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FARM AND DAIRY

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
CANADA
Dec 1910

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

FEBRUARY 23,

1911.



HAY BEING PRESSED FOR SHIPMENT TO A DISTANT MARKET

Only under exceptional circumstances where the market price is peculiarly favorable, will the specialized intensive dairy farmer countenance the sale of hay from his farm. He knows that, ordinarily, hay—clover hay, which in the main is the only sort he grows—is worth much more to him when fed to his own stock at home. Others again, however, and they number an unwholesome majority, sell their hay, and owing to unsatisfactory conditions of labor and capital with which they are confronted, they cannot well do otherwise. Hay is always a saleable commodity; it always meets with ready sale and for a cash consideration. Our illustration herewith shows a Greater (New) Ontario farmer, Mr. John Dunn and some of his neighbors, in the Nipissing District, helping him to press his hay. Greater Ontario is a hay country par excellence. In the whole province last year the hay crop amounted to 5,492,653 tons.

—Cut published courtesy Cobalt Nugget.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

ANENT RECIPROCIY

The millers, although not unanimous, at a recent meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association held in Toronto passed a resolution declaring strong disapproval of the proposed reciprocity treaty so far as it affects the milling industry.

At a meeting of the Montreal Stock Exchange on Feb. 17, the idea of sending a deputation to Ottawa to protest against reciprocity was proposed. A lively argument ensued, in which the free trade men got the best of it. No deputation will be sent.

The Tariff Bill passed Congress last week the final vote being 221 to 92 in favor of the measure. The Bill has now passed on to the Senate, where it is believed that it will receive a safe passage. An unofficial count made by the Globe's commission in Washington shows 60 Senators in favor of the Tariff Bill to 21 against.

Mr. Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont., has the following to say about the tariff: "Is it right that farmers must forego the advantages of reciprocity to please the smaller interests? It is said that the farmer is now prosperous and wealthy. Let me give you this instance: Of five men I had employed on my farm three years ago four of them had been previously farming for themselves, but had been forced to sell out and hire themselves for a yearly wage. These men were good men, or I wouldn't have had them. This doesn't look as if there were much profit in farming."

The pork packers are up in arms over reciprocity and last week sent a delegation to Ottawa to protest against the proposed trade arrangements. Mr. J. W. Flavell, of the Davies Co., Toronto, presented the packers' case. He feared the curtailment of the Canadian packers' supply of hogs and that packing factories would have to shut down at certain seasons if Canadian farmers were given free access to the American market. The foreign trade, which requires regular shipments would be ruined and the collapse of the Canadian packing industry would follow. The Hon. W. S. Fielding replying for the Government noted that every time there was a tariff change some business interest took panic and proclaimed their prospective ruin. However, he had observed that business went on as usual and no doubt the Canadian packers themselves will be greatly surprised at the outcome, if the arrangements go through.

J. G. Mitchell, General Manager of the Georgian Bay Fruit Growers' Association, Ontario, is one of those fruit growers who sees the truth in regard to the proposed reciprocity with the United States. He claims that reciprocity will give a marked impetus to the setting out of apple orchards in Ontario for the supplying of the American market. He states that even the Niagara District Fruit Growers have no need to fear competition from the United States. There are only three or four months that the Americans can supply the market anyway, and there is no need to fear competition from the States during that time, on any great extent, as the American season is somewhat in advance. For example he states that his association has had many inquiries in September for cartons of plums from such cities as Cincinnati, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, New York and Chicago. This would go to show that by that time their season was over. Then the Niagara people have the ad-

vantage in freight rates. This alone should give them all the advantage they require to make a profitable business.

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—At a meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade on February 16th, an resolution condemning reciprocity on the ground that it would lead to annexation with the United States, was moved by Sir Edmund Walker and carried unanimously. It must be remembered that Sir Edmund Walker's interests are the interests of the Canadian Banks. Considering that the banks have immense investments in Canada's industries which are favored by the tariff, it is only natural that Sir Edmund cannot find it in his heart to support the reciprocity proposal. The strange part of it is that Sir Edmund himself is doing a great and ever increasing trade with the United States. Of course owing to his well-known imperialistic views, Sir Edmund would be able to overcome the desire for annexation, but then it would not be right for the poor farmers to be exposed to such a temptation.—L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

A new government bill embodying the recommendations made by the Milk Commission has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature. This bill gives municipalities complete control over their milk supply. Municipalities are to be able to pass by-laws, regulating the care of cows, the sanitary condition of the utensils and the proper storage and transportation of the milk. It is prohibited by the bill that no milk shall be sold for home consumption that contains less than 12 per cent. of solids of which three per cent. shall be butter fat. Stringent regulations are made to prevent adulteration.

A very important clause of this bill prohibits the sale of milk from any cow which upon physical examination by a certified veterinarian shall be declared to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder or milk glands. Another regulation that will do away with the nuisance with which milk dealers have always had to contend is that milk cans shall not be used for any other purpose than the care of milk.

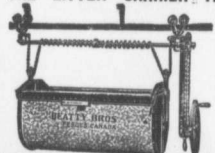
Municipalities will be empowered to establish special milk depots to furnish milk to the public. Certified milk is defined and no person can sell milk as certified without the approval of the medical health officer. Pasteurized milk is defined as milk which has been subjected to a temperature of not less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit for not more than 15 minutes and not over 30, and immediately cooled to 45 degrees.

It is reported that some remarkable deals in south-western Ontario real estate are in progress throughout the counties of Kent and Essex. Representatives of two large real estate firms from the states of Ohio and Illinois have secured options on some of the finest farms in the counties. These are to be sold to Ohio and Illinois farmers who are expected to take up this land in the spring. These Ohio and Illinois farmers can obtain from \$100 to \$120 per acre for their own lands and can buy just as good land in Kent and Essex for little more than half that amount per acre.

A seed as it germinates requires air, warmth and moisture. If we add plant food and sunlight to these essentials for the growing plants we will get a good crop.—Anson Groh, Waterloo Co., Ont.

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Vol. XXX.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 23, 1911.

No. 8

FRUITS OF PROTECTION—HOW THEY AFFECT US FARMERS

E. C. Drury of Crown Hill, Ont., in a Series of Meetings in Peterboro County, Ontario, explains to the Farmers how "Protection has Gone to Seed." A Tax Equal to a \$4,000 Mortgage on Your Farm. The Light Turned Squarely on the Situation.

"WE farmers have been great fools. We have inherited our politics and swallowed them whole."

"I do not object when a man gets all he makes, but I do object when he takes what we make."

"We were willing to make sacrifices to establish home industries, but we are not willing to make sacrifices to make millionaires."

"We are fighting to prevent the curse of a monied aristocracy."

"The cry Canada for the Canadians really means Canada for a very few Canadians."

"Do your party conventions represent your views? Do you control them?"

"What the farmers of this country need more than anything else is an independent farmers' organization."

"The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has thrown party politics to the winds. You can't tell a Liberal from a Conservative in that Association. It is time that we took a leaf out of their book."

"We are not urging Conservatives to cease being Conservatives or Liberals to cease being Liberals. What we want is to have the farmers stand together for their rights and pledge their respective party candidates to work for them."

The foregoing are a few of the trenchant remarks made by Mr. E. C. Drury, Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in a series of meetings of farmers which he addressed last week in Peterboro Co., Ont.

These meetings were held at Warsaw, Lakefield, Stewart's, Central Smith, Monaghan and Norwood, and ended on Saturday afternoon with a central mass meeting held in the Court House, Peterboro. At all points where there were Farmers' Clubs, they helped energetically to make the meetings a success.

The effects that the great farmers' deputation to Ottawa are having amongst the farmers of the country, were illustrated by the approval with which Mr. Drury's remarks were received at these meetings. At every meeting, with the exception of only one, where it was rather late to introduce a motion, the farmers, excepting possibly only two individuals, after hearing the speaker's simple, forcible explanations and moderate statements, endorsed the movement unanimously, and took steps to organize so that they can take their part in this great movement.

Mr. Drury, who was for two years Master of the Dominion Grange, has been prominent in all farmers' organizations for some years back. He is a Simcoe County farmer, and was one of the leading speakers on the farmers' deputation that went to Ottawa. As secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, with which are affiliated the farmers' organizations of the west, he is in close touch with all of the details of this great movement. The farmers at these meetings re-

ceived Mr. Drury cordially as a brother farmer, who was doing all in his power to forward the interests of his fellow agriculturists.

Mr. W. L. Smith, Editor of The Weekly Sun, that staunch advocate of farmers' rights, spoke at six of these meetings, pointing out the need of organization and the benefits to be derived from reciprocity.

THE QUESTION OF PROTECTION

Mr. Drury conceded that protection under some conditions might aid in the establishment of infant industries, and the introduction of the policy might, therefore, have been justified on these grounds. The effect of the tariff now is to greatly increase the farmer's burden.

The price of farm produce cannot be materially enhanced by a protective tariff in any country where there is a surplus for export, as the price of all the surplus is set by the price of this exportable surplus. Nor can the tariff ever be of advantage to the farmer, as the only thing that will deter Canada from producing a surplus of agricultural produce, is the ruin of the agricultural industry. On the other hand, the tariff increases the price of everything that the farmer has to buy and, therefore, is a great disadvantage to the farming community.

"The price of manufactured goods is determined by the cost of production, freight rates and profits to the manufacturer and merchant. To these items is added the amount of the tariff, whether the goods are home made or imported." Mr. Drury explained how the price added to the manufactured goods which the average farmer buys amounts to \$200 a year. Of this tax \$150 is added directly to the goods. The indirect tax which is estimated at \$50, goes in higher wages for hired help, higher pay for the doctor, the school teacher, and the minister, higher cost of insurance, and so forth. It also adds to the cost of transportation, as the boats which carry away our exports have to come back "in ballast."

A HEAVY MORTGAGE

"Mr. Russell, the spokesman of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, tells us about the prosperity of the farmer, but we know that a \$4,000 mortgage is a pretty serious proposition for any of us. This \$200 which we have to pay yearly because of the tariff, is equal to the interest on \$4,000 at five per cent."

"The manufacturers tell us that by continuing the protective policy our industries will increase in strength and in numbers to the point where competition between the various manufacturers will bring the price down." Mr. Drury gave several instances to prove that many manufacturers, by means of combines in restraint of trade, have limited production, strangled infant industries that offered competition, and then, to conceal their

immense profits, had watered their stock,—in at least one case, by 900 per cent.

50 PER CENT PROFITS

The case in point is the cotton industry. The operators in a cotton factory in Quebec had their wages cut 10 per cent., and struck in consequence. The explanation for the cut in wages given by the president of the company, was: "Unfortunately the cotton trade of this country does not receive sufficient protection and it is possible for the manufacturer of England and the United States to undersell us, which means that we do not secure all the business to which we have a right. With full protection our mills would be enabled to run full time and the companies would be in a position to give better wages."

In the Government investigation which followed it was brought out that each dollar's worth of common stock in this concern had been issued for 10 cents on the dollar. The concern was then paying five per cent. dividends on the face value of the stock. Under oath the secretary admitted to Hon. Mackenzie King that the shareholders were really receiving 50 per cent. dividends on the actual money invested. They had not asked for more protection since.

THE TACK COMBINE

Mr. Drury gave out the facts that have been brought to light in regard to the tack combine. A government investigation was ordered into this concern. When the books were produced, it was shown that all the firms united in it were limited to a fixed list of prices. Each factory was limited to a certain volume of output. If it exceeded this volume, only 10 per cent. of the returns from the excess volume went for their own benefit. The other 40 per cent. going into a common fund. So far as this carried that one factory which did not run at all during the year, obtained its share of the profits earned by the operations of the others. In one case a factory withdrew and operated independently. Prices were cut and the independent man ruined.

In another case a firm in Chatham began to import tacks from the United States. The combine cut prices in the neighborhood of Chatham until the imported goods were shut out, and then the old prices were restored. Mr. J. W. Curry, of Toronto, the Crown Attorney who investigated and exposed the manipulations of the tack combine, and who had pursued a number of investigations into the existence of combines in Ontario, gave evidence that this combine was not an isolated case. There were some 30 or 40 other combines organized in a similar way and for like purposes.

A steel plant in Hamilton was cited by Mr. Drury as one that, in order to have the Dominion Government bonus continued, watered its stock to the extent that whereas they could have paid nine to 10 per cent. dividends they only paid five to six per cent. on their watered stock.

Speaking of the position of the working man, Mr. Drury said that if such men would be injured by the reduction in the tariff, he would think very seriously before advocating the abolition of

(Continued on page 10)

Mixtures of Grain for Grain Production

Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph

Within the past 20 years, a large amount of experimental work has been carried on at the Agricultural College, Guelph, to determine the comparative values from growing grains in mixtures as against the growing of the same kinds of grain separately. A study has been made of the various classes of grain in order to ascertain which kinds can be mixed together with the best results for green fodder, for hay, and for grain production. [For the details of these results, the reader is referred to the Annual Reports of the Ontario Agricultural College.] The experiments at the College have shown that when varieties of the same class have been mixed together, practically no advantage has been obtained, but when different classes of grain have been properly combined by using the best varieties and the most suitable amount of seed of each, increased yields have resulted.

A COMBINATION OF BARLEY AND OATS

Of the different classes of grains which have been used, a combination of barley and oats has been instrumental in producing the greatest yield of grain per acre. In testing different varieties both at the College and for five years in succession in connection with the Experimental Union throughout Ontario, it was found that the Daubency oats and the Mandschuri

arranged for the Experimental Union, in which barley and oats mixed in three different proportions could be tested throughout Ontario. For these three rates of seeding, the following amounts by weight were used per acre: (1) Oats, one-half bushel and barley one-half bushel; (2) Oats, one bushel and barley one bushel; (3) Oats, one and one-half bushels and barley one and one-half bushels. It will therefore be seen that the total amount of seed would amount to one, two and three bushels an acre. The varieties used in this experiment were the Daubency oats and the Mandschuri barley. The following table gives the average results of the good reports of successfully conducted experiments with the mixtures of oats and barley for 1910:

Varieties and Combinations	Seed per Acre Pounds		Comparative Value	Yield per Acre	
	Varieties	Mixtures		Straw tons	Grain pounds
Daubency Oats...	17				
Mandschuri Barley	24	41	40	1.3	1528
Daubency Oats...	34				
Mandschuri Barley	48	82	100	1.5	2104
Daubency Oats...	51				
Mandschuri Barley	72	123	100	1.8	2966

It will be seen that the results over Ontario correspond closely with these at the College,



A Typical Holstein Bull from a Canadian Record Cow

The bull here illustrated Plus Berk 9191 is a son of the famous Holstein cow De Kol Plus, which holds the Canadian record for milk production for one year, in the Record of Performance Test conducted by the Government, of 22,226 lbs. of milk in a year. The sire of this bull is Sir Waldorf Berk whose dam who expects soon to have young stock from him for sale.

barley made a very admirable combination, ripening at the same time and giving a high yield of grain of excellent quality. The O.A.C. Number 21 Larley should prove equally as valuable as the Mandschuri variety for mixing with the Daubency oats.

Another experiment was conducted at the College for five years in succession in growing nine different proportions of oats and barley in order to find out which would be the most productive. The average results show that one bushel of barley and one bushel of oats by weight gave a higher yield of grain than any of the other mixtures, of which four were greater and four were less in amount. In another experiment, which has now been conducted for four years at the College, and in which nine proportions were used, all being different from those of the first experiment with the exception of the one which had given the highest yield per acre, it has been found that one bushel of oats and the one bushel of barley by weight again headed the list in productiveness.

THE BEST MIXTURE UNDER TEST

In the spring of last year, an experiment was

The greatest drawback to the sugaring industry to-day—but one which, I am glad to say, is being gradually regulated by wise laws—is the adulteration of the pure product, which has been largely resorted to by unscrupulous dealers, and, I regret to say, in some instances, though not to any great extent, by makers.—G. E. Cottingham, Chateauguay Co., Que.

Making and Marketing Syrup

R. J. Brownlee, Huntingdon Co., Que.

When a boy going to school my father used to tap 800 trees and haul the sap in a potash kettle hung on a pole. He had to burn night an day to keep up with the flow and burn nearly as much wood as I now use for the 2,350 trees, with my Grimm outfit. And he could not make syrup as good. An outline of my methods of making and marketing syrup may be of interest at this season.

In the first place I always have a sufficient supply of good, dry wood on hand, at least a year's supply ahead. It does not pay to try to boil sap with wet, green wood. When it looks like sugar weather, I distribute the buckets to the trees, bottom up, so as to be able to hurry the tapping as speedily as possible when the right time comes. Then I do not lose the first run of the season, it being the best. I use all large tin buckets, 10 quarts being the smallest size and up to 14 quarts. I have a few covers for my buckets. There is no waste in bad weather of sap, or time in throwing out the rain or snow. They also keep out insects as well as dirt that falls from the trees. The sun does not shine into the buckets and color the sap.

SATISFACTORY SPOUTS

I use Grimm spouts altogether. I find that I get much more sap than by using other kinds. Mr. Grimm sent me 100 to try. They gave good results. I then sold all my old ones for what I could get and bought all Grimm spouts. They do not injure the trees nearly as much as the old metal ones, and are easy to put in and take out. The buckets do not blow off easily.

I use a 6 by 20 ft. Champion evaporator made by Grimm which gives good satisfaction. Last year I boiled for 2,350 trees in daylight not at night as I had been in the habit of doing (six years) with a 4 by 16 evaporator. I use galvanized iron storage tanks and strain all the sap from my gathering tank into the storage. It is all strained into the evaporator as well.

GATHERING THE SAP

I use a four larrel Grimm gathering tank, on a sleigh, while the snow lasts, then put it on a low truck wagon for the rest of the season. I always try to gather the sap every day. I find that the sooner it is boiled into syrup after it leaves the tree the better flavor and color we have. In boiling, I keep the sap as shallow as it is possible to do in the pan. It boils quicker and makes better syrup. I strain all the syrup as it comes from the evaporator into a milk can, let it settle and can up the clear syrup. I usually have four men to help me. If we do not get sap enough to keep us busy we cut wood for another year or do other work to fill in the time.

The syrup is put up in one gallon cans and crated in lets to suit my orders. I label all cans "Guaranteed Pure Maple Syrup," with my name and address on each can and ship direct to customers.

Clean Clover Seed Before Marketing

T. G. Ryner, Seed Branch, Ottawa

Clover seed should be well cleaned before it is marketed. Selling in the chaff is not altogether a satisfactory method. The export trade usually closes in February. Then supplies for the home trade are in demand. Every farmer having noxious seeds in his seed in greater quantity than the law allows to be sold for seed purposes, viz., 5 per 1,000 of good seed, should sell it for the export trade.

Cleaning may be done with any ordinary faning mill, if properly adjusted and suitable sieves and screens are used, unless certain weed seeds are present, which will require special machinery and sieves to separate.

Mr. Vict
AW

T HE

Creek, O member district general was awarded, on those on Mr. E pended it of woods, products Mr. Be tory of B his amial house who acres of w was fourth of his industry

The farm soils, com At the tir 30 head of ber of reg five horses cluding du

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A left alo hay. Three big supply mer feeding galvanized s

THE SIXTH PRIZE FARM IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Mr. Victor Begg's Farm Described by W. F. Stephen who, along with Mr. Simpson Rennie, Placed th Awards in the Second Year of the Dairy Farms Competition Conducted by Farm and Dairy.

THE last farm visited last summer by the judges in the Dairy Farms Competition was that owned by Victor Begg, Moose Creek, Ont. Farm and Dairy readers will remember that Mr. Begg's farm won first for his district two years ago, and last year in the general competition for the Province his farm was awarded 6th place. Being in Eastern Ontario, conditions were somewhat different than on those farms in the Western part. We saw on Mr. Begg's farm evidences of much labor expended in changing the farm from a wilderness of woods, stumps and rocks into one of the most productive farms that we saw in our travels.

Mr. Begg takes delight in relating the history of his farm life experiences; how he and his amiable helpmate started life in the log house when it was surrounded with but a few acres of cleared land. Gradually the forest line was further removed and the virgin soil gave forth its fruits at the hands of the wise and industrious husbandman.

A 100 ACRE FARM

The farm contains 100 acres of land, of varied soils, comprising gravel, loam, clay and muck. At the time of our visit we found on the farm 30 head of cattle, and among them were a number of registered Ayrshires; there were also kept five horses, six hogs, and a lot of poultry, including ducks.

MILK PRODUCTION THE CHIEF BUSINESS

Mr. Begg supplies a dealer in Montreal with milk daily, and has about 18 cows milking most of the time; thus the production of milk is the chief business at this farm. The work is done by Mr. Begg and his son, with occasional hired help, and the ladies of the household, who take a great interest in all that pertains to the success of their farm.

From starting in a log hut, Mr. Begg and his family have progressed, until to-day they enjoy the comforts of a nice brick cottage, a storey and a half high. It is not large or pretentious, but both in and out it is very home-like. The nice lawn, flower garden, and maple shade give it a restful appearance. The vegetable garden alongside and the orchard, though small, give all the garden "sass" and fruits required in the home.

THE COW STABLE

The buildings on the farm are large and equal to the capacity of the place. The main portion of the farm has been rearranged to good advantage except for threshing, and a newer portion, the cow stable, has lately been erected. It was the best lighted and ventilated stable that we visited. In dimensions it is 30 by 75 feet, and is quite convenient. Thirty-six head of cattle could be tied up; there were box stalls for several head more. In this stable we saw a neat cupboard in which the milk scale and record sheets are kept, and where also the milk is weighed twice daily. This cupboard insures cleanliness and freedom from dust. In this stable we noticed the cleanest milk stools of any dairy yet visited. Herein is a point where some of the competitors could have improved. Dirty milk stools are an abomination. Troughs are before the cows, when they may drink at will, as water is pumped by windmill to a tank overhead. Cows are sprayed daily in summer for prevention of horn fly. A manure carrier takes the manure to a shed outside the horse stable, where horse and cow manures are mixed.

A left above the stable holds a large supply of hay. Three square silos, 15 by 15 by 30, hold a big supply of silage for both winter and summer feeding. The cow stable is sheeted with galvanized siding, which gives it a nice appearance;

and, on the inside it is whitewashed. To complete the cow stable and make it up-to-date, it would require a concrete floor to replace the plank floor now in. The horse stable has six stalls and one box stall.

The piggery at the time of our visit had lately been changed and was incomplete. The poultry house was sufficient for the number of poultry kept.

The ice house and dairy room are convenient to the stable. The milk is taken to the dairy room as it is milked. There it is cooled and filled into four gallon cans; then stored in ice water tanks awaiting shipment to Montreal City, 78 miles distant.

A CONSIDERABLE DISADVANTAGE

The greatest defect in Mr. Begg's farm is its extreme length (it being a mile and a quarter long) and its narrowness. A lane traverses almost the entire length, there being fields on one side. Cedar and rail fences and some stone

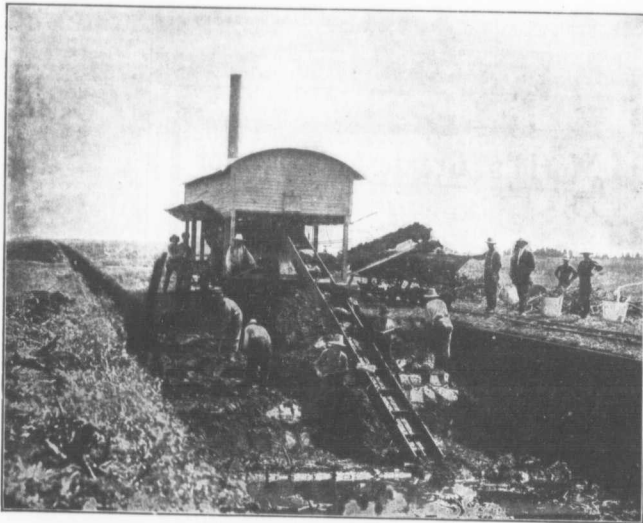
Some registered stock is sold from the farm from time to time. A number of good calves are reared each year. They are started on new milk then gradually weaned off and given a small let of milk twice each day, together with gruel made from Bibbey's Cream Equivalent.

A tidy sum is realized on this farm from the poultry. During the first six months of last year from 80 hens, 372 dozen of eggs were shipped to a Montreal grocer, besides what were consumed in the household. At the time of our visit there were over 200 head of poultry, including the ducks. A number are killed and dressed during the fall and winter months and sold to a city customer.

A well kept sugar orchard is made to yield of its sweets in March and April; thus the sale of maple products also adds to the revenue.

BOOKS AND FARM PAPERS

A library containing many fine works was found in Mr. Begg's house. Also, there were more farm papers seen in it than in any other we visited. A strict cash account is kept and Mr. Begg can show the receipts and expenditure of his farm for some years back. The total receipts for 1908 were \$3,022.71, and for 1909



Manufacturing Fuel—The Beginning of an Industry Likely to be of Great Value in Canada

Five hundred tons of peat fuel manufactured by this plant a few miles east of Ottawa were placed on the market in that city last fall. The whole supply offered was sold within a few days at \$3.25 a ton. The fuel gave splendid satisfaction. The machine when in operation as here shown has a capacity of 30 tons a day. Experiments made by the Government in connection with this plant have shown that the manufacture of peat fuel is feasible as a commercial proposition.

dykes make the divisions; these were in a fairly good state of repair. Considerable underdrainage had been done on the farm, and the advantage of it was much in evidence.

The crops, while not as varied as some of the other competitors, were the most uniform that we saw. They comprised 17 acres of hay and clover, 10 acres of oats, 12 acres of corn and hoe crop, and 7½ acres of sailing crop, principally oats. A six year rotation is practised; corn on soil, grain, hay two years, pasture two years. While not entirely free from weeds Mr. Begg's farm was the cleanest farm we visited.

STOCK OF GOOD QUALITY

The stock kept is of good quality; a number of the cattle are registered Ayrshires, and of good type. Milk production is the chief source of revenue; therefore, everything about the farm is managed with a view to a large output.

\$2,876.18. More registered stock was sold in 1908 than in 1909, which accounts for the difference in the amounts.

By industry, thrift, and economy have these sturdy Scots, Mr. and Mrs. Begg (Mr. Begg gives his wife much of the credit), overcome many obstacles and difficulties in carrying success from the forest realm which they in younger years chose as the spot in which to work out life's problems. Mr. Begg has succeeded in his occupation, and may well be emulated by many young men, not only in his own community, but elsewhere in our eastern provinces.

In treating seed oats for smut, they are scattered thinly on the floor, sprinkled with formalin one to 30, turned over and sprinkled again, and then piled up in the corner and sown next day.—J. W. Clark, Brant Co., Ont



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole holder of a family, or any mine over 15 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must be a person at the Dominion Land Agency or Sub-office for the district. Entry on a claim may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by his wife, mother, or the husband or sister of intending homesteader.

RESIDENCE—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within one mile of the land on a farm of at least 30 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

PRELIMINARY DISTRICTS—A homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price, \$5.00 per acre.

DUTIES—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 earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$500.00.

W. W. COEY,
Secretary of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this publication will not be paid for.

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FARM MANAGEMENT

Favors Hauling Manure in Winter

M. Hartley, Oxford Co., Ont.

We have found after a good many years of experience and observation that we get the best returns from manure when it is hauled directly to the field in winter. By means of the litter carrier the manure is loaded into the sleigh or waggon direct from the stable. This saves much handling. It is drawn to the field every day by the teams are not busy. If the snow is not too deep the manure is spread at once on the land. If there is too much snow, it is put in heaps and spread as soon as possible in the spring. The fertilizing value of the manure is enhanced when it is handled in this manner as it is on the land where it is needed. Any leachings go directly into the soil.

The saving in time of both men and horses is an important consideration. Both horses and men is much more valuable than it is in the winter. By having the manure all out when the spring work starts I can do my work with less horses, which is quite a saving in feed and time.

Very often the ground is so soft in May that a heavy load cannot be

drawn on the fields and the corn planting is apt to be delayed if the manure has to be got out in the spring. On most farms there are horses which need just about the amount of exercise that it would take to draw a load of manure to the field each day and would be a good deal better for it.

Soil Fertility Lost in Dairying

It is acknowledged by scientists and men with practical experience as farmers that dairying is one of the easiest industries upon the fertility of the soil. The statement is not infrequently made that dairying will build up the soil. This is not strictly true. If the dairyman purchases more fertility in the feeds than is lost in the making of milk and grows legumes and conserves the manure, the land will grow richer in fertility. But if no feedstuff is purchased the farm will, in the manufacture of butterfat, lose some fertility which should be replaced in the form of fertilizer or feedstuff.

In other words it is not possible to return as much fertility to the land as the crop removes, for there is waste in handling the manure and in feeding of the skim milk. If 60 per cent of the fertility of the plant is restored to the land, the practice of the dairyman has been careful.

In the production of 1,000 lbs. of milk from which the cream is sold, the following table shows the amount of fertilizer used, how much is lost, how much may be returned to the soil, and how much fertilizer will have to be purchased or obtained by legumes:

It will be observed in the table that \$1.38 worth of nitrogen is lost in the manufacture of 1,000 lbs. of milk from which cream is sold. The worth of phosphoric acid and 36 cents worth of potash. The nitrogen can be obtained from the air by growing legumes, but we know of no other way of securing the phosphorus and potash except to purchase it.

The less is so small that it will take years before the lack of these elements will be noticed. But the true farmer will replace as much fertility as is lost from the farm each year.

It is not surprising that the statement is frequently made that dairying builds up the soil, for the use of manure, the growing of legumes, etc., puts the land in good physical condition, and makes it yield more bountifully. But notwithstanding all the beneficial effects of dairying it still remains that a little fertility is destroyed in the manufacture of fat—Hoard's Dairyman.

Can We Afford to Export Nitrogen?

Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph
Skim-milk contains that costly element nitrogen, and also considerable quantities of potash and phosphoric acid. We have reason to quarrel with the cheese industry of Canada because it robs the soil of its fertility. We have been exporting tons of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash to Great Britain in the form of cheese, and have robbed our soils for inadequate returns. We have no desire to "knock" the cheese business of Canada but it is deemed to pass away, as surely as our farmers find out what it means to export farm fertility. No amount of "coddling" can stem the tide which has already set in. The creamery promises to solve the problem, but if we sell our casein to a foreign country we are as badly off as formerly, so far as it affects soil fertility, which is the basis of agricultural prosperity in every country. As the soil is, so is the

heart of man," is the saying attributed to Byron.

Have you noticed how lean and hungry everything appears on a poor sandy farm? The pocket, body and mind of the owner of such a farm is lean and empty; the grass and the cattle have a stunted, starved appearance; the pigs have a shriller note in their squeal; the hens cackle in a subdued, repressed, half-scared tone as they are afraid to call their owners' attention to the fact that they are hungry; the buildings and fences have a dilapidated, wobbly look, as if the strong winds of adversity had been blowing their frail frames upon the soil; the trees are stunted, half-rooted, having lifeless limbs attached as if they were undecided whether to die or live—in fact the whole farm reminds one of a potato patch touched with a June frost.

Can a man rob the soil and expect to prosper? Verily, he cannot.

Another Advocate of Short Hours

Editor, Farm and Dairy,—I have read with a great deal of interest the article on "Short Hours" by Farm and Dairy readers on the hours of labor on the farm. I agree with those who say it is not necessary to put in long hours of work on the farm is the same as never possible to get everything done no matter how long one works.

In my experience, if one gets up early enough to start at his day's work at seven o'clock and works diligently until six o'clock there will be just as much or more work accomplished than when one is just working about slowly and in a sort of don't-care manner from daylight until dark. We are not in this world just to work and make money. Farmers and everyone else are supposed to have some recreation and pleasure.

MANAGEMENT COUNTS
The management of a farm has a great deal to do with the length of hours worked. If the work is carefully planned beforehand we can get right ahead and do it without any confusion or worry. It takes much less time and the work is more carefully done than when the opposite way of working is followed.

Occasionally it pays a farmer to work long days or during harvest. If he should have considerable hay or grain cut and ready to haul in when there is every appearance of rain, he should work until dark. It would be a great loss to have the crops damaged, and it would also save time later.

Taking all things into consideration the man who carefully manages his farm and works 10 hours a day is farther ahead at the end of the year than the man who works from daylight until dark and has no time for reading or pleasure.—C. A. Whetnam, Wentworth Co., Ont.

The Labour Question.—The question of labor will naturally come before the dairyman. Why? Because he is thinking of the labor question from the standpoint of the general farmer or fruit grower, who requires extra labor for from five to eight months in the year. Is it the fault of the laborer when he refuses to work on the farm? At the first hard frost he must leave the farm, go to the city and stand his chance of securing winter employment. The hired man's trouble is that he is not given steady employment and is therefore prejudiced against farming. The dairyman need have no fear of securing extra help. His business, if properly conducted, requires more attention during the winter months than is required when the animals are not stabled.—S. E. Todd, B.S.A., Lambton Co., Ont.

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The Feeders' Corner

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

Feeding Export Steers

Last fall I bought several head of two year old stockers and hope to have them ship for export to Ontario. We have plenty of corn ensilage with straw and hay. Would it be advisable to purchase what mixtures would I force them to? What feeds would you advise?—K.C., Wellington Co., Ont.

Stockers two years old will be well developed as to size of frame and fleshing. The main increase from now on will be an increase in fat. An analysis show that in a fattening steer only seven or eight per cent. of the gain is lean meat while 66 per cent. is fat and the rest mainly water. Feeds having a high digestible starch content therefore are most economical. To give feeds rich in protein to fattening steers is wasteful.

If the corn silage is well matured less concentrated feed will be needed in addition than if the ensilage is on the green side. Corn meal is one of the most digestible of our carbonaceous feeds and if it can be obtained at a reasonable price is the best feed procurable. A little oil meal, say one or two pounds a day, adds to the good health of the animal and gives it that mellow, sappy feeling which is the delight of all stockmen. If you have a straw cutter, it would be well to run the straw through it and mix with the corn ensilage about 24 hours before feeding. The corn ensilage will then soften the straw and give it a nice palatable flavor. It is not advisable to add the grain to this mixture when first mixed as the heating of the pile would lower the digestibility of the meal. It would be better to spread the grain over the corn ensilage and hay in the manger.

This mixture and the grain should be fed first thing in the morning, followed by a light feed of hay. Do not disturb the cattle again until night when ensilage, hay and grain are again fed followed by a liberal feeding of straw. The straw will be picked over during the night and what is not eaten can be used for bedding. The amount of grain to be fed depends entirely on the individuality of the animals and can be best determined by the feeder himself. The amount of grain fed should be increased towards the end of the feeding period, and the straw feeding reduced. Rest and quiet together with a fairly cool stable are almost as important in putting gain on steers as is the feed. Never go near them through the day if possible nor allow anybody else to.—E.

Home Mixed Condimental Feeds

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I have always understood that stock condiments were unwise, expensive, and of little value. Comments or tonics are much cheaper, and serve the same purpose as the more expensive ones that I can buy. Will you publish through the columns of Farm and Dairy a recipe for a home mixed condimental feed?—C. E. Hutton Co., Ont.

The following formula for a condimental feed, recommended by the Vermont and Maine stations, has been prepared for about 20 cents per head per centon 1 lb., ground 1 lb., powdered salt 1/2 lb., iron sulphate 1/2 lb., mix and give 1/2 tablespoonful in the feed daily for 10 days or more for three days, and feed as above for 10 days more.

The Iowa Experiment Station suggests the following: Fenugreek 8 lbs., ginger 8 lbs., powdered gentian 8 lbs., powdered sulphur 8 lbs., potassium nitrate, 8 lbs., rosin 8 lbs., cayenne pepper, 4 lbs., wheat bran 100 lbs. This mixture costs less than \$5 per 100 lbs.

and very nearly approximates the composition of the average condimental feed.

In feeding these condiments one must realize that—A tablespoonful of such a mixture fed night and morning will not put his stock on the market in 30 days less time, neither will it double the flow of milk of his dairy herd, nor will it prevent cholera in pigs, abortion in cattle, roup in chickens, or glanders in horses. It is yet to be proved that any stock food or tonic will do this. The feeding of domestic animals is and always will be a matter of applied common sense and intelligence.

Decrease in Milk Flow

What should be the monthly yield of a cow that gave 1300 pounds of milk the first month after freshening? What is the average monthly yield of a cow that will give 400 pounds of milk in 10 months?—N. O. R. Lincoln Co., Ont.

The fact is that a cow will give from month to month varies greatly and depends on the individuality of the animal. Some cows will give a great deal of milk for a short time and go dry quickly while other cows will keep up almost the same flow month after month and it is almost impossible to dry them. Professor Henry of Wisconsin estimates after many tests that on the average when the cow is fed well, each month her milk flow will decrease nine per cent. of the milk flow the month before. A cow giving 1,300 pounds the first month before she would give 1,188 pounds the second month. Yield for other months down to 10 months would be, 1078, 989, 900, 819, 745, 678, 617 and 562 lbs. of milk. These yields, however, while they may be fairly accurate for the average of a large herd could hardly be applied to individual animals.

A cow to give 9,000 pounds of milk in 10 months should give about 1,320 pounds the first month if she is a fairly persistent milker. Yields for succeeding months can be calculated by taking off nine per cent. of the yield the month before.—E.

A Most Significant Increase

How many farmers would believe it, if they are told that doubling the milk production of their cows, by getting cows that could double it, would more than quadruple their profit? Yet, this is just what Prof. Boeggild, the great Danish authority, says the Danes found to be true.

When we note what the average production per cow is, with the average farmer, it does not seem such a big task to double, or, as we said above, get cows that will double it. But think once on the fact that four times the profit will come with that increase. Herein lies the important fact, which so many farmers fail to see, that if they get a cent of profit till the cow has taken heavy toll from her feed for bodily support. It costs just as much to support the body of a poor cow as for a good cow. But the good cow pays for her support less, and the cost of the surplus in milk and a profit besides. We must learn to look deeper into this dairy question.—Hoard's Dairyman.

How to Rid Dogs of Fleas

I should like a reliable remedy for riding a dog of fleas which I have tried several methods, including carbolic acid, but without success.—D. F. Slocum Co., Ont.

I have known of fleas being destroyed by washing the dog in a three per cent. solution of creolin. This is practically crude carbolic acid, which I note, however, your correspondent has used without success. I should not use the creolin stronger than four per cent., or one part in 25 of water. I think the main reason of non-success in cleaning up the pest is that there have been so many of

them around the dog's sleeping place. Even if in washing him with the solution the fleas which are on him are all killed, others from the same kennel would get upon him after his hair has dried and he will immediately be infested again. Therefore, I would recommend washing or spraying the kennel and the ground, and the walk around it with a five per cent. solution of creolin, or one part in 20 of water. Also, the animal should have a rug or mat upon which to sleep, and this should be taken immediately out and beaten on the grass in the morning so as to get rid of the eggs which the fleas have dropped on it during the night.

If the breeding places of the fleas are well cleaned up this will be a great help toward getting rid of them. Spraying and washing the woodwork and pavement around with pure kerosene will, of course destroy the pests at once. Insect powder rubbed into the hair of the dog will drive the fleas from him. Sulphur and powdered tobacco put in his sleeping place will also be beneficial.—Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Pa.

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

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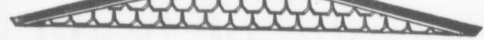
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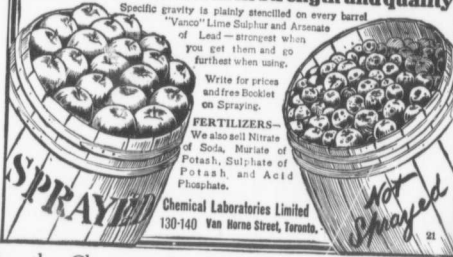
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HORTICULTURE

The Codling Moth*

L. Caesar, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.
The Codling Moth is the most destructive apple and pear insect pest in Ontario, and causes an annual loss of about \$2,000,000.

It passes the winter as a larva (worm) in a cocoon in any good hiding place, such as under the loose bark on trees. In May, as a rule, these larvae begin to transform into pupae, and soon after the apple blossoms have fallen the moths begin to emerge, and continue to do so until about July 20. The eggs laid by these are placed chiefly on the leaves, and require on an average nine or 10 days to hatch. Usually it is about three weeks after the blossoms fall before the earliest eggs have hatched.

On hatching the young larvae seek the calyx furiahes, and 75 per cent. or more of these first brood larvae enter the fruit by this part.

An average of about 35 or 36 days is spent by the larvae in the fruit. Most of the wormy fruit falls before the larvae emerge.

All larvae, after emerging, make cocoons in hidden places. Most of them remain here unchanged till next year, but some of the earliest to emerge transform to pupae and then to moths and produce a second brood. In the colder parts of the Province, such as Ottawa, only a very rare larva or even none transforms; in districts with a climate like Guelph, Collingwood and Whistler, from two per cent. to possibly 25 per cent. do so; in the warmer districts like Niagara a much larger percentage transforms and produces a second brood of larvae.

First brood larvae have all, as a rule, entered the fruit by August 1, and the second brood begin to enter most of any kind lies close to the tree. Material of this nature affords a harboring place, from under which cover mice prefer to operate. Before winter sets in all grass or mulch material of any kind should be raked away from the trees for a radius of at least two feet, leaving the ground as bare as possible. Where mulch each tree should be left or two about the tree should be foot bare. Injury is more severe on those trees whose root systems set high on the ground; that is, in cases where freezing and thawing have caused heaving. Such trees afford cavities in which mice harbor, and complete the ground; results fatally if below the point where root and stem join. Throwing a few shovelfuls of dirt about the trees has given satisfactory results.

Trees which have been more than half girdled should be cut off an inch above the root collar and sprouts allowed to grow from the stumps. In the case of trees over three or four years of age all sprouts may be permitted to stand the first season, and all but the most thrifty removed the winter following. In some cases all but the most thrifty may be removed when a foot high. The one remaining must be staked in order to prevent its breaking off or becoming distorted.

The only successful way to combat the second brood is to destroy such a large percentage of the first that not enough will be left to produce more than a very small second brood. This can be done whether the neighboring orchard is sprayed or not.

In spraying, use as good an outfit as you can afford, build a tower on the wagon for tall trees, place an elbow of 45 degrees angle between the nozzle and the spray rod, use rather coarse disc nozzles of the "Friend" type, hold the nozzles about two feet from the calyx and spray directly into it with as high pressure as your machine will give up to 150 or 200 lbs., and never less than 100 lbs. Do not leave the tree till every calyx is thoroughly drenched.

Trees with no fruit may be neglected until the others are done, and then may be given a light spray.

Large trees with much fruit will require from eight to 15 gals. of mixture each; smaller trees 20 to 30 years old require from four to eight gallons.

This application immediately after the blossoms fall is far the most im-

*Summary of Bulletin No. 197, a new bulletin just out which may be had on application to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

portant one. It must be completed before the calyxes close, which usually takes place in about a week after the blossoms drop. Do not wait for every blossom to fall, but start to spray when about 90 per cent. of the bloom is off. If the calyx is well sprayed while it is open, when it closes the poison will remain inside all summer and kill any worms entering there.

The best spray mixture to use is two lbs. of arsenate of lead to 40 gallons Bordeaux mixture, or dilute commercial lime-sulphur. The Bordeaux or lime-sulphur is added to control the scale fungus, as this is the most important time to spray for this disease. The Bordeaux need not be stronger than the 3-3-40 formula, and the lime-sulphur may be diluted one gal. to 40 gals.

Paris green or arsenite of lime may be used with Bordeaux mixture instead of arsenate of lead, but with lime-sulphur arsenite of lead is the only arsenical poison that is safe.

Do not be too economical with the mixture. Look after the spraying carefully or trust it only to very reliable help. Spray thoroughly as directed, and you will get from 75 to 95 per cent. of clean apples the first year and a higher percentage the next.

Spraying alone will give clean fruit and much more of it, but will not make the fruit large. To secure this the trees must be pruned, the soil well cultivated in the early part of the season, and a liberal amount of fertilizer used, and sometimes heavily laden trees thinned.

Prevention of Injury by Mice

While there are no practical means of exterminating field mice, certain operations are helpful in preventing their attacks on trees. It has been observed that injury is greater and more of any kind lies close to the tree.

Material of this nature affords a harboring place, from under which cover mice prefer to operate. Before winter sets in all grass or mulch material of any kind should be raked away from the trees for a radius of at least two feet, leaving the ground as bare as possible. Where mulch each tree should be left or two about the tree should be foot bare. Injury is more severe on those trees whose root systems set high on the ground; that is, in cases where freezing and thawing have caused heaving. Such trees afford cavities in which mice harbor, and complete the ground; results fatally if below the point where root and stem join. Throwing a few shovelfuls of dirt about the trees has given satisfactory results.

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High Prices for Apples

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—We have just received an account sales of a consignment of apples shipped by our association netting \$4.80 to \$5.00 a barrel for No. 1, 2, and 3's. For a shipment of Baldwins we get prices in netting \$5.35 f.o.b. Our association is certain to go on O.K. while these prices last.

We held most of our winter apples over this year. Our association has had a most successful season as prices have been higher than for many years.—W. H. Gibson, Durham Co., Ont.

A Good Investment

You buy from me in March or April 100 eggs at \$15.00, from Standard White Leghorns. The Breeding Hens for 1911 are part of a flock of 402 pullets which in January, February and March established a record for flocks of that size by laying 23,532 eggs. You hatch from these eggs about 75 chicks; you raise from these chicks about 35 pullets to the laying age.

Average care plus average experience will net you \$2.50 profit per bird for the year. I made \$15.5 profit per bird selling eggs wholesale in 1910. In addition to the net profit of \$2.50 per bird you still have the birds, worth more than \$1.90 each.

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- PURE BRED FOWLS GIVEN AWAY FREE** in return for new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. A club of four new subscribers will bring you a pair of pure bred standard fowls. Write Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.
- FOR SALE**—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chain Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list stating what you want. The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F.D. Queen street, Montreal.

THERE IS AN ENORMOUS DEMAND for Dairy and Stock farms products in the South. The U.S. Government in its Agricultural Year Book says: "While the Southern Dairyman will have some difficulties that are not found in the Northern sections he also has many advantages over the Northern Dairyman in milder climate, cheaper buildings, greater variety forage crops and good market." We have a large lot of farm property for sale in the rich Piedmont section at \$10.00 to \$75.00 per acre. Foot of mountains, no malaria, out door work the year round. Death rate in Greenville is 1 to the 100. Write for descriptive booklet. Goldsmith & Agnew, Greenville, South Carolina, U.S.A.

POULTRY YARD

Fresh Air Cures Roup
"Close houses are the cause of roup and fresh air is the best cure for it. This is the conclusion I have come to after much experience with the disease," said Mr. J. W. Clark, a well known poultry man and Institute lecturer, to an editor of Farm and Dairy recently. "When I went to Pennsylvania State College a few years ago, roup was so prevalent among the poultry that I could smell it even before I went inside the house. I ordered a change at once. Birds that were very bad were killed. Windows were taken out and curtains put in their place. Ferruginate of potash, as much as would lay on a 10 cent piece, was used in every gallon of drinking water. Individual birds too valuable to kill were treated with the antonozoy, the mucus being squeezed from the nostril and hydrogen peroxide flushed in."

"After I left the College that year, my methods of housing poultry were continued and when I returned the next year there was no roup on the place. There is no longer of roup where there is abundance of fresh air. Fresh air will cure roup in nine cases out of 10 unless the bird has inflammation or pneumonia. Butter milk is also a good cure for roup."

"When adopting the fresh air system do not change too rapidly from one system to another. For instance, I believe in the open front house. If a house is infected with roup, I would change first to the curtain front and then to the open house."

Fresh Eggs for Hatching

How long do eggs keep good for hatching? I am thinking of building a hen house this summer. Would an open front hen house be advisable in this country where the temperature goes down to 40 degrees below zero—C. H. H., Muskoka District, Ont.

Eggs for hatching should not be more than 10 days old at the beginning of the incubation period, and preferably not more than five days old. The fresher they are when put in the incubator or under the hen the better. An open front house such as used at the Ontario Agricultural College, and described on page nine of Farm and Dairy, February 2nd, would give good results even did the temperature go down to 40 degrees below zero. With such cold weather, however, it would be advisable to have that the roosting quarters so arranged that the fresh air could be dropped in front of the roosts in a very cold weather. Dry, fresh air even when cold is not so hard on poultry as damp air that is warm.—E.

Poultry Pointers

- Deaves, chaff from straw, make good litter for laying hens.
- Do not mate the pullets the first year if good hatching eggs are desired.
- If you want eggs, breed for them as well as feed for them and you will improve each year.
- In making up the laying and breeding pens the first consideration is stamina, if eggs are wanted.
- A pullet requires much more food during the first winter than in its second winter. This is winter, while they are laying heavily they are also growing. Feed the pullets well.
- If fowls have not been well kept through the winter it is almost impossible to force a meat. Hens which have laid well in the winter and spring can be forced to moult. Change the environment, increase the feed a short time and then starve for a period.

GOOD PAYING CROPS FOR 1911

MUCH DEPENDS ON A GOOD START WRITE AT ONCE FOR

MCDONALD'S SEED CATALOGUE

CONTAINS VALUABLE INFORMATION

DEPT. 'F' **KENNETH McDONALD & SONS** OTTAWA ONT.

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ALFALFA CLOVER
ALYSKE CLOVER
MAMMOTH CLOVER
TIMOTHY
VEGETABLE FLOWER

SEED

BARLEY
OTS
CORN
WHEAT
MANGELS
BEETS
TURNIIPS

If your plans for this year's seeding calls for something extra good in any of the above, write us for prices, and in case of Clovers and grain we will be pleased to send you samples to examine. In this way you will receive as much satisfaction as a personal visit to our Clover and Timothy are (during February we may freight in Ontario on or less of 200 lbs. or over of Clovers and Timothy) "Sun" Red Clover at \$9.50; "Gold" Alfalfa at \$13.50; "Ocean" Alyske at \$11.00; "Diamond" Timothy at \$7.00. These grades No. 1 Government Standard. Our present prices in 5 bush lots or over, O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, \$1.00; Daubeny Oats, 90c; Imported Regenerated Banner Oats, \$1.95; Lincoln Oats, 85c. Bags free for grain orders. Allow 25c for bags with clover and timothy orders.

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J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Long Distance Phone, CALEDON EAST, ONTARIO.

Canadian Seed Growers Meet

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association met in annual convention in Ottawa last week. The president, Dr. James W. Robertson, at the opening session, drew attention to the fact that the association was an effective agency for having the principles of the three great factors of the association work (1, soil; 2, management; 3, good seed) applied at large on farms throughout the country. He instanced how the members of the association were getting bigger and better

MAN WANTED

to take charge of a small herd of registered Jerseys on Vancouver Island, B.C. Must be first rate milker, understand feeding for results and fitting for Show. I want a man who is keen on doing the very best with his stock. This offers a splendid opening for a young married couple. Permanency, Wages, \$60 a month to start. Small house, Garden, etc.

HOWARD FRY, Box 162,
Duncans, B.C., Canada.

croops as a result of a better way of applying knowledge.

During the past year, 212 members of the association operated about 425 plots. Less than 50 per cent. of these plots in complete reports. Mr. E. D. Eddy, of the Seed Branch Staff, who acted as sec.-treas., during Mr. Newman's absence to Sweden, stated that in the potato work more failures occurred than with any other crop. Good progress, he said, however, was being made by the members all along the line. Of the \$6,000 at the disposal of the association at the beginning of the year, about \$1,100 was left to close the year, which ends March 31. This amount would just about meet requirements.

Speaking for Ontario, Mr. T. G. Raynor reported the 60 members he had had visited. These members were operating 110 plots. A number of the members were quite enthusiastic about the work. These men were

getting splendid results and were making money out of the transaction. He told of one member who had turned down orders for over \$400 worth of seed because he had not enough to supply the demand. J. C. Cote, speaking for Quebec, Mr. Moore for the Maritime provinces, and a report from F. H. Reed, for Saskatchewan and Manitoba, were optimistic, and reported a successful year.

The following officers were elected: Pres., Dr. Jas. W. Robertson; 1st Vice-Pres., C. A. Zavitz; 2nd Vice-Pres., G. A. Gicault; 3rd Vice-Pres., T. M. Mooney; Directors, Messrs. Zavitz, Gicault, Mooney, Clark, Wheaton, Innes, Brackon, Harcourt and Thos. Waugh. The directors as named were given power to add 10 more to the number.

Some of the more important papers read at the convention will be reproduced in part in subsequent issues of Farm and Dairy.—T. G. R.

Fruits of Protection

(Continued from page 3)

the tariff. The wages of the working man, however, are not determined by demand and supply. The cotton operators mentioned before were receiving average wages of from 72 cents to \$1.68 a day. The women and children were receiving from 62 to 61.5 to 12, and from 12.40 to 16, and yet this concern was paying 50 per cent. on the actual investment.

EFFECT OF THE TARIFF

The protective tariff which is supposed to encourage infant industries of late years has had the very opposite effect. Mr. Drury quoted figures to show that in 1871 there were 41,000 manufacturing establishments in Canada. In 1871 there were 75,000. Up to this point protection had done its legitimate work. In 1909 there were 15,000. This showed the tendency of the present day to combine.

DEMANDS WERE REASONABLE

Mr. Drury claimed that we farmers would have been justified in demanding much greater reductions in the tariff than we did. All that we did ask, however, was free trade in natural products, agricultural implements, spraying materials and fertilizers. "By demanding also an increase of the British preference to 50 per cent., and the doing away with the duty on English goods altogether in 10 years, we have proved our loyalty to the Empire in a way such as our manufacturers never did." The speaker ridiculed the idea that free trade meant annexation. "What difference does it make to the farmer," said Mr. Drury, "whether his lambs are sold in Toronto or Buffalo? Does he do up his loyalty in a package and ship it out with his mutton?"

In closing Mr. Drury dealt briefly with some of the arguments brought forth by Mr. Russell, the representative of the Manufacturers. The arguments in brief follow:

WEAR ARGUMENT

1. Mr. Russell claimed that free trade with the United States would be the cause of the destruction of our forests. This was ridiculous. Forests on crown lands are under provincial control. The province can limit and define just how the trees shall be cut. Under free trade our forests will be worn more. This will incline us to take better care of them and adopt a policy of reforestation.

2. Mr. Russell had claimed that it will mean the sacrifice of our seaports to those of the United States. The fact is it would make no difference, as Canadian goods can now go through United States seaports under the bonding privileges and pay no duty. His United States goods now do through Canada.

3. Mr. Russell had said that our present system of taxation, that is, by tariff, bears less heavily on the farmer than upon any other class as he only purchases implements. "Wherever heard," asked Mr. Drury, "of a farmer who bought nothing in the line of manufactured goods except implements. He buys everything that the man in town does with the implements added."

4. It was contended by Mr. Russell that free trade will prevent the establishment of new industries. To refute this argument, Mr. Drury mentioned the case of cream separators. In 1901 there was one plant in Canada with an output of \$40,000. In 1906 there were six, with a total output of \$600,000. That is the cream separator business, which has no protection, has gone ahead more rapidly than any protected industry. Binder twine is not protected, and yet the production of binder twine in Canada has increased five times as fast as the average output of the protected interests.

As a result of the information gained by the farmers of Peterboro County last week, it is anticipated that several Granges will be organized shortly, and that several of the Farmers' Clubs will reorganize into Granges.

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ROYAL BRAND FENCE is not the best you ever purchased, both in quality of wire as well as perfection in weaving you may return it and we will pay freight both ways and refund every cent of your money. Our prices are not dominated by the fence combine. We sell for cash. We have no bad debts to ask our customers help wipe out. Our policy is endorsed by every Farmers' Organization in Ontario. Buy ROYAL BRAND fence and tell your neighbors about it. A pleased customer is our best advertisement.

To assist ROYAL BRAND FENCE customers we will sell a thoroughly efficient fence stretcher at actual cost of manufacture. Its capacity is 5,000 lbs. Made of the best malleable iron, with hard wood patent clamp and 3/8" steel heavy chain. Send for fence orders only. \$4.50, freight prepaid. The following styles we carry in stock, and we can ship you a 20-rod bale or a carload. We further agree to protect the farmer from any advance in price of fence not being able to fill your orders. Buy the fence that gives the farmer a square deal.

6-40-0—has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 22 in. apart, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 7, 8, 9. Price per rod...

21½¢

7-40-0—7 Line Wires, 40 in. high, stays 22 in. apart. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 7, 7 3/8, 8, 8 1/2. Price per rod.....

24¢

8-40-0—8 line wires, 40 in. high, stays 16 1/2 in. apart, all No. 9 hard steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Price per rod....

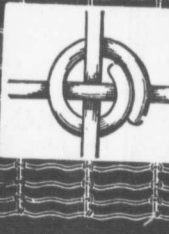
29¢

7-45-0—7 line wires, 45 in. high, stays 22 in. apart. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Price per rod.....

25¢

The above prices include freight prepaid to railroad points west of Toronto. East of Toronto add 1¢ per rod to the price. To points in New Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces a special allowance is made to assist in paying freight. All fence put up in 20, 30 and 40 rod bales. Remit cash with your order by registered letter, post office or express order to

THE SARNIA FENCE COMPANY
SARNIA, ONT.



THE ABOVE CUT REPRESENTS OUR 10-50 A T 35¢ PER ROD

9-48-8—8 line wires, 48 in. high, stays 16 1/2 in. apart, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Price per rod...

30¢

9-48-0—9 line wires, 48 in. high, stays 22 in. apart, all No. 9 steel wire; spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 6 1/2, 8, 9. Price per rod...

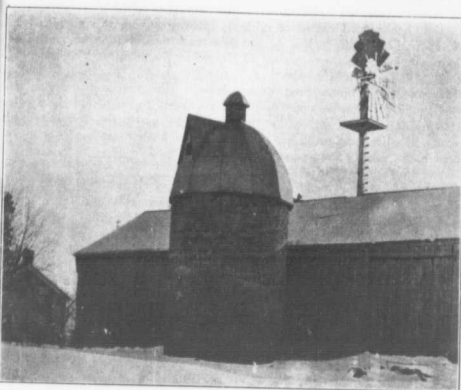
30¢

9-48—Same as 9-48-0, with stays 16 1/2 in. apart. Price per rod.....

32½¢

10-50-10—10 line wires, 50 in. high, stays 16 1/2 in. apart, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 4 1/4, 5 1/4, 6, 6 1/2, 8, 8 1/2.

35¢



A Silo Cheaply Built, Substantial, Thoroughly Satisfactory and Even Ornamental

The silo herewith shown is one erected by Mr. John Tamblin of Durham Co., Ont. A farmer, who is may be learned from reading an article referring to him on page 5 of Farm and Dairy last week, doubled the revenue of his farm after he started into dairying and erected a Silo. Read in the adjoining article the particulars in regard to this structure.

An Inexpensive Silo

"I have read a number of articles in Farm and Dairy," said Mr. John Tamblin of Durham County, to an editor of Farm and Dairy, who visited his place recently, "dealing with the cost of building silos. I have a silo that is giving me excellent satisfaction and it did not cost nearly as much as some of the silos I have seen described in Farm and Dairy.

"My silo has inside dimensions of 13 ft. 4 in. by 10 ft. 10 in. The walls are 26 ft. high and are made of cement. While building it, I hired only two men. These two men, one of which was a mason, and I, put up the silo. We put up the cement wall at the rate of three feet a day, from the start to the finish. We used 72 sacks of cement in the wall and 20 for plastering it inside and out, making a total of 92 sacks. We mixed the cement in the proportion of one to 10, which mixture we found satisfactory.

The foundation was put in two feet thick on a level with the ground. We sank the silo six feet. Big stones were used in the foundation and also in the wall. We used only enough cement to fill in around these large stones. After we had the wall above the ground, we put on a layer of cement, then a layer of stones, and then enough cement to nicely cover every stone. We put in No. 10 wire every foot and a half.

COST OF THE SILO

"I paid \$5 for the loan of wooden rings used in the construction of the silo. I drew 40 days of gravel one and a half miles. It took one man and myself three days to plaster the silo. The cost for the cement, labor, rings, and so forth, amounted to not quite \$100. This did not include my labor. I put a fancy roof on the silo, it cost me \$50. An ordinary roof, would have cost about \$15. My roof goes up six feet before it comes on a level with the sides of the silo. When we fill the silo to the top of the roof, the ensilage sinks on a level with the walls, and thus one filling is all that is required.

"I have doors in the silo that are two feet by 30 inches. There is two feet of space between each door. Thus we do not have to do any heavy lifting when throwing out the ensilage.

"I believe that a narrow, high silo saves loss in spoiled ensilage on the top of the silo. A silo is like a bottle

of preserves. Preserves are often spoiled on the top. So is the ensilage in a silo. When the silo is broad, the loss is greater than with a narrow, high silo."

To make a success of breeding live stock, the breeder must advertise.

Our Veterinary Adviser

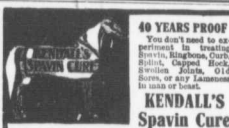
TUBERCULOSIS.—When eating the liver of a cow which I killed recently I noticed a large white lump. When penetrated, a whitish matter similar to thick cream came out. What caused this lump? Was the most unhealthy.

2. Had a mare that took dizzy spells, bloated and would lay down in harness. Tincture of aconite did no good. We let her stand idle and treated for influenza. Now she has broken wind and hooves. What is the trouble?—J. E. S. Rainy River, District, Ont.

This cow had tuberculosis. It was decidedly unsafe to eat the liver. If the disease were confined to the liver, it would be reasonably safe to eat the flesh, especially if well cooked.

2. The mare suffered from attacks of acute indigestion. The administration of aconite of course did no good. A dose of two ounces oil of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil would have given good results. Careful feeding would probably have prevented the attacks. She, no doubt was a ravenous feeder and was allowed to eat large quantities of hay and other food of poor quality. As a result she has developed hooves for which there is no cure. The symptoms can be relieved to some extent by feeding hay of first-class quality in small quantities, or feeding good wheat straw instead. Also feed grain of first-class quality and dampen all she eats with lime water. If working give very little hay in the morning or at noon. Avoid as far as possible working her when the stomach is quite full.

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



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has been the world-wide remedy for 40 years.
Johnston, Ont., Jan. 8, 1908.
I have used your medicine for nearly forty years, and now I take the liberty to ask you to forward one of your books to me. I once had a horse with two Hog Spavins. I tried your Cure and at the end of four months he was as smooth as the day he was foaled.
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Pronounce it RUE-BER-OID

Costs Least Per Year Of Service

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Reckoned on the logical basis—the cost per year of service—RUBEROID is cheaper than any other roofing, be it shingles, metal, slate, tile, tar, or any other prepared roofing.

RUBEROID'S COST per roll is moderate. The cost of laying is very small, as skilled labor is not required. Repairs, while easily made, are very seldom needed if the Roofing is properly laid. The only attention necessary is a coat of Ruberine Cement once about every three years.

RUBEROID'S DURABILITY is due to the Ruberoid Gum with which the wool felt base is saturated and coated on both sides. This gum is a compound of our own tasteless, odorless, not affected by gases or acids, or by extreme heat or cold. Ruberoid contains no rubber, no oil, no tar, no asbestos.

RUBEROID'S PROTECTION is complete. Fire Underwriters' Associations rate Ruberoid "First class" as a fire-resisting roofing, and in actual service for 19 years it has proved its superiority as a weather-proof roofing.

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FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



1. **FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the Western Ontario, Manitoba, Eastern and Quebec Dairyman's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

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

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

FORESTS FOR THE PEOPLE

Not until outsiders came in and commenced to buy at tax sales land in the county for from 20 to 40 cents an acre, did the people of Hastings Co., Ont., realize that they had in the vast areas of their northern townships a heritage, which some day, and that not far off, would be exceedingly valuable. The land in the northern townships of Hastings had been lumbered several years ago. It is now covered with second growth pine of several years standing ranging in height up to 30 feet. The area is only sparsely settled and in the main is wholly unsuited for agriculture. In the township of Grimsthorpe there are but two settlers. Other tracts of considerable area are without a settler.

In reforestry matters the people of

Hastings are years ahead of many other localities. The area in question is already replanted. The second growth is there. All it requires is protection. Members of the county council are alive to the situation and so far as is within their power the members of the council will do their part towards keeping these lands out of the hands of private speculators and retain them for the future benefit of the rate payers of the county. In Grimsthorpe township the situation is an ideal one and the two settlers, who therein live, could be given employment as fire rangers.

The councils of other counties wherein land suitable only for forest growth is situated should turn their attention towards having it preserved and managed for the ultimate benefit of the rate payers generally. Wide areas suitable only for purposes of forest growth are known to exist in many counties of Ontario. Much of this private speculation has already been after. Rate payers should see to it that private individuals do not gain control of these so-called waste lands for their private enrichment. These lands should be managed for the good of all.

The counties' council of Durham and Northumberland has taken action in regard to their waste lands. They have taken a plan right to Toronto for the consideration of the Legislature. They, as yet, have received no reply and all are wondering what the Government will do about it. It would be in the general interests of mere counties take up this work of seeking to preserve their slumbering forest assets and put the matter squarely up to the Legislature for assistance, or for such legislation as they need to enable them to acquire and manage these lands for the county.

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE WORK

One of the grandest things ever started in this country in the interest of dairying is the Record of Performance test. When the work was first launched some few years ago, the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Sydney Fisher had in view only the matter of starting it. He did not calculate to carry it on from time to time. But the Minister has changed his mind. He now recognizes that the importance of Record of Performance work cannot be overestimated and he has consented to increase the staff in charge of this work as needs require to keep up with the work.

It is well that the Dominion Government is disposed to provide increased assistance as occasion requires for the carrying on of the Record of Performance tests. In thus recognizing the importance of encouraging the best in dairy cattle, our government is but going a part of the way that Governments in some other dairy countries have gone in seeking to improve their dairy cattle. In Sweden, Government regulations provide that dairy cattle, Ayrshires for instance, may not be imported unless they have yearly records of milk and fat or are from dams that are registered; no

male will be recorded unless from a dam that has a good record of milk and fat to her credit. Thus do the Swedes emphasize the importance of high records in their dairy stock.

Our breeders of pure bred dairy cattle should not miss the opportunity of having their stock entered in the Record of Performance. In fact, things have come to that pass where breeders are forced to enter their cattle in this test if they would sell their stock to the better class of buyers and be numbered in the front rank of dairy cattle breeders. Buyers of dairy stock now want information concerning the milk records of the dams and grand dams of the stuff they are out to purchase and they buy stock where such records, and they must be good ones, are available.

Breeders stand to lose nothing entering the Record of Performance test. To them it is clear gain. It is gratifying to note the rapid progress that this work has made and it is encouraging to learn that our Government recognizes the importance of it and will increase the assistance given it as occasion demands.

GOVERNMENT JUDGES CRITICIZED

At the recent meeting in Toronto of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, Ex-Warden A. A. Powers, of Durham county, representing the Orone fair board, introduced a motion expressing a desire that the government should use greater caution in the appointment of expert judges, and expressing the hope that an effort would be made to test the judges before appointing them for such work. The majority of the delegates opposed the carrying of the resolution and supported the Department of Agriculture in its selections.

In spite of this the fact cannot be ignored that there has been considerable dissatisfaction in a number of sections in regard to the judges that have been appointed. While the superintendent of fairs claimed that only nine complaints had been received by the department about the judges, this does not indicate as much as it might seem to in view of the fact that frequently societies that are dissatisfied with the judges do not like to complain or prefer to express their dissatisfaction by word of mouth rather than by formal complaint. The excuse that the department found it difficult to secure sufficient good judges is hardly adequate considering the fact that some of the best judges in the province, who gave general satisfaction when employed by the late government, have been given but little or no work by the present administration.

Of late years the great majority of the judges have been given only three or four fairs each. Thus work has been provided for a larger number of judges. Formerly it was the custom to select the best men possible and to give them as large a circuit of fairs as circumstances permitted. This materially reduced the expense and tended to ensure better judging.

While the convention nominally supported the Department of Agriculture,

the department will make a mistake if it ignores the conditions which led to the resolution in question being introduced at the meeting. The best judges possible should be engaged independent of any other consideration than their ability to judge and these judges should be given the largest circuits that can be arranged.

WHO MADE THE MONEY?

Every time a farmer ships an animal or a bushel of grain to Toronto he helps to increase property values in that city. Every time he purchases an article from a business firm in that city, or visits it himself, he again helps to increase property values there.

In 1906 the value of the land only in Toronto was placed by the city assessment department at \$64,410,655. In 1910 its value was \$107,573,671. Thus in five years land in the city of Toronto increased in value \$42,163,000 or at the rate of \$8,432,600 a year. This immense wealth has poured into the pockets of the few thousand people in Toronto who own that land and who on the average have probably thus obtained about \$600 a year each. Do you wonder that such people consider farming too slow and unprofitable for them? Were land taxed according to its value a large share of these values would be recovered for the farmers whose work in the main has created them.

THE ONE HORSE FARMER

In our efforts to save a cent many of us farmers are losing a dollar. Many of us are working in a one horse way. In our efforts to cut down expenditures and be economical we make the mistake of withholding the extra expenditure that will return to us the profit. The Gleggary County farmer, who tried to run a two-horse trade power with one horse, was a fine illustration of the way in which many of us lay out money. This farmer had two horses with which he was doing his threshing. He was getting on well. He thought he could thresh with one horse, so he sold the other. The result was that the machine, with only one horse, would not work at all. The two horses had been making a fair profit on their owner's investment, but when he did without the second horse, and hence reduced the investment, he experienced a direct loss.

He who sows poor seed, does not provide sufficient machinery to work his farm, who will not spend the time and labor to cultivate properly, who feeds corn fodder rather than erect a silo, and he who keeps poor stock, all are in the same class as this Gleggary County farmer. They are doing things in a one horse way.

We cannot afford to farm in a one horse way. We should enquire into our business and see if there are not places where a larger expenditure would mean increasingly larger returns. Then we ought to take courage and make such investments.

FARMERS' RIGHTS

A Champion of Farmers' Rights

A son of the soil in real good earnest is Mr. E. C. Drury of Crown Hill, Ont., one of the prominent leaders in the present forward movement of organized agriculture. Mr. Drury is a son of the late Hon. Chas. Drury who was Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario before the position of Minister of Agriculture had been established. The farm in Simcoe County from which Mr. Drury makes his living has since 1820 been in Mr. Drury's family it having been taken up by his grand father and has come down through his father until now it is owned and worked by the son, it never having changed hands.

Being of English stock, and that of a decided democratic order, Mr. Drury has ever been opposed to special privilege. His connection with the present fight of the farmers in Canada dates back to the time he was at the Guelph Agricultural College as a student and from whence he graduated in 1900. As one of the editors of the O.A.C. Review, the student organ at the College, his attention was directed to the tariff question through several articles, bearing upon this question, which at that time passed through his hands. He then became convinced that things as they have been and as they still remain are grossly unjust to the farmer who is at the mercy of other classes enjoying special privileges.

Mr. Drury is a very effective speaker. His talent in this direction received its first awakening probably in a literary society in connection with the Collegiate Institute at Barrie. Later at Guelph he became more proficient in the art and since on many occasions when he has advocated the farmers' cause he has used his talent in aid of that cause with great effect.

After graduating with the degree of B.S.A., from Guelph, Mr. Drury has read widely along economic lines. In 1904-5, he was prominent among those who were instrumental in bringing about the union of the old Farmers' Association and the Dominion Grange. At the time the Tariff Commission sat in Toronto, Mr. Drury was one of the three that spoke for the farmers. Since 1909 he has been in the fight on every and all occasions. For two years he was Master of the Dominion Grange. While master of the Grange, the union with the Western organization was effected which resulted in the formation of the National Council of Agriculture and of which Mr. Drury is secretary. Farm and Dairy readers will remember Mr. Drury as having been one of the prominent speakers on the recent farmers' deputation to Ottawa. Previous to that occasion he had been at Ottawa on one or two occasions in the interests of the farmers' cause.

Mr. Drury's farm consists of 250 acres of the best land in Simcoe Co. He keeps a considerable herd of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle. Cream from the herd is shipped to Toronto and fat bullocks are marketed from the farm each spring during May. Many farmers of Ontario are personally acquainted with Mr. Drury having met him on occasions when he was on Institute work for the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and since then

on occasions when they have renewed his acquaintance in connection with the present forward movement of organized agriculture.

A British Manufacturer Talks

(Concluded from last week)

"The advocates of protection tell us that we need protection to help us establish our industries on a firmer and better basis. If this is the case, how is it that after 70 years of free trade Great Britain has progressed until we own half the shipping of the whole world, until we control 80 per cent. of the coaling stations of the world, the ability to build ships for the whole world, our preeminent position in the cotton and woolen trade, and the textile trade, and also the ability to be larger exporters of manufactured goods than the United States and Germany, with four times the population, put together?"

"Above all, however, we have a contented people who have been able to bear the burdens of an all powerful navy, a large and expensive army and a world wide and expensive consular service, which has always been behind and ready to uphold the prestige and dignity of Canada as well as the home land in every part of the world. As this has been accomplished under free trade, I feel that every thoughtful man who will view the situation apart from party bias and with a full knowledge of the facts will come to the conclusion that it would be wiser for us to re-instate a system which brought starvation and lawlessness to the land and to the homes of our workers previous to 1846, and which would be certain to bring corruption and bargaining into our political life in the future."

A GREAT DIFFERENCE
"We are differently situated from such a country as the United States. The United States is capable of producing practically everything it needs from tropical fruits and the south to the wheat grown in the north. Thus the United States is able to maintain a system of protection which would prove ruinous to us were we to adopt it. As we have to buy most of the products which we consume, it is essential to our success that we shall be able to buy these at the lowest possible cost in every market in the world—so that if the crops fail in one quarter of the globe it is compensated for by good crops elsewhere."

"It is because we are able to buy our goods for manufacturing and the food for our people at a lower cost than countries which have a protective tariff that we are able to make progress and thrive. An evidence of this was brought home to me forcibly recently when in Europe while talking with one of our competitors in business in a foreign country. We were underselling this competitor in his own country although his product was protected by a 12 per cent. duty. When I claimed that he had an advantage over us in this duty, he showed me conclusively that the advantage was more than off-set by what amounted to a duty of 18 per cent. that he had to pay on the raw products he used in the manufacture of his finished article. Whereas we were able to import our raw products duty free from America, South America, and any other countries where we found we could buy them to the best advantage, he had to pay a duty on these articles when importing them into his country and the total amount of this duty was 50 per cent. greater than the protection he was given on his finished article."

"We manufacturers who are competing in the markets of the world have learned to appreciate these facts. We realize that while to erect a tariff wall around Great Britain would enable us to charge more for
(Continued on page 14)

Dr. Publow Says DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS ARE THE BEST

Picton, Ont. Nov. 18, 1910

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,

Gentlemen: When one is connected with a State educational institution in dairy work, he is frequently asked by intending purchasers, "What is the best cream separator to buy?" They are usually given a number of names of the different makes and told to give some of these a trial. Now that I have severed my connection with college work, I am at liberty to express my opinion at will, and while I know you are continually receiving excellent testimonials from users of your machines, still, I wish to express to you the satisfaction it has given me to use De Laval Separators in over 12 years of successful work, in creameries, on the farms, and in dairy schools. My experience has taught me that you have the best cream separators on the market, and if I were to purchase a new one of any size to-day, it would be a De Laval.

Yours very truly,

C. A. PUBLLOW, M. D.

The Dr. has simply added his testimony, born of the experience that qualifies, to that of the other dairy authorities the world over.

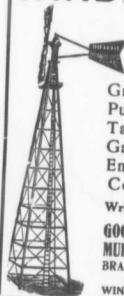
NOW as a Dairy farmer do you know of any good reason why you should not buy a De Laval Cream Separator? There's an agent near you. Send for our catalog.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

173-177 William St.

MONTREAL, QUE.

WINDMILLS



Towers fitted every five feet apart and double braced

Grain Grinders
Pumps
Tanks
Gas and Gasoline Engines
Concrete Mixers

Write for Catalogues
GOULD, SHAPELY & MUIR CO., LIMITED
BRANTFORD - CANADA
BRANCH OFFICE
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FOR SALE

Cheese factory, good buildings and equipment, good dwelling above curing room. For further information address
D. C. FLOTT, 11 BALDWIN STREET
TORONTO, ONT.

WESTERN LAND FOR SALE

In areas to suit purchasers, from 160 acres upwards, 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.

LOUDEN'S Is The LEADER WHY?

Because when we make a good thing we are not satisfied. We always try to improve it. Write for our catalogue showing our latest improved Litter Carrier, etc.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., GUELPH, ONT.



Manufacturers of Hay Tools
Farm Floor Hangers, Feed & Litter Carriers, Cow Stalls and Stanchions, etc.

DISPERSION SALE
OF THIRTY HEAD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

JOHN BROWN

will sell by Auction at Lot 15, Con. 4 of East Oxford, 3 miles south and east of WOODSTOCK, ONT., on
Thursday, March 16th, 1911
AT 1:30 P.M.

His Entire Herd of Registered Holsteins
Herd headed by Dropdrop Johanna Lad. Registered in both American and Canadian Herd Books.

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.

Reciprocity Proposal Discussed

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Farm and Dairy readers doubtless realize the probable far-reaching effects of the proposed reciprocity convention with the United States, upsetting as it is likely to do the established conditions and directions of trade which have been established by many years of effort and sacrifice. Is it not well for us all, and especially the farmer, to look carefully at all sides of the subject before giving either approval or disapproval to the proposal?

It is a fine sounding phrase to announce that a new market of 30,000,000 people has been thrown open to our farmers. We must not forget, however, that by the same act our market is to be thrown open to them. Canadian farmers will have to face, in a market now solely theirs, the competition of the farm produce of the United States.

What will be the result as to prices? It will be urged that prices of the main items of farm produce in the States have for some years been higher than in Canada. True; but the stimulus of these high prices has led to such an increase of production that there is a surplus. Prices on the main lines of food stuffs have been declining for months until now in several items, notably hog prowl, butter and eggs, they are lower than those prevailing in Canada. Butter and cheese are being exported to Great Britain and storage eggs to Canada.

MORE INTENSIVE FARMING

This increase of production is likely to be maintained. There being no more virgin lands to be exploited, attention, to an extent unequalled before, is being directed to intensive and scientific methods of agriculture, with the result that their average production per acre is beginning to increase. To illustrate how this increase of production may and probably will be improved methods, it is only necessary to point out that the average production per acre of the United States, in the main items of farm produce, is now only about half that of the more advanced European countries. It is fair to conclude, therefore, that for many years to come the United States, except perhaps in years when few crops fail, will go on producing surpluses of the main lines of foodstuffs. The opening of the Canadian market to their products, therefore, is likely to lead to lower rather than higher prices in Canada.

New competition for Canadian farmers in their home market is not to end here. According to Mr. Fielding under this reciprocity proposition the farm produce of Great Britain, the British colonies, and several foreign countries is to be admitted to Canada free also. This means that the surplus requirements of British Columbia and part at least of that of the prairie provinces in butter, which they now draw from eastern Canada, will be supplied by New Zealand and Australia. It will be no longer safe for produce merchants in the east, who supply the food wants of Canadian consumers, to buy and stock large quantities of Canadian cheese, butter and eggs for winter supplies as their calculations will be apt to be upset by importations from Europe, where prices in winter are always lower than here.

DECREASED INCOMES WILL RESULT

All these considerations seem to compel the conclusion that under this proposition, Canadian farmers are likely to have their incomes decreased instead of increased. This unfortunate situation will be aggravated by the circumstance that no action is proposed towards lowering the cost of the things the farmer has to buy. Their share of the protection provided by the existing Canadian tariff is to be removed; whilst that of the various articles of daily requirement on the farm is maintained, with the exception of a trifling reduction in the duty on implements. It is a proposition which pretends to give with the one hand and withhold with the other. It merits the condemnation of all fair-minded men.

I am not working up an argument in defence of the business interests of exporters of dairy produce. They are not likely to be hurt. They may have to change somewhat their tactics, but their territory is enlarged. Exporters and dealers, if this reciprocity deal goes through, will no longer be confined to the purchase of supplies to Ontario and Quebec, but can range over the United States,

wherever produce may be cheapest from Kansas to Maine. They may also be able in winter to profitably import some of the produce of Australia and Europe.

I have written from a farmer's view point because this proposal is heralded as a boom to farmers, and because I believe that the prosperity of our whole country is dependent on the prosperity of the farming community. The whole country now exhibits a prosperity that is, I believe unequalled anywhere in the world. Then why make this sudden change, the consequences of which may be dangerous and disappointing?—P. W. McLagan—Mgr. Director, Lovell & Christmas, Montreal.

A British Manufacturer Talks

(Continued from page 13)

Our products in Great Britain, it would also reduce our cost of living and reduce our ability to export our products to other countries as advantageously as we can now under free trade.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION

Mr. LISTER is an admirer of Lloyd George. He believes that the increased taxation on liquors has been productive of great good throughout the most of Britain, through the result that it has had consuming the amount of liquor in decreasing the course of Great Britain, he believes, is the excessive consumption of alcohol both by men and women. Mr. Lister believes that while the present Government is certain in time to be defeated, that the Opposition when it comes into power will not dare to put into practice the policy which it now advocates—the difficulties they would be up against would be too great, for he men are protectionists when they have anything to sell and free traders when they want to buy.

We in Canada who are watching the fight in England, after hearing such views as these, will be strengthened in the belief that we are acting wisely in refusing to urge the Mother country through the Dominion Government to adopt a protective policy in order that we might sell some of our produce at better advantage, as surely British manufacturers and their workmen know best what is best for the trade of their own country.

Renew your subscription now.

TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

CHEESEMAKER—Wants factory by owl, or as first maker. Apply Box 255, Farm and Dairy.

BUTTERMAKER WANTED—First-class experienced buttermaker as usual. References preferred. Apply to D. Grant, Beaverton, Ont.

CHEESEMAKER—Married Man, 18 years' experience and certificate, wishes position as make butter also; would hire by month or make by 100 lbs. Box 157, Farm and Dairy.

MAN AND WIFE—Experienced in making Hill testing and butter and soft cheese to be employed as book-keeping, wish to be employed in factory as assistants in cheese or butter-making. Beaverton, Ont. Box 350, Farm and Dairy, Pe-terboro, Ont.

FOR SALE—Appin cheese factory, well situated, one-half mile from G.P.R., one mile from G.P.R. stations. Make about 500 lbs. annually. Terms reasonable. Further information from M. R. Brown, Box 15, Appin, Ont.

CREAMERY FOR SALE—Well equipped and in running shape in one of the Manufacturing districts in Alberta, of mixed farming district, about 40,000 lbs. and one holding and fully machine equipped farm building, one acre of land, large sold at a bargain. Several firsts must be sectioned and adjoining also for sale. For particulars and prices apply to John Barnett, Barrister, Innisfail, Alberta.

Makers are to this department, to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to Creamery Department.

CONDITION

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Farm and Dairy readers doubtless realize the probable far-reaching effects of the proposed reciprocity convention with the United States, upsetting as it is likely to do the established conditions and directions of trade which have been established by many years of effort and sacrifice.

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Canadian farmers will have to face, in a market now solely theirs, the competition of the farm produce of the United States.

What will be the result as to prices? It will be urged that prices of the main items of farm produce in the States have for some years been higher than in Canada.

True; but the stimulus of these high prices has led to such an increase of production that there is a surplus. Prices on the main lines of food stuffs have been declining for months until now in several items, notably hog prowl, butter and eggs, they are lower than those prevailing in Canada.

Butter and cheese are being exported to Great Britain and storage eggs to Canada.

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This unfortunate situation will be aggravated by the circumstance that no action is proposed towards lowering the cost of the things the farmer has to buy. Their share of the protection provided by the existing Canadian tariff is to be removed; whilst that of the various articles of daily requirement on the farm is maintained, with the exception of a trifling reduction in the duty on implements.

It is a proposition which pretends to give with the one hand and withhold with the other. It merits the condemnation of all fair-minded men.

Cheese Department

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

Condition of Our Cheese Trade

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In the Nov. 24 issue of Farm and Dairy, it is stated editorially that Canadian cheese holds the predominant place in English markets. The statement is not unusual and in the face of the poor prices ruling for our cheese, it would be interesting to know on what grounds that conclusion is based. Farmers being largely concerned in prices realized have come to form the correct conclusions.

I have on hand clippings from the "Grocers' Review," which is published both in Manchester and in London and should be an authority on markets in Great Britain. These clippings give London market reports for corresponding dates in October of 1910 and 1908. These reports show that Canadian cheese is on an ever decreasing scale of prices, while that of Holland and England show rather better this season than the preceding years. This indicates surely that Canadian cheese is not in favor in Great Britain.

WHY ARE WE WEAK? If we are not maintaining the place we once had with our cheese we must be failing in some important point in catering to the English purchasers of cheese. Is this failure in our manner of manufacturing or dealing with our customers or in our advertising? It is very probable that we are failing in all three.

Our Department of Agriculture has undertaken to control the manufacture of this article. Is there any certainty that there are no mistakes in that control? In manufacturing cheese we are compelled to comply with certain rules and regulations, all on our own expense and all seemingly as fruitless as far as increasing the value of our cheese is concerned. If the government compels the farmer to follow certain lines of manufacture it should be able to assure us that the line laid down is right and likely to enhance the value of our cheese.

I should be pleased to learn through the columns of Farm and Dairy, from what source the information to guide Mr. Publow in deciding what will suit the fancy of the consumer in England is gained? What opportunities has Mr. Publow of personally investigating conditions in the cheese trade in England as to satisfaction to dealers, tastes of consumers and so forth? Is there any evidence to show that the demand for Canadian cheese in England is not on the decrease? If our cheese is being ousted from the place that it once held, why is this so?—Wm. J. Webster, Leeds Co., Ont.

possible in that territory will be persuaded to keep records of the individual cows in their herds by weighing the milk and taking samples on three days each month. The samples will be sent to the local cheese factory or creamery to be tested. The Department will pay the maker five cents a test and furnish the acid preservatives. The Department will also provide the blank forms for recording weights of milk. The farmers will be required to provide only the spring scale, a small dipper for sampling and a sample bottle for each cow to be tested. These may be procured from local dealers in dairy supplies.

THE EXPERT'S DUTIES

An expert who will be provided with a horse, will spend his whole time in connection with the Peterborough Centre. He will supervise the testing of the samples, and investigate abnormal cases. It will be his business during the season to procure a full description of every herd, so as to have a complete record at the end of the season. In cases where farmers do not take samples or weigh the milk, the average record may be obtained from the factory books. All herd records will be published under numbers instead of names, so that no one will be able to identify the figures published as representing a particular herd. If any one objects to giving information about his herd for the purpose of comparison, his wishes will be respected, but we do not expect to meet many people of that kind.

It is proposed to continue this work for several years, and with a complete record of the herds year by year, a mass of valuable information will soon be obtained.

This plan will not involve any charge for those already belonging to the Cow Testing Association. The aim is to extend that work and make the records more complete.

If the farmers of the district will join us heartily in this movement, and will agree to act promptly on the information which the records give concerning their individual cows, we will undertake to increase the general average yield of milk by 25 per cent. in three or four years. Is this not worth while?

Resemeth cheese factory, Peterboro Co., Ont., had a very successful season last year. This is a new factory and is well equipped. Mr. Montgomerie, the maker has succeeded in turning out first-class cheese. A little cheese last fall however had a tummy flavor due to careless feeding of a few turnips.

Do You Know Why The SHARPLES Dairy Tubular Cream Separator Is The Only One That Will Satisfy You?

It is because Tubulars are the only modern cream separators. You cannot expect satisfaction unless you have a modern machine.

There are only two known ways of building cream separators—the old way and the modern way. We abandoned the old way over ten years ago, when we discovered and patented the modern way which is now used exclusively in our machines. Other manufacturers still use the old way.

The old way is wrong. This is clearly proved by the fact that separators built that way have too little skimming force and must have bowls filled with disks or other complicated, hard-to-wash, quick-to-wear parts. The new way is right. This is proved by the fact that Sharples' DAIRY TUBULARS contain no disks or other contrivances, produce desirable skimming force, skim faster and twice as clean as others.

Tubular scales exceed most. If not all other companies. Tubulars probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells.

Tubulars wear a lifetime. Guaranteed longer by the oldest separator concern on this continent. One of Canada's leading industries. You can own and use a tubular for less than any other kind. If you do not know our local dealer, ask us his name and address. Write for catalogue No. 253.

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



A Can of FREE Paint

We want to make you a present of a can of paint free. We want you to know the superior qualities of

Martin-Senour Paints

We want to show you how to use paints to preserve everything on your farm. Paint properly used at the right time, is an insurance policy against rot and decay—it is a money-saver—not an expense. It is cheaper to paint than it is to repair, build or buy new. We are Pioneers of Pure Paints.

MARTIN-SENOUR PAINTS go farther, wear longer and look better than other paints. Now to preserve it—cut out the coupon, present it to a Martin-Senour agent; he will give you absolutely free, a half pint can of Red School House Paint. If there is no agent near you, send us the coupon and we will send you a free can, and your Farmers' Book. —How Paints the Farmer get More Profit. Write today!

THE MARTIN-SENOUR CO., Limited Montreal



COUPON

Present this coupon to any Martin-Senour Dealer, and receive free a half pint sample can of RED SCHOOL HOUSE PAINT. To Dealer—You are authorized to honor this coupon when presented. THE MARTIN-SENOUR CO., Limited

DAN PATCH

MAILER FREE
REAR VIEW PICTURE OF
DAN PATCH'S 1:55
(SIZE SIX INCHES)
AS LIFE AS IF YOU SAW HIM ON THE TRACK HYPOCHONDRIAC
*You must send: This Paper and state how much Live Stock you own.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

M. W. Savage, sole owner of "International Stock Food" and also of "International Stock Food Co., positively Guarantees that the World Famous "International Stock Food" is the best and most complete of all feeds for all live stock. It is made of the best and purest materials and is the only feed that will give the most and the best results in the least time. It is the only feed that will give the most and the best results in the least time. It is the only feed that will give the most and the best results in the least time.

EATS IT EVERY DAY

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD THE GREAT ANIMAL TONIC

Is used by over 100,000 dealers on a spot cash guarantee that the use of one ton will make you a net profit of \$200 over its cost, or that 100 tons will make you a net profit of \$20,000 over its cost. It is the only feed that will give the most and the best results in the least time. It is the only feed that will give the most and the best results in the least time. It is the only feed that will give the most and the best results in the least time.

PROVED ITS INVALUABLE WORTH. KERO, ALTA, 10-10-10. The International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.—Gentlemen: I feel in honor bound to offer you my best wishes in favor of your Stock Food. I have used it faithfully this summer and the results are simply marvellous. I would not be without it for anything. My horses get a very easy dismounter cough in keeping the food healthy.—Yours sincerely, R. G. Cox. SEE OUR DEALERS, or WRITE US with regard to our FREE TRIAL OFFER

Dairy Record Centre Established
J. A. Ruddle, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa
Many farmers in the vicinity of Peterboro have expressed a desire to have that district selected for one of the "Dairy Record Centres" which it is proposed to establish this spring, as a further step in the cow testing movement. This evidence of interest in the matter, and the knowledge that the dairymen of the Peterboro district are always wide awake and enterprising, has decided us to meet this request and the work will be started as soon as the details can be arranged. The plan of operation is as follows: It is proposed to include an area of six to ten miles radius from the city. As many of the farmers as



FORESIGHT is very wise, but **foresorrow** is very foolish; and castles are, at any rate, better than dungeons in the air.

The Road to Providence

(Copyrighted)

MARIA THOMPSON DAVISS

(Continued from last week.)

SYNOPSIS OF THE ROAD TO PROVIDENCE.

Mrs. Mayberry, a country physician's widow, living near the town of Providence, has taken into her home Eliza Wingate, a beautiful young woman and a famous singer who has mysteriously lost her voice and repeated throughout the countryside both for her goodness of heart and the city, but among the home neighbors there is a humorous preference for "Mother Mayberry's remedies. In learning to mix and bake "light biscuits" and as at any time since the loss of her voice compels her to cancel her contracts as a poor missionary. Miss Wingate discovers in the course of cutting out doll clothes for Eliza Pike, who is coming to care for Tom Mayberry, and in an anxious consideration of her future, realizes that his strongest desire in life is to be able to restore her power to sing.

"I NEEDED there isn't," answered Miss Wingate cordially, and if there was chagrin in her heart at the thought of seeing Providence in unform with the precious pink Louise, her smile lied it. She immediately ascended to her room, and returned quickly with the treasure in her hand. "Let me come and see you fit them," she entreated. "I don't know how to sew one, but I can tell how it ought to look."

"Come spend the day next Monday. We'll all have a good time together and I'll make you some more of them fritters you liked for supper the other night." The widow fairly beamed like a headlight at the thought of the successful in prompts appear party a few nights before, when Doctor Mayberry had brought Miss Wingate down upon her unexpectedly with a demand to be invited to stay for supper for that special dainty. As she spoke she was half-way down the walk, and looked back, smiling at them over the baby's bonnet.

"Yes, I heard Tom Mayberry disgraced himself over your maple syrup jug, Bettie Pratt," called Mother Mayberry after her. "That Hoover baby surely have grown. Good-by!" "They ain't nothing in this world so comforting to a woman as good feeling with her sisters, one and all," Mother Mayberry said as she watched the last switch of the widow's skirt. "Mother, wife and daughter live in a downright covenant. Me and Bettie have held one betwixt us these many years. But you and me have both got a slight on 'tween since Cindy rot back. Let's go see if dinner ain't most on the table."

And they found that from their neglect the dinner had suffered not at all. Cindy, a gaunt, black woman with a fire of ardor and devotion to Mother Mayberry in her eyes, was apparently none else to excuse existence, had accomplished the meal as a triumph.

She had set the table out on the side porch under the budding honeysuckle, and as Mother Mayberry and Mrs. Wingate, followed by Martin Luther, ever ready to do trencher duty, came out of the back hall Doc-

as a glance out of the corner of her purple black eyes did she throw in the direction of the Doctor.

"Course they ain't nothing so encouraging in the world as love, and I think the black oughter have it gave to 'em in large amount. I'm thankful I've got so much in my heart that I can just frequent it liberal when needed. Dearie me, could they allow be a chicken-hawk? Just excuse me, children, my chow dinner while I go out and look after my feather babies." And Mother hurried away through the kitchen, leaving at the table under the fragrant vine, with replete Martin into his plate between them.

And thus deserted, the flush rose up under Miss Wingate's eyes and a dimple teased at the corner of her red lips, but she busied herself with removing the plate from under Martin Luther's yellow mop and making a pillow of her own bare arm, against which he nestled his chubby little cheek with a sigh of content, as he drifted off into his usual afterdinner nap.

The Doctor watched her from under his half-closed eyes, then he lit a cigarette, leaned his elbow on the table and sat silent for a few moments, while under his breath she hummed, little by little, the drifting baby.

"On the whole," he asked at last, which he always addressed her with an unusual trace of gentleness in his deep voice, "what do you think of Mother's philosophies?" "I think," she answered as she rifled the baby's curls with one white hand, "they are so true that no wonder they are—a more healing than she raises our medicines."

She raised her eyes to his suddenly and they were filled to the brim with frank merriment. "Don't tell me I'm going to lose my eye and only star patient, Teether Pike and my puppy excepted?" he exclaimed.

"Yes," she answered slowly, "I'm going to let you operate when the time comes—but it's your Mother that's healing me. Oh, can't you, Mother?" she turned to him and asked suddenly the burr thrown across her voice heavily because of the passion in her tones. "I came to you a broken instrument—useless for ever, perhaps—until for all I knew of life unless you healed me, and now how I can make things and do things—a pie will be a good one, bread to feed and the butter, thereof, and to-day two halves of a pair of trousers, no the halves of two pairs of trousers. What matter if I never sing again?" She stretched her white arm across the table and looked over the head of the sleeping child straight into his eyes.

Here were soft blue eyes, and a divine shyness that seemed to question him.

He lifted the white hand, with its pink palm upward, gently into his own eyes, and placed the tip of one of his fingers on a tiny red scar on her forehead.

"Do you know the story the drop of blood I took from this prick this morning told?" he asked with his eyes shining into hers. "A gain of over thirty per cent. in red corpuscles in less than a month. Yes, I admit it: Mother is building, but when it back to you, the wonderful voice, I don't know I know, I do."

"And I don't know what I know that you will—Lut I do," she answered with lowered voice and eyes. "When all the others tried I knew they would fail. The horrible thought clutched at my throat always, and there seemed no help. I don't feel it now, but I'm too busy," she added with a catch

in her laugh and a sudden mist in her eyes.

"Mother's treatment again," he laughed as he laid her hand gently back on the table.

"And yours—when directed by her—her philosophies," she ventured to reply, as she lifted Martin Luther into her arms, with a view to deposit her in his room, the haven of Mother's bed to finish his nap.

The Doctor looked at her a second started to answer, thought better of her arms into his own and strode across the hall with him into Mother's room.

The singer lady walked to the edge of the porch, pulled down a spray of the fragrant vine and looked out through it to the blue hills beyond the meadows. She hummed a waltz song this time, and her eyes wandered as if she were meditating some other imperturbably, as the Doctor stood by her side, but he was just about to make a tentative remark when Mother Mayberry hurried around the side of the house.

"Child," she exclaimed, her eyes shining, her cheeks pink with excitement, and the white curls flying in every direction. "I never did have such a time in my life! It were a chicken neck and he were right chickens. Old Dominick ain't was out like a feathered over all here proud most of Spangles, and there Spangles was just a contending with him ever one of her little black babies. He had it in his claw, but she had him by a beak full of feathers and all swinging on for fare-you-well. Old Dominick was a directing of her with squawking over her back, and she was a fine lady going into a faint. And there stood all four of the roosters not a one of 'em stirring of a feather. They looked like they was petrified to stone, and I'm a great mind to make 'em every one up into pies and salad and such. There's a heap of men, come trouble folks have no show, and the women might be helped her after she's took hold!"

"The brutes!" exclaimed Doctor Tom with indignant indignation. "When you are going to eat the pie, Mother?" he added teasingly.

"Well, I've got no intentions of feeding no such coward truck to you, rube with belligerency."

"But the little black chicken—what did become of it?" demanded Miss Wingate, and she, too, cast a glance of scorn at the Doctor.

"Well, he dropped it and flew away as soon as he caught sight of me. It ain't hurt a mite, and Spangles has hovered it and all the rest she could coax out from under Dominick. Now this to settle it! Good looks don't do the men that can stand extra long tail feathers and flutes of corn. I'm before to put 'em all four in the pot before Wednesday."

"I apologize; I apologize, with emotion, for all my doubts, both expressed and unexpressed, of your Spangles!" the Doctor hastened to exclaim. "Neck under heel for the whole masculine fraternity and suffrage triumphant!"

answered Mother in a jovially mollified tone of voice. "I'm plain favored men like you may be a little over, with no attention paid 'em. Now a-wasting my time in chawing. Come back early for supper or else I won't get none, for all three of us are a-going to prayer meeting."

(To be continued)

MAPLE SUGAR



The Lightest fastest one more pure than any other of syrup it makes together. We this. Awards sugar and glycerol at Shreveport of the country.

SMALL B

CA OLD DO

arriving v night, 71

A Woman's Experience with Turkeys

Mrs. J. K. McTaggart, Simcoe Co., Ont.

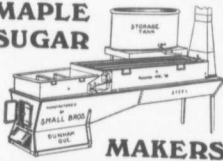
Turkeys carefully managed, and given access to unlimited range, are splendid providers of spending money. The experience of many turkey raisers has been that the birds have the unfortunate habit of getting sick and dying just about the time they are getting ready for market. This is caused generally by improper management and by disease, which breeds readily on limited, damp range. Healthy brooding stock on wide range of high, dry soil will rarely fail to prove quite profitable.

We allow our turkeys the freest possible range at all times. They are very little better to us at any time, and then only for a few weeks after the young poults are hatched. In the winter time our old turkeys roost in an open shed. They range around the barn yard in the day time. We give them a liberal feed of grain in the middle of the afternoon each day, which, along with what they pick up, keeps them in good condition. Being always in the open air and never confined in close, stifling quarters they have invariably been in a healthy condition.

THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER season, the turkeys are at liberty to go where they will. They subsist for the most part on grasshoppers and in other food that they pick up. In order to induce them to come home each evening and to roost near the barn where they will be safe we feed them a little grain each evening. In this way we keep them as tractable as the ordinary poultry or chickens.

The price of turkeys has been so high in recent years, the market is so keen for them and they cost so little to raise that they seem almost like a found money. More of our Canadian women would find it interesting and decidedly profitable to devote attention to raising turkeys. Disease, it is true, has been prevalent in many localities and it has become almost impossible in those places to raise turkeys at all. This fact, however, makes it all the more profitable for those who are so fortunately situated as to be able to raise turkeys without undue loss from the birds dying.

MAPLE SUGAR



MAKERS

The Lightning Evaporator is not only the fastest one made in the world, but it holds more prizes, medals and diplomas for quality of syrup it makes than all the other makes put together. We have the documents to prove this. Awards for season of 1910 were: First on sugar and syrup at the Great Eastern Exhibition at Sherbrooke, and the same 1st per cent of the county Fairs of Eastern Townships.

SMALL BROS., - Dunham, Que.

CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS

arriving weekly in summer, fortnightly in winter. Apply now, The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal

Handy Arrangements for the Bedroom

In illustration No. (1) is shown an arrangement by which the toilet articles may be concealed from view and yet be convenient for immediate use.

Illustration No. 2 shows a design made of one of the old-fashioned square washstands such as are stowed away in many attics. The woodwork is treated to several coats of olive-green paint, and a brass draw-pull substituted for the usual wooden knob. At the back of the top a hoop



Illustration 1.

is usually fastened and covered with cretonne. Cretonne is also tacked on from the top to edge of shelf on both



Illustration 2.

sides and at the back. Curtains of the same material hang in front from a brass rod.

Buy Farm and Dairy Patterns.

OUR HOME CLUB CAN THE CHURCH HELP? It is a little disappointing to those who had come to think that the trend from the country citywards had greatly decreased, to be confronted with an evidence that it is still going on as much as heretofore. This evidence comes from the United States census,

just taken and from the census of several Canadian cities. It is seen from these that the urban centres are growing as fast as ever, the accessions are, moreover, mainly from the rural districts. Farmers' sons and daughters are still attracted to the city, and the farm sees them no more, except on occasional visits.

It was hoped that with the advent of labor saving machinery, the telephone, daily mail and newspaper, the placing of agriculture more on a scientific basis, and the consequent raising of the agriculturist to a higher level, these, together with a greatly increased remuneration for capital and labor, would prove factors sufficiently strong to check the trend citywards, and help build up the country population. But over against these drawing elements are those of the city, in the shape of shorter hours of labor, opportunity to gratify the desire for amusement, gratification of the social instincts and prospects it affords to amass wealth more rapidly.

I have thought that more might be done than is, for the bringing of people together in the country for social intercourse. As it is the inmates of the farm home are too much isolated. And I am not sure but the introduction of recent factors has contributed toward this isolation. By the daily paper the people of the farm can be posted on the events of the world without assembling at the Post Office or grocery to hear of the same, and by the telephone messages can be received from and sent out to friends and neighbors thus saving personal visits that would be formerly made.

The church should be forward in seeing to it that the social instinct in man is properly developed. The

At Last The Perfect Washer



Our "Champion" is easily the champion of all washing machines.

All clogs and machinery covered. Lever and High Speed Balance Wheel operating together simply cut the work of washing to the lowest possible point.

Don't think of buying a washing machine until you have seen the "Champion". If your dealer can't show it, write us for booklet. 76 DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - St. MARTYR, QUE.

Sunday meeting with which so many Churches in the country content themselves is not enough.—"The Pastor."

To make raw starch, which must be used for collars and cuffs and shirt bosoms, a third of a cupful of starch is used with cold water. To this a quart of cold water is added, and then enough good white soap to give the water a cloudy appearance.

The CONNOR BALL-BEARING WASHER



is the Perfect Washer, the Washer that gives satisfaction, and that is guaranteed.

Easy to work, runs on Ball Bearings, and washes everything from handkerchiefs to heavy articles with rapidity and thoroughness.

You will be astonished to see how perfectly clean every article will be.

Do not do another washing in the old "Back-breaking" way when we can supply you with a washer that will cut wash-day in half.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

J. H. CONNOR & SON, LIMITED OTTAWA - - - ONT.



Buy Paint That is Ready to Use

What is the use of bothering with mixing white lead and turpentine and ready to use? And the ready-mixed paint—if it is Moore's—is cheaper than the hand-mixed. The linseed oil is chemically tested. When the price of linseed oil is high, adulteration subject the raw material to chemical test) is apt to be "stung."

When buying paints ask for "Moore's" and look for our label. MOORE'S Paints and Varnishes for every purpose.

Have You Tried Muresco? Muresco is an attractive wall finish, to be applied over plaster or wood.

Write for literature describing Muresco, and showing its use.

BENJAMIN MOORE & CO. Brooklyn, N. Y. Toronto, N. J. Cleveland, O. Chicago, Ill. Carteret, N. J. Toronto, Can.

Moore's House Colors

The Selfishness of Self Sacrifice

What is the purpose of self-sacrifice? Surely, to give happiness, or to confer benefit where sacrifice becomes subversive of these ends, it is no longer a virtue, but a vice. Many good women, obsessed with the self-sacrificing habit, insist strenuously on making martyrs of themselves, and not infrequently cause more trouble than they avert. At times it almost seems as if they derived a certain kind of pleasure from self-effacement; to feel that they have given up a dear hope or abandoned a cherished plan brings a sort of burned-at-the-stake glow which is its own sufficient reward. This miserable happiness they deny to others and refuse to accept from those about them the sacrifices they know in their inmost hearts these others should make.

Startling as it may seem, it requires more grace for some people to accept sacrifices than to make them. A rare common sense enables the victim of the self-sacrificing habit to receive graciously a denial exerted for his benefit. Herein lies the danger. When Christ said: "It is more blessed to give than to receive," He did not mean that the giving should be limited to one. Though He washed the feet of others, He allowed with satisfaction the washing of His own feet. Though He gladly ministered to others, He received with no less pleasure the ministrations of those who delighted to serve Him. Martha, shut away from the sound of the voice she loved, was sacrificing a keen desire for the companionship of the Master, but reproof was her only reward. Mary, yield-

ing to her love for and adoration of her brother's friend, gave herself up to enjoyment, refused to aid in the household tasks, sat at the feet of the Great Teacher, drinking in his words with bated breath and heard the welcome words: "She hath chosen the better part."

Lord, teach us not only to give, gladly and generously, but also, humbly and gratefully, to receive.

Faith Without Works is Dead

Said Farmer Jones, in a whining tone, "To his good old neighbor Gray: 'I've worn my knees through to the bone."

But it ain't no use to pray.

"I've prayed to the Lord a thousand times

For to make this 'ere corn grow; An' why your'n beats it so and climbs, I'd give a deal to know."

Said Farmer Gray to his neighbor Jones

In his easy, quiet way; "When prayers get mixed with lazy homes,

They don't make farmin' pay.

"Your weeds, I notice are good an' tall

In spite of all your prayers, You may pray for corn till the heavens fall

If you don't dig up the tares.

"I mix my prayers with a little toil

Along in every row; An' I work this mixture into the soil

Quite vigorous with a hoe. 'So, while I'm praying, I use my hoe

An' do my level best

To keep down the weeds along each row,

An' the Lord, He does the rest.

"It's well for to pray, both night an' morn."

As every farmer knows;

But the place to pray for thrifty corn

Is right between the rows."

Easy Method of Heating Water

Mrs. Frank White, Brent Co., Ont.

An easy method of heating water for the bath in a country house, where hot-water pipes have not been put in, is accomplished by fastening securely to the wall at the head of the bath-tub a strong shelf with heavy iron brackets, large enough to hold an oil-stove.

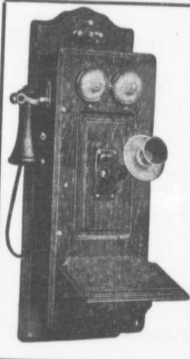
A small tank or boiler made from extra heavy tin or copper with a faucet and a stop-cock fitted near its bottom is placed on the oil-stove.

A rubber tube long enough to be brought upward to the top of the tank allowing several inches to fall within, is fastened to the cold-water faucet, and another pipe, and another piece of the tubing is fastened to the faucet of the tank, falling into the tub below.

Thus, one can easily fill the tank with cold water by simply turning the faucet on, and, when heated, the hot water is drawn off by means of the faucet of the tank.

this truth, and still more blessed in that he recognizes the further one's own affairs is a policy that is far more likely to work well ultimately than that of urging them to proceed upon lines laid down for them, against which they will probably, and in all likelihood, very properly rebel.

The progress of time and thought brings very different aspects of many questions before us. It would be to argue myself narrow-minded and old-fashioned, for example, if I were to quarrel with the austerity of the



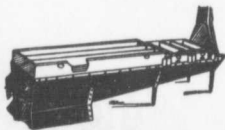
Rural Phones Make Money

You and your neighbors can make money by organizing and owning a Canadian Independent Rural Telephone System. You can give your locality good telephone service at a low price, and in addition pocket the dividends earned. You buy Canadian Independent Telephones outright. No exorbitant yearly rentals as with "trust controlled" systems. Every Canadian Independent Telephone is fully guaranteed for ten years—a strong-talking, positive-ringing phone. Send for Bulletin No. 2. It gives complete information regarding organization and building of rural telephone lines.

Get our prices on construction material. We have a factory in Toronto and can make prompt shipment.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co. 24 DUNCAN ST., TORONTO, ONT. Limited

Maple Syrup Makers be Ready for the First Runs of Sap



One of our greatest difficulties we have is to make our many customers see the necessity of sending us their order early in the season for their Sugar Camp equipment. The majority of them wait until the month of March, or just before sap runs, then expect their goods immediately. Don't put off ordering. Write us today for our free booklet giving you full particulars in regard to Maple Syrup and Sugar making.

"CHAMPION" EVAPORATOR

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

furnishment of my daughter's new home, or blame her husband for inciting her to become a vegetarian. The change may be good for my girl, but a rupture between her husband and mother most certainly would not be.

To become a disciple rather than a dictator should be the attitude adopted by the mother-in-law who means to be a success in her new role. She should stoop to conquer instead of snatching at a sceptre that is not hers by right. For, by sitting at her son-in-law's feet and hearkening sympathetically to his theories, she will in time open the door that leads to his heart, and having secured a little nook, there she will possess her soul in patience, waiting until her advice is asked for, and condoning the mistakes that are made before that happy moment arrives.

A Road for the Separator

The women of Canada have a very high regard for the up-to-date cream separator, especially the women on dairy farms, who have the handling of a lot of milk. Why? Because it saves them much hard work, it takes the drudgery out of the dairy business. It saves labor, time and expense, and is a money making and paying machine.

The separator takes all the butter fat out of the milk. The farm women can make a great deal more butter with the cream separator, of good deal better quality, with less labor and expense than without. Surely, this is an up-to-date method! Walk in ye farmers, and you will sure come out straight on the butter questions. Women are beginning to think besides is something in life for them besides hard labor. The wrinkles disappear, they become rosy, healthy and happy and have time to improve their minds. They can, now and then, occupy an hour or more reading.

When buying hair ribbon, include some narrow ribbon of the same color and make a rosette out of the hair ribbon and tie it with the narrow ribbon, leaving the narrow long enough to tie the rosette on your hair; this will save the hair ribbon, making it wear a long time and look fresh.

Feb 23, 1911

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Last week point out of Farm as is that we improving more Christ that we m changes in time to do

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The Upward Look

How to Grow Better

Last week an effort was made to point out, through this little corner of Farm and Dairy, how necessary it is that we as Christians shall ever be improving in character and becoming more Christ like. To do this means that we must not be afraid to make changes in our lives. To-day is the time to do it and every day.

The first step is to set to work earnestly to overcome whatever in our life we feel is displeasing to God. Do we give way to our tempers and vent them on others? Are we impatient, fretful, dissatisfied? Are we puffed up with pride over anything great or small. Are we faint hearted, discouraged, fearful, inclined to worry and to doubt God's loving, watchful care? Whatever the fault or faults may be, once we recognize them our fight should start with them. This fight should never cease until through God's infinite power the victory has been gained—it may be after many discouraging failures—and we have been conformed more into God's likeness.

When we realize that a change should be made we should make it without delay. To postpone effort is to lose ground and courage. Begin at once. The first chance we have to do some hard thing we ought to seize it. We rise step by step. The perception of an evil to be rooted out of our lives or a new and hard duty to be done, is a revelation of a new step awaiting us, to be taken fearlessly, as one step upward and upward to our goal.

"In our reading," says Robert E. Speer, "we ought to cut out of our lives all that hinders or holds us down and read only what helps and uplifts. In our thinking we ought to bar out, if we can, or drive out if we cannot bar out, all unworthy and lower

thoughts and think only on whatever things are true, honorable just, pure, lovely and of good report. In our conversation we ought to avoid what is silly and degrading, and speak of the truth which exalts and inspires. There are habits in the higher life as well as in the lower and we grow best toward the habits which promote growth of spiritual character. We shall make no headway towards the highest without Bible study and prayer.

"Our view challenges us to rule our lives, not by the things that can be easily done, but by the things that are not yet able to do; to judge our lives not by our best attainments, but by the dreams of what some day we may hope to attain; and the crime of Christianity is not to fail, but to aim low, or not to aim at all!"—H.H.N.

Lessons From Housekeeping

Jesse Brown, *Hutton Co., Ont.*

When a woman recognizes the absolute necessity of foregoing the housekeeping her lesson is more than half learned. She will try to put so much of it in actual use. The rest will come to her through experience.

Besides forethought, the housekeeper must have executive ability of the household.

Where she is neither let us say nothing. There are many such and they form more barriers to the progress of civilization than can be counted.

The housekeeper who enjoys both is seldom imposed upon. She usually enjoys their work for they drive it instead of being driven by it. They do not grow old prematurely or dwindle into mere household machines. The housekeeper with forethought and executive ability has a regular hour for her meals. They are ready on time. Every member of her household is expected to be punctual. If tardiness is encouraged, she would seldom have her work cut of the way. She would not only then have to suffer annoyance but would be criticized as one having "no management."

LABOR SAVERS

There are many devices for saving labor. The kitchen table is covered with zinc which is easily kept clean. Having it on castors enables the housekeeper to move her supplies wherever is most needed. The table is furnished with a scythe stone, for keeping the knives sharp and there are shears, sharpening cups and an endless variety of useful articles used in the kitchen. There is also the indispensable bread mixer which I would not care to do without for twice its cost. I do not own a vacuum house cleaner, but I am quite willing to go without a new suit and hat next year in

order to own one. I think they are a boon to housekeeping.

A Window Box

One of the most convenient things I have in my kitchen is a window box made by my contractor. This box is just the width of the window and is 10 inches deep, 27 inches high in front and 24 inches in the back, thus giving the roof enough slope to turn water. By having it the exact size of the window no cold air is let into the kitchen when the sash is raised to allow food to be put in or taken from the box.

The box is made of second-hand and tongue-and-groove lumber and is painted on the outside the same color as the house, which gives it a very neat appearance, and the inside is painted a light color, which makes it pleasant to look at. There are two shelves, which, with the bottom of the box, give me plenty of room for storing food. My box is nailed to the window sill and casing of the north window where the temperature is usually the lowest.

The cost of such a box is very small, as will readily be seen from the above, and also furnishes a convenient place for such articles of food as do not injure by freezing, during the winter. By having this I can keep butter, eggs, meat and other things fresh in large quantities for several days, requiring quite a little on my grocery bill.—Mrs. J. C. Allen, Frontenac Co., Ont.

THE COOK'S CORNER

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding recipes, recipes, etc., gladly answered upon request, to the Housewife Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

POTATOES WITH ONIONS

Pare and slice across enough new potatoes to make three generous cupfuls, also slice enough young fresh onions to make one cupful, then place both in a saucepan with just enough water to cover; add half a teaspoonful of salt and stew till the potatoes are very tender; the water will then be reduced. Pour over a gill of cream, beat up and serve.

CREAMED CARROTS

Cook young carrots whole in boiling water, or, if old, cut the carrots in slices. Make a cream sauce with 1½ level tablespoonfuls of flour blended with 2 level tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan set on the fire, add ¼ teaspoonful of onion juice, a saltspoonful of salt, and a few dashes of white pepper. Add a cup of hot cream, stir until it boils. Add the carrots cut in small pieces, heat and serve.

CARBAGE SALAD A LA ROSE

Chop very fine ½ of a head of cabbage. Pour over it the juice from a can of tomatoes to make it pink; add sugar, salt, vinegar and oil to taste. Do not make it too wet. Break open a head of clean lettuce carefully and spread the leaves from the centre like a flower. Place a shapely oval of pink salad on each leaf.

RICE PUDDING (PLAIN)

In a pudding dish holding a qt. put two heaping tablespoonfuls of well washed rice; fill the dish with milk, add a half teasp. of salt. Let it cook in the oven for ½ an hour, stirring it 2 or 3 times. Make it out and add 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar and a teasp. of vanilla. Also a ¼ cupful of stoned raisins if desired. Grate nutmeg over the top, return the dish to the oven and cook slowly for 2 hours or more; as the milk boils down, lift the skin at the side and add more hot milk. The pudding should be creamy and this is attained by slow cooking and by using plenty of milk.

The Sewing Room

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

CHILD'S WRAPPER, 690

The simple wrapper that is closed for its entire length at the front is the most comfortable for little children. This model is finished with a round turned over collar and allows the choice of plain sleeve finish* with rolled-over cuffs, or full sleeves gathered into bands.

The pattern is cut for children of 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 yrs. will require 3½ yds. 27 or 2½ yds. 36 or 41 in wide.

The pattern is cut for children of 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 yrs.

CHILD'S APRON, 690

Simple aprons such as this require almost no time for their making yet they are attractive and protect the frock beneath. All the materials that are used for children's aprons are appropriate.

The apron is made with front and back portions that are joined by straps over the shoulders.

For a child of 6 yrs. is required 1½ yds. 27 or 2½ yds. 36 with 2½ yds. of wide and 2½ yds. of narrow banding to trim. The pattern is cut for children of 4, 6 and 8 yrs.

GIRL'S APRON, 692

Pretty, attractive aprons are liked for little girls. They serve the purpose of protecting frocks worn between and at the same time, are a dainty and charming.

For 10 yrs. size will be required 2½ yds. 27 or 1½ yds. 36 in wide, with 3½ yds. of insertion. The pattern is cut for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

FANCY WAIST, 683

The fancy waist can be made of two materials with success this season. Here is a model that lends itself to such treatment very well. The under portions are cut in one with short sleeves and a outer portions extend up over the trimming in points that are exceedingly attractive. Almost any two harmonious materials can be utilized.

For medium size is required 2½ yds. 24 or 27 or 1½ yds. 36 or in wide for the under portion with sleeves 1½ yds. 24 or 27, ¾ yds. 36 or 41 in wide for the pointed portions 1 yd. 18 in wide for the trimming and upper portion of under sleeves, ¾ of a yd. for the chemise and lower portion of under sleeves.

The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38 and 40 in bust.

Buy Farm and Dairy Patterns

Here's a Home Dye

That **ANYONE** Can Use.



HOME DYING has always been more or less of a difficult undertaking—Not so when you use

DYOLA
ONE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

JUST THINK OF IT! With DYOLA you can color either Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the SAME DYE. No change in using the WRONG Dye for the Goods you have to color.

Send for Sample Card and Story Booklet to THE HENDERSON-RICHARDSON Co., Limited, Montreal, Can.

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Poultry Review50

Farm and Dairy\$1.00 \$1.35
The Home Journal..... 1.00

Farm and Dairy\$1.00
The Home Journal..... 1.00
Canadian Farm & Poultry Review..... .75

Address, Circulation Manager

FARM & DAIRY

Peterboro, - - Ontario

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Feb. 20.—Business has been quiet in wholesale circles this past week...

37½c to 37½c; local white No. 2, 37½c to 38c; No. 3, 36½c to 37c; feed barley, car lot, 56c to 56½c; corn, American yellow, 56c to 56½c.

POTATOES AND BEANS The potato market has been very unsteady all week due to large imports...

DAIRY PRODUCE The market for dairy produce has been easier and offerings lighter. Creamery butter in prints is quoted at 27c to 28c.

EGGS AND POULTRY Prices for all grades of eggs are still on the decline, and are predicted in some quarters that eggs will soon be selling at 17c a dozen.

On the farmers' market strictly new laid eggs are 28c to 30c per dozen in Montreal also are weak due to the same cause.

Quotations for dressed poultry here are as follows: Chickens, 15c to 17c; fowl, 13c, live weight less 10c.

On the Montreal market trade is exceedingly dull. Farmers are not offering and dealers are only buying what is absolutely necessary.

MILL FEEDS AND MEALS Prices for mill stuffs are firm at least here. There is no sign of any weakening.

On the Montreal market quotations for coarse grains are as follows: Oats, No. 1, 39c; No. 2, 37½c; No. 3, 36½c.

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were not disappointed. Lower prices are predicted in many quarters for next week.

Best export cattle are now quoted at \$5.75 to \$5.85; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.75; and \$5.75 to \$5.85 for choice; \$5.35 to \$5.70 for medium; and \$4.75 to \$5.10 for common.

Hogs are still weak, with quotations at \$5.00 f.o.b. cars at country points and \$7.20 on the market.

The weakness that was noticeable on live stock markets at the close of this past week was not in evidence at Montreal.

The sheep market was quiet and supplies limited. Quotations are as follows: Market for ewes; and lambs, 60c to 65c.

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Imported Champion Percheron Stallions for Sale

The winners of all Firsts, Sweepstakes and Medals at Toronto and Ottawa Fairs. Prices below all competitors, quality and breeding considered.

Come to the Home of the Prize Winners JOHN HAWTHORNE SIMCOE - ONTARIO

DAIRYMEN, ATTENTION! BEFORE BUYING DAIRY SUPPLIES —or— DAIRY MACHINERY CONSULT G. A. Gillespie PETERBOROUGH, - ONTARIO

Northwest Farm Lands

Half a million acres best selected lands in the Canadian Northwest. Special excursion in the spring to see these lands.

Stewart and Matthews Co., Ltd. GALT, - ONT. A Few Good Agents Wanted

OTAGON FARM

All that now remains of the stock offered FOR SALE some weeks ago is the

GLYDESDALE STALLION, GARTLEY EDWARD (IMP.) 6125 A prize winner and a foal getter. Sound in every particular and stylish and full of action. Weighs 1750 lbs.

For quick sale—write GUS. LANGELIER, Proprietor CAP ROUGE, QUEBEC.

BREEDER'S 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 25 insertions during twelve months.

- SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEINS.—Young stock, all ages.—J. M. Montie & Son, Stanstead, Quebec.
GLYDE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE.—Young stock for sale at all times.—S. F. Leitch, Peterboro, Ont.
YORKSHIRE AND TAWNORTH HOGS.—Plymouth Rock and Orpington fowl.—A. Dyne, 434 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa.
GLYDEDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE.—Large selection of best stock. Prices reasonable.—Smith & Richardson, Toronto, Ont.
EDMONTON HOLSTEINS AND TAWNORTH FINE STOCK FOR SALE. Quality good, prices reasonable.—George H. McKenzie, Thornhill, Ont.
HAMPSHIRE FIGS.—Canada's champion herd. Boar head headers. Show three months and under.—Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.
GLYDEDALES—Many by that great sire, Acme, (Imp.) Write us, if you wish, Manchester P.O., and G.T.S. station, Myrie C.P.R., Long Distance Phone.
TAMWORTH SWINE—Choice stock for sale at all times. At reasonable prices. Correspondence invited. Wm. Keith & Son, London, Ont.
ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSBY TOWN, P. QUEBEC.—Importation and breeding of high class Glydesdales a specialty. Good importations will be made.—Duncan McEachran.

As to the effect that the new agreement will have on land values both east and west, there seems to be no two like opinions among real estate men. Two prominent real estate men in Ontario, Mr. W. Frank, of Winnipeg, in an interview recently expressed the opinion that the value of farm lands in the three prairie provinces would be increased by \$50,000,000.

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Seldom See a big knee like this, but your horse will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair grow, no redness, no swelling. Write Jan. 21, 1910: "I have used ABSORBINE with success." Write for: M. R. Nixon, Killbuck, Ont.

PERCHERONS FOR SALE Two American bred and recorded Black Percheron Stallions, rising three years old; bright, powerful, and of the most brilliant—Belgian breeding, none better. They are sound and right in every way. Price right. Write for: F. J. BULLIVAN, Windsor, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

If you are wanting HOLSTEINS say age, either sex, write: GORDON H. MANBARD, MANBARD, Ont.

FOR SALE

Holsteins of the choicest breeding, and individual merit. All ages, male and female.—CLARENCE R. BOLLERT, Zorn Farm, Leavelock, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE — Bull calf born Mar. 24th, 1910, dam first heifer of her age in Canada to make 20 lbs. butter in 7 days. Bull calf born Apr. 17, dam sister to dam of A.R.O. 7 days at 1 3/4 yrs., 17 lbs. butter. Bull calf born Mar. 8, dam daughter of dam of No. 1 calf; official record at 1 yrs. and 14 ds., 14.58 lbs. butter; also yearling bull from immediate sale. Prizes right in hand. DAVID CAUGHELL, Yarmouth Centre, Ont.

WOODCREST HOLSTEINS

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

WOODCREST FARM

RIFTON; ULSTER CO., - - NEW YORK

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

BROWN BROS. LYN., - ONT.

LYNDEN HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE — Holsteins Bulls, Korndyke Tank, No. 569, four years old. He has 21 cows in his pedigree that average over 23 lbs. butter 7 days, A.R.O. Also sows, one 1st month, dam 23 lbs. butter in 7 days, and from large record dams. Write for particulars. SAMUEL LEMON, LYNDEN, ONT.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bull calves sired by Count Haugerfeld's Famous De Kol, who is brother of the two great cows, Grace and Ed Homestead. 25 lbs. butter in 7 days, and De Kol Oranville, 22 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 700 lbs. milk; also 10,017 lbs. milk in 100 days. These calves are from A. R. O. cows with records of 23 lbs. Telephone T-7 E. F. OBLER, Brantford, Ont.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

—HAS FOR SALE— Sons of Pontiac Korndyke, sire of the world's record cow Pontiac Gloshide De Kol 2nd, 27 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days. He is the sire of seven daughters whose 7 day records average 31 1/2 lbs. each, unequalled records in the making in any herd bred by the daughters of Ed. He is the sire of the youngest bull of the breed to sire a 30 lbs. daughter. We also offer sons of Rag Apple Korndyke, whose dam Pontiac Legh Annie is a full sister to Pontiac Gloshide De Kol 2nd, 27 1/2 (world's record) giving this young sire dam and her full 30 lbs. records that average for the two 34 1/2 lbs. each. We have in service, and can offer you sons of Sir Johanna Colantha Glad, a son of the highest record daughter of Hengerfeld De Kol, 214 A.R.O. daughters of four over 30 lbs. each. This young sire is a son of Colantha Johanna Lead, whose dam Colantha 4th Johanna, has a 7 day record of 32 1/2 lbs. making his dam and granddam higher than any other sire of his breed. Let me send you breeding and sales literature on anything you wish to see. E. H. DOLLAR, R.R. 1, WILTON, ONT. Near Prescott, Ont.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

THE MOST PROFITABLE DAIRY BREED Illustrated Descriptive Circular Free HOLSTEIN-FRIEBIAN ASSN' OF AMERICA 715 HUNTERTON, ROCY, BOX 146, BRATTLEBORO, VT 05-11

HOLSTEINS

HOLSTEINS—Cows and heifers for sale. Also young bull from Record of Performance cow.—W. J. Cowie, Locust Hill, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

MERTON LODGE STOCK FARM

Offers 12 two year old heifers whose sire are a son of Hengerfeld De Kol, and his 2nd's Mutual Bull, who has two daughters with a record of 17 lbs. record, and a son of De Kol the 2nd, the founder of cows and bulls, sire of a very young record bull, sired by a son of the 1st and 2nd Sister Bull the 3rd. Inspection by Putnam. Seven miles from Ingersoll. W. W. GEORGE, - - CRAMPTON, ONT.

ELMDALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—One yearling bull, and bull calves, sired by "Paladin Ormby." whose 3 nearest dams average over 33 lbs. butter in 7 days, and from dams with good records, one 10,500 lbs. in 6 months, and 7 day A. R. O. record 30.69 butter 60 days after calving. Also FRED CARR, Box 115, ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Holsteins, Clydesdales and Oxford-down Sheep

Holsteins, Clydesdales and Oxford-down Sheep. Present offering calves of both sex. Two choice fillies rising a year old. EDGAR DENNIS, NEW MARKET, ONT.

Holsteins For Sale

Highly bred Holstein bulls fit for service, sired by the great Sir Angus Poach 2nd. Prices moderate for quick sale. W. J. BALD, 225 Maple St., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Brookland Holsteins

For Sale, Holstein Bulls, 11 months old, well grown and thrifty, Sire Paul De Kol Aberbrury, whose dam is in the Canadian Registry. Dams of these bulls advance in the Dairy Record of Performance. Write for prices and particulars. Better come and see them. Prices reasonable. J. W. McCORMICK, Dundas Co., Box 30, MOREWOOD, Ontario

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull Calf born February 14th, 1911. Sire Angus Poach Regis. Six dams in pedigree average 33 lbs. in seven days. J. B. BALLEW, Lachne Rapids, Que.

HOLSTEINS

I am offering my Stock Bull, Son of Prince Poach 2nd, rising three years. Also a son of Sir Henrich De Kol, son of old, from R. of M. cow. Telephone connection. C. R. JAMES, Thornhill, Ont.

WOODLAND HOLSTEINS

Choice bull calves by a son of Netherland Saggie De Kol champion Record of Performance bull. Milk 32 lbs. butter, 80 lbs., and out of two year old records from 10,000 to 13,000 lbs. milk, and with records from 12,000 to 15,000 lbs. milk. Write for particulars. J. M. VAN PATTAR & SONS, Aylmer, Ont. Rural Route No. 1.

"LES CENEVAUX FARMS"

—VAUDREUIL, QUE. HOLSTEINS—Best in the ring and at the stall. Good stock herd at Ottawa. They combine Conformation and Production. Bull and Heifer Calves from our winners for sale. R. H. WOOD, Prop., D. BODEN, M F-9-15-11

For Quick Sale

Eight-grade Holstein cows and three cows of higher grade in calf. Seven of these cows have been in the Cow Testing Association and averaged 102 lbs. milk, 1/2 per cent. fat for season 1910. This milk, 1/2 day for particular and price, or write to me. W. R. SHIELDS, Mount Pleasant, Ont. Bell Telephone.

EVERGREEN FARM HOLSTEIN HERD

Has at his herd Voltra Tri-umpher (Imp.) 3771, whose dam gave in 1 day 17 lbs. milk, and his sire's dam gave 104 lbs. in 1 day. His progeny all show his wonderful propensity. We can supply you with any quality you want of either sex. All stock guaranteed. GEO. W. ANDERSON, ROSSMORE, ONT., Belleville District.

MONTEAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday. The market for live hogs here is very firm, with finished lots maintained at the level of 57.00. An account of the small off cuts sold at 57.00 to 57.75, and everything offering being picked up a cwt., these finished hogs are firm, with a good demand from all sources at 57.00 to 57.75 a cwt. for fresh killed abattoir stock. The country dressed at 59.00 to 59.50 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, Feb. 18.—The market here for cheese is unchanged from prevailing, exactly the same conditions from Great Britain, and a stock unimpaired reduced to a thousand boxes, held by one or two of the local exporters, who are glad to see them go even at a far advanced with little prospect of any decided improvement as the season is now well advanced in the position. In New Zealand cheese are arriving in England in large quantities, much greater than during the year, and part assembled cheese being shipped over to the States, which are at present somewhat scarce. September-October cheese, Fimble overlanded, is unchanged from 15c to 16c a lb., and a few choice boxes are export. The shipments are selling off again, the total for last week being barely 10,000 boxes, and this week will not aggregate over 5,000 boxes of the same quality. The market for butter here is very firm, with a good demand from all sources. There is a great scarcity of really first quality, and holders of such goods are inclined to put up their prices. The market is being made to sell goods of inferior quality, which is the way down to 55c, with under finest all quality.

MISCELLANEOUS

Norman Montgomery

EXPERT PURE BRED LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Long Distance Phone. WOOLER, ONT.

TAMWORTH AND BERSHIRE SWINE

Boars and sows for sale. W. COLEMAN, Ont., Maple Leaf Stock Farm.

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

FOR SALE, Seven bulls from 8 months to 15 months; 10 sows, full age, section via V. Bertram Hobkin, The Gully, Ont.

TAMWORTHS AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE

Several choice young hogs sired by Imp. champion boar 1901-43 and '05, recorded to yield 20 lbs. of bacon. Also a few males and two year old short horns. First class family. Excellent milk strain. Price right. A. A. COLLWILL, Box 8, Newmarket, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

CHOICE AYRSHIRES

Are Bred at "CHERRY BANK" A few young bull calves for sale. Write to PD. MCARTHUR, North Georgetown, Warwick Station on G. T. E. Y. Que. 15-5.

"La Bois de Roches" Stock Farm

Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES imported and home bred. WHITE ORPINGTON, WHITE WYANDOTTES and BARRED ROCK Poultry. Proprietor: J. A. BUREAU, St. Ann's de Bellevue, Que.

STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM

Is the home of most of the coveted honors at the leading eastern Exhibitions, including First Prize Bull and young herd. Cows, also Bull Calves. HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, QUE.

CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIORS STANCHION

H. A. Moyer, Syracuse, N. Y., says "they are the best" Send address for price list. Write to CRUMB'S PATENT STANCHION CO. All correspondence addressed to Canada Station, 2240 St. Andrew Street, Montreal, P. Q. Write in French or English.

AYRSHIRES

SELECT AYRSHIRE BULLS

Having secured a 207 lbs. "Primrose of 1907" world's champion Ayrshire milk record cow of the world, I now offer my best bred bulls—well bred individuals of good breeding bull "Grand Debra" and the young son of "Debra" (Imp.) with a yearly record of 10,500 lbs. milk averaging 5.03 per cent. fat. Also three bulls from 10 to 13 months old, all from Record of Performance cow. W. W. BALLANTYNE, a Stratford, Ont. Phone.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES

Write for prices, etc., on Imported Ayrshires. We are buying in Scotland for Spring delivery. Over 1000 Ayrshires of our October year. First choice white and fatters. Highest Records. Home Raising—A few very choice Bull Calves. Two fit for service. ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Masville, Ont.

RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM

Ayrshires, Clydesdales, Yorkshires A few very choice Bull Calves, out of deep milk dams, and sired by "Bencheskie tree full 90" Imp. Write now and secure one of 1910's Females of all ages. A Commercial Record. Home Raising—A few very choice Bull Calves. Two fit for service. ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Masville, Ont.

W. F. KAY, PHILIPSBURG, QUE.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

Special offering of four young bulls, 40 lbs. forest ages, from imported stock. Write for particulars. LAKESIDE FARM, PHILIPSBURG, QUE. GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop., 143-151, St. James St., Montreal.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

I AM LEAVING FOR SCOTLAND after 1st March to make a large importation. Any quotations will be carefully attended to. Agents for the sale of 40 head of heifers and cows bred to freshen in September.—K. B. NISS, HOWICK, QUE.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding, of good type and have been selected for production. TERMS for sale. Write now and secure one of "Nether Hall Good-time"—566-1, (Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages for sale. Write now. J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que. ("Phone in house.") 14-1

AYRSHIRES

World's Champion Herd of Ayrshires for R.O.P. cows for sale at present. Call for particulars. Tangleyville Farm WOODDISSE BROS., - - ROTHSAVY, ONT.

THE SPRINGBANK HERD OF AYRSHIRES

Contain more World's Champion milk cows than any other herd in any sale. Write for choice bull calves for sale out of large litters, always producing dam milk. Address: A. S. TURNER & SON Ryekman's Corners, Ont. 3 Miles south of Hamilton.

BULLS I HAVE 4 AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES

They are nicely marked—two mostly white with black legs, and one mostly white with black neck. They weigh 120 lbs. Come and see them or write for fuller particulars. Price right for any you want. WOODLAND STOCK FARM J. O'CONNOR, Prop., CAMBELLFORD, Ont.

PRICES

to 1911. The Fall... hauling very but... (carcases light-...

CALVES

been had... as 18 to... from of... had for... and been... hauling... (carcases light-...

ANTAG

farmers... ing on... is has... including... horse fa... of the... year a... buildings... Brown.

COMPTON

having o... are going... built from... of wood... When co... grant of...

BRITTA

1901. The... talons, 81... brood, 25... 70 to 90... 10-21.

CHAPMAN

ketted. Th... was not e... in this c... grown al... grobal... plentiful... timothy h... ing a co...

NORTH

EDVILLE... source of... cessating... water. W... Mount F... are beginn... and will n... however... giving high... possible... favorites.

AYRSHIRE

are paying... will soon... (if well c... Ayr. Fe... ago. Farm... hauling g... across h... out. You... on the... land, this... spring. The... holding b... are quiet... being late... attended... Flavelle o... dore a jo... tail. S...

RAVENNA

filled with... there or tw... in a coo...

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
QUEENS CO., P.E.I.
MARSFIELD, Feb. 3.—We are now in...

KINGS CO., P.E.I.
CARDIGAN BRIDGE, Feb. 10.—We have been having very cold weather lately...

NOVA SCOTIA
ANTAGONISH, N.S.
ANTAGONISH, Jan. 20.—The county farmers association held their annual meeting...

QUEBEC
COMPTON CO., QUE.
COMPTON CENTRE, Feb. 9.—We are having cold and stormy weather...

ONTARIO
CARLETON CO., ONT.
BRITANNIA BAY, Feb. 10.—One of the worst storms for many years was seen last Thursday...

HASTINGS CO., ONT.
CHAPMAN FEB. 15.—Clover seed is about all threshed. Nearly all has been marketed...

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.
EDVILLE, Feb. 9.—Many wells have been sealed with water for a time...

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.
MOUNT FOREST, Feb. 8.—Feeding cattle are beginning to move to market...

WATERLOO CO., ONT.
AYE, Feb. 15.—We have had a rather good week after the storm of a week ago...

GREY CO., ONT.
BAVENNA, Feb. 14.—We had a fierce sale of wind, Feb. 14.—The cuts were filled with snow...

BRUCE CO., ONT.
The weather is very cold. A great deal of manure has been hauled out and spread...

NIPISSING DISTRICT, ONT.
WAT-TAY-BEG Feb. 4.—The majority of the settlers along the fourth, fifth and sixth concessions are having their housing time...

BRITISH COLUMBIA.
NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B.C.
CHILLIWACK, Feb. 6.—We have had very cold weather lately...

GRANGE NOTES

The Grange recently organized at Elora by R. C. Drury and J. Morrison...

A meeting was to be held at Brayton for organization purposes on Saturday...

J. J. Morrison, Dominion Secretary has arranged with John A. Ferguson of Holstein in Grey County for meetings to be held...

George Little, of Dufferin hopes to arrange for meetings in the neighborhood of Shelburne for the same purpose.

O. C. Russell, of Billinadaf, is at work in the neighborhood of Erin township, and is expected that several meetings will be shortly be arranged for organization purposes there.

E. C. Drury, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, has been addressing the Petrolers and Prince Edward Counties during the past week with the object of acquainting the farmers...

A meeting was held at Alma on Saturday, Feb. 11, with James D. Gordon in the chair and W. L. Gordon, the chief speaker...

LUCKY GIRL'S Calf SOLD AT GOOD FIGURE

Editor Farm and Dairy.—I have sold Baraboskie 100 lbs. worth old milk bull by Gay Cavalier...



The Safest Fence to Buy

Safe because it will stand shocks and ill usage. Safe because it is a complete barrier against all kinds of stock. Safe because its tough, springy steel wire will give real service.

PEERLESS The Fence that Saves Expense

is built of No. 9 galvanized wire of guaranteed quality. To this best of wire add the Peerless method of construction and Peerless lock and you have a fence without a rival.

We've built Peerless fence twice as good and twice as strong as any ordinary circumstances so that neither accidents nor extraordinary wear can affect it.

We also make poultry and ornamental fencing and gates—all of it of a quality that our customers appreciate and we are proud of.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Limited, Dept. H, Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

It is profitable to convert small or large amounts of skim-milk into dry Casein. Write for our proposition and state amount of milk you have daily in flush seasons.

The Casein Mfg. Co.

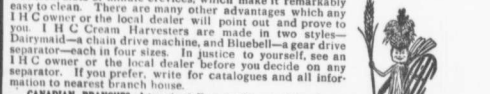
111 PINE ST. NEW YORK CITY

OWNERS KNOW THE REASONS WHY I H C CREAM HARVESTERS PAY BEST

ET I H C owners tell you about I H C Cream Harvesters. They know I H C superiority by actual experience...

I H C Cream Harvesters

Look over the I H C separators they are using every day. Then consider these facts. The wearing out of parts and many other cream separator troubles are largely due to dust and milk getting into the gears...



CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Vancouver, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Bay, Peterborough, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Vernon, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA Chicago (Incorporated) U.S.A. The Bureau is a free service. It gives the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development...



KEEP PURE BREDS

Pure breeds have many advantages over scrubs. Pure bred fowls eat no more, they lay better, sell better, their eggs may be sold for hatching purposes—in every way they are more profitable than fowls of non-descript breeding.

FREE

Don't Keep Scrubs

Keep Pure Breeds



FREE

Why don't you keep pure bred poultry? Farm and Dairy will start you right. Our proposition is: In return for a club of four new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy taken at our exceedingly low rate of

Only \$1.00 a Year

we will in return give absolutely free a pair of pure bred fowls of any of the well known standard varieties of fowls included amongst which are those best suited and most profitable for the farm.

FREE

Start in To-day



To Get the Best

FREE

There is no need for you to keep inferior stock any longer. Show this issue of Farm and Dairy to your neighbors. Show them your special Poultry Number you got recently. Tell them of the **KHIVE MAGAZINE NUMBERS** and **SUPPLEMENTS** of Farm and Dairy, all of which go to our subscribers at no extra cost to them. Ask them about surely subscribe. Ask them about it. Start in right away to win the pure bred stock you want.

For nine new subscribers to Farm and Dairy, we will give you a **PURE BRED PIC**. For 25 new subscribers, we will give you **absolute** **FREE** a **PIPER BRED AYRSHIRE** **CALF**. Write us about other premiums you may want and get after the new subscribers for Farm and Dairy.

Circulation Department
FARM & DAIRY
Peterboro, Ont.

Make YOUR Buildings Fire-Proof With Steel—PEDLAR'S Way

YOU'D like to minimize the fire risk on your house and barn, wouldn't you? against fire? Yet why do you continue to put up frame buildings, if you think a "fire-trap" costs less for you, mistaken. Get the facts about Pedlarizing and figure it out for yourself.

Reduces fire risk fully 80 per cent.

It's means practically fire-proof. Many of the so-called "fire-proof" buildings in big cities are not so well protected against fire as your practically eliminates the risk of your buildings catching fire. No matter what happens. There is nothing at all that can be prevented from the contents, excepting a Pedlarized building to burn, excepting insurance. Any fire insurance agent will tell you how much lower the amount of a building like this is enough to save a good bit of its cost.

Actually Cheaper by 20 per cent.

PEDLARIZING means something any building, whether of iron or steel, with Fireproof Sheet Steel. Roofed with Oshawa Steel Shingles, which I guarantee for 25 years. "Oshawa" means we have used Pedlar's Best Siding, to imitate brick, cut stone, dressed stone, etc. Inside walls and ceilings finished with Pedlar Art Steel. Made in 1909 over 2000 than an ordinary frame building. My booklet makes it plain to you. Write for a copy—FREE.



Oshawa Steel Shingles Make a Good Roof For 100 Years

I give you a written guarantee that absolutely protects you against fire and wind for a quarter-century. Just as your fire insurance policy Pedlar Guarantees protection for 100 years against loss through any fault of Oshawa Shingles. Nearly Fifty Million square feet of roofs on Canada protected today in this way. They cover farm buildings, houses, churches, schools, public buildings all over this broad Dominion. Cost very little, too.



Beautiful, Durable Pedlar Steel Siding

At the cost of a frame building, it makes your house as strong and handsome looking as if built of stone or brick. Pedlar buildings, remember, are less liable to fire damage than the usual type of brick building. There are dozens of patterns. Enable you to build a strong, beautiful, safe, wind-tight, weather-proof, durable building with greatest economy. Get my book of pictures and facts.

PEDLARIZING Has Many Other Advantages--All Important

WALLS and ceilings are one unbroken seamless sheet of hard, fire-resisting steel. No crevices or cracks to harbor dust or dirt or disease germs. Can be easily cleaned with soap and water. **Sanitary Building**—just like a pane of glass. If there's any sickness in a Pedlarized room the whole interior can be scrubbed with antiseptics and thoroughly disinfected.

OUTSIDE can be finished to look like stone, fancy cement blocks or brick. For the inside work and ceiling you can choose from over 200 designs, every one of the most attractive building material. Every taste can be satisfied, and decorative scheme harmonized and carried out. Patterns are deeply and clearly embossed in heavy sheet-steel. Can be put in place easily and quickly. Never cracks with settling of building—never need papering or lining.

Pedlarizing Means Lightning-Proof

Lightning costs farmers on the continent four million dollars a year. In one year 625 barns were killed and 800 injured by lightning—all on farms. Oshawa Steel Shingles would save all this immense loss. The sheet steel on faces of the roof catches the electric flash and passes it harmlessly off. There's not any number of lightning rods to be installed. You need only one—right to your next building with Oshawa Shingles.

Don't Settle the Question of Materials Until You Know Every Detail About Pedlarizing.

INSER walls and ceilings wholly fire-proof—always will not "cover" because there is no Pedlar Siding of the outer walls.

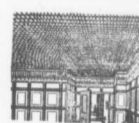
Pedlarizing Means a Damp-proof Building—no water can penetrate from the outside. Frame houses and wood-shingled roofs "sweat" and open up cracks that let in the wind and rain. A Pedlarized house is perfectly dry in all seasons.

THE unbroken, seamless covering of steel keeps out the cold, and makes the house wind-tight—no need to keep warm in winter. Think what a Pedlarized barn would mean. **Pedlarizing Means a Warmer in Winter, a Cooler in Summer**—in a summer's heat you'll find a Pedlarized house or barn the coolest—best kept get in. Thus your buildings are kept dry and comfortable in all seasons, through all kinds of weather.

Pedlarizing Means Less Expense in Every Way

It costs a great deal less to Pedlarize a room, or a whole house, than you would think it costs. Get the facts—then figure them out for yourself. My large, fully illustrated book shows numerous fine houses, schools, public buildings, churches, etc., in every country that are Pedlarized. Get some of our 2000 Pedlar designs. Our Pedlarizing means you a copy of my book.

Send Your Name and Address at Once. Ask for Our Free Booklet No. 9. Write to our Nearest Address. (See below.)



Pedlar Art Steel Imperishable Ceilings

Adorn and protect thousands of Canadian houses, schools, churches, stores and public buildings. Because they are so much more durable than plaster or wood, they are used in all sanitary than plaster or wood. Pedlar Art Steel ceilings start cracking and peeling off. Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings cannot crack. Hundreds of patterns provide every conceivable style of decoration.



Your Rooms Can Be Just As Attractive

Pedlar Art Steel Sidewalls appear in hundreds of patterns. Ceilings with Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Pedlarizing to any scheme of decoration. Easily put on—beautiful in look, at easy to keep clean. Can be washed with soap water like a pane of glass. No cracks to harbor germs or vermin. Unlike any other wall-covering. Absolutely fire-proof. Cost much less than you may imagine.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

HALIFAX ST. JOHN EDMONTON MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO
18 Prince Street 42-46 Plaza Wilson St. 127 Rue de Peel 212 Gove St. 425 Bloor St. 111 Bay St.
PORT ARTHUR WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY EDMONTON
114 Condon St. 190 Colborne St. 190 Colborne St. 637 Park St.
ADDRESS OUR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE. THE WANT ADVERTISE IN SOME SECTIONS. WRITE FOR DETAILS.

WESTERN FARMERS LOSING \$1,000,000 YEARLY

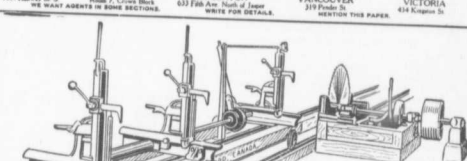
through selling unclean grain. Hon. Sydney Fisher says: "Universal prevalence of weeds in Canada is the greatest evil we have to contend with. Canadian agriculturists is to flourish the nuisance caused by weed seeds must be stamped out." Let me show you how you can separate ALL kinds of seeds from ALL weed seed, all shrunken grains smut and dust, quickly and thoroughly with the

CHATHAM FANNING MILL

Absolutely separates weed and farm oats from all other grain. Separates all weeds and what mixture.



Save its cost every year in work saved, higher market prices for your grain. Ask about my free trial offer. Send for Free Book No. 18. Address nearest place. GRAY-CAMPBELL LIMITED. Brandon Moose Jaw Winnipeg Saskatoon



Waterloo Portable Sawmill

No. 0 Wooden Saw Frame, specially designed for Portable Sawmill Work. Takes saws up to 55 inches diameter. Fused Steel Work. Takes saws up to 55 inches diameter. 2 1/2 inches diameter. Friction bearing. Substantial carriage can be returned or rigid from cast carriage for rack feed. Carriage will accommodate 18 inch long rope feed 17 feet 8 inches long. Frame extra wide, of heavy red pine stringers, edge jointed and bolted together. Long steel sawy logs, operated by hand. Saws and rack cast in one piece. Knees have heavy logs, operated by hand. Saws and rack cast in one piece. Knees have heavy logs, operated by hand. Saws and rack cast in one piece. Knees have heavy logs, operated by hand.

The Waterloo Engine Works Co., BRANTFORD, ONT. Limited