron Co., Ont.
There is not as much cream produced as might be at this time of the year. The patrons are partly to blame for this. The cows are brought

in from pasture and fed on what is termed "free feed," and the milk flow falls in consequence early in the fall. The high factors in the milk falling off in the cream supply, however, is that there are few fresh cows. The farmer as a rule plans to have his cows fresh in the spring. This is a great mistake. In a creamery men could do missionary work in pointing it out to our patrons. If our farmers allowed their cows to freshen in the fall, they would well, the cows would produce a large flow of milk during the winter, and when they begin to slacken in milk flow in the spring they are turned out to pasture, and another large flow of milk is obtained, with little or no cost to the owner.

When most of the milk and cream is produced in the summer the farmer and his wife have more to look after in the busy season.

If more cream was produced in the winter, would it be warmer and cream keep better, owing to cooler weather? A few suggestions such as this would set our patrons thinking along the right line and help to solve the problem of a winter cream supply.

Propagation of Starters

E. S. Guthrie, of the New York Cornell Station, gives the following brief directions for propagating a starter "containing desirable bacteria for the ripening or souring of dairy products." His advice is so good that we give it in full:

Take three one-quarter milk bottles or fruit jars. Glass is preferable, as it allows the operator to see when all of the dirt has been removed, and the condition of the curd can easily be inspected through the transparent wall. Three bottles should be employed, for in heating glass is likely to crack.

Use fresh, clean milk, which must have a nice flavor. It may be either whole milk or skimmed milk. Usually it is advisable to use milk for which it is easier to choose desirable samples before milk has passed through the separator than afterwards.

Fill the containers one-half to two-thirds full of milk. If they are filled full, it is difficult to prevent contamination from the covers, which are hard to sterilize when the pasteurization is done in hot water. Protect the containers with regular covers.

PASTEURIZING

Pasteurize by heating to 180 degree to 200 degree F. for 30 minutes or longer and then cool to a ripening temperature of 60 degree, to 75 degree F. Pasteurization may be accomplished by tying a string about the necks of the bottles and suspending them in a pan of water heated on a fire, or in a kettle or dish heated on a stove. (If pasteurized over a fire, do not let bottles rest on the bottom of receptacle.) The temperature should be raised and reduced slowly to prevent breaking the glass.

After pasteurization inoculate the milk in a quiet place where the wind cannot blow dirt and bacteria into this clean seed bed. With dry fingers remove the cover and place it in a bacterially clean spot, as in a recently scalded dipper. Pour in all of the commercial culture, or up to 10 per cent from the previous day's culture. Be sure that the curd from the previous day is well broken. After inoculation, shake the freshly inoculated sample to distribute the bacteria.

INCUBATION

Incubate at about 60 degree to 75 degree F. The first inoculation from the commercial culture should be incubated at about 70 degree to 85 degree F. The small inoculations require higher temperatures than the large inoculations. By experience an operator can soon learn what incubation and temperature to use to ripen his starter

in a given time. Usually a six percent to eight percent inoculation will ripen a starter in 12 hours at about 65 degree F. The temperature must be fairly constant.

The starter is ripe when a curd forms, this curd should be soft and like butter in appearance. It should not be hard and firm.

After the starter is ripe, hold it at 50 degree F. or a few degrees lower until the time to use. For each hour a starter should be held longer than a few hours. Do not shake the starter before putting it in storage.

WHAT IS DESIRABLE CURD

Upon examination the curd should be smooth and compact, without gaps, and it should show the presence of undesirable bacteria. A hard, lumpy curd, whey, and high acid show the overripe condition, which is very undesirable. After the curd is ready to use, it should be put to break it into a smooth, lumpless condition. Shake with a rotary motion, being careful not to touch the cap for fear of contamination. The curd should taste it, but never from the starter container. Always pour some of the curd into a spoon or cup, and then replace the cover immediately. After the curd is noted, shake it up at least a teaspoonful into the milk. Seek for a desirable, clean, milk, acid flavo. The first propagation is likely to be somewhat disapproved because of the presence of some of the original medium.

In a creamery or a large dairy it is necessary to carry more than a pint or a quart of starter. Along with the mother starter a second starter of 10 to 50 pounds may be carried. After the mother starter in the glass container is inoculated, the remainder of the previous day's mother starter is prepared as a second starter, and the cream is inoculated from the second starter. In large creameries third and fourth starters are carried. Care should be taken in the propagation not to cool the milk, and for large amounts. In the mother starter this makes little difference.

Usually it is necessary to propagate the mother starter two or three times during the season. In commercial culture, which is often very disagreeable, will disappear.

"Creamery Butter Making"

The "rule of thumb" butter making days are gone. No one at the present time can hold an important position in the profession of butter making unless thoroughly grounded in the principles that underlie it. There are many obscure problems relative to butter making yet remain to be solved. What knowledge we have up-to-date, however, is set forth in this clear practical treatise, the sixth edition of "Creamery Butter Making," written by John Michels, B.S.A., M.S., a former professor of dairying, a practical butter maker and new editor of the Butter, Cheese and Egg Journal.

In preparing the sixth edition of "Creamery Butter Making" a thorough revision has been made of the entire book, and new chapters have been added dealing with such subjects as creamery ice-cream making, eggs as a creamery sideline, creamery by-products, advice to new butter makers, gasless power, and the determination of salt in butter.

Nothing has been left undone to bring the book strictly up-to-date in every particular. "Creamery Butter Making" has been almost universally adopted as a text and reference book in United States dairy schools. A glossary explaining all unavoidable technical terms makes this book a suitable hand-book for both the student and the butter maker who cannot attend a dairy school. Price through Farm and Dairy, \$1.50.

Buy an IHC Cream Harvester Instead of Another Cow

FIGURE up the profit per year and the total profit your average cow pays during her lifetime. Then get the facts about the profits an IHC Cream Harvester makes—in extra butter-fat, in extra hog-profits from skim milk, in work and time saved, and in the many other ways, all shown in our catalogues. It won't take you long to see how you could profitably buy an IHC Cream Harvester instead of another cow. The total profits paid by an IHC Cream Harvester will amount to much more.

Keeping cows without a separator is like harvesting wheat without a binder. But you must be careful when you buy. If you want to be sure of getting the closest skimming, easiest turning, and easiest cleaning separator made—choose one in the IHC line—

Dairymaid and Bluebell

These are the only separators with dust-proof and milk-proof gears, which are easily accessible. The frame is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings. These separators have large shafts, bushings, and bearings; the flexible top-bearing is the strongest and most effective found in any separator. The patented dirt-arrestor removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated.

IHC Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid, chain drive; and Bluebell, gear drive—each in four sizes—to meet every condition and the need of every farmer. Whichever IHC you select, it will make more money for you per year, and will last longer than any other separator you could buy. The IHC trade mark should be your guide in buying a cream separator. The IHC local dealer will be glad to point out the above features and many others, or, write nearest branch house for catalogues and other information you desire.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: International Harvester Company of America at Brampton, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Bay, Sarnia, St. Catharines, St. John's, Toronto, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America
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WESTERN LAND FOR SALE

In areas to suit purchasers, from 160 acres upward, situated on or near railways in the Best Wheat, Oat and Stock Growing Districts of

SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

250,000 Acres to choose from

Prices low. Terms generous and helpful. Special inducements given actual settlers, and those requiring blocks for colonization purposes.

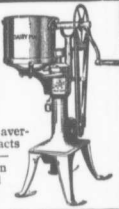
Write for particulars. Reliable agents wanted in every county.

F. W. HODSON, & CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Room 100 Temple Building

Branch Office:—North Battleford, Sask.

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



IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish a firm's service with information on better farms. You have any worrying question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the IHC Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and other farmers have found out concerning these subjects.



Cheese

Makers are to this department suggest new articles of value equal to yours?

Set

A chosen cleaning of dairy products, of No. Cleanliness factory. Makers go around clean aprons. "We must have lines," said of Farm and to his factor the patron slovenly man. "The int painted eve

FOR SALE

TWO CENTS

FOR SALE—cockerles, Springfield.

WANTED A by the year of factory: Apply to

FOR SALE—turkeys: B. erols; price: Springfield.

FOR SALE—Balls, Chats, etc., all sizes, street, Mon

CREAMERY in C seeds, post- various of s

age, conven- more impor- nese. Good reply unde- M. Farm a

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Dec. 1

Exhibits co

BEEF & SHEEP

Judging beg and continue

PRAC will be give various of c seeds, post- various of s

Single For Progre

JOHN BRICH President MYRTLE STATE

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese-making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address: Editors to The Cheese-Makers' Department, 1000 Main Street, Toronto, Ont.

Sets the Example

A cheesemaker who believes in setting the example to his patrons in cleanliness and care in the handling of dairy products is Mr. B. A. Reddick, of Northumberland Co., Ont. Cleanliness prevails everywhere in his factory. Mr. Reddick and his helpers go around in white coats and clean aprons.

"We must set the example in cleanliness," said Mr. Reddick to an editor of Farm and Dairy when on a visit to his factory. "You cannot expect the patron to bring clean milk to a slovenly maker and a dirty factory."

"The interior of our factory is painted every spring. When I first

came here there was no paint anywhere. The facilities for work were small. I have myself put all the piping you see around."

STARTED PATRONS IN COW TESTING
Mr. Reddick believes that the maker practically has control of the quality of the milk received, and that he can increase the quantity as well. In order to get his patrons interested in cow testing, Mr. Reddick sent away and got a complete outfit and then went around and showed the outfit to his patrons and induced them to get similar ones.

"It is no use in going around and asking patrons to get outfits," said Mr. Reddick. "You must take the outfit along and show it to them, and in that way get them interested. I have quite a few of my patrons interested in cow testing now. They send the samples to the factory and I test them. One man sold all his cows

But the milk very often is set out under a tree. When the price of that milk determines the profits on the operation of all the rest of their farm, why do we not keep it better? We do not throw money around as we do milk, but milk is money just the same. It is in impressing such facts on the farmer that the maker can greatly improve the quality of the milk that he receives. And the farmer will receive better returns for the milk that he produces.

Notes From Cheese Men

Pasteurizing of whey is a great benefit. We get away from germs and get better milk. I get 65 cents a standard for pasteurizing, but do not consider this enough for the work involved. The patrons can afford to pay more when we take into consideration the great boon pasteurized

YOUR JUDGMENT AND Your Neighbors Say Get a

SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator

Your judgment says, "Get the Sharples Dairy Tubular because it contains no disks or other contraptions. Has twice the skimming force of others. Skims faster and twice as clean. Wears a lifetime. Is guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern in this continent. No other separator has any of these advantages."

Write for Catalogue No. 233.

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

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE—Choice Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$1.00 each.—J. H. Mannell, Springfield, Ont.

WANTED A FIRST-CLASS CHEESEMAKER by the year for 1912 to take full charge of factory; must have good references. Apply to W. Fitzpatrick, Belmont, Ont.

FOR SALE—Pure bred mammoth bronze turkeys; Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels; prices right.—W. T. Ferguson, Spencerville, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pullers, Belting, Balls, Chain Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want. The Imperial Works and Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen street, Montreal.

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

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

WILL BE HELD AT

GUELPH Dec. 11 to 15, 1911

Exhibits consist of over 6000 high-class HORSES BEEF and DAIRY CATTLE SHEEP, SWINE, SEEDS and POULTRY

Judging begins at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Dec. 12 and continues until Friday Afternoon, Dec. 12

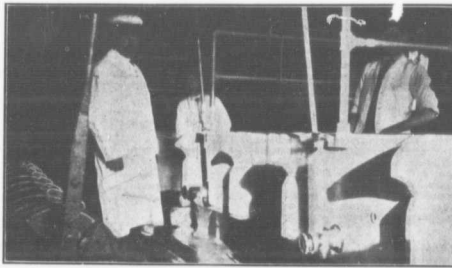
PRACTICAL LECTURES

will be given on subjects relating to the various classes of live stock, also to seeds, poultry, alfalfa and the conservation of soil moisture.

Single Fare Rates on the Railways

For Programme of Judging and Lectures Apply to the Secretary

JOHN BRIGHT A. P. WESTERVELT
President Secretary
MYRTLE STATION PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
TORONTO



At the Close of a Day's Work in the Cheese Factory

Mr. B. A. Reddick of Northumberland Co., Ont., is a stickler for cleanliness. His factory, his helpers and he himself present a clean appearance at all times. It inspires the patrons to do their part. This illustration, in which may be seen Mr. Reddick and his two helpers, is from a photo taken by an editor of Farm and Dairy just as the work was being finished for the day.

After he had been testing for a while. He never told me why he did so, but I suspect he found out that they were boarders."

One of Mr. Reddick's patrons who now has some of the highest testing Holsteins in the county got his first encouragement in cow testing through this maker's efforts.

The Influence of the Maker

L. A. Zufelt, Kingston, Ont.

We cannot get away from the personal element if we are to make advancement in the dairy business. We must get to the man behind the vat. He is the one who makes the reputation for dairy products. We all know of factories that one season have good cheese and the next have prices slashed in all directions. It is just the difference the makers make.

I am convinced that practically all of the future progress in the dairy industry must come through the makers. Our dairy instructors cannot visit all producers. The maker, however, should know all of his patrons and give them the information that leads to better milk. Give me the poorest factory in the section, and by putting in it a good maker with lots of backbone, we will soon be making good cheese and getting good milk.

Such a maker will insist on improvements in the factory. He will go out among the farmers and get their confidence. When he has their confidence they will take advice in the care of milk. Farmers are amenable to reason. They do not care to be hit in the face: none of us do. We must first get their sympathy and cooperation.

It is a shame that dairy farmers have not letter facilities for the care of milk. They all have barns for forage and tool houses for implements.

why is to those who wash the cans.—Jas. McHoover, Oxford Co., Ont.

Salt is a preservative and will keep the flavor of cheese which would otherwise be lost.—A. D. Bell, Perth Co., Ont.

We must have profits in the cheese business and the cool curing room goes a long way towards making this profit.—D. Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.

\$1.95 AND UPWARD SENT ON TRIAL FULLY GUARANTEED.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR

A brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for \$1.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Thousands in use giving splendid satisfaction. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements. Our richly illustrated catalog tells all about it. Our wonderfully low prices on all sizes and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Our twenty-year guarantee protects you on every American Separator. Shipments made promptly from ST. JOHN, N. B. and TORONTO, ONT. Whether your dairy is large or small, get our great offer and handsome free catalog. ADDRESS,

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

Well DRILLING MACHINES

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



BOX 1209, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.



THE best help is not to bear the troubles of others for them, but to inspire them with courage and energy to bear their burdens themselves and meet the difficulties of life bravely.—Lubbock.

The Second Chance

(Copyrighted)

NELLIE L. McCLUNG

Author of "Sowing Seeds in Sunny"

(Continued from last week)

Pearl, the oldest daughter of John Watson, a C.P.R. section man living in Milford, Mass., received a large sum of money from the relatives of a young Englishman she had nursed when ill. She decides to educate herself and the rest of the family. The Watsons are joined by their Aunt Kate, who proves not an unkind friend. The Watsons are joined by their Aunt Kate, who proves not an unkind friend. The Watsons are joined by their Aunt Kate, who proves not an unkind friend.

HE then turned to Mrs. Slater and Mrs. Motherwell. "It's a bare-looking school, isn't it?" she said amiably. "You women ought to try to fix it up and make it look like a school." Mrs. Burrell prided herself on her plain speaking.

At this Mrs. Steadman, who was a large, pompous woman, became so indignant that the ceremony rises on her fairly shocked. "I guess it doesn't keep the children from learning," she said hotly; "and that's mostly what a school is for."

"Oh, you are quite wrong, Mrs. Steadman," Mrs. Burrell replied, wondering just how it had happened that she had given Mrs. Steadman cause for offence. "Perhaps you think it doesn't prevent the children from learning, but it does. There's plenty of other things for children to learn besides what is in the books. Maybe they didn't learn that when they were young, but it would have been better if they had. Children should have a bed of flowers, and a little garden and trees to play under."

"Well, you can have them for yours," Mrs. Steadman said harshly, narrowing her eyes down to glittering slits. She knew that Mrs. Burrell had no children living; but when Mrs. Steadman's anger rose she tried to say the bitterest thing she could think of.

Mrs. Burrell was silent for a moment or two. Then she said gently: "My little girl has them, Mrs. Steadman. She has flowers that never fade, and she needs no shade from trees, for no heat shall fall upon them there. I wasn't thinking of my own. I was thinking of yours and the other children who come here."

"Well, I guess we've done more for the school than anybody else in the town," Mrs. Steadman said loftily. "We pay taxes on nineteen hundred acres of land, and only send two children."

Mrs. Slater and Mrs. Motherwell joined the conversation then, and endeavoured to smooth down Mrs. Steadman's ruffled plumage. "She ain't going to dictate to us," Mrs. Steadman declared vehemently.

came into his own. "I am going to try," he said simply. Mrs. Burrell took hold of Bud's hand and said earnestly: "God only knows what can be made of a young man who is willing to try."

Bud's eyes were shining with emotion as he returned the handclasp. And thus the good seed was sown in the fertile soil of Bud Perkins's heart, destined to be cruelly choked by weeds in the evil days to come, but never quite forgotten by the Master Sower!

On the way home Bud was strangely silent, and Martha, with quick intuition, divined the cause. A great wave of emotion was surging through the boy's heart, a great new love for everyone and everything; he wanted to do something, to suffer, to engrain, every ripple that ran over the meadowlark, the rustle of the leaves above them as they drove through the poplar grove on the school slope, to give to him the voice of God calling him to loving service. "Martha," he said suddenly, "I haven't been very good to you, have I, old girl? Lots of times I could have been nicer and helped you more. I want to be better to you now. I never thought of it before, but I know that I've often let you do things that I might have done myself. I am going to be kinder and better, I hope."

Martha was not ready of speech. "You're all right, Bud," she said. "I know how you feel, and I'm glad."

CHAPTER XVI

SPIRITUAL ADVISORS

When Bud and Martha reached home, Bud went straight to his father, who was sitting in his stockinged feet, yawning over a machinery catalogue to "Dad," he said, "I'm going to be a better boy than I've been."

"How's that, Buddie?" Mr. Perkins asked suspiciously. Bud coloured uncomfortably. "I've made up my mind to be a Christian, father," he answered, after a pause.

"All right, Bud, that's all right," the old man answered, letting the catalogue fall to the floor. "A little religion is a fine thing, and no one should be without it. I'm a religious man myself, Buddie, if anyone should ask you. I can always ask a blessing at the table when there's company—you know that yourself—and I've attended church for years; I

never miss going the Sunday the Forteners get preached to. I favour the Church of England myself, though your ma's folks always patronized the Methodists, I like the Church of England best because they can give you such a dandy funeral, no matter who you are, you or George! and no questions asked. They sure can give you a large great send-off. This little fellow is a Methodist, isn't he?"

"Yes, he's a Methodist," said Bud. "Well, now, Bud, I don't want to discourage you, but you have to be careful how you get mixed up with them Methodists; they go too far and are apt to overdo things. You mind when there was them big revival meetings at Milford a few years ago. Well, sir, Brown, the drummer, got religion and burned up all his pipes and tobacco; they tell me they were as fine a stock of briar-roots and amber mouthpieces as any person would care to see; people who raked would care to see it me it was a terrible sight altogether—and he was a smart man up to that time, makin' good money sellin' rain-water for medicine. Now, Buddie, get slow."

"I don't mind you goin' to church and chippin' in your nickel when the plate passes, and it's all right to buy stuff at their sales. I mind when they got that queer ladies raffled off Church of England ladies raffled off throws, and never kicked when I didn't get it. I says: 'Oh, well, it's gone for a good cause.' But don't let them get too strong a hold on you."

"But, father," Bud said earnestly. "I want to stand up for everything that's right. I want to be straight and honest, and help people, and I've just been thinkin' about it—it isn't fair to plug what the way we've been doing—it isn't right to pretend that it's all first-class when there's frozen grain in it." Mr. Perkins grew serious.

"Buddie, dear," he said, "you're gettin' cluttered up with a lot of big ideas. A farmer has to look out for his own skin. They're own again to fleece him, and he's got to fool them if he can. I'm honest myself, Bud, you know that; but there's nothing pleases me quite so well as to be able to get eighty-seven cents a bushel for wheat that I would only be gettin' fifty-three for if I hadn't taken a little trouble when it was fillin' it up."

"But it would make a fellow feel mean to get caught," Bud said, trying to get hold of an argument that would have weight. "A fellow needn't be caught, Bud. If he ain't too graspin'. You don't need to plug every time. They know blame well when a fellow has some frozen wheat, and it don't do to draw time in. It's safest to plug it just one time above what it is. Oh, it's a game, Bud, and it takes a good player. Now, son, you run around and bring up the boys, and don't worry, you be worryin' about religion. That's what happened me brother Jimmy, your own poor uncle. He got all taken up with the Seventh Day gettin' two Sundays a week—he wouldn't let them work Saturday and they wouldn't work Sunday. Your poor uncle was afraid to let them work on Saturday, for according to his religion you'd be damned if you let your hired help work just the same as if you worked yourself; but he used to say he'd be damned if he'd let them sit idle and him payin' them big wages, and was a bad mis-ump, I tell you. And then there was old man Redmond; he got religion and began to give back things he said he'd stole—brought back bags to him, and was a bad mis-ump at that place; but they had Steadman's name on them."

(To be continued)



A Fine Country Home in a Famous Farming Section

Brant county, Ontario, is noted for its fine farms, good farmers and splendid farm houses. The new home of Mr. Geo. Wood, here illustrated, is typical of the Brant homes of the best class.

The Up

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The Upward Look

Reaping What We Sow

For whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.—Galatians 6.7.

Our spiritual nature is much like a looking-glass. If we smile into a mirror our reflection smiles back at us; if we scowl, a scowl greets us in return; if we are contented and at peace with all things, our reflected self shows this to be the case. If we are troubled and ill at ease, our state of mind is portrayed there plainly for us to see.

Recently I read a book in which the author stated that humanity is finding out more and more clearly each of us makes our own heaven and hell here on earth in addition to the reward or punishment that awaits us in the hereafter. The drunkard sinks in the respect of his friends just in proportion as he gives way to his appetite for drink. The profane man is shunned by those who would be pure in word and deed. The thief, sooner or later, is suspected and watched even by his friends. The seeker after pleasure loses the power to accomplish more important things and is passed in the struggle of life by others who have lacked the advantages he possessed.

These things are clear to most of us. Not so clear, however, is it that the reward or penalty of our spiritual condition is being received or paid by us every day. The man or the woman who starts off the day with scowls and cross words gets them back from every side from those with whom they come in contact. Thus the churlish nature is paid back what it gives, generally with compound interest and days in kind.

The one, however, who speaks the kind word or does the helpful deed receives in return the gratitude and love of all who come within the influence of their sunny, inspiring disposition.

When we give way to thoughts of worry and doubt and thus reflect in our words and actions the fears that possess us, our friends and acquaintances soon begin to wonder what is wrong with us. They see that we doubt ourselves and our ability to triumph over whatever it is that troubles us and, therefore, they too begin to doubt and thus, because they lack confidence in us, they are led to withhold assistance that might be ours for the asking if we were true ourselves more. When, on the other hand, we have faith in ourselves and in the God who doth all things well, our faith proves contagious and—our own scowled-up facial expression—is reflected back by others whose faith in us is measured by our faith in ourselves. Thus true is it that whatsoever we sow—in word and deed, in look and influence—from day to day we also reap.—I.H.N.

A Word to Girls

Girls in the country sometimes grow tired of the quiet routine of farm work and long for the excitements and attractions of city life. But life in the city is not the public holiday it seems to the girls on their occasional visits to town. Working girls in the city have an infinitely more monotonous existence than the country girls ever dreamed of.

Country girls get up early and work hard, it is true, but the picnics they attend in the summer and the sleigh rides and parties that enliven their winter give social recreation and change, while there is always the keenest enjoyment for those who know how to read mother nature's book.

Think of spending every working day in a dingy office, writing and figuring constantly, with but half a day's vacation in three years, as one girl I know of has done. Think of spending all the hot summer days at a sewing machine in a factory with the ceaseless clatter of hundreds of other machines all about you! Think of walking two miles to work, standing behind a counter all day, forced to smile and smile, though you feel as a villain ought to feel, and again walking home at night! All these things thousands of girls in big cities do.

Through With It

The baby had just been christened, and the guests were gathered about the dinner table in celebration of the great event.

Four-year-old Ian had, to his great pride, been dressed in his new suit with his first white collar "just like papa's," and held his head bravely high until at the end of the first course in a lull of conversation he began to tug at the collar fastening determinedly.

In answer to his mother's inquiring glance he said, "Well, mamma, every-

one has seen my collar now, I think I'll take it off."

"Full many a gom of purest ray serene

The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear."

Full many a peesky microbe all unseem In milk, delights in propagating there.

Be Fair. Buy a sack or barrel before judging PURITY FLOUR

SOME people have attempted to judge PURITY FLOUR before knowing the facts about it—before using it. So we ask you to be fair and to buy a sack or barrel of PURITY FLOUR and give it a thorough try-out before attempting to arrive at a judgment.

Look at the beauty and loftiness of the golden-crusted, snowy-crumbed loaves, fit for a king. Count them and see how many more of them PURITY yields to the barrel than ordinary flour does.

Taste the creamy, flaky pie crust, and the deliciously light cakes PURITY FLOUR rewards

you with My!

How they make your mouthwater!

Such high-class results can only be obtained when using a flour consisting exclusively of the high-grade portions of the best Western hard wheat berries.

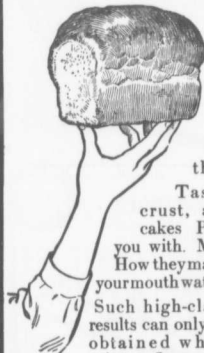
And remember, that, on account of its extra strength and extra quality, PURITY FLOUR requires more water when making bread and more shortening when making pastry, than you are accustomed to use with ordinary flour.

PURITY FLOUR

"More bread and better bread"

Buy a bag or barrel of PURITY FLOUR. Test it for a week. Then pass judgment.

Add PURITY FLOUR to the grocery list right now.



Well, Well!

THIS is a HOME DYE that ANYONE can use

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

I used

DYOLA

ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

CLEAN and SIMPLE to Use.

No chance of using the WRONG DYE for the Goods to be colored. All colors from your Druggist or Dealer. SEE COLOR CARD and read 85 CENT Booklet. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

There is no need to place the cover of the CONIFER BALL NEARING WASHER all dripping wet on the kitchen floor because it is hinged and when open the water drips back into the machine.

No post in the centre of the tub to tear the clothes and take up the room.

Made of Cypress Lumber, and built to last a life time.

Easy to work Runs on Ball Bearings and will wash anything from handkerchiefs to blankets.

Why should you struggle on, in the same old way, when you can do it in half the time and with half the labor by using a Conifer Ball Nearing Washer.

Write to-day.

J. H. Connor & Son
OTTAWA, ONT. Limited

AGENTS We will pay you well to hustle in your district for new subscriptions to this practical journal.

FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS

Capable Scotch, English and Irish maids; also Danish girls.

Parties arriving twice a month.

Apply now, The Guild, 71 Drummond Street, Montreal, 47 Pembroke St., Toronto, or 227 Bank St., Ottawa

Household Hints

Scrubbing brushes, if hung in the air, will last twice as long as they would if allowed to lie in a damp place.

When sticking labels on canisters

add a little honey to the flour and water paste, and then the paper will not peel off. After trimming a lamp turn the wicks down, or else when lighted the lamp will be found to be covered with oil.

Steaming is better than boiling for fish, fowl or poultry. All the juices of the meat are retained and nothing is wasted.

A Larder Hint.—If a ham, a piece of bacon, or some spiced beef is on hand, be sure to turn the meat daily and put it on a clean dish. When buying apples select the heaviest, for they are the best, also take those which, when pressed with the thumb, yield to it with a slight cracking noise.

A Discarded Teapot.—If your pot is of rough china or pottery you may have some difficulty in getting rid of the stains. Stand ammonia and water in it, and then scrub well with crystal soap. Repeat till clean.

Difficulty is often met with in beating whites of eggs, when they absolutely refuse to froth. Do not be discouraged, but for every egg white add two drops of pure glycerine, then they will whip quickly to a froth light and mercurial. The glycerine is harmless and merely has a drying effect, causing the evaporation of moisture from the egg. It is an excess of moisture which excludes the air from the cells of albumen. Also add the glycerine to fresh eggs and they will froth in half of the usual time required. The above has been proved by repeated experiments.

"De right ting for de Missus Christmas Gift"



A woman appreciates a sensible gift from her husband or son at Christmas.

Something that will relieve her of the back-breaking and nerve-racking worries of ordinary household duties—something that shows her you really care

A New Century Washer

for instance, it saves a woman's disposition. It enables her to get cheaper help and keep things longer. It swears the clothes and thoroughly cleans them, because it forces the water through the fabric. It prevents disease entering your home from public laundries.

Write for 'Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy.'

At all dealers or direct.

CUMMER-DOWSWELL Limited HAMILTON, - ONT.



THE COOK'S CORNER

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries respecting cooking, recipes, etc., gladly answered upon request. Write to the Householder, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

POP-OVERS

Ingredients—Take of equal proportions (say 2 cupsful) milk and flour, 2 eggs, a little salt, butter the size of an egg. Mix the salt in the flour, beat the eggs, add to it milk and pour upon the flour; mix well, melt the butter and add to other ingredients; the last thing, grease and half fill the tins; bake quickly.

ROCK BISCUITS

Ingredients—One-half a doz. eggs, 1 lb. of white sugar, 9 oz. of flour, one-quarter lb. of currants. Beat the eggs until very light, add the sugar and mix thoroughly; add the flour and currants, gradually mixing all the time. Place upon greased tins in the form of small pieces of rock. This is best done with a fork. Bake half an hour, and keep in a tin canister.

PLAIN LUNCHEON CAKE

Ingredients—One-quarter lb. of butter, 2 oz. of dripping, 3 eggs well beaten, one-quarter lb. moist sugar, one-quarter lb. of currants, one-quarter lb. sultanas, 2 oz. of candied peel, three-quarters of lb. of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Melt the butter and dripping in the oven, let it stand till cool, then add the eggs, moist sugar, currants, sultans and candied peel, cut up finely. Have ready in a separate basin the flour mixed with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; and add this gradually to the other ingredients; bake an hour and a half in a moderate oven. These cakes are excellent.

CREAM CAKE AND CHOCOLATE

Ingredients—Two-thirds of a cupful of butter, 2 cupfuls of white sugar, 4 eggs, one-half class of milk, 2 cupfuls of prepared flour. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream; add the yolks of the eggs, well beaten, the milk and beaten to a froth, alternately with the flour; when cold spread with the following filling: A cupful of milk, a dessertspoonful of corn starch, an egg, a teaspoonful of vanilla, half a cupful of sugar. Scald the milk; mix in the corn starch, previously moistened with a little cold milk; pour over the well beaten eggs and sugar; allow to remain on three until thick, stirring well. Flavor when cold.

The Sewing Room

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

FANCY TUCKED BLOUSE, 767

The blouse that is trimmed with lace or banding is a pronounced favorite. It is made with very well adapted to lingerie materials and to the thin cut silk.

For the medium size will be required 2 1/2 yards of material 27, 1 5/8 yards 36 and 1 1/2 yards 44 with 1 yard of all over lace 18 inches wide and 3 1/2 yards of insertion.

This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, and 38, and all well bust measure.



CHILD'S BONNETS, 781L

Close fitting bonnets are extremely becoming to young children. They are fashionable also and are made so thoroughly comfortable. Illustrated are two models, one hard to find in the store, many cap takes on quite different aspects when worn with or without covers there practical.

ly are three caps. For the four year size will be required 1 1/2 yards of material 21, 3/4 yard 36 for the plain cap, 3/4 yard of insertion and 1 1/2 yards of edging; for the normally cap will be needed 1 yard 21, 5/8 yard 36 inches wide with 1 1/4 yard 18 inches wide for this cap; and for the ties for cap will require 1 1/2 yards of ribbon.

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

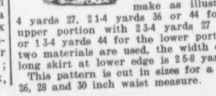
FANCY APRONS, 698L

Fancy aprons are always in demand by dainty women. Here are four, all of which are charming. Yet each of which is simple. The illustration pointed the pointed apron with bib is made of Swiss muslin with banding and frills of lace. The pointed apron without bib and both the round aprons are made of plain white lawn with trimming of lace.

The quantity of material required for the aprons is 1 yard 27 or 36, 3/4 yard 44 inches wide with 1 1/4 yards of insertion, 3/4 yard with bib, 2 3/8 yards of edging for pointed apron, 3/4 yard of edging for apron with bib, 3 yards of edging for round apron without pockets, 2 yards of insertion, 3 yards of edging for round apron with pockets. This pattern is cut in one size only.

THREE-PIECE SKIRT, 771L

The simple three piece skirt is one of the favorite of the season and is made in many ways. This one is just full enough to be graceful and to conform to the latest demand of fashion. The medium size will be required 14 1/2 yards of material 27, 14 1/2 yards 36, 3 yards 44 inches wide with 2 1/4 yards of 36, 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide to make as illustrated, 4 yards 27, 2 1/4 yards 36 or 44 for the upper portion with 1 1/4 yards 27 or 36 or 1 1/4 yards 44 for the lower portion. Two materials are used, and the length of the skirt is 2 1/2 yards. This pattern is cut in size for a 28, 36, 38 and 39 inch waist measure.



It is True Economy

to use the highest grade of sugar like

St. Lawrence Sugar

It is brilliantly white and sparkling—looks dainty and tempting on the table—and goes further because it is absolutely pure sugar of the finest quality. Make the test yourself. Compare "ST. LAWRENCE GRANULATED" with any other.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited MONTREAL 33



"THE TWEED" SANITARY LIQUID CHEMICAL CLOSET

"The Tweed" is a Sanitary Liquid Chemical Closet which can be installed in any dwelling without water works or plumbing. It is perfectly odorless and with ordinary care and attention will last for years. Nothing to do wrong or get out of order. No self-respecting father or husband would permit his wife or children to use a "death trap" after he reads this announcement. The Tweed Sanitary Liquid Chemical Closet brings health and happiness to all rural dwellers.



A DEATH TRAP The greatest death trap ever invented by man is the unsanitary, draughty and disgusting out-of-doors closet. Delicate women and tender children are forced to go or are placed in a cold barn of a place called a closet and there sit over bad smells and a draughty seat. No wonder they become an easy prey to disease germs. Colds are frequent. Tuberculosis, influenza, which might have been averted if they had known of and used the Tweed Sanitary Liquid Chemical Closet. Write for Circulars to-day.

Send for Pamphlet

TWEED CLOSET CO., TWEED, ONT.

OUR FA

Corres PRINCE

CARDIGAN

having fine about complete (including in it) the produce are good; carrots, 40c; per, 25c eggs, 40c; desirable produce has been LOWER MON conditions have frost or snow, the shipping is getting their and land. They are in good good high as \$18.00; butter, very 350; cottonseed, hardly do better.

RICH DANVILLE, most finished. The above are being. Most of all do to Hunter. They are \$30.—M. I.

COM COQUITON, N. warm weather. ing a good ch. done. Cattle hard to find in are from 89 to and two-year-olds is going to high.—H.O.G.

SHIRI LENOXVILLE, but the ground ditton which pr. All in good price \$10 and \$11 a very scarce water ter is 25c to 35c.

CARI BRITANIA, heavy snowfall, which rest is \$15 to \$16; bag; beef, 5c for hinds; pork butler, corn by fresh, 40c.—

HAS SIDNEY CO. has been very are behind with hay sales for \$12 to \$14; barley, 80c; creamery butter, 25c to 28c; potatoes for 84c, hogs, 11c; dressed h, 15c.—J.M.

KINMOUNT, their plowing heavy snow ca. in years; over some places the snowed for all into with cattle at auction, \$25 to \$28 sheep, \$15 to \$20 to \$70. The price of milk is pork, 7c to 8c a bag; oats, 45c.

NORTHUM EDVILLE, N. ers burn coal who are chara have been the land, yet coal use and the b on a cold night in excess.—R.

SEED C

of first quality, of right price for 7 1/2 bushels of 30.

QEO. KEIT

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

KINGS CO. P.E.I. CARDIGAN BRIDGE, Nov. 13.—We are having fine open weather. Fall work is about complete. Plowing and pulling is in full swing. Prices for produce are good. Potatoes, 40c; oats, 45c; carrots, 40c; beans, 50c; parsnips, 60c; butter, 25c; eggs, 22c.

LOWER MONTAGUE, Nov. 20.—Weather conditions have been good, very little frost or snow, some heavy rain. Most of the shipping has been done. Some are getting their apples ready to ship to England. They are a very good crop. Hay is in good demand, the price being as high as \$18. Potatoes are 40 a bu.; oats, 35c; butter, very scarce, 25c; milk meal, \$50; cottonseed, 40c; bran, 27c; eggs can hardly be gotten, 25c per doz.—G.A.

QUÉBEC. RICHMOND—QUE. DANVILLE, Nov. 20.—Threshing is almost finished. Grain is very good. We have more corn to make fall sowing. Most of the farmers have their plowing all done. Beef is still high in price. Butter from 25c to 30c a lb.; eggs, 25c a doz.—H.P.

COMPTON CO., QUE. CHARLEVOIX, Nov. 13.—We are having fine, warm weather, and our farmers are having a good chance to get their plowing done. Cattle are very high, and it is hard to find them. Prices for Cattle are from \$9 to \$15; yearlings, \$20 to \$30, and two-year-olds from \$25 to \$45 each, depending upon a little; feed is very high.—H.O.G.

SHERBROOKE CO., QUE. LENOXVILLE, Nov. 23.—Weather has begun in earnest, with a good fall of snow, but the ground is not much frozen, a condition which promises well for next year's hay crop. All kinds of crops are bringing good prices. Hay is selling well at \$10 and \$11 a ton in the barn. Eggs are scarce and bring fancy prices. Butter is 25c to 30c.—H.M.C.F.

CARLETON CO., ONT. BRITANNIA BAY, Nov. 22.—The recent heavy snowfall has made excellent clearing, which results in large markets. Hay, \$10 to \$15; oats, 45c; potatoes, \$1.35 a bag; beef, 5c to 7c for front; corn to \$1.50 for hinds; pork, 8 to 12c; turkeys, 50c a pair; butter, creamery, 30c to 32c; eggs, strick, by fresh, 40c.—H.C.

HASTINGS CO., ONT. SIDNEY CROSSING, Nov. 20.—Weather has been very good. Farmers generally are behind with fall plowing. Timothy hay sells for \$14 to \$15 a ton; clover hay, \$12 to \$14; baled straw, 8c; oats, 45c; barley, 50c; corn, 75c; fresh eggs, 45c; creamery butter, 25c to 30c; roll butter, 25c to 32c; potatoes, 15 to 18c. Much cow sell for \$45; horses, with a few cow lambs, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$8.50; chickens, 12c to 15c.—J. K.

HAMBURTON CO., ONT. KINMOUNT, Nov. 15.—Farmers had their plowing nearly finished when the heavy snow came, the earliest snow storm in years, over two feet in level. In some places the drifts were eight feet. It snowed for about 10 hours. Cattle are going into winter in good shape. Cattle at auction sales sold well, yearlings, \$25 to \$30 a head; cows, \$30 to \$50; sheep, \$15 to \$20 a pair; suckling pairs, \$50 to \$70. The pig industry is at a stop owing to the low price of pork and high price of live hogs. Eggs, 25c. A pork, 7c to 8c; beef, 7 to 12c; potatoes, \$1.25 a bag; oats, 45c; hay, \$10 a ton.

NORTHERMBERLAND CO., ONT. EDVILLE, Nov. 11.—Many of our farmers burn coal now instead of wood. Many who are changing from wood to coal have a lot of firewood on their own land, yet coal is the most convenient to use and the best to keep the house warm on a cold night. Cold weather has set in as early as this.

SEED GRAIN

We are in the market to buy the cleanest grain of first quality, Oats, Barley, Clover and Timothee. Write for our list of the right price for you. Get our quotations. Send 1 lb. sample of grain, 2 oz. sample of seed.

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

PETERBORO CO., ONT. LAKEFIELD, Nov. 23.—The third annual meeting of the Pine Grove Farmers' Club will be held in the Pine Grove Cheese Factory, Friday evening, December 1st, at 8 o'clock. In addition to the election of officers, arrangements will be made for the series of meetings to be held this coming winter. In addition to the holding of debates and the giving of addresses by local speakers, we intend to have a number of well-known outside speakers attend the meetings this winter. At the meeting, Mr. F. W. C. B. A. of Norwood, the district representative, will be present.

LAKEFIELD, Nov. 9.—Threshing is just getting under way here, and is well completed in this locality. Grain is better below the average of last year, both in quantity and quality, as the most of it is very high in weight. Some of the farmers report an excellent crop of potatoes, but the majority of them have a light crop. The average will be away below last year; they are selling at \$1 to \$1.25 a bag. Eggs are 16c to 17c; butter, 20c to 25c.

SIMCOE CO., ONT. ELMVALE, Nov. 20.—The weather during the past 10 days has been very unpleasant. It has been alternately, sleighing and raining. The weather here is excellent in the county. Prices of fodder will, for the most part, be well, make up for lack of quantity. Hay, 11 a bag. Fall wheat is starting in very good, but not excessive.—C. S. B.

WENTWORTH CO., ONT. KIRKWALL, Nov. 15.—Winter weather has come upon all very suddenly. Not many farmers were able to get considerable plowing had yet to be done besides other outside work. Stock is all stabled again and stock farmers are deploring the long winter, as feed is not too plentiful. Nearly all young stock is sold, and many farmers have only few cows and calves left. Young pigs are very plentiful and fat hogs are rising in price, being worth \$6.50. But pigs are selling high, but not being so good. Oats, 50c; wheat, 90c; corn, 60c; beans, 82c; shorts, \$24, and corn, \$2.

WELLAND CO., ONT. WELLAND, Nov. 16.—A plowing match was held on the farm of Robinson Bros. at Stamford on Nov. 8th. The ground was in good condition, the weather was good, and the attendance large. John Weir, Clarence Booth, Roland Booth, Alfred Fay, Geo. Nicholl, Russel Stevenson, and Wm. Davidson, were the winners of the first prizes in the various classes for men. In classes for boys under 15, John Emberton was first, and Arthur Nicholl second.

OXFORD CO., ONT. WOODSTOCK, E. R. No. 3, Nov. 21.—We have had snow for a week. Some started teaming, but there was hardly enough for that. Quite a number are preparing to build silos in this section next summer, mostly cement—G. McD.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT. APPIN, Nov. 21.—The early closing in winter has found farmers somewhat unprepared. A fair amount of plowing is all done. The feeding season will be long and steady and there is none too much feed in hand. Business that is going on in many cases quite unfinished. Cheese factories have stopped making cheese.—G.M.K.

LAMBTON CO., ONT. WYOMING, Nov. 20.—Feed of all kinds will be scarce. All kinds of stock are selling at better prices than they were last year. Sugar beets are about all marketed; the crop is not good. The fall work is well advanced. This county is really the fruit grower's paradise and is proving more so every year. Mr. Barrowman planted 10 acres of very poor land three years ago, and is spring to apple trees with peaches filled in between. This year he had nearly 2,000 baskets of the fruit that the writer ever saw.—D.N.A.

KENT CO., ONT. WHEATLEY, Nov. 23.—The fall is very wet. Corn husking is backward, as fields are in bad condition. Fall plowing also is backward, and the ground is so wet fall destroyed much of the corn fodder. Prices for feed are high. The price of stock is about 10 to 15% W.V.K.

BRUCE CO., ONT. WALKERTON, Nov. 14.—The ground covered with snow and the plow is stopped for 10 days. The plow is in good condition by horse stock is in fair condition. We have plenty of fodder for the winter. Prices of cattle and hogs are good and there is an upward tendency. Oats,

barley, 55c; wheat, 85c; potatoes, 30c; butter, 25c; eggs, 25c; hay, \$15. On account of so much wet weather the past two or three weeks the roads are in bad condition.—J.A.B.

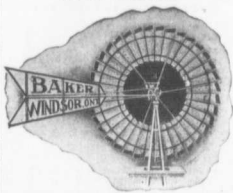
NIPissing CO., ONT. COCHRANE, Nov. 22.—Heavy falls of snow have now put an end to farming operations. Root crops are good demand far exceeds supply. Early in October we held our first agricultural show under the auspices of Board of Trade. A fine collection of roots were exhibited. Potatoes were particularly worthy of note. Exhibitors included those from Bayler and Glachmere townships, Groundhog River and Ingonis Falls. Oats and wheat of a good quality class also shown. An exhibit from Monteth Experimental Farm. Retail prices: Potatoes \$1.65; carrots, \$1.50; onions, \$1 a sack; butter, 35c; eggs, 35c.—C.E.S.

ONTARIO CROP CONDITIONS The following is a brief synopsis of crop conditions in Ontario as reported in the crop bulletin for November. Young wheat is looking well. Barley is practically free from discoloration, but the bulk of the grain is not as plump as usual. Oats are relatively the poorest of the cereals. The dry, hot weather during blossoming caused a great reduction in the yield of oats. Early sown buckwheat was a good crop, but late fields were caught by frost. Corn will be an average crop. All classes also suffered from drought; mangle are the best. Second growth clover was a thin stand and the yield of seed is small.

More attention than ever before is being given to poultry raising on the farm. Poultry is comparatively advanced. Threshing is completed and plowing is well forward. Experienced farm hands are hard to get. In most sections there is a scarcity of field hands, but for the corn and the silo conditions would have been serious for winter feeding.

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

THE 'BAKER' BACK-GEARED WIND ENGINE



Is Built for Heavy Duty, Neat and Compact in Design, Do Perfect Work, Because they are Built on Principles that are absolutely Correct, and the Easiest Running Mill Made.

The wheel is built on a hub revolved on a long stationary steel spindle. As a result, there is less friction, and the hub will never become worn and cause the wheel to sag toward the tower.

"BAKER" wheels have large numbers of small sails, without rivets, as compared with other makes.

The small sails develop the full power of the wind and enable "BAKER" mill to pump in the lightest breezes.

All working parts are covered with a coat of zinc, thus protecting same from ice and sleet.

We make a full line of Steel Towers, Galvanized Steel Tanks, Pumps, Etc., shown in Catalogue No. 88.

THE HELLER-ALLER CO. WINDSOR, ONT.

CALVES REAR THEM WITHOUT MILK Booklet Free Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

NOT THEORY—BUT PRACTICE STABLE EQUIPMENT

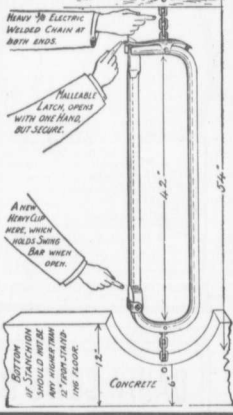
When big stables like the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, the new barn at Silver Spring Dairy Farm, Ottawa, the Erindale Farm at Toronto and other large stables throughout the country are equipped with O.K. Canadian L. Bar Patented Steel Stanchions, there is a reason for it.

O.K. L. Bar Stanchions are of one piece; have no rivets or joints, therefore they never sag and they stand up against all and the most severe usage. See diagram.

O.K. L. Bar Stanchions have stood the test of time. They are recommended above all others by those who use them. Ask these people.

Don't make any costly mistakes by getting inferior bar equipment. Get the Canadian stanchion that is going on in many cases quite unfinished. Cheese factories have stopped making cheese.—G.M.K.

CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO., Ltd. 127 STONE ROAD, GALT, ONT.



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months, or 2 insertions during twelve months.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS—Canadian Champion Red Bone, Ontario, sows three months and under—Hastings Bros., Brantford, Ont.

FOR TAMWORTH SWINE—Write John W. Todd, Centreville, Ont. for catalog. YORKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH HOGS—Plympton, Rock and Orpington Fowl—A. Dymn, 434 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa.

HOLSTEINS WOODCREST HOLSTEINS

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

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

HOLSTEINS OF ALL AGES BOTH SEXES

The Producing Kind Feed is scarce. I'll have to sell a few at reasonable prices.

ELIAS RUBY R. R. No. 5 Tavistock, Ont.

GLENSPRINGS HOLSTEINS from officially tested dams. One, sired by Inka Biva Besta Poeh, is out of Lady Rose Gerben, which made her first calf at 2 years, 10 months, 11 days. After calving. Another, sired by Count Gerben, brother of the champion 2-year-old, is out of Daisy Veer, 1st, averaged over 1,200 lbs. milk, since a day for 3 consecutive years. Here is an exceptional opportunity to buy a good sire at the right price.

R. V. HALLORY FRANKFORD, ONT.

RIVERSIDE HERD Offers bull calves from 2 to 10 months old sired by KING IREBELLE WALKER, whose 3 nearest dams and sister average 30.18 LBS. BUTTER IN 7 DAYS and 118.87 lbs. in 30 days from dams of likewise breeding, at exceptionally low figure, to make room. P. J. SALLBY, MACHINE RAPIDS, ONT.

"LES CHEVAUX FARMS" VAUDREUIL, QUE.

HOLSTEINS-Winners in the ring and at the pall. Gold Medal herd at Ottawa 1908. Bull and Heifer Calves from our win for sale. DR. L. de L. HARWOOD, D. BODEN Prop. Man.

Lyndale Holsteins

Offers two young bulls born September 19th, and two yearlings, the best daughter of Brightest Canary and sired by a son of a 20 lb. yearling daughter of Hengervid De Kol. LYNN, ONT.

BROWN BROS., LYNN, ONT.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD -HAS FOR SALE-

Sons of Pontiac Korndale, sire of the world's record cow Pontiac Goldie De Kol 2nd, 37 lb. butter in 7 days. He is the sire of whose 2nd record averages 31.13 lbs. each, unequalled by the daughters of any other sire of the breed. He is the sire of the youngest bull of the breed to sire a son.

We also offer some of Rag Apple Korndale, whose dam, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol, won 27 records, giving this young sire 27 lbs. and her full sister 27 lbs. in 7 days. He is the sire of the youngest bull of the breed to sire a son. We have in service, and can offer you quote price on anything you want in first-class Holsteins; young sires our special feature. E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON N.E. Present, Ont. St. Lawrence Co., N.Y.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Prince De Kol Poeh; dam was champion two years in recognition at Guelph, dairy set. Our new herd is King Johanna Pontiac Korndale, whose 2nd record is 31.13 lbs. in 7 days. We are offering our herd bull for sale for winter stabling we are now offering for immediate sale 5 cows from 1 to 6 years old; 10 heifers coming 2 years old; 10 young bulls from 3 to 8 months old. We are also offering our herd bull for sale for winter stabling we are now offering for immediate sale 5 cows from 1 to 6 years old; 10 heifers coming 2 years old; 10 young bulls from 3 to 8 months old. We are also offering our herd bull for sale for winter stabling we are now offering for immediate sale 5 cows from 1 to 6 years old; 10 heifers coming 2 years old; 10 young bulls from 3 to 8 months old.

J. W. RICHARDSON, CALEDONIA, ONT.

which will be given addresses by prominent public men. Thursday, 9 a.m.—Buildings for Swine, J. H. Grisdale; discussion, Prof. Geo. E. Day; "Care, Grading and Marketing of Wool," W. T. Ritch, Dept. of Agr., Ottawa. Thursday, 2 p.m.—"Hairy Strains of Alfalfa for Ontario," Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O.; "Conservation of Soil Moisture," Alfred Atkinson, Professor of Agronomy, Bozeman, Montana; "Feeding Alfalfa," James Douglas, Caledonia; discussion, H. S. Stevenson, Amateer. Thursday, 3 p.m.—Canadian Red Growers' Association; "How I Operate my Seed Corn."

MISCELLANEOUS PARTS

In order to make room 1 am offering thirty choice young Holstein cows and heifers from three to five months old, at from \$8.00 to \$15.00 each. F.O. Registration and delivery guaranteed. D. J. GIBSON Newcastle, Ont.

HOLSTEINS WELCOME HOME FARM HOLSTEINS

We have at the head of our herd King Blanche Lyons, whose two grand dams have seven-day record of over 40 and 34 lbs. respectively. We have also granddaughters of Pontiac Korndale, the only sire having two 37 lb. daughters, and granddaughters of Pietertje Hengervid Count De Kol, in calf to a grandson of Colantha 4th Johanna, whose yearly records stand unequalled. J. LEUZLER and C. BOLLERT CASSEL - - ONT.

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

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bull calf born March 25th, 1911, sired by Count Hengervid Payne De Kol and out of De Kol 2d, the latter 7 days in 7 days; another one calved March 24th, 1911, by the same sire and out of Suka Sylvia De Kol, 23 lbs. butter in 7 days and 85 lbs. butter in 30 days. Send for prices on these and several other equally good telephone. E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEIN HERD

Home of Helton Dekol, Canadian champion cow for 7 and 9 days, vis, 21.64 lbs. the butter in 7 days, 128.87 lbs. in 30 days. Herd is headed by Dutchland Colantha Sir Abbecker, whose dam, Tidy Pollina Dekol, made 24 lbs. the butter 7 days, and sire's dam Colantha 4th's Johanna 25.22 lbs. in 7 days, 154.7 lbs. in 1 year. We have the choicest young bulls ever had to offer. Better speak early if you want one. E. LAIDLAW & SONS, AYLMER WEST, ONT.

FOR HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Bull calf, Feb. 2 whose four near set dams average 27 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Another born May 15; dam first cow in Canada of her age to make 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Bull calf born Jan. 18, dam, daughter of dam of number 20 bull with official record at 2 years and 15 days of 14.9 lbs. the butter in 7 days. Also two other good ones. David Causbell, Yarmouth Centre, Ont.

Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE FOR SALE. See for Full Illustrated Booklets Holstein-Friesian Assoc., Box 146, Bathurst, Ont.

Plot, T. J. Shepley, Ouyry, Ont.; "Some Observations as a Judge in Competitions of Standing Field," J. H. Coatsworth, Ruthven, Ont.; "The Commercial Handling and Storing of Seed Potatoes," Wm. McLaughlin, Ont.; discussion, Alfred Hutchinson, Mount Fort, Ont.; "The Outlook for Red Clover and Alkali Sods in Ontario," Dr. M. O. Malte, Seed Branch, Ottawa; "The Commercial Handling of Registered Seed and the measures taken to maintain and safeguard the same," Wm. McLaughlin, by this Association, L. H. Newman, Secy., C.S.G.A., Ottawa; "Some Observations in Plot Inspection Work," T. G. Baynor, Seed Branch, Ottawa.

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 items of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

FIVE BUNCH OF GRADE HOLSTEINS

In another column under advertisement of a sale of high grade Holsteins, the property of R. J. Brookfield, Tillsonburg, Ont., there are listed five high-producing dairy cows will be sold by public auction at Primrose Park Stock Farm, one and a half miles west of Tillsonburg, on Wednesday, Dec. 6th, 1911, at 2 o'clock. Tillsonburg can be reached by G.T.R., C.E.I., and the Wabano. As individual records of these cows have been kept, there is no doubt as to their quality. The catalogue gives each cow's record for eight months, along with the value of milk produced. These records range from almost 11,000 to 5,200 lbs. a cow for eight months. One of the cows, "Lill," was pronounced by Prof. Dean of Guelph as "a perfect type of the dairy cow," and she certainly has made good.

A three-year-old has a record of 9,218 lbs. for eight months, and is not counting the first two months of her milk, as there was no record kept of that. The cow has all young, their age ranging from three to six years. They are in the pink of condition, and all have large, square, well-balanced udders, and certainly look the part of a high-class grade thing. They are in calf to the purebred Holstein bull, "Tidy Prince Faworit 2nd," No. 10,057, of them will freshen in January and February. "Tidy Prince Faworit 2nd," also included in this sale, is a half sire of Mrs. J. Mervena Potts, dam, "Tidy Princess De Kol, record 26 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sire's dam and grand dam average 27 lbs. butter in 7 days. Their grand bull, rising two years old, nicely marked.

There is also to be offered at this sale the pair of runners, four and five years old, full brother and sister, sired by Sensation and dam sired by Valator. They have plenty of speed for the road, and great action, and are mated in every way. This pair won second prize at the Western Fair at London in the roadster class, and even beat the best pairs. These interested would certainly do well to send for a catalogue and attend the sale.

CHRIS. EDMONSON'S SALE

The auction sale of Holstein cattle held at the farm in Chatham, Ontario, on Nov. 15th was well attended. The following is a list of prices realized: Bessie Spink's Last Beauty, 7 yrs., to W. T. Craig, Brantford, \$180; Johanna Spink, 4 yrs., to W. T. Craig, Brantford, \$185; Miss Hobbit, 7 yrs., E. Smith, Galt, \$87.50; Luella Tensen Dekol, 4 yrs., Wm. Prosser, Decol, 4 yrs., J. H. Brainerd, Veeman Decolena Centre, Drake, St. George, \$80; Maid Pieterje Dekol, 5 yrs., G. W. Myler, Dundas, \$150; Daisy Gladie De Kol, 4 yrs., E. Craig, \$87.50; Alto Peterje, 3 yrs., H. F. Patterson, Alford Centre, \$100; Jet, 3 yrs., Braemar Iosco de Pride, 2 yrs., F. Chapin, Newport, \$100; Belle of Lynden Lane, 1 yr., Robt. Parry, Parry, Decol, Van Veenam Decol, 1 yr., W. T. Craig, Brantford, \$15; Angely Ormsby Dekol, 8 mos., J. H. Taylor, Scotland, \$100; Nellie of Lynden Lane, 6 mos., E. Burill, \$65.

Netherlands Male, 1 yr., E. Walker, Tuscarora, \$5; Sir Netherlands Spink, 8 mos., R. Fonger, Brantford, \$50; Prince Johanna Dekol, 9 mos., T. S. Agnew, \$42.50.

AYRSHIRES BREEDERS! ONE INCH SPACE

Same size as this will cost you only 98 cents in Farm and Dairy. Special Magazine Breeders' Number, December 1911. See Advertisement in Today's Farm and Dairy, PETERBORO, ONT.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported from the best of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THREE young bulls dropped this fall, sired by "Nether Hill Goodtime"—2664—(Imp., as well as a few females of various age for sale. J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que. (Phone in house.)

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

We are offering seven months old and one four weeks old. These are from well bred cows and out of our stock bull Lochiville, whose dam, Ruth-2378 gave over 10,000 lbs. of milk as a four year old, and whose grand dam, Primrose 1497, the world's champion, gave over 14,000 lbs. of milk as a mature cow. These bulls therefore are of the very best breeding to get milk producers, and are fit to head any herd. JOS. HUDSON & SON LYNN, ONT.

CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES.

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

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES JUST LANDED

13 Bull calves for service, Scotch winners, 4 2 year old heifers, all bred to freshen in Sept. and Oct. They are a grand strong lot of useful heifers with good teats. Also a few yearlings. R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

FOR SALE—High class Ayrshires, all including three years old for service. Yorkshire pigs, all ages. First prize boar and sows 18 months old. Apply to HON. W. OWENS, ROBERT SIBTON, Proprietor Riverside Farm, Montebello, Que.

THE SPRINGCAMP HERD OF AYRSHIRES

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

Ayrshires

World's Champion bred for milk and production. Some young bulls and bull calves, all from B.O.P. cows for sale. A grandson of Primrose of Tangleyville in the lot. Address WOODDISSE BROS., Tangleyville Farm ROTSEY, ONTARIO

CHOICE AYRSHIRES Are Bred at "CHERRY BANK"

A few young bull calves for sale. Write for prices. P. D. McARTHUR, North Georgetown, Howick Station on G. T. By. Que.

RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM

Ayrshires, Clydesdales, Yorkshires. A few very young Bull Calves for sale. Deep milking dams, and bred by "Benches Cherry Boy" (Imp). Write now and secure first choice. Fossils in all ages. Contact H. W. F. KAT, PHILIPSBURG, QUE.

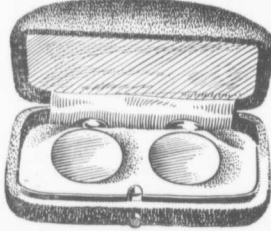
LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

We have a number of the young bulls imported from the best of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. THREE young bulls dropped this fall, sired by "Nether Hill Goodtime"—2664—(Imp., as well as a few females of various age for sale. J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que. (Phone in house.)



Get in Touch With SANTA CLAUS Through THE SIMPSON STORE

Here are a few examples of Delivery-paid Christmas Gifts that are unbeatable value. But Remember, NOW is the time to order.



GOLD-FILLED, ROMAN-FINISHED CUFF LINKS 98

B-9321—Here's wonderful value. Make sure of securing a pair or two for personal use or Xmas gifts by sending your order right away. Gold-filled, Roman-finished Cuff Links, on which we will engrave any monogram **free of charge**. Sent to you in a dainty velvet-lined box, all ready for Christmas giving. **Price, per pair, delivered 98**



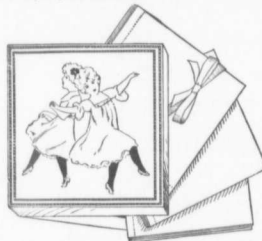
F-9319—Women's fine imported real French kid gloves, made by experienced glove makers from good quality skins, oversewn seams, gusseted finger, 2 dome fasteners, perfect fitting. Black and tan in sizes 5½ to 7½. White, mode, grey, green, navy or brown, in sizes 5½ to 7½. Regular \$1.00. **Price, per pair, delivered 75**



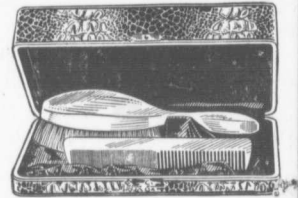
A-9315—Women's Irish Linen (Lyttal) Handkerchiefs with ¼-inch hemstitched borders, hand-embroidered initial and small conventional design in corner. Sent four in a Christmas Gift box for price, delivered **50**



B-9320—Drop Earrings for unpierced ears. Set with lovely creamy pearls of rare luster. Sent to you in a gift case of velvet. **Price, per pair, delivered 98**



A-9316—Give the children on your Christmas list a box or two of these dainty handkerchiefs. They'll be delighted. These are made of white lawn, are hemstitched and just right in size. Tied 3 in a pretty picture box, with ribbon. No two boxes alike. Don't let this low-priced opportunity slip by. Send your order at once. **Price, per box, delivered 12**



WOMEN'S PARISIAN IVORY TOILET SETS . . . 2.98

HT-9322—The regular value of this excellent Toilet Set is \$4.00. The Parisian ivory hair brush has combed back on which are firmly fixed long white stiff bristles. Comb to match. Sent to you in a pretty gift box, lined with satin and covered with imitation crocodile or black leatherette. Order at once. **Price, delivered 2.98**



BS-9318—Make somebody happy this Christmas by giving them one of these silver-plated pudding dishes. It is one of our best values selected from our large assortment of these desirable dishes. Satin and bright finish with fancy border and handles, separate removable lining. Order early. **Price, delivered 5.00**



A-9314—Give the men and boys a year's supply of these white mercerized kerchiefs. Fancy colored borders of blue, brown, pink, sky and mauve; also navy and white. **Prices, delivered, 4 for 25c; better quality, 3 for 25c; best quality, 2 for 25c.**



This Four-piece, Silver-plated Tea Service for 7.50

BS-9317—If you want to give a present that will be appreciated for a lifetime, give one of these four-piece, silver-plated Tea Sets, consisting of teapot, cream jug, sugar bowl and spoon-holder. The cream jug and sugar bowl are gold lined. All four pieces are satin finished, beautifully engraved and with burnished centres. Unlike the bright, the satin finish does not show scratches so quickly. **Price, delivered 7.50**

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

The **SIMPSON** Company
Robert Limited
TORONTO