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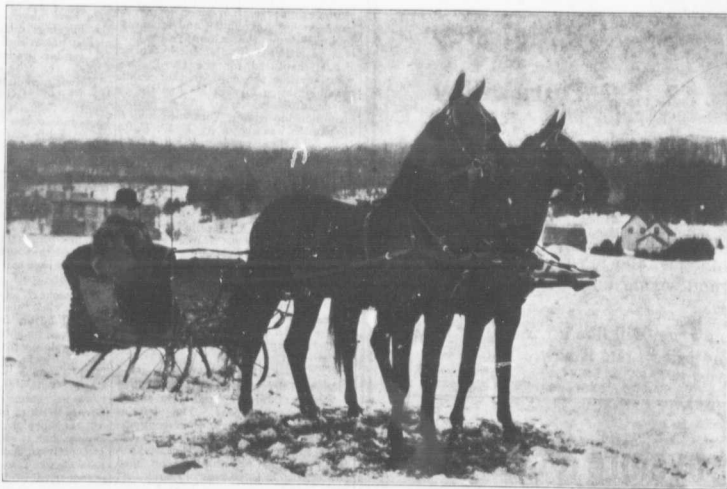
FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

DECEMBER 29

1910.



GRAND HORSES THESE, BUT NOT THE MOST PROFITABLE SORT FOR A FARMER TO BREED

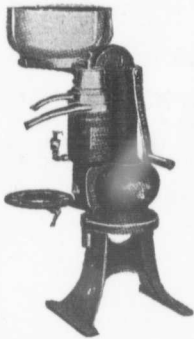
There is yet a place for horses of the lighter breeds—for roadsters. But at high prices these places are few and far between and with the increasing popularity of the automobile, which far outclasses the roadster for speed, the demand for drivers eventually will fall away. Let the men, who will, raise them, but remember that horses of the heavy or carriage breeds are a much safer and a surer paying stock to breed. The pair here illustrated are full brothers 5 and 6 years old, and until recently were owned by Mrs. W. M. Lawrence, Melbourne Ridge, Que. They took first prize at Sherbrooke and other eastern exhibitions this last fall.

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

The Maritime Winter Fair

Ideal weather and large attendance favored the Winter Fair recently held at Amherst, N.S. All classes showed improvement this year over former years, both in number of entries and in the quality of the animals shown. In the beef cattle classes there were 145 entries; dairy cattle, 86; sheep, 265; swine, 136; live poultry, 1,482; and in dressed poultry, 306.

POULTRY

Poultry with over 1,600 entries made the largest poultry show ever held in the Eastern Provinces. There were 500 entries more than last year. As usual Barred Rocks were most numerous.

New exhibitors and larger entries in the sheep classes go to prove that in the policy of the Provincial Government for the encouragement of sheep husbandry is making progress. Competition was particularly strong in the middle wool breeds, especially in Shropshires, Scotchdowns, Oxford, and Hampshires. The awards were placed by J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa.

SWINE

Most of the awards in the swine class went as usual to Prince Edward Island. The number of entries in the swine exhibit was not so large as it has been but for quality and trueness to breed type, the exhibits were the best yet. Feta's Brodie, Little York, P.E.I., captured for the third consecutive time the cup for the grand championship pen with his fine Berkshires of bacon type. The grand championship sow, a Yorkshire under 15 months was shown by J. W. Callbeck, of Summerside, P.E.I. The Atlas cup, for the best bacon pig, went to a Tamworth, owned by Wm. Gibson, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

BEEF CLASSES

The Shorthorn classes were keenly contested by C. A. Archibald, Truro, N.S.; Cecil Coates, Napan; Harold Etter, Westmoreland Point; Albert Anderson, Sackville, N.B., and J. E. Baker & Son, Baronfield, Archibald's Mary May won the grand championship; also the grand championship for best animal in the show. In the Hereford and Grade classes, W. W. Black, Amherst, captured most of the premier awards.

DAIRY CATTLE

In the dairy contest Holsteins, Ayrshires, Jerseys and Guernseys were all represented. The entries were more numerous and the competition keener than ever before. In the Holstein classes, Samuel Dickie, Central Onslow, N.S., won first on aged cow, first on three-year-old and first and second on heifers. Logan Bros., Amherst Point, and Harding Bros., Wolford, N.B. also had entries in the test. Competition was keenest in the Ayrshire classes where there were no less than five exhibitors. The awards were very evenly divided. The exhibitors were Andrew McCrae and Sons, East Royalty, P.E.I.; McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N.B.; Retson Bros., Truro; Fred S. Black, Amherst and C. A. Archibald, Truro.

H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, N.S., won the major portion of the awards in the Jersey class. Jas. E. Baker & Sons, Baronfield, N.S., and J. R. Semple, Brule, also carried off part of the prize money. Maritime fairs always have the strongest classes of Guernseys of any of the Canadian fairs. Jennie's May, a Guernsey owned by Roper Bros., Charlottetown, P.E.I., gave 56 pounds of 4.5 milk per day. The grand championship was won by a grade Holstein owned by T. W. Keillon, Amherst, N.S.

NOTE.—Owing to lack of space due to publishing the reports of the farmers' deputation to Ottawa we were unable to get this report in Farm and Dairy last week.—Fair Editor.

The Sheep Industry in Canada

Some interesting facts in regard to the sheep industry in Canada are brought out by the Live Stock Commissioner, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, in a press bulletin recently issued from Ottawa. The commissioner calls attention to the facts of the very unstable foundation upon which our sheep industry rests so long as we depend so largely on the United States for an export market. He recalls the master of the quarantine restrictions, which confronted the industry a year ago, and which created conditions for which our breeders were not prepared and which in the end depressed sales to a marked degree. Although during the greater part of the past season the market has been a buoyant one, the feeling of confidence in a continuous demand for Canadian sheep in the United States has steadily declined.

OUR HOME MARKET

It is fortunate for the sheep industry that other and very encouraging outlets are available. The home market is not unworthy of consideration. The past year more than 600,000 carloads of lambs were shipped to East Buffalo from Ontario. In 1907 almost 1,000 carloads went to that city. The Toronto and Montreal markets have absorbed practically all of the offerings during the past season and at prices equivalent to those paid for similar grades in Chicago and Buffalo.

Notwithstanding the proximity of the United States, the nearest outlet for the Canadian product is still to be found in the British and, possibly at an early date, in the European markets. The English wool market includes a wide distribution of the product of the great wool producing countries of the world, including Australia, New Zealand and the Argentina. If the sheep industry in this country can ever be developed to reasonable proportions, there is no reason to expect that any more natural or reliable market can be found for surplus Canadian wools.

OUR GREAT AND NATURAL OUTLET

It is clear also that the great and natural outlet for our surplus meat products, including those of mutton and lamb, is to be found across the sea, where the producing power of the land is unable to yield sufficient for the necessities of the crowded populations of long inhabited countries. Great Britain has hitherto absorbed all the surplus of the world's meat supply, but it seems probable that she is shortly to have competitors in the market for foreign meats. There is a movement in Austria and Germany which will eventually result in the opening up of these countries to a chilled and frozen meat trade. A steady market is without doubt thus assured for all the mutton that Canada can produce.

As Farm and Dairy readers are aware, the Federal Government is interesting itself in the sheep industry of the Dominion and is making a thorough investigation, with view to the adoption later of a policy which may lead to its general encouragement and development. The members of the Investigation Commission on sheep, so far, has completed their researches in the United Kingdom. They are to spend the next few months in studying conditions in the Dominion and are now engaged in interviewing a number of prominent Canadian sheep breeders.

Trade figures for the first eight months of the present fiscal year show an increase of \$72,436,533, or nearly 17 per cent, in Canada's total exports as compared with the eight months ending with November last year.

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

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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

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Vol XXIX.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 29, 1910.

No. 52

May Yours Be a Most Happy and Prosperous New Year

THE FARMERS ON THE QUESTION OF THE TARIFF*

E. C. Drury, Sec. National Council of Agriculture

Rural Depopulation Explained—The Farmers of Canada do not ask for any Tariff Favors—They appeal to the Government to Right Conditions which are Unjust to Agriculture and Injurious to our National Well-Being.

OUR greatest national asset, both material and social, is found in the farms of our country. Our agricultural resources are our greatest national gifts, an asset that with proper management under an intelligent and prosperous farm population will increase, rather than decrease in value from year to year, forming a firm and enduring basis of national well-being. Our farm homes, with their great possibilities for good, physically, intellectually and morally, must always be a most important factor in our national life, while a sturdy, prosperous, and contented farming class must always be our best safeguard against invasion from without or decay within.

NOT PROSPERING AS IT SHOULD

Agriculture is not prospering in Canada as it should. It is customary in certain quarters to refer to the lack of intelligence and enterprise among the farmers themselves as the cause of this condition. This however, is not entirely in accord with the facts. No class in the country has shown itself more thrifty or industrious, more willing to take advantage of every opportunity to learn and apply improved methods, or more

ready to adapt itself to changed conditions. The simple fact must be faced that, in spite of these things, agriculture has failed to hold its own. Agricultural population has steadily decreased for the last 30 years in every province east of Manitoba, while even in the western provinces, town population has increased at a faster rate than that of the farms.

CAUSES OF RURAL DEPOPULATION

It is useless to point to the settling of the West as the cause of the eastern decrease. That has no doubt been contributory, but it cannot account for the greater part of the decrease. It is equally useless to suggest the use of improved machinery as a possible cause. That largely explains rural depopulation under such conditions as prevail in England where agriculture was fully developed before the introduction of labor-saving machinery and where every piece of improved machinery displaced human labor on the farms. In Canada the case is entirely different. Simultaneously with the introduction of improved machinery has come the specialization of agriculture, calling for more men in our dairy, fruit and mixed farming, even with improved machinery, than were ever required under the old conditions of grain farming. We must attribute these movements of

population, disastrous as they must prove to our national well-being, to the effect of a tariff which encourage city industries at the expense of agriculture.

The farmers of Canada do not ask for any tariff favors. We realize clearly that these can be of little value to us. Practical farmers, engaged in nearly all the varied lines of agriculture, and prominent in these lines, will give their testimony to the truth of this statement. We do, however, ask to be relieved of the burdens imposed upon us by a protective tariff which prevents foreign competition, and allows our manufacturers to raise their prices above those which would exist under free competition. That they do so raise them, in most cases to the full extent allowed by the tariff, is plain. The artificial burden thus imposed on the farmer is very considerable, and is sufficient to account for the decrease in rural population.

PROTECTION NO LONGER NEEDED

Protection is no longer needed to encourage infant industries. In many cases, the present tariff actually works to discourage the expansion of manufacturing industries by encouraging the formation of combines whose interest it is to keep the market understocked and which offer a far more terrible competition to a concern outside the combine, than it could possibly find under free trade conditions. Our anti-combine law is no remedy for this condition because of the difficulty, without incurring heavy expense, of gathering sufficient evidence to establish a prima facie case even where we are sure a combine exists.

Our manufacturing concerns, many of them

*The Memorial presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, the Members of the Government, and the Members of the House of Commons, on the occasion of the farmers' deputation to Ottawa.



The Leaders—Members of the National Council of Agriculture of the Farmers' Deputation which waited upon the Government at Ottawa

The National Council of Agriculture, the members of which are here shown, is composed of the members of the Executive of the Dominion Grange, the Saskatchewan and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Associations, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Prominent among those who may be seen in the illustration are: 1—R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; 2—J. W. Scallion, Verden, Man. Honorary life president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; 3—F. W. Green; 4—E. A. Partridge, both of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan; 5—D. W. McCuaig, Portage la Prairie, president of the National Council of Agriculture; 6—E. C. Drury, Crown Hill, late Master of the Dominion Grange and secretary of the National Council of Agriculture; 7—Thos. McMillan, Seaforth, Ont.; 8—Jas. McEwing, M.L.A., for Wellington Co., Ont.; 9—D. W. Farmer, of the United Farmers' Association of Alberta.

very dropsical, are in many cases paying unduly large dividends. I am speaking of conditions on which the public can get but little light, but what little light has been shed on the question shows this statement to be true. In at least one case, a Government blue-book is responsible for the statement that one large concern engaged in an industry which has been one of our most persistent beggars for tariff favors, was able to declare a dividend of 50 per cent. on the cost of its common stock, in the same year that it issued a circular complaining of lack of prosperity due to insufficient tariff protection. We believe this is not an isolated case.

A DIRECT APPEAL

Under these circumstances, we appeal to you to right a condition which we believe to be not only unjust to our industry, but injurious to our national well-being. Our demands have received the fullest consideration, and we are prepared to urge them most strongly. We believe them reasonable and we hope for early action in the direction of granting our desires.

In asking that every means consistent with our national honor be taken to secure free trade with our southern neighbor in agricultural products and implements, we believe we are not unjust to our manufacturers of implements. The greater competition in farm implements, and the wider markets in farm products, must prove of the greatest advantage to our farmers, both east and west.

In the increased British preference, with ultimate free trade with England, we look for relief from the general tariff burden. To this proposal we hope for little opposition from our manufacturers, since it gives them an opportunity to show in a practical form, what their much vaunted loyalty to the Empire amounts to.

NO DIVISION OF FEELING

I wish to impress upon you the fact that there is no division of feeling between the farmers of the east and west on the tariff question. This delegation, and the convention preceding it, prove conclusively that the east and west are one on this great question.

In presenting this Memorial on the question of the tariff, a Memorial prepared and unanimously endorsed by the largest and most representative Congress of farmers ever held in the Dominion of Canada, representing every province, and nearly every phase of agriculture from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, I wish to assure you that we do not approach the question with any ill-feeling towards our manufacturers, nor with any undue regard to our own interests, but with the firm belief that the justice we demand is in the best interests, not only of Canadian agriculture, but of our young nation as a whole.

Effects of Bad Water on Stock

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

When travelling in Oxford county, Ont., recently, I spent a few days with a farmer in one of the best sections of that county who complained that while his cows were all of good dairy breeding he was not getting good results. On visiting his stables, I found that he had fine, comfortable stables. He was feeding well and intelligently. I was at a loss to know what the trouble could be.

When the cows were turned out to drink, however, it was easy to see where the trouble lay. The well from which the water was obtained was only about six feet deep and was situated in the centre of the barnyard with every chance for all kinds of filth to drain into it. The cows were ravenously thirsty, but two or three sips were enough to satisfy their thirst for such water.

Milk is over 85 per cent. water and other things being equal, the more water a cow

drinks, the more milk she will give. How could this farmer expect to get a large flow of milk when the cows were drinking only a few quarts of water daily? This man's cows were not drinking enough to fulfil the requirements of their bodies to say nothing about producing milk.

On being told where the trouble lay, this farmer said he had supposed that the poor water had had something to do with it, but that it would be impossible to remedy the defect without a large expenditure, which he was not willing to make. That man has since been obliged to give up his farm. His failure was due in no small measure to his unwillingness to spend only \$200 or \$300 in installing a first class water system. Failure in dairying and poor water may not always go together, but successful dairying and a good water supply are always partners.

The Ontario Farmer and the Tariff*

Thos. McMillan, Seaforth, Ont.

In offering a few remarks upon the bearing of the provisions of the present Customs tariff and the amendments contained in the changes proposed in the prayer of our petition, I do so from the standpoint of the general Ontario farmer engaged in the live stock industry in connection with a system of mixed farm husbandry.

Although for years the Ontario farmer has borne the burden of the injurious effect of the Canadian Customs tariff, yet the fact remains, that any enactment of a government which perpetuates an injustice upon the great body of the people will move down. The people may rest under the injustice for a time, but even without further provocation, the dissatisfaction bursts forth again.

As the petition truly sets forth, the farmer bears no feeling of antipathy towards any other line of industry. He welcomes within our border every legitimate form of industrial effort, but why should agriculture be called as it is under the tariff, to pay tribute to any other form of industry? The farmer is being told continually that he should not complain, that our manufacturers employ the workmen who furnish a great home market for his products, but the fact remains that, from the testimony of the manufacturers themselves, in several lines, it would pay the people of Canada well to take the margin which this customs tariff causes them to pay, and with it pension the workmen in those lines to the full extent of the wages they receive, and they would still have money to the good.

We come before you asking no favors, but we claim that agriculture should, under the tariff, be placed upon an equal footing with the other industrial enterprises of the land.

A REASONABLE REQUEST.

If this petition were to ask that the agricultural industry be allowed its supplies of raw material either free or at the lowest possible rates of duty, it would only be asking that agriculture be allowed to share one-half the privileges which, for 30 years, has, under the provisions of the tariff, been enjoyed by many lines of manufacturing industry.

Why do I say so? Study the provisions of the tariff, and on the one hand we find that it gives the manufacturers a margin of all the way from 15 to 35 per cent. on their goods as against foreign competition in the home market. As against that margin of profit we ask nothing. We are willing in the sale of our products to meet the open competition of the world.

(Continued on page 6)

*Part of Mr. McMillan's address on the occasion of the deputations of farmers, which waited upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Government.

Some Pointers on Clover Seed

"Careful investigation of over 1,800 farms this past year has shown me that less than 10 per cent. of them could be said to be fairly clean." Such was the statement made by F. G. Raynor in an address recently at the Winter Fair, Guelph. The easiest and cheapest way to rid clover seed of weeds, he said, is in the field before the crop is cut. Rib grass, bladder campion, and sweet clover are the worst ones we have to contend with. To rid the field of weeds, hoe out the rib grass, spud the bladder campion and put a handful of salt on the root and pull out the sweet clover.

It is well to cut for hay those spots where weeds are predominant. To overcome the midgets cut the clover for hay or pasture. Have the first crop all off before the 20th of June.

The crop should be harvested when the heads are all brown and when the clover seed is of a purple color. Light colored seed is the result of early cutting; such seed, however, is not injured in quality.

In buying clover seed farmers should see that it is free from impurities and that it is of strong vitality. A representative sample sent to the seed laboratory at Ottawa will be tested free.

A cheap and effective way to rid clover seed of rib grass, or buckhorn, was outlined by Mr. Raynor. It is as follows: Cover a fanning mill screen with cheese cloth. Dampen this cloth and sprinkle the seed on it thinly. Leave it to dry for a short time, when the clover seed can be shaken off and the rib grass will adhere to the cheese cloth and can be scraped off with a stick. By using a dozen screenings one man can clean from two to three bushels of seed a day.

"The red clover seed crop," said Mr. Raynor, "is like a present to the farmer, as he can cut the first crop for hay and use the second for seed production."—T.

Daily Records Recommended

"Taking records two or three times a month and computing the entire weight of milk from the records of these few milkings is better than not taking records at all; much of the advantage of record keeping, however, is lost when one practises this system." Such was the contention of Mr. G. A. Brethen, expressed at a recent dairy meeting held in Peterboro. "A cow," he said, "may be giving a large amount of milk one day and in a couple of days afterward a great deal less. If daily records are kept, this drop in milk flow will be detected, and we can then ascertain the cause and rectify it. To notice such variations is impossible when the weights are taken only three times a month as in our cow testing associations."

"I have found," continued Mr. Brethen, "that the hired men, where milk records are kept each day, take more interest in actual milk records than in estimated yields calculated from two or three weighings. It is wonderful what enthusiasm weighing milk will create when daily records are taken. I remember one farmer who went away for a few days. When he came back the hired man and boy who had been doing the work were right on hand to tell how much more milk they were getting than when he went away. Cow testing makes more work and trouble, but no one makes a success of anything without work and trouble."

I am an advocate of drawing out all manure possible in the winter time. I say take it direct from the stables to the fields. Never let it lie in the yards for a day. Spread it over the land; then all washings will settle into the earth, instead of discoloring some nearby creek.—Geo. M. James, Middlesex Co., Ont.

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Apple Culture in Dundas, Stormont and Glengary Counties

A. D. Campbell, B.S.A., Morrisburg, Ont.

For many years good apples have been grown in the St. Lawrence Valley. To-day extremely old McIntosh apple trees, still bearing excellent fruit, can be found. The apple industry of this district, however, is steadily on the decline. What were at one time good orchards are now in the poorest possible condition. And this in spite of

large but it must be borne in mind that the yield was light so that on an average year with a lower price but increased yield the returns would be equally as good.

ROOM FOR MORE ORCHARDS

There are all along the St. Lawrence a large number of small, wholly neglected orchards that could be made to give good results. Much of the land is not suitable for trees, but where soil conditions are favorable apples flourish for a distance of 10 miles north of the river. I am firmly



A Neglected Orchard in Eastern Ontario along the St. Lawrence.

Hundreds of such orchards are to be found in various parts of the province. These same orchards, now unprofitable, can be made under proper management and care, exceedingly profitable. Surely those who have such orchards will not much longer delay in making up their minds that they will handle their orchards properly, and secure from them a profit.—Photo by A. D. Campbell.

The fact that the country has fine possibilities for the production of a few highly valuable varieties such as McIntosh, Fameuse, Russet and Wealthy as well as the less valuable varieties such as Baxter, Alexander, Wolf River and Ben Davis. We have ample proof of this in the good results obtained by a few successful apple growers in various parts of the district.

Dr. Harkness & Sons, of Irena, for a number of years have been supplying the best Ottawa trade with McIntosh and Fameuse apples at remunerative prices. Mr. J. D. Tuttle, Mr. W. G. Robertson, Mr. Ernest Robertson, of Iroquois and Mr. H. A. McIntosh, of Dundela, have orchards the fruit from which every year is eagerly sought after by Montreal buyers. This year Mr. Tuttle realized for his fruit in the neighborhood of \$600; Mr. W. G. Robertson upwards of \$500; Mr. Ernest Robertson over \$700; and Mr. H. A. McIntosh, Dundela, \$1,100. Some of the orchards were carefully pruned. All were carefully sprayed and the result has been good fruit while the fruit on neighboring unsprayed orchards was almost worthless.

DEMONSTRATION ORCHARDS

The Department of Agriculture during the past season had charge of five orchards in the district in which we endeavored to demonstrate the value of good orchard culture. The results are interesting. In the orchard of Mr. Ernest Farlinger, one and one-third acres in extent were 43 McIntosh trees, 38 of which were sprayed and the fruit was sold on the trees for \$400, or \$300 an acre. There were in all 138 barrels of apples. On the unsprayed check row of five trees the total yield was seven barrels and less than one barrel of No. 1's. The total cost of material for spraying, lime sulphur and arsenate of lead, was \$7.90.

The orchard of Mr. Harold Willard was carefully sprayed, part of it with lime sulphur and part of it with Bordeaux and the fruit from 14 McIntosh and 16 Fameuse trees brought \$135. The cost of spraying material was \$5.69. The fruit in unsprayed adjoining orchards was almost worthless. Mr. Elroy Caselman, Dundela, received \$350 for three acres, apples on the trees. This orchard was sprayed with poisoned Bordeaux at a cost of \$6.00 for material. Here nearly all the apples on check trees fell during the summer and early autumn. In two other demonstration orchards the benefits were equally as noticeable but we have no records.

This year the price received per barrel was

convinced that there is a place for the apple orchard on every farm with suitable land in this district. I do not think however, that the growing of apples should be entered into on the same extensive scale as in the strictly fruit sections.

On every dairy farm here there should be a place for from five to 20 acres of orchard. Dairying and apple growing go well together. Ten acres of orchard such as Mr. Farlinger had this year, with a net return of from \$2,500 to \$3,000 would make a nice addition to the bank account of any dairy farmer.

Jottings from Farmers

There are lots of herds in Eastern Ontario which are not giving 1,800 pounds of milk in the average season.—Henry Glendinning, Victoria Co., Ont.

Unless the cows are fed salt in their feed, some salt should be sprinkled in the mangers every day. It is well to turn them out in the yard quite often for exercise, but never on extremely

Causes of Loss in Winter Litters

R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

The causes of loss among suckling pigs farrowed during winter are quite numerous. A good deal of the trouble with pigs being weak at birth is due to the sows being fed too much of one kind of food. They are fed all roots, or all corn or all barley and are not given the necessary exercise. A variety of foods is just as necessary for the hog as for the man. Exercise is also as essential.

Another cause of mortality among young pigs is the damp atmosphere so commonly found in hog pens. This is caused by the moist breath of the larger pigs or by the steam that is created by the larger or fattening pigs lying in groups. Farrowing sows should be when possible placed in a box stall or pen apart altogether from the growing hogs. Where this cannot be arranged the ventilation should receive more attention than usual. Ventilation would assist in taking the foul or damp air out of the house.

A great number of young pigs die during the winter months of what is generally called thumps. This is caused chiefly by want of exercise and earth. The little fellows seem to fill up inside with fat and apparently choke to death. On short notice, the best preventive I know of is to switch them around in the pen every day. Of course this is only necessary when the weather is too severe to let them have a run in the yard. A run cut of doors usually cures thumps.

The Weakest Point in Dairying

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

The weakest point in dairying to-day is the dairy cow. There are greater chances for improvement in the breeding and management of the dairy herd than in any other branch of farming. The great majority of farmers who have been keeping cows for 40 years have no better stock now than when they started. There is something wrong. Most of us have not been using the intelligence we should in breeding dairy cows.

Getting better stock does not consist entirely in using pure bred sires. I can recall one man who has used pure bred Ayrshire sires for 40 years with no improvement in the producing qualities of his stock. The sire he had when I visited his place was of such a size that it could be conveniently carried on a man's back. Yet this man expected to get better stock. We



A Dundas Orchard, which in 1910 returned \$300 per acre.

This illustration shows one of the demonstration orchards cared for during the past season by the Morrisburg Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, under the direction of A. D. Campbell, B.S.A. Thirty-eight McIntosh trees in this orchard, and which were sprayed, yielded fruit which sold white on the tree for \$400. Read in the adjoining article the full account of this orchard owned by Ernest Farlinger.—Photo by A. D. Campbell.

cold or stormy days. It is not advisable to leave them out very long at one time. The cows should always be comfortably bedded. An old Scotch saying is: "Well bed, half fed." There is no loss in using lots of bedding as it makes one of the cheapest kinds of fertilizer we can get. Groom the cows as often as possible. It keeps their skin in good condition and adds much to their appearance.—Wm. Retson, Colchester Co., N.S.

Don't forget to renew your subscription.

must have not only pure bred sires but good pure bred sires.

We do not give encouragement enough to those who would buy pure bred sires if they were sure of the patronage of their neighbors. Many farmers will not take their cows to a pure bred bull when there is a scrub bull close by. Many prefer to keep a scrub sire rather than be bothered taking the cows away. While such indifference exists how can we expect to see any noticeable improvement in our dairy herds?

The Ontario Farmer and Tariff

(Continued from page 4)

Study the other side of the tariff and we find that at every convenient time manufacturers are given their raw materials either free, or at the lowest possible rates of duty. That is right. We fully endorse the action of your Government in this respect. But why should agriculture be debarred from sharing the same privileges, which, in this respect, our manufacturers enjoy? Surely it is not because in your estimation the agriculture of Canada is a secondary industry! Mark you, gentlemen, we

do not for a moment insinuate that you would deliberately sit down and frame a tariff which would burden this all-important industry. We know something of this cause. We are proud of the good work which Mr. Fisher and the Department of Agriculture has done in bringing to such full perfection our transportation equipment, and we are only sorry that our hamper-d condition prevents our reaping its advantages to the fullest degree.

The situation of the agriculturist of Canada is such that on the one hand, we find our Departments of Agriculture, both local and federal,

insisting that we farm more intensively, underdrain our lands, till our soil better, keep more live stock, and employ more labor, while on the other hand we find upon the statute books of our country a statutory provision that has the effect of seriously reducing our margin of profit, taking our labor away from us, and piling our people together in great centres of population.

BOUNDED DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT

When we are face to face with conditions such as these, when we see the sturdy yeomanry of Ontario gradually deserting the farms, when we know that the greatest misfortune which can befall any country is to have its people huddled together in great centres of population, and that the bearing of this present customs tariff has the tendency to encourage that condition, as it is not the bounden duty of the Government to endeavor to make all the conditions surrounding agriculture as favorable as they possibly can be.

In endorsing the prayer of that petition, we believe that if a favorable reciprocal trade arrangement can be obtained with the Government of the United States, whereby animals and their products as well as all agricultural produce would be allowed free access to those great consuming centres, it would certainly give a great impetus to the agricultural industry. The progressive farmer of to-day must be a manufacturer in the truest sense of the term. He must be a manufacturer of high class products, such as highly finished live stock of all kinds, beef, bacon, mutton, poultry, eggs and cream, butter and cheese.

THE AMERICAN MARKETS

Study the American Live Stock markets and we find that the best beef animals as a general rule sell from at least \$1.70 to \$1.50 a cwt. more than our prices in Toronto. None of that high class beef is shipped abroad. It is all consumed by

the wealthier classes at home. Ontario farmers are able to compete with the world in the production of high-class beef, and if we could obtain access to that great market we would be able to enter the best market of the world, which lies right at our very door. We would not then be, as we are now, practically shut out of our markets for six months of the year by the long overland railway journey, which precludes the ocean voyage to the British market. In short, it would do more for the beef cattle industry in Ontario than all the government enactments of a generation. In the other products I have named, speaking generally (with the exception of live hogs, which often rule about the same) prices are invariably higher than in our own Canadian markets. Prominent men, in their ignorance of the real requirements of an advancing agriculture, have described these articles as the "by-products" of the farm, but gentlemen, I would impress upon you the fact that these productions constitute the very right arm of a permanently successful agriculture.

Turning to the increased preference which we desire to give to the goods of Great Britain, we do not carry our loyalty upon our lips, but bring men ourselves, to show our gratitude for the open door and the splendid treatment which we have always received at the hands of the Motherland. As farmers and working men ourselves, we would scorn to ask that any but the best placed upon our fellow workers of the British Isles by even suggesting that the bread of her laboring men should be conceded for our benefit.

We resent the insinuation that trading with our American cousins will render us less loyal citizens of Canada and the Empire. Any person who thinks that the loyalty of the Canadian people is anything less than simply a commercial commodity to be bartered away, very much under-estimates the temper and spirit of the Canadianism. Let us trade where and with whomever we may. There are no people on the face of this globe to-day who, if occasion demanded, would manifest a truer and a nobler national spirit than the free people who find their homes on the face of Canadian soil.

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(Incorporated)

IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, stock, etc., write to the IHC Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.



Farm and Dairy Free Libraries

In keeping with its policy of giving the greatest value possible Farm and Dairy has completed arrangements whereby we offer to donate a library consisting of over 70 cloth bound volumes free to any school in return for a club for 25 new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy taken at our low subscription rate of only \$1.00 each.

Included in each of these libraries is a large sized English dictionary which contains more than 100,000 words and phrases; a selection of 38 volumes of standard authors, among whom are Dickens, Eliot, Hawthorne, Shakespeare, Tennyson, Thackeray, and others. The library is sent out in a nicely stained wooden case, with hinged door.

The ever increasing popularity of Farm and Dairy has warranted us in making this exceedingly liberal offer in order to introduce Farm and Dairy into sections where as yet it is not widely known. Sample copies of Farm and Dairy will be sent free to any schools or Farmers' Clubs making application for them. Transposition on the library will be prepaid to any school that secures the 25 new subscriptions necessary to claim this valuable premium.

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

The Feeders' Corner

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

Economic Feeding

Hy. Glendinning, Victoria Co., Ont.
If we are to carry on winter dairying successfully, we must feed our cows well. Almost anyone can give advice as to what feeds to give in order to produce milk but the question which the dairyman asks is "what feeds can I give that will yield the milk and produce a profit at the same time?" As in all other businesses farmers ought to look upon their farms as an investment and winter dairying is simply a matter of dollars and cents.

I do not know of any way of feeding dairy cows that will yield such large returns for so little outlay as by the use of corn ensilage and alfalfa hay combined with a few roots. Clover hay contains only 6.8 per cent. of digestible protein while alfalfa hay contains 11 per cent. Alfalfa will provide all of the food elements necessary, but we need succulence in the ration as well. This is provided by silage or roots. A combination of corn ensilage, alfalfa, and roots gives us the three elements which are necessary for a good ration. It has bulk, succulence, and the proper balance of the nutrients; in addition it is cheap.

By-products of Rice

Please give me the proportions of protein, carbo-hydrate, etc., in rice meal—J. O. Y., Nanaimo District, B. C.

There are two by-products of rice which are used as food for stock. Rice bran, which is composed of the outside of the rice grain and more or less of the germ, is of moderate feeding value for dairy cows and pigs. It analyses 5.3 per cent. digestible protein, 45.1 per cent. carbohydrates, and 7.3 per cent. fat.

Rice polish, a dust like powder, is rich in nutritive elements and is

valuable for feeding dairy cows and sheep. It is rich in nitrogen and phosphoric acid and a valuable manure. Results from using this food. Nine pounds per day have been fed to cows without unfavorable results. This is probably the by-product referred to as rice meal. It analyses nine per cent. carbo-hydrates and 6.5 per cent. fat. Rancid rice meal has a bad influence on the flavor of milk and butter and is apt to disturb the digestion of the cow.

Changes in the Horse's Food

There are few horsemen who have not from dire experience learned that sudden changes in a horse's diet result disastrously. A change from oats to corn, or from timothy to clover, or from mixed hay to alfalfa, or even from alfalfa to mixed hay often results in indigestion, with flatulence or impaction. Even a hay mash on Saturday night or Sunday morning frequently produces scouring, if the horse is working the next day.

Several experiments quoted by Dr. Fred Smith, three interesting light on this question. Five horses were given four pounds of oats and four horses were given three pounds of oats and all nine were destroyed about four hours later. Four of the number receiving four pounds had digested from two to three pounds of the grain, and three of those receiving three pounds had digested approximately one and three-quarter pounds while the remaining one of the first five had digested only 12 ounces and the remaining one of the second lot had digested none whatever.

Of these two horses the first had not tasted oats for 18 months, but the second, while he had been used to eating oats, was placed in a strange place for the experiment, and was of a very nervous temperament. Number one illustrates the result of a change of diet, and number two shows the results of unusual surroundings on a nervous horse. Further comment seems unnecessary.—I. E. Newson, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Remarkable Beef and Prices

Farm and Dairy readers will be interested in learning that the Angus steer, "Shamrock II", which was king of the eleventh International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, dressed 67.25 per cent. of beef. This is a new world's record for an animal under one year. The percentage of choice juicy cuts out on the loins and ribs of this animal was close to 30. There was not waste in Shamrock II Exports who dressed him stated that he was as smooth as any animal they had ever seen.

This animal, Shamrock II, it will be remembered, won the champion award over "Roan James", the splendid Shorthorn steer exhibited by James Leask, of Greenbank, Ont., and which after winning the champion awards at Guelph and Toronto, sold for 56 cents a pound live weight. Shamrock II, after the Chicago Show, was sold alive for 60 cents a pound.

Overfeeding Dangerous

Cornell Experiment Station in a bulletin warns against overfeeding of horses when not at work in seasons of comparative idleness. It says that when the horse is not taken from the stable during the day, the concentration, or grain part of the ration, should at once be reduced by one-third, and the normal allowance should not again be given until the work is resumed. Carriage horses are usually overfed, because of the desire of the owner to keep them in the pink of condition. This overfeeding and irregular exercise is the cause of most of the ills of the driving horses. Oats lead easily among the grains. When it is fed, the horse exhibits a mellow as from no other food. It is at any time the animal should seem constipated, a bran mash should be given.

While a certain amount of roughness must be fed to give bulk or volume to the ration in order that the digestive functions may be properly maintained, yet we must remember that a large abdomen cannot be tolerated in a carriage horse. Another factor that the feeder of this



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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

Duties.—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. Must reside within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 40 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of three years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to start 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 \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. O'RY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

class of horses must be on his guard against the feeding of laxative feeds, such as clover or alfalfa hay or bran, in too large quantities, for when the horses are put on the road and warmed up they will prove very draining on the system.

I intend trying to get enough new subscribers to Farm and Dairy to win either a pig or a pure bred calf. My son, Norman, has just received his watch as a premium for two new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. It is simply all O.K. and he is just tickled with it.—Andrew Boja, Argenteau Co., Quebec.

Don't make the mistake of thinking that you can produce a first grade ensilage in a second grade silo.—C. D. Cook, Hochelaga Co., Que.

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STOCK AND SEED JUDGING—January 10th to January 21st, 1911

POULTRY RAISING—January 10th to February 4th, 1911

FRUIT GROWING—January 24th to February 4th, 1911

DAIRYING—January 2nd to March 24th, 1911

We shall be glad to send you a copy of our Illustrated Calendar.

G. C. CREELMAN, President



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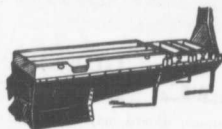
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A satisfied customer writes: "Your litter carrier works to perfection. I have hung up my wheel barrow as a souvenir." We got lots of letters like that. Hang up your wheel barrow and use a litter carrier.

Send us a rough plan of your barn and we will furnish you with an estimate of the cost of an outfit.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., GUELPH, ONT.
Manufacturers of Hay Tools, Litter Carriers, Barn Door Hangers, Cow Stalls and Etc.

HORTICULTURE

Thoughts on Wrapped Fruit

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

Boxed fruit individually wrapped was seen in larger quantities than ever before at the recent Ontario Horticultural Exhibition. This method of packing the fruit, particularly peaches and pears, seems to be gaining in popularity. On looking over the wrapped fruit, I was greatly impressed with the difference made in the appearance of the package by the quality of paper used and the color and size of the brand.

Fruit wrapped in a good quality of tissue paper with a small red brand presented the most attractive appearance. A blue brand or one large in size was not nearly so attractive. Poor quality of paper and brand, however, detracted much from the appearance of the fruit, which would have looked better had it not been wrapped at all. Only good quality fruit should be wrapped and that in the most attractive wrappers possible and if my observations at the Fruit Show were correct, a small red brand is preferable to any other.

Whitewash for Trees

Is it good practice to whitewash the trunks of young trees? I saw a young orchard in clover sod. When should I plow it, this fall or next spring?—P. K. B., Welland Co., Ont.

It is a good practice not only to white wash the trunks of young trees but to white wash the whole tree, applying the white wash by means of the spray pump. This is one of the best methods known for combating the oyster shell fungus. The wash can be applied any time after the leaves fall until the following spring.

Most of our best orchardists favor spring plowing in the orchard. The clover sod will make a good growth the following spring, thereby drying the land sooner making it possible to cultivate a week or more earlier. Cultivation should continue until the first of July and a cover crop of

clover sown again. If there is considerable growth on your clover sod, it will serve to hold the snow this winter, keep the frost from going as deep as it otherwise would, and prevent washing of the surface soil. The only danger is that a large growth may afford a harbor for mice which will congregate around the trunks of the trees and girdle them. To prevent this, the sod might be cut away clean with a sharp hoe the fall before. Tramping the snow around the trees will also help to prevent the depredations of mice.

The Apple a Money Maker

S. E. Todd, B.S.A., Lambton Co., Ont.

The apple is destined to be the greatest money maker of any of our fruits in the county of Lambton. The climate throughout the whole country is eminently suited to apples and the great bulk of the well drained soil will grow some of the many varieties of this fruit to perfection. Many people suppose that the north end of the county, because it can produce peaches to better advantage than other parts is destined to be more valuable. This is questionable. When we have learned the varieties of apples, and grow, pick, pack and ship them with the same care as we do peaches we will find the apple to be fully as profitable as the peach.

The farmer whose little orchard is neglected, profitless and out-of-bound, the paradise of scab, codling moth, oyster shell bark louse, cigar case borer and other enemies, where the trunks of the trees are used as rubbing posts for the horses and where the limbs are browsed by cattle, will smile derisively when I recommend the apple for a money maker.

ORCHARD VS OTHER CROPS

If owners of neglected orchards were to consider that if they allowed their pastures and grain fields to be over-run with weeds, as they do their orchards with fungus and insect pests, they would soon have even less from their fields and herds than the attitude of such farmers towards their orchards would quickly change. The sooner we realize that the trouble with the apple industry, lies not in the climate, soil, marketing conditions or other causes beyond our control, but rather in our own unscientific and impractical treatment of the whole industry, including both growing and selling, the sooner will we be in a position to realize how great are the possibilities for the production of good apples in Lambton. The hundreds of acres of one time profitable orchards in this county now barren year after year are standing rebukes to our system of farming. The fathers of our county planted well, the sons have failed to do their part to realize the fruit of the faith that prompted the setting of the plantations. It is time to change and the time is now.

Horticultural Notes

From an apple harvest of 2,000 barrels of apples, Mr. W. H. Bunting of St. Catharines this year had only 250 bushels of culls.

Orchard planting is proceeding apace in Northumberland and Durham counties, Ont. Besides the output of local nursery, between 50,000 and 60,000 trees were delivered in Tranton last spring. It is expected that more will be planted next spring.

Mr. J. H. Hare in Ontario County last year induced about 300 farmers to spray their orchards. Next year the Department in this county expects to have 900 farmers spraying. In past years, Mr. Hare instead of spraying on demonstration orchards has been endeavoring to encourage orchard men to spray their own trees. Next year, demonstration orchards will be established as well.

POULTRY YARD

Cooperation for Isolated Districts

The question which the farmer who keeps poultry and whose farm is located a long distance from market and from shipping facilities must ask himself, is: "How am I going to get my eggs to market sufficiently often to guarantee any freshness and get a price that will make poultry keeping profitable?" Cooperation in shipping eggs is of advantage to poultry producers everywhere but it is particularly advantageous to the man whose farm is located a long distance from market. For him the formation of cooperative egg circles is his only hope of getting the highest price for his produce.

One farmer, producing the small number of eggs that he does, cannot afford to carry them to market twice a week in summer or even once a week if 30 or 50 farmers, however, were to cooperate and agree to collect their eggs promptly twice a day, they could easily make arrangements with each other whereby the eggs could be delivered twice a week and reach the English market at the largest price obtained. The farmers of Denmark have their market in far distant England but all of the eggs are marketed two or three times a week and reach the English market in first-class condition.

A Satisfactory Dry Meal Ration

G. Gordon Moo, Huntingdon Co., Ont.

A ration that we have used in feeding our hens is adopted from the Maine Exp. Station, and is as follows: 200 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. shorts, 100 lbs. meat meal, 100 lbs. gluten meal, and 100 lbs. feed seed meal, and 100 lbs. corn meal.

This ration is thoroughly mixed and placed dry in boxes. Grain is added in the middle of the forenoon and mixed in the evening, when the mixture is fed.

Poultry Pointers

Keep the water dishes open.

If you expect eggs be sure to feed meat in some form.

Corn is not so valuable a feed for laying hens as wheat.

The grit and shell boxes should be kept filled at this season.

In mating for breeding, be careful to have the male excel in points that are deficient in the females.

Olover not only promotes digestion, but also largely assists in supplying the elements necessary for egg production.

Hang up a second quality cabbage in the poultry house just high enough so that the fowls can reach it by jumping then they will obtain exercise and green food at the same time.

A well balanced ration in a dry mash and fed in hoppers where the fowls can have free access to it will be found beneficial to egg production, but always feed a small amount of grain in deep litter to promote exercise.

It is a good plan to always have some charcoal where the hens can get it as there is nothing that can be fed to hens that has the effect which charcoal has in preventing disease. You can feed them charred corn once a week, which will take the place of charcoal. You can char it by putting the corn, ear and all, in the oven and leaving it there until it has turned black, after which the fowls will gladly pick it from the cob.

FARMERS' RIGHTS

What Did it Mean?

A peculiar incident happened during the visit to it of the deputation of farmers that waited recently on the Dominion Government. This incident may mean a great deal or it may mean very little. We herewith simply give the readers of Farm and Dairy the facts and leave them to judge for themselves.

The night before the great deputation of farmers was to wait upon the Government, the members of the press in the House of Commons at Ottawa were informed that a counter deputation from Quebec would wait on the government immediately after the large deputation and protest against any material reduction being made in the present tariff. It was stated that this deputation represented farmers in the Province of Quebec. In this connection a type written statement was handed to the members of the press gallery so that they would have it for publication. This statement contained the views of the deputation that was to come from Quebec.

DIED OVER NIGHT

The next morning after the main deputation had spoken, the deputation from Quebec did not put in an appearance. Members of the press gallery later made enquiries to find the reason. They were informed that Honorable Frank Oliver had heard that this deputation was being arranged by the French Liberal members in the House and knowing that the farmers from the West and from Ontario were so much in earnest that they would raise a great row if a counter deputation of this kind came forward and that they would endeavor to get to the bottom of it, Hon. Mr. Oliver had succeeded in calling the Quebec deputation off. Therefore, it did not wait on the Government.

The question now asked is what did it mean? An editor of Farm and Dairy visited the House of Commons and the press gallery and endeavored to gather such information as he could about the incident. The general impression seemed to be that French Liberals in the House felt that it would help Sir Wilfrid Laurier if he could show the large deputation that the East was in a large measure at least opposed to their demands. It was then thought that the deputation represented only the West. Later, it was found to really represent Ontario, a portion of Quebec, at least, as well as the Maritime provinces. Not knowing this however, the Quebec Liberals conceived the idea of getting up what was a false deputation so that Sir Wilfrid could point to it as evidence that he would not be justified in acceding wholly to the demands of the West.

The belief was freely expressed that this deputation would never have been arranged and a type written memorial prepared without Sir Wilfrid having been consulted and his approval gained. The fact that the Government found it possible to call it off was the deputation did not amount to much. Imagine what would have been the condition if the Government had tried to call off the deputation from the West. If this supposition is true, it throws an interesting light on the methods of politicians and on how they try to divide and mislead the farmers.

The memorial as it was handed to the members of the press gallery, including an editor of Farm and Dairy, read as follows. We might add that

it was reported that being unable to get two farmers from the Province of Quebec to read this memorial, it was arranged that one of the French Liberal members should read it.

"An intervention in the general cry for a reduction of tariff came when Mr. Napoleon Lachapelle, of St. Paul l'Ermite, of L'Assomption County, presented, in French, a memorial which was afterwards read in English by P. A. Seguin, M.P., for L'Assomption. It was in these words:

"The farmers have no reason for complaint against the present tariff. Their products are selling well, and in view of the constantly increasing demands of the Canadian people, their markets are increasing from year to year.

"The price of hay, of corn, of vegetables, of butter, of cheese, of eggs, of live stock have been materially increased and in certain cases have been doubled. Agricultural conditions are with us better than they ever were.

"The price of the articles which the farmers have to buy but especially that of agricultural implements, etc., have not increased in the same proportion; certain cases they have actually diminished, and it can be said without contradiction that the position of the farmers as sellers has been very considerably improved, while their position as buyers has remained the same as formerly.

"We attribute this satisfactory condition of the agriculturists to the increase of the population of the towns and villages where industry has been developed to a remarkable degree. In Montreal especially the workshops and the factories have for many years sprang up as though by enchantment, and now furnish work to a large number of families. If the tariff on the manufactured articles should be reduced we believe that a large number of their employes will be forced as formerly to go to the United States to gain a livelihood for themselves and the families.

"The sugar refineries employ 2,000 men, and if the tariff remove the protection which they now enjoy they would probably be compelled to stop their operations, to the benefit of American factories. A lowering in the purchasing power of this working population would certainly produce a decrease in the price of our agricultural products. We could put forward the same argument in regard to a number of other industries. The manufacture of cement in Montreal gives work to more than 1,000 men and we have no reason to doubt that without a protective tariff the manufacturers of this article would not be able to compete with the manufacturers of the United States.

"The Province of Quebec is satisfied with the present tariff and does not ask for any revision. It is becoming more and more a manufacturing centre and is attracting to its large centres a population which makes a constant demand for agricultural products.

"We believe that it is the duty of the Government to protect our markets against American competition. The farmers of the West can hardly desire to injure those of the East, when they ask for a reduction of the tariff which would mean the ruin of our markets and of our industries. This is not a fight between the two sections of Canada; it is a national question.

"Similar petitions were presented from some half-dozen French agricultural societies of Quebec."

This statement, handed to the newspapers, was rendered useless, as the resolution was not delivered.

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

900 Perfect Gentlemen

(Ottawa Free Press)

One of the universal laws is that all things shall come to an end, and this law, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, alreth not, and as the visit to the Capital for the 900 titlo of the soil, whose deportment everywhere was at all times that of perfect gentlemen, has ended, and Ottawa wishes every one of them a Merry Christmas and many Happy New Years.

Cannot be Brushed Aside

(Toronto Globe)

The movement of the western farmers and their alliance with their friends of Ontario and the East to secure tariff reductions cannot be brushed aside lightly. The growth of the West is so rapid that it will almost certainly hold the balance of power in the next Par-

liament. At all events in a dozen years, which is a very short span in the history of a nation, the West will be in a position to dictate the fiscal policy of the Dominion. To ignore it even how would be folly.

The Farmers Not Unfair

(Mail and Empire)

There are those who think that the farmers are demanding too much. They are certainly asking a good deal. But they are not unfair when they remind politicians of their pledges and enquire why these solemn promises have not been kept. The policy of a party is practically a contract with the people and those who have accepted the terms are justified in calling to account the public men who, after preparing the agreement, have wilfully broken it.

Keeps out Large Animals—Keeps in the Chickens

We've put strength and stiffness into the PERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence so it can stand the attacks of restless animals from the outside. We have made it close enough so that fowl cannot get through. It is made of much heavier wire than the ordinary poultry fence, well galvanized, therefore much more durable.

Peerless Junior the fence that saves expense

That heavy, No. 9, hard steel wire at top and bottom holds the fence taut and true without the necessity of fence boards and considerable saving to you. Write for our printed matter about PERLESS Fences. We make fences and gates for every purpose.

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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 British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Quebec Dairywomen and Bedford District, and the Canadian Holstein, Ayrshire, and Jersey Cattle Breeding Associations.

2. **SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.**—For a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.50 per year. For all other countries, Canada year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 8,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 1,000 to 1,200. Copy circulation is accepted at less than the full subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation. S. Worn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper by country and province, will be mailed free on request.

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertiser's 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 in breach of our policy, in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will stop them through the columns of the paper. Thus we have no obligations to our readers, but our reputable 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." Compliments must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of a satisfactory 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 differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

A SQUARE DEAL ONLY

The farmers' deputation that visited Ottawa differed in one important detail from all other tariff deputations that have waited on Parliament in recent years. We asked only for what we could prove was a square deal.

We, as farmers, did not ask for tariff favors. By bitter experience we had found that if one class of the community profits under a protective tariff another class must suffer. For a generation we have been paying millions of dollars annually into the pockets of a few protected interests who were enabled to prey on us, even though it were done legally by means of the tariff.

Had our deputation followed the example set by other deputations which have preceded us, we would have asked for a high protective tariff on our farm products and for free admission of farm necessities to enable us to charge maximum prices for what we would be enabled to

produce at minimum expense. Such a tariff would enable us to take out of the town consumer what the manufacturer now takes out of us.

We, the farmers of Canada, do not wish to see any class of people taxed for our benefit. Hence we stand on our own feet and feel that we have a right to demand that all others shall stand on their own feet. The farmers of Canada do not want tariff favors. If consumers can buy agricultural produce more cheaply abroad we are willing that they should do so. We ask, however, that we be given the same privilege when purchasing our farm supplies. The logical and manly stand taken by the farmers of Canada should commend itself to all classes of the community.

GOOD VS. INDIFFERENT FARMING

The preference that nature accords good farming is never at other times so apparent as in or during a "lean" year. In Ontario any one with eyes open and in almost any district of the province during the past season would note the great advantages of undrained land as against land not drained; he would note the marked difference in the favor of orchards properly handled as against those gone to neglect, and this is strikingly evident in the reports of orchards that have been featured in the columns of Farm and Dairy in recent weeks. But this has been a most favorable year in Ontario. Crops in general have been good, above the average, and the results secured by the good farmer generally do not stand out so strikingly in comparison with those of his more backward and indifferent neighbor. To observe marked contrast in favor of good farming this year one needs to have seen the West.

In the West this past season one could find plenty of evidence to answer affirmatively the query, "Does good farming pay?" We quote one instance as noted by a correspondent:

South of the town of Pipestone with only the fence separating them, were two farms. The soil was light; moisture had not been plentiful, but what a difference in the crops! One man had the prospects of a good crop, which threshing realized; the other would scarcely have enough to pay for his twine. What was the cause? Both farms were put under cultivation about the same time but there was a big difference in the cultivators. One man had tried to get a third crop off one summer fallow and to quote my informant: "he got it in the neck instead;" the other had summer fallowed. In every part of the country where the writer visited the summer fallow properly handled has given splendid returns. Wherever farmers either through greed or sheer laziness, tried to get a third crop off or in some cases even a second off the stubble, returns were very poor and in many cases did not warrant putting the binder into the crop. The man who gave the land a chance at all was well rewarded.

Farming, if it ever was anything else, is now a business. It requires the most rational consideration; in fact, farming demands it more often on the average than perhaps the usually so-called business. The indifferent and slovenly may by their meth-

ods eke out an existence and perchance occasionally secure fair returns. But we who take thought need to reckon on the poor season. Then are we sure of reward no matter what the season may be.

CONSULTING SPECIALISTS

The average business man and the average farmer has an idea that no one else can possibly be as well qualified as himself to solve the problems of his business. He reasons that he knows infinitely more about his farm or about his business than any outsider can know, and if he cannot with all his knowledge and information gained from practical experience on his farm or in his business, solve his problems, then no outsider possibly can.

Such reasoning is silly. When a man is sick and in pain no other man in the world can possibly have so complete and vivid knowledge of the intensity, location and character of the pain as has the sick man. Yet when the doctor comes a very few questions and a very few lame and halting answers enable the physician to diagnose the case.

There are unbounded possibilities for greatly increased production and more profitable returns lying before almost everyone who farms. To discover these possibilities and to recognize wherein improvements, such as will mean increased returns can be made, is the duty of each farmer of to-day. This work can best be done by laying aside the false pride that so commonly prevails and inviting some progressive neighbor to discuss the problems of the farm from the close range afforded by a personal visit.

Those whose farms are located in one of the 14 counties now served by agricultural specialists, under the direction of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, are peculiarly favored in this respect in having at their disposal men versed in the science of agriculture and whose business it is to perform just such services. It is well that the services of these men are ever becoming more in demand.

CHEAP POWER FOR FARMERS

The special provisions, as announced by the Hon. Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, that will be made whereby farmers can get the use of Niagara power as readily as manufacturers in towns and cities should do much towards solving the power problem in farming sections where this electric power can conveniently be used. The cheapest power available has ever been the power generated by falling water. Formerly this power could be used only by those near the source of power. Now by converting it into electricity it can be used almost as economically several hundreds of miles away. The Hydro-Electric power is the cheapest power available to the manufacturer. It should also be the cheapest power available to the farmer.

Cheap and convenient power, if

available on a farm, would save much laborious work that is now performed by hand, which could be done by machinery. That the farmers will make full use of the provision, which will enable them to get Niagara power, is proven in the case of the farmers in Waterloo County, who already are making preparations for the use of this power on their farms. Rural communities ere long should afford a good market for Hydro-Electric power.

When horses are idle or their work is light, they should be fed a ration

in proportion accordingly. It is a mistake to give full feed to either working or driving

horses when they are idle, even if only for a day. Mistaken kindness on the part of horse owners in the matter of Sunday or holiday feeding is the most common cause of Azoturia, or "Monday Morning Disease." Heavy feeding of horses during long periods of idleness, as in winter, ruins their digestive system and makes it impossible for them to stand heavy or continued work in spring. Moderate exercise and light feeding on wholesome, nutritive fodders, will bring horses through the winter in the best of condition for spring work.

The poor returns received from so many dairy cows are due, not so much to poor feeding, or to poor housing, or to bad water or lack of abundance of water. Eighty-five per cent of milk is water. Other things being equal, therefore, the more water a cow drinks, the more milk she will give. Where cattle are compelled to drink bad water, they will not do well. If compelled to stand around shivering in the cold until they get a chance to get a drink in a small trough or through a hole in the ice, they will not drink enough to supply their bodily requirements. Successful dairying and good watering facilities are inseparable partners. If you would make this a happy combination provide an abundance of good water in such a way that the cows will drink lots of it.

Highly commendable is the Holiday Number of the Weekly Advance, published at Kemptonville.

The Advance ville. The issue is Annual bound in magazine form, and is designed by the publishers for gratis distribution amongst its subscribers in lieu of a calendar. The issue is the more worthy in that it is home print, not like the Christmas productions of other provincial periodicals, which are stereotyped productions of city offices with headings changed to suit individual cases. The many subscribers of the Kemptonville Advance should congratulate themselves that they have as their district home paper so enterprising and clean a publication as the Advance.

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

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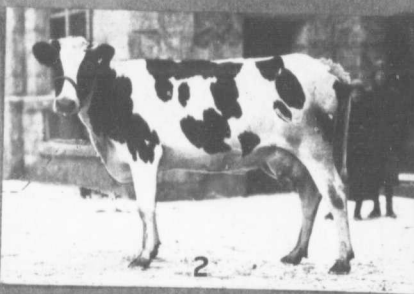
Vol. XXIX.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 29, 1910.

No. 52



**HIGH TESTING
RICHLY BRED
HOLSTEINS**
AT THE
**ONTARIO PROVINCIAL
WINTER FAIR**
PROPERTY OF
**M.H. & M.L. HALEY
SPRINGFORD, ONT.**



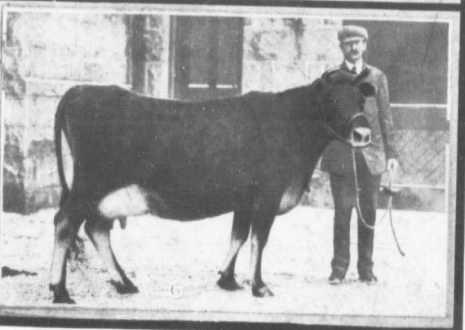
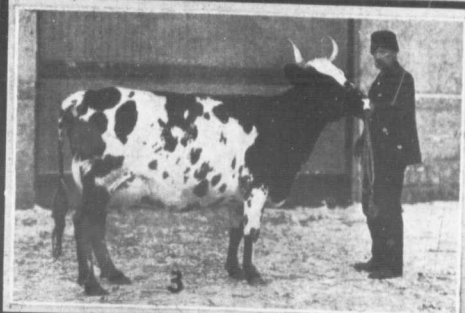
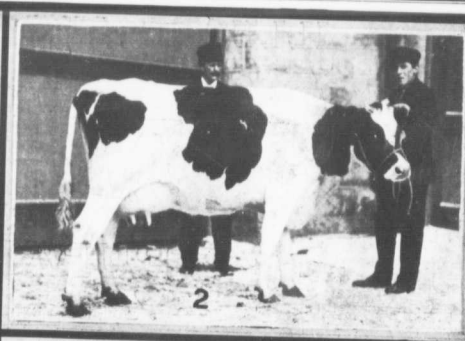
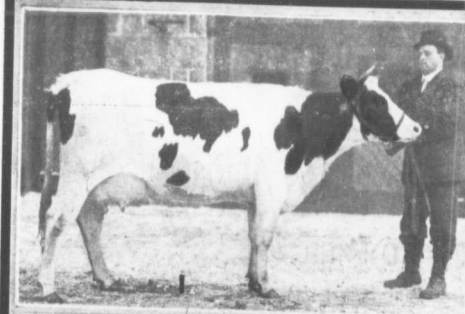
**BREEDERS OF
HIGH TESTING STRAINS
OF
DEEP MILKING
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE**
**THRICE WINNERS
OF THE
GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP
AT
GUELPH, ONT.**

THE CHAMPION COW, MILK TESTED 5.5% FAT



Holstein Cows, which in the Dairy Test, at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, gave Milk of an Average Test of 4.1 per cent. Butter Fat.

Four years ago Haley Bros., of Springford, Ont., made their first appearance with an entry in the dairy test at the Guelph Winter Fair. They entered one heifer. She won first in her class and tested four per cent. butter fat. Two years ago they entered three cows in the test and won the sweepstakes with "Lady Anggie." Milk from these cows averaged over 4 per cent. butter fat. Last year Lady Anggie again won the championship, her milk testing 4.3 per cent. butter fat. She was one of five entered by Haley Bros. in the test last year; and the five averaged 4.2 per cent. of fat. This year, their eight cows, which are illustrated above, averaged 4.1 per cent. of fat. The champion cow, as shown in No. 2, gave milk testing 5.5 per cent. fat.



Prize Winning Dairy Cattle in the Dairy Test at the Recent Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph

No. 1—Madam Posch Pauline, 10,291, owned by A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont., 2nd prize Holstein heifer under 36 months; in the three days' test she gave 180.3 pounds of 3.6 milk. She was awarded 299.32 points, which is less than one point below the first prize animal. No. 2—Maple Grove Tidy Pauline, 9,019, owned by H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont., 3rd prize Holstein cow under 48 months. She gave 133.2 pounds of 4.7 per cent. milk, total points, 224.85. Nos. 3 and 4—Bessie of Hickory Hill, 22,336, and Fairy of Hickory Hill, 24,374, the first and second prize Ayrshire cows, over 48 months, owned and exhibited by N. Dymont, Hamilton, Ont. Mr. Dymont has been very successful in having his cows qualify in the Record of Performance test. These cows gave 137.5 and 133.2 pounds milk testing 4.4 and 4.6 respectively. No. 5—Scottie's White Rose 2nd, 25,688, owned by H. and J. McKee, Norwich, Ont. She was first in her class under 36 months. No. 9—Nina of Springbank, 162,303, owned by T. H. Dent, of Woodstock, Ont., prize winning Jersey cow, over 48 months.

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It's a fact that you are losing enough money to soon pay for an EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR. You are losing money on butter fat, because you do not get so large a quantity or so high a quality as you would with an Empire machine. You are losing money on the time you waste on the gravity method or old style, hard-running separators.

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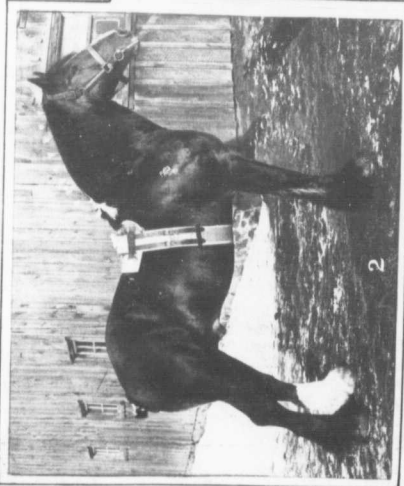
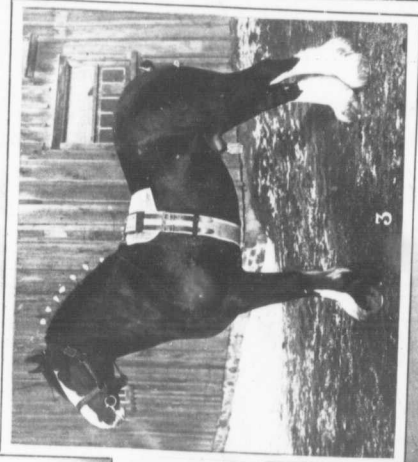


Why not make up your mind to own one right away? Send for our separator book, and pick up your machine from the Empire line of cone and disc separators. Have it on trial if you desire. We do not ask you to keep an Empire unless you are satisfied that it is the best separator your money can buy.

GET AN EMPIRE—Make your cows earn more profits for you.

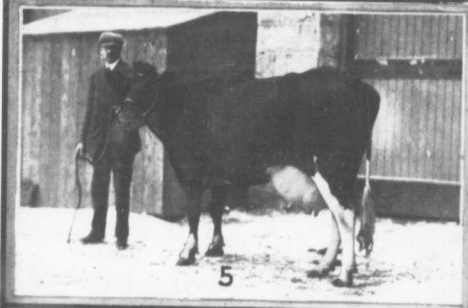
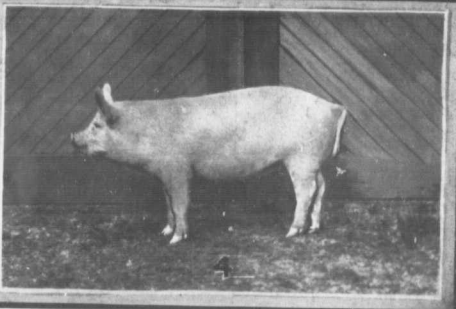
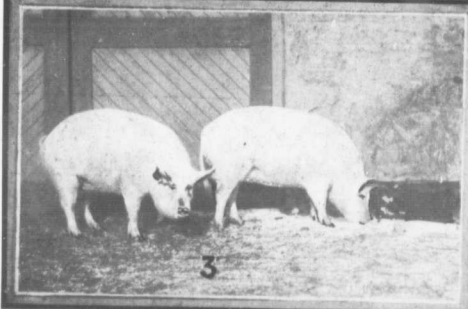
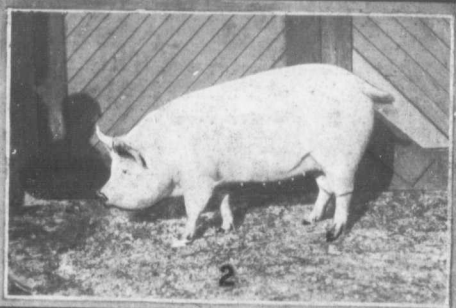
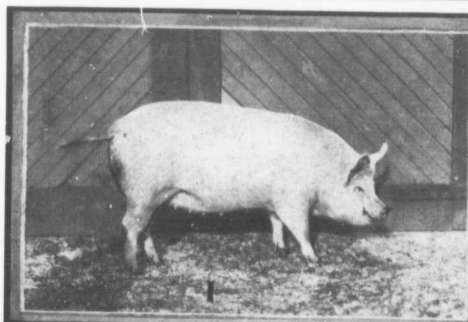
Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Ltd.

WINNIPEG SUSSEX, N.B. TORONTO



Clydesdales of Correct Dought Type, Splendid Quality and Action, that carried off many of the Premier Awards at the recent Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph.

The Clydesdales, as here illustrated, are from the blood stock owned by The Graham, Bonfire Co., Bedford Park, North Toronto, Ont. No. 1 is a stallion in the aged stallion class and reserve for championship age. No. 2—Crangula 118871, 1st prize at New York, Nov. 1909. No. 3—Sailor King 117701, 1st in the aged stallion class and reserve for championship at New York, Nov. 1909. No. 4—Sailor King 117701, 1st in the aged stallion class and reserve for championship at New York, Nov. 1909. No. 5—Electric 117702, 1st prize in the aged stallion class and reserve for championship at New York, Nov. 1909. Electric came from Marcus 117021, winner of first prize in two-year-old class. Electric came from the Graham, Bedford Co.



Approved Types of Bacon Swine, Dairy and Beef Animals at the Recent Guelph Winter Fair

Nos. 1 and 2—Pure bred Yorkshire sows, bred and owned by J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford, Ont., who won first prize for two pure bred bacon hogs alive, and the Prince of Wales sweepstakes for the two best bacon hogs any breed or cross. This is the eleventh out of 15 years that Oak Lodge Yorkshires have won this distinguished prize. (See Stock Notes for further particulars). No. 3—Second and third prize Yorkshire sows, under 15 months, owned and exhibited by Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont. No. 4—First prize and Silver Cup Sow, under six months old, also owned by Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont. No. 5—Grade cow, owned by T. H. Dent, Woodstock, Ont., first in her class in dairy test. No. 6—Cecilia, two year old Galloway, first in her class and owned by Col. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., the well known pioneer Canadian breeder of this hardy and splendid breed of beef cattle.

AFTER 25 YEARS' USE

In the Dairies of
Half a Million
Customers

THE MELOTTE



Has demonstrated that it is the **MOST EFFICIENT, SERVICEABLE AND PROFITABLE CREAM SEPARATOR** ever constructed.

The "MELOTTE" pays for its original cost within 12 months from date of purchase in extra cream alone and there is no cost for repairs.

The "MELOTTE" skims more milk with less power in less time and under all conditions more effectively than other Cream Separators.

MELOTTES are always ready to separate. Ask your neighbor to prove this statement. If you want a Cream Separator, try a MELOTTE, then you'll buy it and be a Satisfied User. It's a **TIME SAVER, MONEY EARNER AND SATISFACTION GIVER**, all the year round.

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History of the Grain Growers' Association

The western farmer, as a power in political situations, is represented by the Grain Growers' Associations. After nine years, these associations have attained a membership of 28,000. They have heven their way to a fair deal with the capitalistic class by a grim and determined struggle. The western farmers, or in other words, the Grain Growers' Associations, as the strong arm of the Canadian National Council of Agriculture, were the prime movers in the plan of the organized farmers of Canada, who recently caused such a sensation at Ottawa, and have attracted widespread attention throughout the land and in the press of other countries.

The achievements of the Grain Growers' Associations in the west to date read like incidents from a fairy story. In five years 10,000 of their members, working cooperatively as a grain commission company, have worked up a \$25,000,000 business, and are handling this season about one-quarter of the entire grain crop of the west in the greatest cereal market on the American continent. They own stock to the value of half a million dollars in the Home Bank, which financed them; they have a weekly official organ with a circulation of 20,000 after two years of life; they have a paid-up capital of \$203,000, and have voted \$25,000 for an educational fund; they have forced the Manitoba Government to give them Government-owned elevators by an exhibition of power in which they elected one of their directors to the Opposition; they have purchased an office site in the heart of Winnipeg at a cost of \$155,000; they have developed into shrewd financiers and clever speakers in all the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta are giving them everything they ask.

THE FIRST ASSOCIATION

The first grain growers' association was organized in the west by W. R. Motherwell, the present Minister of Agriculture, in Saskatchewan. This was in 1903. He was then farming 14 miles north of Indian Head, Sask. He was assisted by Peter Dryman, another farmer, and they called the neighbors together by means of a circular letter. It was in the nature of an indignation meeting, but it was the germinal seed from which the great western organization of farmers grew. Prior to that time the farmers had been the prey of all to whom they sold their products notably the elevator men, to whom all the grain, the chief product of the west, was sold. These elevator men provided all the storage facilities at country points, and were undoubtedly members of a pool, for there was practically no competition in the purchase of grain, and the farmer was forced to take what was offered. The transportation facilities did not permit of his shipping grain in car lots, and he was sorely in need of ready cash as soon as the wheat was marketed.

True, the Dominion Government had, upon the insistent demands of the West, appointed a Royal Commission, which resulted in the grain trade being placed under Federal jurisdiction, but this did not mend matters very much. The farmer was still obliged to deal with the elevator man, and individually he could do nothing to protect himself.

A SERIES OF VICTORIES

During the nine years it has been in existence the grain growers' movement has been one long series of victories, of which the success of the cooperative grain company has been the most signal. The farmers failing to get relief from the Provincial or Federal Governments went out like

David against the Goliath of the grain trade, and the early oppression of the grain magnates reacted against them. The grain merchants were backed by millions, but the farmers' company was backed by the hatred that existed against these merchants. Last year the company sent out 60,000 letters, and handled about \$20,000 worth of business, the farmers shipping their grain to them on commission.

To E. A. Partridge of Sintaluta, Sask., is credited the idea of inaugurating a farmers' cooperative company, and he is to-day one of the most effective speakers, and one of the strongest leaders of the revolt in the West. He set forth his plans so eloquently among his friends that they sent him to investigate the market condition at the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. As a result of his report, setting forth the unfair advantage of the elevator men, a meeting was held July 27, 1906 when the company was started, with Partridge as President. As the strength of the young company was revealed it was inevitable that the elevator owners should show fight, but this came sooner than was expected.

SUSPENDED FROM THE EXCHANGE

The farmers' company had only been in operation four months when it was suspended from the Grain Exchange on the pretext that the rules of that body would not allow the distribution of profits cooperatively. To add to this trouble the banks shut down to the company.

It was almost a death blow, but the company kept its head above water by its officers pledging their personal property. One of the members of the exchange violated the rules and bought what grain they had on hand at a reduced rate.

At that time there were 5,000 members of the Grain Growers' Association in Manitoba, and with their combined weight, they forced the Government after a lapse of seven months to order their company re-instated on the exchange, under threat of having its charter cancelled.

In 1908 the Grain Growers' Association approached the Government and demanded that the charter of the Grain Exchange be amended, and it was whittled to such an extent that the exchange dropped it altogether, and have since carried on business as a voluntary association.

INFLUENCE FOR REFORM

But while the farmers have achieved success through their own efforts they have also used the influence of their numbers to secure reforms from the Provincial Governments. The 1910 election in Manitoba was practically decided on the issue of Government-owned elevators, which for years have been persistently demanded by the organized farmers. This was promised them in a startling manner, when one of the Cabinet Ministers appeared at their annual convention and made the announcement. In March of this year it was made law, and D. W. McCuaig, the President of the Grain Growers' Association, was made chairman of a commission to see how at work taking the elevators over as a Government monopoly. The system will be established before the next harvest, and this will be one of the final blows at the grain combine. The Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments are also pledged to give their aid in taking the elevators out of the hands of speculators, as well as bringing other vital reforms into effect.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

There are now 28,000 farmers enrolled as members of the grain growers' organization, in 750 local associations, and of these 850 are located

(Continued on page 16)



98 %
Of the Professional
Buttermakers of the
World use the

De Laval Cream Separators

Rather a Prescription from the
Doctor, Isn't it?

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will be given to any Rural School that will send Farm and Dairy a club of 25 new, yearly subscribers at \$1.00 each. Among the books will be a large number for the young folks, a set of Home Hand Books for every member of the Household, a set of Reciters, each volume of which contains choice selections for recitations both in prose and poetry. The books are all cloth bound and by well known writers, and standard stories.

The library is enclosed in a nice wooden stained case with hinged door. It will be given absolutely free of cost for a club of 25 new subscribers to Farm and Dairy. Every school should have one. Let each pupil secure one or two subscribers, and the club will be obtained before you know it. Address:

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Produces Milk

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Price: \$32 per ton f.o.b., Windsor.
" 53 per ton f.o.b., Woodstock.
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Mail check for trial order to
THE BARTLETT COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan

WANTED

First class cheese-maker, married, for a well equipped two vat cheese factory situated in a small village. Suitable house, with lot, convenient to factory can be rented. State references, experience and salary. Box 306, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED
\$5.00 a day easy. No experience needed. Sells all night. Absolute necessity to farmers. Does work of 30 men. Pays for itself in one hour. Write to-day. **MODERN MACHINERY CO.**, Box 97, Sarnia, Ont.

LAND PLASTER

Car Lots or Any Quantity.

WRITE FOR PRICES
TORONTO SLAT WORKS
G. J. CLIFF, Manager.

Creamery Department

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

Publicity in the Creamery Business*

G. Kruempel, La Moure, N. Dakota
Success in a business, that depends on public patronage, cannot obtain if suspicion exists of its dishonest conduct, and nothing better promotes confidence in corporate transactions than a willing publicity of business methods. Without the same publicity in local creamery methods, as are demanded from larger corporations, a growing distrust gradually develops, and failure is but a question of time without the confidence of the creameries' home community.

No less important to the local creamery is the widest publicity of the good qualities of its products. All the world wants good butter and will pay a good price for it. No good creamery butter goes begging for a market. If local creameries make good butter and let that fact be known, none need fail. It is far better to make and sell a good grade of butter at a small profit, and build up a permanent market, than to attempt to build up a temporary market for a poor grade.

ADVERTISE THE BRAND

The management of all local cream-

*Part of an address before the National Convention of Factory Butter Makers held in Chicago recently.

It is profitable to convert small or large amounts of skim-milk into dry Casein

Write for our proposition and state the amount of milk you have daily in flash season

The Casein Mfg. Co.
11 PINE ST. NEW YORK CITY

Get our Prices on Telephone Equipment



In our factory in Toronto we have the facilities and the skilled labor required to produce of the very best telephones and equipment. It is our determination to make telephones above the average. We have set a high standard of quality for our goods.

But what may interest you even more than the quality of our goods are our prices. They are very, very reasonable, as we will prove when you ask for quotations.

And so sure are we of the superiority of our telephones that we will send two or three for free trial so you can compare them with others. All our materials are sold on honor, and each telephone carries with it a 10 years' guarantee against defective material or workmanship.

Get our No. 1 Bulletin, which gives complete information about up-to-date telephones and switchboards. No. 2 Bulletin is for those who desire information on the building and operating of rural telephone lines. Either Bulletin, or both, will be mailed free on request.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited
24 DUNCAN STREET, - TORONTO

eries should insist that only good butter be made, and then advertise that fact. Free and judicious advertising, of any good article, so universally used as butter, spells success in the end, and I say to all local creameries, try it.

Satisfactory publicity of local creamery business is, according to my experience, best secured in local newspapers; use for such a purpose the home paper, the one that is eagerly read by the whole family. Publish facts and figures as shown by records of cream for the same patrons, and payments for the same, publish something worth while. Have printed, in circular form, tables and reports giving answers to such questions as a wide awake dairyman wants to know, and the questions he asks when he visits the creamery. Such circulars can easily be put into the hands of all patrons by enclosing them with their daily pay checks. Pay for circulars daily by check that patrons may know each day just how their cream is testing and what returns they are getting. It will better the grade and increase receipts. No opportunity to have your local creamery butter exhibited at county fairs, on market days and on all opportunities. It is a pride and satisfaction to creamery patrons if their home creamery shows butter at such places, and so only if prizes are taken or the tests show high grade.

Another Authority Answers Mr. Newman

How should composite cream samples be taken, kept and prepared for testing? Is there any need of duplicating tests? I would like to have answers to these questions through Farm and Dairy.—Wm. Newman, Victoria, Co., Ont.

There is considerable variation in the viscosity of cream. A pipette may deliver one cream completely, while another may adhere to the pipette. One cream may be more sour than another. One may contain more air. For these reasons cream should always be weighed, and measured in making Babcock test determinations.

In making composite cream samples, a proportional part of the total amount should be taken. This may be done by either a sampling tube or by having a measure holding a definite amount. If, for instance, a little measure full is taken for each 100 lbs. of cream sampled an equal proportion will be secured as a composite. A preservative should be added and the sample shaken each day when a new lot is added, so that the preservative will be thoroughly mixed. We recommend that composite samples be kept in a tight glass stopper bottle.

Duplicate tests should be made often enough to check the work and know that it is accurate. Two or three duplicate tests in each lot would be sufficient.—Prof. C. W. Larson, Pennsylvania State College.

The Dairymen at Ottawa

Representatives of the dairy interests from the dairy counties of Eastern Ontario and who were largely represented on the Ontario delegation that waited on the Government recently at Ottawa with regard to the tariff, in a special meeting assembled determined on a line of action on their own account, although still being in complete harmony with all that was done by the larger convention. These men felt that the special interests of the Ontario dairy industry did not receive direct recognition in the discussions and resolutions of the general convention, hence their special action.

These men in a meeting of their own after the main conference was

over were presided over by W. S. Blakeley, of Cherry Valley, Mr. J. B. Wilson, Gananoque, acted as secretary. Mr. W. R. Lennox moved and G. Leggett seconded a motion that the representatives of the various Eastern Ontario dairy organizations strongly urge the Dairywomen's Association of Eastern Ontario to take prompt action with a view of influencing the Dominion Government to induce the United States Government to admit dairy products from Canada into the United States free of duty. A committee composed of W. S. Blakeley, J. B. Wilson, and T. G. Wright were instructed to prepare a memorial to the Government expressing the views of the meeting. A protest, on motion of T. J. Brown, seconded by Col. Lighthall, was entered against any proposals to put an export duty on cream.

Dressed Poultry Show

To Gunn, Langlois & Co., of Montreal, belongs the honor of holding the first "Fat Stock Poultry Show" in Canada. This show, held in the warehouse of the company, Dec. 16 to 22, was composed entirely of dressed poultry classes. Five provinces were represented in the entries. All breeds of poultry were an exhibition.

The show being an outgrowth of the education campaign carried on for the last year by Gunn, Langlois & Co., for "more and better eggs and poultry." This firm is to be commended for their aggressive education campaign and its successful winding up in this poultry show. Fuller details of this show will be given in Farm and Dairy next week.

History of the Grain Growers' Association

(Continued from page 15)

in Saskatchewan and 200 in Manitoba. In Saskatchewan last year one-third of the association was formed every three days. The local associations hold meetings weekly or as often as possible, and half of the membership of one dollar which each man pays goes to the central organization to be used in sending out organizers, speakers and propaganda. Just now there is a movement on to establish cooperative stores at local points, and three of these are being operated successfully at Red Deer, Broadview and Sinitulata.

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

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

WANTED—Boys and girls to receive 25 packages of needles for selling 10¢ to-day.—Premium Syndicate, Sparta, 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., Queen Street, Montreal.

FOR SALE—Up-to-date cheese factory; Bargain if taken at once, one of the best locations in Western Ontario. Address Ont.

FOR SALE—Cheese factory in good repair. Output last year 110,865. For particulars apply to D. A. Harris, Gananoque, Ont.

CREAMERY for sale or rent. Almost new. Bargain if taken at once. Good reasons. Box 200, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

WANTED—A married man to work on farm by the year. Must be steady. Good references required as to character and experience. Scottish character. Duties to commence at once. Apply stating wages, etc., to Box X, Zenda, Oxford Co. Ont.

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese-making, to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to The Cheese Department.

Makers and Careless Patrons

John Humphries, Frontenac Co., Ont. The following report has recently come under my notice: "We received from Canada this year 392,396 cwts. of cheese; from New Zealand, 380,772 cwts. The make in this year of England has been so abundant that they were actually underselling Canadian." One is naturally interested in knowing how this strong competition came about.

It will be acknowledged by all conversant with the dairy industry in Canada that the factor that has opened the door widest to our competition and has done the most mischief in lowering the reputation of our cheese is the careless patron. To deal effectively with him seems to be the most difficult problem in the industry. If cheesemakers would only take concerted action this problem, with many other so-called problems, could easily and effectually be overcome.

A REMEDY PROPOSED

The question up of every cheesemaker is "Will we still tolerate the careless patron? Must we still treat him as a necessary evil?" The remedy lies entirely in the hands of the maker. So long as the maker tolerates him just so long will he cast his baneful influence on the industry. An easy and simple way to overcome this difficulty is for the maker to specify certain conditions when he engages for the season and refuse to engage till these conditions are accepted.

In the case of a proprietary factory we are well aware that every inducement is held out by the proprietor to secure patronage. He will try to guarantee first class cheese and fill board papers. He will even resort to bonusing one and all, clean and dirty.

MAKERS WITHOUT AUTHORITY

Why? Because he knows that some stranger will come along and take this responsibility from him, leaving the maker with no authority except to turn down milk if he can convince the patron that it is bad enough to turn down. Any man who accepts such conditions deserves all he gets, and more too. By so doing he gives the careless patron all the protection he wants and bars any chance of improvement in turn and consequently is debasing the industry.

This method of engaging makers is ruinous to the industry and degrading to a good maker. In the absence of any other system acceptable to both parties the maker should demand authority in proportion to his responsibilities. His power should extend beyond turning down real bad milk. He should have power to turn down or suspend any patron breaking the laws of the factory after having been warned.

REMEDY LIES WITH THE MAKER

By insisting on having this weapon in his hand he would soon stop the reckless competition of proprietors. He could improve the milk delivered by the careless patron more quickly than it would be possible to do by any other means. Good patrons would be with him to a man. He would be using his influence and authority not only in protecting himself but for the general good which is more important. Every bad cheese made means a blow to the dairy industry. The condition of the industry is such that it calls for the best in us and every endeavor should be made to keep us in this position. I see nothing better than a combination of makers either

as a makers' union or association in order to further anything that will improve conditions to all classes.

The patron is a vital factor in that he produces the raw material. The position of the maker is equal to, if not more important, for upon him largely depends the quality of Canadian dairy products which are bringing into the Dominion many millions of dollars every year. It is high time makers were waking up. They have been asleep long enough.

Cooperative Selling is a Success

F. Boulton, Lac St. Jean Co., Que. Cheese makers in the province of Quebec who are members of the co-operative society are well pleased with the cooperative method of selling cheese which they have adopted. We are in the front rank of progress in this line. In past years, Quebec cheese had a bad reputation owing to the large number of small and ill-equipped factories. The success of our society has been due in no small measure to the fact that only large and well equipped factories, making a good uniform cheese, have been allowed to enter the society.

In order to be a member of our society, it is necessary to have: First, a cool curing room built on the Government plan in which the temperature can be controlled; second a first class equipment; third, an intelligent and well trained maker; fourth, the interior and surroundings of the factory must be kept in good condition. And fifth, cheese must be of perfect appearance and uniform in weight. By following these rules, success is being offered for sale a high class product and so far we have received higher prices than ever before. Prices paid for our cheese have ranked with the best from Ontario.

Our success has not been limited to the members of the society only. Makers of independent factories seeing our success have worked hard to imitate us in order to obtain a price equal to ours, and they have succeeded very well. These factories in our province are the centre of progress to the district around them. We are well satisfied with our system of administration. Government grading and sales according to merit is the only just method of marketing cheese.

The Casein Business

Some interesting figures were given by Mr. W. W. Waddell of Kerwood, Ont., on the manufacture of casein at the Western Ontario cheesemaker's meeting held in Guelph recently. In his factory the skim milk belonging to patrons who do not want it returned is made into casein. Fifteen cents a cwt. is paid on the whole milk to be made into casein, but this does not leave a large profit for the manufacturer. In August, the skimmed milk from 123,000 pounds of whole milk was made into 4,000 pounds of casein worth \$280. The value of the milk at 15 cents was \$184.57, leaving a profit for manufacture of \$95.43. Exhaust steam is used for drying. Mr. Waddell advised all cheese makers who are thinking of turning over to the casein business to take the story of the promoters, as to the profits, little labor required, and so forth, with a grain of salt. Better results can be obtained by feeding the milk to stock.

"Casein manufacture where the cream is shipped out immediately tends to go hand and hand with dirty factories," said Mr. Frank Hearn. "This spoils the reputation of Canadian factories, and should be avoided."

Dairy Notes.

One factory in the Belleville district reports a saving each season of \$500 or \$600, through its cool curing room.

The total pounds of milk delivered at the Shearer factory, Peterboro Co., Ont., last season was 1,393,896; total pounds of cheese made, 125,858; milk required per pound of cheese 11.07 gallons; value of milk a standard, \$29.56; value to patrons after paying expenses, \$25.05; the average price of cheese per pound was 10.05 cents. J. J. Hogan and A. Shearer, were the auditors.

A system of united export will be in operation among New Zealand dairymen this year in the handling of cheese. The Dairy Associations of both islands have formed schemes by which the produce of contributing factories will be forwarded to a selected firm on consignment, in place of the system of independent and fierce competition which has hitherto prevailed. Advocates of this scheme expect considerable improvement to result to representatives of exporting firms, however, are making some effort to counteract their expected loss of trade, and are guaranteeing to factories 5 1/2 d. a lb. for their cheese.

Cheese is the sound, solid, and ripened product made from milk or cream by coagulating the casein thereof with rennet or lactic acid, with or without the addition of ripening ferments and seasoning, and contains in the water-free substance, not less than 48 per cent. of milk fat. Cheese may also contain added coloring matter of harmless character.—A. McGill, Chief Analyst, Ottawa.

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

Watch Where You PUT YOUR MONEY

Do not deal with strangers. Take no chances with "peddlers'" cream separators. Do not be deceived by catalogues or advertisements. You can and should see for yourself The World's Best Cream Separator. Write for the name of some neighbor who is using, or some reliable dealer in your neighborhood who is selling the universally satisfactory



SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator

The latest product of the oldest cream separator concern on this continent. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. When you buy a cream separator buy the best; buy one that you will be proud to have your neighbor see. You know who builds the Tubular and who guarantees it.

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Well DRILLING MACHINES

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WILLIAMS BROS. Ithaca, N. Y.

DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION

The Annual Convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association

WILL BE HELD IN

PERTH

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY
January 4th, 5th, 6th, 1911

Some of the Greatest Authorities on Dairying in America will Address the Convention. The Public are Respectfully Requested to Attend

SPECIAL RAILWAY RATES

H. GLENDINNING, Pres. MANILLA. T. A. THOMPSON, Sec. ALMONTE.



BE thrifty, not covetous; therefore give
Thy need, thine honor and thy friend his due.

The Road to Providence

(Copyrighted)

MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

(Continued from last week.)

"Of course they did, Mis' Mayberry," exclaimed their mother relentlessly. "It was two put up and clean forgot to send 'fore jars of cherry preserves that Frissy she biled 'em, and the children done took and eat 'em on the sly. Now they're going to suffer for it."

"We all spitted the seeds out, and we was so hungry, too!" Eliza took courage to sob from Miss Wingate's skirt. Bud managed to echo her statement, while Susie and the two little boys gave confirmation from their wide-open, terror-stricken eyes. "Well, now, maybe they did, Mis' Pike," said Mother, coming near to argue the question. Her hand rested sustainingly on one of the brave young Bud's knees which jutted out from the fence.

"Can't trust 'em, Mis' Mayberry, fer if they'll steal they'll lie," said Mrs. Pike in a voice tinged with the deepest melancholy for the fallen estate of her family. "They'll have to suffer for loth sins whether they did or didn't," and again the bottle was poised.

"Now hold on, Mis' Pike," again exclaimed Mother Mayberry as her face illuminated with a bright smile. "If they throwed away the cherry pips they must be where they throwed 'em and they can go find 'em to prove they character. They ain't nothing fairer than that. Where did you eat the preserves, child?" she asked, but there was a wink ash around the corner of the house before her question was answered.

"Now," exclaimed the astonished mother, "I never thought of that and if they thought to spit out one stone they did the balance. But Doctor Tom was so kind to tell me about the oil and I paid fifteen cents down at the store for it, that I'm a mind to give it to 'em anyway."

"I'll be blamed if you do," ejaculated her indignant husband as he shouldered Teether and strode into the house, unable longer to restrain his rage.

"Ain't that just like him!" said his wife in a resigned voice. "And I was just going to try to make him take this spoonful I've poured out. It won't hurt him none and it's a pity to pour it back, it wastes so. Do either of you all need it?" she asked hospitably.

Miss Wingate was dissenting with an echo of Eliza's shudder and Mother Mayberry with a laugh, when the reprieved criminals raced back around the house, each dirty little fist inclosing a reasonable number of grubby cherry stones.

"Well," assented their mother reluctantly, "I'll let you of this time, but don't do any of you never take nothing to eat again without asking, and I'm a-going to punish you by making you every one wash your feet

in cold water and go to bed. Now mind me and all stand to cuct in the tub by the pump and tell your Paw I say not to touch that kettle of hot water. I don't want you to have a drop. Go right on and do as I say."

The threatened punishment had been too great for the youngsters to mind this lesser and acoustomed penalty, so they retired with cheerfulness and spirits and in a few seconds a chorus of squeals and splashes came from the back yard.

After an exchange of friendly good-byes Mrs. Pike entered her

front door and Mother and the singer lady returned to their own front gate.

"Dearie me," said Mother in a tone of positive discouragement, "I don't know what I will do if I have to undo another one of Tom Mayberry's prescriptions to-day. But you couldn't expect a man to un-fangle a children quirk like that; and oil would be the thing for the cerry stones in children's stomachs, but not for ones throwed on the back walk. I hope the Squire won't hear about it," she added with a laugh.

"I think," said Miss Wingate with her dark eyes fixed on Mother's face with positive awe, "I think you are wonderful with everybody. You know just what to do for them, and what to say to them and—"

"Well," interrupted Mother with a laugh, "It are gave to some women to be caused on the Lord's easmission, and I reckon I'm of that band. Don't you know I'm the daughter of a doctor, and the wife of a doctor and the mother of one as good as either of the other two? I can't remember the time when I didn't project with the healing of ailments. When I married Doctor Mayberry and come down over the ridge from Warren County with him, he had his joke with me about my herb-lasket and a-setting up opposition to him. It's in our blood. My own cousin, Selny Lue Lovell, down at the Bluff, follows the calling just the same as I do. I say the Lord were good to me to give me the love of

it and a father and a husband and now a son to practise with."

"The Doctors Mayberry, Mother and Son, how interesting that sounds," Mrs. Mayberry, exclaimed Miss Wingate with a delightful laugh. "And no wonder Doctor Mayberry is so grieved that he gets National commissions to study Pellagra and—and has a sound some singer lady sent all the way from New York to catch up."

"Yes, it do look like that Tom Mayberry gets in a good chance every where he goes. Some folks picks a friend often every bush they pass and Tom's one. He was honored considerable in New York and then sent over to Berlin, Europe, and be-yont to study up about people's skins. And then here he come back, sent by the Government right down to Flat Rock, on the other side of Providence Nob, to study out about that curd corn disease they calls that Pellagra, what I don't think is a thing in the world but itch and can be cured by a little sulphur and hog lard. But I'm blessing the chance that brought him back to me, even if I know it for a spell. And, too, he oughter be happy to have bring his mother such a song bird as you. I'm so used to you and your helping that I don't see how to Springfield, that I don't see how I ever got along without you or even!" As she spoke, Mother Mayberry smiled delightedly at the Mother's voice and drew her closer. Mother's smile a moe times was a delicious mixture of banter and cares.

"Perhaps I'll stay always," said the singer lady as she drew close against the gray at a shoulder. "When I look around me I feel as if I had awakened in a beautiful world with no more dirty, smoky cities that hurt my throat, no more hot, lighter theatres, no noises, and everything is just a great big bouquet of soft smells and colors."

As she spoke, Elmor Wingate, who was just a tired girl in the circle of Mother Mayberry's strong arm, let her great dark eyes wander off across the meadow to where a dim rim of Harpeth Hills seemed to close in the valley. Her glance returned to the low, white-covered, dilapidated farm-house which, vine-covered, hilberged and maple-shaded, seemed to nestle against the breast of Providence Nob, at whose foot clustered the little settlement of Providence and around whose side ran the old wilderness trail called Providence Road. And her face was soft with a light of utter contentment, for under that low-gabled roof she was finding strength to hope for the recovery of her lost treasure, without which life would seem a void. Then for a moment she looked down the village Road, across which the trees were casting long afternoon shadows and along which was flowing the tide of late afternoon social life. Women hung over the front gates to greet men in from the fields or from down the Road, girls laughed and chaffed one another or the blushing country boys, and the children played tag and hop-scotch back and forth along the way.

"It's all lovely," she said again with a contented little sigh. When she spoke softly there was not a trace of the burr in her voice and it was as sweet as a dove note.

"Days like these we had oughter take the world as a new gift from God," said Mother musingly. "It were a day like this I come with Doctor Mayberry along the Road to Providence to live, and stopped right at this gate, and my very maple tree, thirty-five years ago, and the year of 'em, have I lived lonesome without him. I had a baby at my breast and my knee when he went away from us, and I know now it was the



A Bright and Interesting Pair

Our illustration shows Mr. Joseph Mantell, aged 101 years, and his great grand-son, Ralph Mantell Edwards, both of Peterboro Co., Ont. It is unusual to find a so thoroughly enjoys the being about and mingling in the affairs of the day, as does Mr. Mantell. Mr. Mantell this summer made the trip from Peterboro to Woodstock, Ont., unaccompanied, and is seen on the streets of his home town nearly every day for his daily outing. He is keenly alive to everything around him, and a remarkable and dearly beloved old man.

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call laid on me to take up his work that saved me. When I got back from the funeral and had laid the body on the bed Miss Jim Petway came-a-running up the road crying that Ellen, her youngest child, were a-cking to death with croup. I never had a thought but to take his saddle-bags and follow her, and somehow the good Lord guided my hand amongst his medicines, and with what I learned from him and Pa. I fought a good fight and saved the little thing's life, though it took the night to do it. And in one of them dark hours a sister-to-woman sense was born in me what I ain't never lost. A neighbor took Tom and they brought my baby to me and I stayed by Miss Petway until they were no more danger. Next day it were Squire Tut's first wife taken down with the fever and not the week passed before that very Sam Mosby were borned. We was too poor to have a doctor come and live here and they was a doctor over to Springfield took up my husband's county practice, so I jest naturally had to do the healing myself, only a-sending for him in the worst cases. They was a heap of teethers that summer and it kept us busy looking after 'em. I expect I made mistakes but I kept up me and the patient's courage by sympathizing and heartening. It didn't cost nobody nothing and we wasn't so prosperous then that it wasn't a help for me to do the doctoring when I could, and I mostly were able. I were glad of the work and did it with a thankful mind not as they wasn't times when I felt sick at heart, and in danger of questioning why, but I tried to steady myself with prayer until I could find the Everlasting Arm to lean on that is always held out to the widow and the fatherless. And so a-sending I have got me and Tom a-layber 'a-long until now."

"And the whole rest of the world leaning on you," said the lovely lady as she drew nearer and caught Mother Mayberry's strong hand in her own slender fingers.

"Well," answered Mother, as she shaded her eyes with her other hand to look far up the Road toward the Ridge over which they were waiting for the Doctor's horse to appear, "looks like often hands a-teaching out for help gives strength before they takes any, and a little hepe planted in another body's garden is apt to fly a seed and sprout in your own patch. There he is--let's hurry in the biscuits!"

(Continued next week.)

The Upward Look

New Year Resolutions

But I say unto you, that every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment.—Matt. 12, 36.

So then everyone of us shall give account of himself to God.—Romans 14, 12.

And be not conformed to this world; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect will of God.—Romans 12, 2.

The New Year is a time for the making of good resolutions. It is well that it is. We cannot make them too often nor too many of them.

Most of us feel that there are a great many good resolutions that we should make. Perhaps we may feel, also, that there are some that there is no use in our making. We have made them so often, only to break them, that we feel it would be useless to make them again, yet even a mock-

ery. Nevertheless make them. And as you make them resolve yet once more, as earnestly as possible, to strive, with God's help, to keep them.

Although at times we are apt to forget it, life is a serious business. The time is coming when each of us must give an account of ourselves to God. Perhaps that day may not come for many years. Possibly, as it will to many, it may come during the coming year, to-morrow maybe, or when it will be, there is one thing about that day we do know. When it does come every little thing, even every idle word we utter from day to day and from hour to hour, will rise up in judgment against us. Notice that it is not the crossed words we say but every cross word; not only the big lies we may tell but the little white lies as well; not just the boastful, vainglorious things we may say, but the smaller ones also; not only the words of mean gossip we may repeat with intent to injure but the words of idle gossip that we merely repeat as news without stopping really to think what the result may be or to take the time to find whether or not they are true. Christ said "every idle word" and we know that Christ said only what was true.

Sometimes unexpected occurrences bring back to our remembrance words said and incidents that had happened from our minds. This has led someone to suggest that possibly God is causing us to write our own record of our words, and actions, and even of the thoughts we never utter aloud, on the tablets of our minds. Thus when the day of judgment comes, we will be convicted of our shortcomings and sin without any other witnesses being necessary than our own records of our lives and what we stand for. Or, perhaps, around us may stand all those whom we have injured in thought, in word and in deed. How fearful will then be our conviction of guilt.

But against this conception arises another. It is that we have within our power every day to write new and lovely records. By thinking of God, by reading His word by resolving every day—many times a day—to strive again and again to do His will by praying to Him for the help and the strength and the wisdom that He has promised to give to those who ask Him earnestly for it we are renewing our minds and we are finding what is God's good and acceptable gift for us. In this way and in this way only, will sin be driven out of our lives and victory be gained by our holiest and best impulses and desires.

New Year resolutions will help us in this fight but only in proportion to our earnestness and as we renew them from day to day in simple trust and faith in God to give us the victory.

And should we fail, we must not remain down. That is where Satan would like to keep us. It is he who whispers the thought that there is no use in our trying again. God is willing to forgive as often as we earnestly repent and ask Him to even if it is many times a day. Let us, therefore, always remember that:

"Every day is a fresh beginning."
"Every morn is the world made new"
"Thou who art weary of sorrow and sinning,
"Here is a beautiful hope for you
"A hope for me and a hope for you."
—I.H.N.

To relieve sore and aching feet, make the foot bath as hot as can be borne, mixing in ginger or mustard enough to make the water yellow. Leave the feet in the water until it is nearly cold.

For Convenience
Small wall cabinets for the bedrooms can be made, and these have proved quite a convenience. Instead of having cold-cream hand lotion, tooth-powder and other toilet articles

scattered around on wash-stands or in drawers, collecting dust and having to be handled and wiped off every time the dusting is done, these can be arranged in a neat little closet cabinet. The room will be easier to keep neat, and time will be saved.



Gourlay Pianos

THE PRIDE OF OWNERSHIP

To own a Gourlay Piano is to be proud of your piano. If you are a musician, the sympathetic bond between you will be strong indeed, for a Gourlay piano responds to every mood of the player. There is a crispness and delicacy of tone for the daintiest improvisation and a richness and volume for the most exciting bravura passages.

If you are not a player, but a lover of music, the pleasure of your friends' enthusiasm will more than repay you for the amount of your investment, to say nothing of the extra years of service over an ordinary piano.

Write for Catalogue and prices.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING
188 YONGE ST., TORONTO



25¢ per doz

CAN YOU BEAT THIS?

SEND us this ad. together with the special price mentioned below, and we will send you PREPAID, one dozen fine white lawn Handkerchiefs, size 14x17 inches with 1/2 inch hemstitched border. Examine them in your own home, and if you don't find them to be the best value you ever saw, return them and we will return your money without question. Our Special Price, per dozen ... **25c.**

PAQUET'S JANUARY WHITE SALE

CATALOGUE No. 26

Is filled with bargains just as good as this one. We can't print them all in this space. Write for a copy of this Catalogue to-day—it's FREE.

THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED

QUEBEC, CANADA

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Contributions Invited.

NOVA SCOTIA

There has been an increase of 5 per cent in dairy cattle in the province during the last year. Beef cattle remain normal and sheep have increased about 20 per cent. about 3 per cent. All live stock is in excellent condition. There is fully 10 per cent increase in the amount of cheese and butter produced. Farmers report for the most part a very prosperous year and private dairying has also made considerable progress. Estimates of the fruit crop vary from 25 to 33 per cent. of an average. Peas only produced a good crop.

ANTIGONISH CO., N. S.

First appearance on Dec. 20. Frost made its about 7 inches of snow on the 7th, which well completed winter. Plowing was pretty well satisfied with the work. There has been weather conditions of the past season.—Tom Brown.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

KING'S CO., P. E. I.

LOWEE MONTGUE, Dec. 25.—Cattle went into winter quarters in good shape. Milk demand, from 8:30 a. m. to 7 p. m. in good; 5c dressed; mutton, 70c to dressed; potatoes, 50c a bushel; butter, 20c to 22c.—J. A. Smith.

QUEBEC

WATERVILLE CO., QUE.

WATERVILLE, Dec. 25.—A heavy fall of very cold weather for December. All stock plenty of feed the last month. With a hardship. Eggs are very scarce at 50c a dozen. Butter is 20c a lb. Beef is scarce and very high.—J. M. Gault.

SHERBROOKE CO., QUE.

LENNOXVILLE, Dec. 16.—Winter has been in earnest. The season has been a successful and prices are still good. Butter is slightly higher—27c. Eggs are a little bringing fancy prices. Pork is a little higher—8c to 9c. Fresh eggs are very scarce, 40c to 50c a dozen.—J. M. Gault.

ONTARIO

DUNDAS CO., ONT.

CHESTERVILLE.—The regular meeting of the Nation Valley Farmers' Club was held on Dec. 20. The president, Mr. S. Curly and the secretary, Mr. Elliott, who had been sent by the club to Ottawa to ask for changes in the tariff, and for other matters, reported the result of their trip. It had been accomplished and convinced that the farmers of Ontario must organize against other classes who are constantly endeavoring to take advantage of them. The speaker of the evening was H. B. Cowan, editor-in-chief of Farm and Dairy of Peterboro, who showed in a simple but striking manner, and by means of illustrations on a blackboard, how monopolies are created, different forms of monopolies, and how these squeeze the farmer and wage earners on everything they buy and sell. The points brought out were a revelation to those present. Mr. Cowan urged to return later and speak before the club on the same subject in February. The secretary was instructed to correspond with the secretary of the Ontario Grange in regard to having the club reorganized into a subordinate grange, so that it might gain strength through being associated with the provincial organization.—J. M. Gault.

CARLETON CO., ONT.

BRITANNIA BAY, Dec. 15.—A light fall of snow came which was much needed. Fall plowing was nearly completed. All stock went in in good condition. Much in great demand. Great deal that would have been sold but for the fall in the price of potatoes. A plentiful supply offered.—J. A. D. Smith.

PRINCE EDWARD CO., ONT.

An important step forward in the organization of the Farmers' Club movement was taken this month in Prince Edward County when members and representatives of the different clubs of the county met in conference at Pictou on Dec. 3rd. The

convention was called by A. P. McVannell, District Representative of the Department of Agriculture. Fourteen clubs were represented by 140 members and delegates. The address were along the line of club work.

One of the important phases of the meeting was the passing of a resolution that each Farmers' Club of the county elect a representative to meet in convention at a specified time, to the object of organizing an Executive County Association of Farmers' Clubs for the purpose of furthering the work of the clubs in the county, to advertise the work and to take steps to encourage co-operation.—A. S. Smith, Secretive.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.

WARKWORTH, Dec. 17.—The short course in stock judging held here Dec. 14 and 15, day was a great success; attendance the first day was 200, and the second day 150. Great credit is due to our representative, Mr. R. S. Duncan, for the success of the course.—K. N. N.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

Cobourg, Dec. 15.—Larger attendance, good stock and animated discussion, good record the short course held here Dec. 13 and 14. Present Mr. Duncan, our representative, is doing good work as this stock judging course.—K. E.

PETERBORO CO., ONT.

NORWOOD, Dec. 23.—A banquet held under the auspices of the Norwood Farmers' Club and the Women's Institute, on Tuesday afternoon, December 6, was the greatest gathering since the club has ever been held in this section. In order it was held might be accommodated, large council chamber was hired. Even this branch under the name of the local branch of the Department of Agriculture. The good work that has been done by the interest taken in the proceedings. The great interest was shown in the speeches referred to Mr. G. A. Brethen, who presides. One is likely to be organizer here in the future. Mr. Andrew Knox emphasized the branch of the Department of Agriculture had been to the community. The tone of the principal speakers was that the time has come when the farmers must organize and cooperate. It is expected that there will unite in a central organization. Mr. H. B. Cowan, editor-in-chief of Farm and Dairy, addressed the meeting and is to speak again in the future. The local branch under the name of the local branch took part in the program. The new spirit indicates that agriculture is likely to make a great advance in this section before long.—Hal Burton, Co. Ont.

HALIBURTON CO., ONT.

KINMOUNT, Dec. 12.—The ground is covered with snow. Cattle go into winter quarters in good shape. Recent high prices have cleared the country of all kinds of cattle. In the last week of October eight cows sell from \$37 to \$50, yearlings \$25, calves \$10 to \$12, turkeys are 13 cents a lb. Hay is at a large number of deer pass through.—S. K.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

GAIT, Dec. 21.—A Farmers' Club Bulletin for Waterloo Co., is being issued each month throughout the winter for the purpose of keeping the Clubs of the county in touch with one another. The first bulletin for the month of December, which is the first of the Farmers' Club Conference held during the second week in November at Gait. The reports of the members, copies of papers and discussions are carried on in the meetings. There will also be reports of other operations of the clubs, such as business and other cooperative ventures, social events, and all other undertakings of the clubs. Short histories of the various clubs will also be given. As these questions will also be local questions discussed by local men, they are of interest and value to the county.—F.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

CHILLIWACK, Dec. 12.—There has been no snow or frost; all stock are looking well. Feed is abundant. Hays, \$20, \$20 potatoes, \$20 and apples \$1.25 a box and hay, beef and pork, dressed, is 10c a lb. Half, wet and port, has been to about half what they were a month ago.—J. G.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association. All of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send for information in this column.

ADDITIONAL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE ACCEPTED IN RECORD OF PERFORMANCE

Cossey of the Old Farm (7110), three year old class; 11,799.25 lbs milk; 392.89 lbs fat; average per cent of fat, 3.35; number of days in milk, 320. Owned by M. N. Mallory, Linton, Ont.

Korndyke Pet (10523) two year old class, 8334 lbs milk; 316.67 lbs fat; average per cent of fat, 3.82; number of days in milk, 304. Owned by John Marks, Norwood, Ont.

Meadowlane Lassie (10565) two year old class, 9599.4 lbs milk; 313.65 lbs fat; average per cent of fat, 3.34; number of days in milk, 355. Owned by B. Mallory, Belleville, Ont.

Ruby A. (1052) mature class, 15,535.5 lbs milk; 413.22 lbs fat; average per cent of fat, 3.61; number of days in milk, 345. Owned by F. Leeson, Aylmer, Ont.

Daisy Pieterse Johanna (6390) four year old class; 14,237.19 lbs milk; 523.75 lbs fat; average per cent of fat, 3.67; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.

Fafori 17th's Beauty (5622) four year old class; 13,537 lbs milk; 417.29 lbs fat; average per cent of fat, 3.07; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by A. E. Smith & Son, Ida Meashville De Kol (7923), two year old class; 11,208 lbs milk; 373.73 lbs fat; average per cent of fat, 3.33; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by G. H. McKenzie, Thornhill, Ont.

Lady Fafori Posch (8949), two year old class; 10,595.5 lbs milk; 365.84 lbs fat; average per cent of fat, 3.44; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by G. H. McKenzie, Thornhill, Ont.

Helena Hengerveld De Kol (4337), mature

class; 16,302.42 lbs milk; 554.81 lbs fat; average per cent of fat 3.33; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by A. F. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont.

—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS ACCEPTED IN RECORD OF MERIT, IN NOV., 1910.

Arkana Albin De Kol (6180), at 5 yrs., equivalent to 20.81 lbs. butter; 490.2 lbs. milk. Owned by C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

Juliet Acme De Kol (6149), at 5 yrs., 8 mos. and 23 days of age, 16.10 lbs. fat, equivalent to 25.12 lbs. butter; 476.5 lbs. milk. Owned by C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

Acme Albino De Kol (9569), at 3 years, 3 mos. and 18 days of age, 17.79 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.73 lbs. butter; 537.7 lbs. milk. Owned by C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

National Queen De Kol (10134), at 2 yrs., 2 mos. and 25 days of age, 13.73 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.15 lbs. butter; 382.3 lbs. milk. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont.

Duchess Wayne Calmatta (10543) at 2 years, 7 mos. and 25 days of age, 11.84 lbs. fat, equivalent to 14.80 lbs. butter; 324.7 lbs. milk. Owned by Walburn Rivers, Falden, Ont.

Maggie Norina Colantha (10626), at 2 years, 7 mos. and 17 days of age, 11.07 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.76 lbs. butter; 329.4 lbs. milk. Owned by Walter S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont.

Lady Wayne Posch De Kol (10504), at 2 years, 7 mos. and 28 days of age, 19.96 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.76 lbs. butter; 329.4 lbs. milk. Owned by Walburn Rivers, Falden, Ont.

Hilleva Clark (9560), at 2 years, 11 mos. and 12 days of age, 10.25 lbs. fat, equivalent to 12.18 lbs. butter; 303.7 lbs. milk. Owned by C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

Centre View Butter Queen (10554), at 3 years, 5 mos. and 24 days of age, 17.47 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.47 lbs. butter; 262.2 lbs. milk. Owned by P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont.

G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

Mr. E. F. Osler, proprietor of the Lakeview Stock Farm, Toronto, Ont., with commendable enterprise has gotten out a very view of his farm buildings and stock.

STADACONA FARM OFFERINGS
Clydesdale Stallion, Gartley Edward
-26125-
Six years old next May. A horse of substance and quality. Three of his get:
STADACONA PRINCE-18422
Foaled June 23rd, 1908
STADACONA PRINCE THOMAS-11031
Foaled June 16th, 1909
STADACONA EDWARD, a foal of 1910
THE IMPORTED
Ayrshire Bull, Morton Mains Penryn
-26563- calved in February, 1907. A bull of grand quality and true to dairy type. (See gossip.)
About 70 Young Yorkshire Pigs
of both sexes, sired by MAPLE GROVE CHAMPION-20102-
Champion Yorkshire Boar at Toronto in 1907. These Pigs range in age from three to six weeks. Prices reasonable.
All this stock must be disposed of as the Farm is sold.
Write or Come to Stadacona Farm.
GUS. LANGELER
CAP ROUGE, QUEBEC. Proprietor
It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to Advertisers.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, December 26, 1910.—The advent of the New Year brings with it the outpourings of good wishes to our fellow beings, and in no instance is the editor of this special page of Farm and Dairy wishes the thousands of readers of the paper a brighter and more prosperous New Year. The year that is passing away has proved a red letter one for the farmers and that its successor will prove as successful for the farmer as it is passing away fairly well assured. When even the chronic croaker is still, the outlook must be indeed a rosy one.

Thornton, Davidson & Co. say in their weekly circular letter:

So far as Canada is concerned, the business situation seems to be unusually promising. All lines of industries report expansion and good prospects for the coming year. Money is likely to be fairly plenty all after the turn of the year. The situation will be an advantage both to industry and to the stock market. As time goes on, the situation as respects the new securities issued during the year should gradually improve, so that it is not unreasonable to hope for a better securities market before the close of the winter season.

Call money in Toronto rates at 5% to 6 per cent.

WHEAT

There was a slightly upward tendency in wheat at the end of the year. Chicago and Winnipeg in sympathy with the British market, but the change has not been enough to cause even a flutter.

Local quotations: No. 1, 96c; No. 1, Northern 93c; No. 2, 96c; No. 3, 91c a bushel; No. 2, Ontario winter wheat, 80c to 86c outside. On the farmers' market, the fall wheat is selling at 85c and goose wheat at 80c to 81c a bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

The market is steady in all classes of grains, and local quotations run as follows: Canada western oats, 32c; No. 3, 35c; at lake ports for immediate shipment, Ontario white oats, No. 2, 32c to 32c outside; No. 3, 31c to 31c and 34c to 35c on track; Toronto No. 2, 27c to 79c; American yellow corn, No. 2, 32c a bushel on track; Toronto; feed barley, 56c to 60c a bushel; rye, 56c; 56c to 60c buckwheat, 40c a bushel at shipping points. On the farmers' market, oats are selling at 38c; peas, 75c; rye, 67c; barley, 59c to 61c; buckwheat, 40c a bushel.

The market in Montreal is dull and the demand very quiet. Prices are as follows: Canada western oats, No. 2, 32c to 32c a bushel; No. 3, 28c to 38c a bushel; Quebec white oats, No. 2, 37c; No. 3, 35c a bushel; American yellow corn, No. 2, 57c to 58c a bushel; feed barley, 45c to 48c a bushel.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Wholesale dealers give the following quotations for potatoes: 85c to 90c a bag in a jobbing way, and 72c to 75c a bag in car lots. On the farmers' market potatoes are selling at 90c to \$1 a bag.

In Montreal the potato firm and prices remain unchanged. Green Montanas are quoted by dealers at 82c a bag and \$1 a bag in a jobbing way. The demand in Toronto for beans is

quiet and dealers quote three pound pickers at \$1.80 to \$1.95 a bushel. The Montreal market is quiet; three pound pickers are selling in a jobbing way at \$1.75 to \$1.90 a bushel and in car lots at \$1.65 to \$1.70 a bushel, on track, Montreal.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

There is a very fair demand for butter on the local market and the supply is in good. Dealers quote choice creamery butter at 28c to 30c a lb.; dairy prints, 23c to 24c; separator prints, 24c to 25c; ordinary grades, 18c to 19c a lb. On the farmers' market, choice dairy butter is selling at 28c to 30c a lb. Local wholesale quotations for cheese are: large cheese, 12c; and twins, 12c a lb.

Montreal wholesale prices for butter are as follows: Choice western creamery, 25c; and seconds 24c a lb.

The cheese market is quiet and westerns are quoted at 11c to 12c a lb. and easterns at 10c to 11c a lb.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There is a particularly joyful look on the face of the man or woman who has eggs to sell at this festive season, and no wonder, for the whole market quotations from 45c to 50c a dozen for new laid eggs; select lots, 30c to 31c; cold storage eggs, 27c to 28c, and pickled eggs at 25c to 26c a dozen in case. On the farmers' market new laid eggs are selling at 50c to 55c a dozen.

Local poultry quotations are as follows: Chickens, 12c to 15c; fowls, 12c to 14c; turkeys, 20c to 21c; geese, 15c to 16c; ducks, 15c to 16c; live weight one to two cents a pound cheaper.

On the farmers' market dressed chickens are selling at 15c to 17c a lb.; fowl, 14c to 15c; turkeys, 22c to 25c; geese, 15c to 16c; and ducks, 15c to 17c a lb.

The wholesale market in Montreal runs as follows: Turkey, 15c to 21c; chickens, 14c to 16c; fowls, 12c to 14c; ducks and geese, 15c to 16c a lb. All prices are unchanged and prices are as follows: Selected stock, extra choice, 33c; No. 1 quality, 27c; No. 2, 23c to 25c a dozen.

HIDES

There is nothing particular to be noted in the hide trade. Local quotations run as follows: No. 1 inspected and cow hides, 10c; No. 2, 8c; No. 3, 8c a lb.; calf skins, 12c to 15c; horse skins, 45c to 50c; tallow, 6c to 6c a lb.

At country points dealers are paying as follows: Sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.10; lamb skins, 55c to 60c; horse hides, \$1.25 to \$1.5; horse hair, 30c a lb.; calf skins, 12c.

HAY AND STRAW

The local market is quiet and a steady trade is being done. Dealers quote No. 1 timothy at \$1.50 to \$1.8 a ton, on track, Toronto; second grade timothy, \$1.50 to \$1.8 a ton on track, Toronto; baled straw is quoted at 85c to \$1 a ton on track. On the farmers' market, choice timothy hay is being sold at \$1.7 to \$1.8 a ton; clover and clover mixed at \$1.3 to \$1.4; straw in bundles, \$1.7 to \$1.8, and loose straw at \$1 to \$1.2 a ton.

There is a very active demand in Montreal, and export business is brisk. No. 1 timothy is quoted by dealers at \$1.10 to

\$1.15; No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.05; clover, 87c to 87.50; and clover mixed at 87.50 to 88 a ton.

WOOL

Wool prices are unchanged. Washed fleeces are quoted at 21c to 22c; unwashed, 13c to 14c, and rejects at 17c to 18c a lb.

In Montreal washed fleeces are quoted at 25c to 30c; and unwashed fleeces at 16c to 17c a lb.

HONEY

Wholesale quotations for honey on the local market run as follows: Strained clover honey in 60 lb. tins, 10c to 11c; in 5 lb. tins, 10c to 11c; No. 1, comb honey, 23c to 25c a dozen; buckwheat honey, 7c to 8c. The market for honey in Montreal is dull. Dealers quote white clover honey, 14c to 14c; extracted white clover honey, 12c to 13c; buckwheat honey, 6c to 7c a lb.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Dealers give the following quotations in regard to fruit and vegetables: Apples, 85c to 85c a barrel; cabbage, 40c to 50c a dozen; onions, \$1 to \$1.25 a bag; parsnips, 50c a bag; beets, 50c to 60c a bag; celeriac plants, 60c to 70c; celery, 30c to 40c a dozen; cauliflower, 75c to 81c; citron, 50c to 75c; artichokes, 60c to 70c. On the farmers' market apples are selling at \$3 to \$5 a barrel according to quality; cabbage, 40c to 50c a dozen; celery, 40c to 50c a dozen; cauliflower, 10c to 15c; dry onions, 30c to 40c a basket.

MILL FEEDS

The prices of millfeeds remain unchanged. Local quotations quote Manitoba bran, \$19 a ton; shorts, \$21 a ton on track, Toronto; Ontario bran, \$20 a ton; shorts, \$22 a ton on track, Toronto.

Montreal prices quote: Manitoba bran, \$18 to \$20 a ton; shorts, \$21 to \$19 a ton; millings, \$22 to \$22.50 a ton in bags, 10c on track. Montreal prices are firm both Toronto and Montreal and the demand is active.

SEEDS

Local wholesale quotations for seeds are: No. 1, 85c; No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 75c; No. 4, 70c; No. 5, 65c; No. 6, 60c; No. 7, 55c; No. 8, 50c; No. 9, 45c; No. 10, 40c.

HORSE MARKET

There is a fair amount of activity on the local market, and prices have ranged about as follows: Horses, \$275 to \$350; general purpose horses, \$200 to \$250; medium, \$150 to \$175; drivers, \$140 to \$160; expressers, \$125 to \$250; saddle horses, \$150 to \$270; seriously sound horses, \$50 to \$100.

LIVE STOCK

The close of the year finds drovers and farmers in quite a hopeful frame of mind regarding the future outlook for the industry. The Christmas rush, notwithstanding the heavy shipments from the west, has proved that the demand is keeping up well with the supply. Hogs which have been going downwards lately in a way unpleasant to the producers, took a turn upwards during the week. Sheep and lambs have proved good sellers at firm prices and butcher cattle have been changing hands at strong prices. Feeders and stockers from the west, and in fact every development of the cattle trade has shown a cheerful and active note in keeping with the holiday season. Dealers give the following as the latest quotations: Choice export cattle—\$5.75 to \$6; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.60; ordinary, \$4.50 to \$5.25. Butcher cattle, choice—\$5.60 to \$5.85; medium, \$4.75 to \$5.25; ordinary, \$4.25 to \$4.50. Feeders—\$5 to \$5.25. Stockers—\$4.50 to \$5. Canners—\$5.25 to \$5.50. Milch cows—\$60 to \$75; springers, \$50 to \$65; medium cows, \$40 to \$45; calves, \$1.50 to \$3. Sheep—average, \$4.25 to \$4.60; bucks, \$2.75 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.85. Hogs—7.00, \$5.75 a cwt, fed and watered, \$7 a cwt.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1910.—The offerings of live hogs on the market were very heavy this week and prices were maintained with difficulty, the bulk of the goods selling at prices practically unparallel at 42.75 to 47 a cwt. Dressed hogs are quiet and prices are readily maintained at \$9.75 to \$10 a cwt. for fresh killed abattoir stock. Fine coun-

BULLS TAKE LIVES

Don't Risk your Life! Handle your bull with the latest invention—The Never-Fail Simplex Staff

All steel, tubular, light in weight, can't come off, fastens on bull's ring with hook and set screw, unbreakable, absolutely safe, lasts a lifetime. Endorsed and used by bull handlers all over the world. It's all in the twist. The D on staff enables one to twist and throw animal. This is the only safe device. Price \$2.00 each. For \$3.00 Hill-Crest Stock Farm

G. A. Brethen, Sale Agent, NORWOOD, ONT.

Metallic Ceilings

are everything that plaster, wood and wall paper are not. Metallic Ceilings are fire-proof, absolutely safe, and Metallic Ceilings don't crack or crumble—don't get damp or mouldy—don't stain. Metallic Ceilings are far-and-away the most economical building material you can put in here. You don't believe it? We can prove it. Write us for the facts.

The Metallic Roofing Co. MANUFACTURERS LIMITED TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

try dressed are quoted at \$8.75 to \$9 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1910.—The cheese market has been very quiet this week, a decided holiday spirit pervading the trade generally and as far as can be ascertained very few exports have changed hands. Prices, however, are being steadily maintained, and there is no sign of weakness. Hogs generally being consumed here. It is well known that the present output in disposing of the small balance of the unsold stock at very full prices after the holidays. The bulk of the stock here unsold consists of fancy Septembers and Octobers, largely white cheese, and are being held for 115c to 12c a lb., which after all barely represents the present cost when interest, storage charges and insurance are calculated upon.

The advice from the west side are very dry but mail advices would indicate a very strong market; there with prices steadily advancing. The bulk of the supplies expected from New Zealand this winter, where the make is expected to be considerably above of last year.

The butter market is very firm on choicest quality of creamery, which is still quoted at 25c to 26c a lb., but the fresh receipts coming in, which are more or less indifferent in quality, are being cleared up as fast as they arrive at the best price possible. And as a consequence good butter is obtainable on this market today at 24c to 24c a lb. There is not a great deal of it, however, and the market is kept pretty bare of supplies of this class of goods.

LAMENESS FROM A Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Corn, Side Bone or any other trouble with the Hoof

ABSORBINE

Put direct-toes in plaster with each bottle. 25c a bottle or six bottles or delivery free. Mr. Robt. Jones, Sr., Marmora, Ont., writes April 8, 1907, 'I had a severe corn on my foot which I had used one bottle of ABSORBINE and it cured him without any further trouble.' W. F. Young, P.O.F., 123 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. L'WANE, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agent

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. Monte & Son, Stanstead, Quebec.

CYDEDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE.—Large selection of best stock. Prices reasonable.—R. H. Richardson, breeders and importers, Columbus, Ont.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSBY, P. QUEBEC. Importation and breeding of high class cattle and sheep. Special importations will be made. Duncan McEwen, Proprietor.

SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAWORTH.—High class stock, choice breeding. Present offerings, two year old heifers, fresh and in milk. Bulls, 2 yrs. Taworth born from Imp. stock, ready to wean.—A. O. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.

RIDGEVALE HOLSTEINS.—For full particulars in regard to stock and prices, address R. W. Walker, Tiffin, Ont.

CYDE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE.—Young stock for sale at all times.—S. F. Redmond, Peterboro, Ont.

WORSHIRE AND TAWORTH HOGS.—Dynes. 4-6 Pordale sows, 10-12 piglets. Write me, at all times.—F. A. Jones, Peterboro, Ont.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS.—Canada's champion herd. Boar head under. Sows three months and under.—Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.

CYDEDALE.—Many by the great sire, Long Horn. Write me, at all times.—F. A. Jones, Peterboro, Ont. Myrtle, O.P.B. Long Distance Phone.

GOSSIP

We call attention to the change of advertisement of Gus A. Langelier, of Stadales Farm, Cap Rouge, Quebec. Since our last issue he has disposed of his Ayrshire cows except the imported bull, Morton to head any herd he is setting up as a stocker. In description he has chosen a long neck, blending nicely to a splendid back and loin over a grand deep body. This bull was imported as a yearling by R. N. Ness, of Morton Mains Headar Blossom by Wymbolin. This it will be seen was a sire with grand blood in his veins. As a winner in the show ring he has won many laurels, as will be seen from the following: Won first as a yearling at Sherbrooke and at Quebec, 1908, was at 1902, was also heading herd which won sweepstakes and silver medal over all dairy breeds, Sherbrooke, 1908. Won first as a two year old at Three Rivers, Que...

prices range from \$5.00 to \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00 in each section. There are two specials: one of which is open only to farmers of Renfrew County - T. G. RAYNOR, Seed Superintendent.

CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIERS STANCHION. The standard of tension and control of the stanchion is the basis of the success of the very best improved of Warrier stanchions. For the booklet and specifications of this stanchion send to the country to WALLACE R. CRUMB, Proprietor, 1144 St. John St., Montreal. All correspondence should be addressed to the above. Booklets in French or English sent in French or English.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder cures kidney, the both acute and chronic, bowels and in every county. Write for a free trial \$1 bottle. Also offer only good for 60 days. Limited to only 500 bottles. 15-12-10. DR. BELL, V.S., KINGSTON, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS - For sale - young bulls from 5 months to 15 months; 65 pigs, either sex; all ages; 7 tritic for prices. Phone in residence, connection via Toronto. BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully, Ont.

FERNDALE'S CLYDESDALES AND HOLSTEINS - We are now offering for sale a number of bulls from 4 to 9 months of age, including the Klug Schillard, whose ten year old dam made 25 lbs. and over of butter grade in 7 days. Also 40 eight month old grade bull. This lot is of good size and in first condition. On giving notice visitors will be met at the G.P.R. station. FIERHERR BROS., Mount Elgin, Ont.

TAMWORTHS AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE - Several choice young Sows bred by Imp. Boar, dams by young Sows bred by Imp. champion boar 1901-3 and '05, recently bred to young stock here. Also a few first class sows. A few very fine first class family. Excellent milking strain. Prices right. If A. A. COLLWILL, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.

CHESTER SWINE - From the old reliable firm. Four young brood sows due to farrow in April, 1911; young boys fit for market. Young stock 2 months old; not akin. A few Leicester sows and ewe lambs for sale - choice. GEO. BENNETT, Charing Cross, Ont.

AYRSHIRES - Imported and home bred, are of the choicest selection, of good type and have been selected for production. THREE young bulls dropped this fall, sire is "Nether Hall Good-time" - 3664-1, (Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages for sale. Write or come and see. J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que. ("Phone in house.") 1-6-11

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES - They are from the best imported and home bred stock. They are true to type. They have good show record, as well as large record of milk and butter fat. For sale a few. Write or come to Burnside Farm. R. R. NESS, Proprietor, Howick, Que. E. W. 15-10-11

STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM - Is the home of most of the coveted honors at the leading Cattle and Swine Exhibitions, including first prize old and young herd. FOR SALE a few Choice Young Cows, also Bull Calves. HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, ONT. HIGH CLASS STOCK FOR SALE - Freshly bred cattle, all ages. Yorkshire pigs, all ages. Superior Berkshire Boar, 20 months. Clydesdale stallion, 2 years. Standard bred fillies, 4 and 5 years. Apply to HON. W. OWENS, DANIEL WATT, Proprietors, Riverside Farm, Montebello, Que.

AYRSHIRES HOLSTEINS

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES - Imported and home bred stock of a size for sale. Stock shows with great success at all the leading fairs. ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Long Distance Phone. Maxville, Ont. 2-1-11. WORLD'S CHAMPION HERD OF AYRSHIRES - For Milk and Butter Production, a few bulls and heifers for sale at present. Call or address: WOODSIEE BROS., Tangielville Farm, Rothsay, Ont.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE - 15 two year old heifers. A select bunch. Majority of them have A. T. O. records. A few 9 mos. old bulls with two and three of the best records tested to date. R. GONNELL, Roobuck, Ont. Grenville Co.

AYRSHIRES - Ayrshires of the Tight stamp for production, combined with good types and milk. Write for prices. O-22-12-10. R. M. HOWDEN, St. Louis Station, Que.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE - Dolly's Cornucopia, No. 6565, calved Feb. 24, 1909. Her dam is Dolly Inka De Kol, 3473; butter, 7 days, 25 1/2 lbs; butter, 30 days, 35 1/2 lbs. Her sire is Cornucopia Akrum De Kol, whose brother sold for \$10,000.00, a bull backed up by sires of the best of the breed. JAMES A. CASKEY, Box 144, Madoc, Ont.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS - Bull calves sired by Count Hengervold Graye De Kol, who is brother of the 35 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days, and the 30 days, 35 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days, and the 30 days, 35 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days, and the 30 days, 35 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days. These calves are from milk in 100 cows with records of 20 lbs. Telephone, O-27.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS - Bull calves sired by Count Hengervold Graye De Kol, who is brother of the 35 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days, and the 30 days, 35 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days, and the 30 days, 35 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days. These calves are from milk in 100 cows with records of 20 lbs. Telephone, O-27.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES - Are Bred at "CHERRY BANK" - A few young bull calves for sale. Write for prices. P. D. MCARTHUR, Howick Station, Howick Station on G. T. Ry. 15-9-11

HOLSTEINS - I am offering my stock bull Mantel Kornizing 3 years old, Jersey cow from R. M. dams. Also Tamworths & young sows. Some single bred and others ready to breed. Also tried combined White Leghorn cockeries. MCKENZIE, Willowdale, Ont.

"La Bois de la Roche" Stock Farm - Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. WHITE ORPINGTON, WHITE WYANDOTTES and BARRED ROCK Poultry. HON. L. J. FORGET, Proprietor, Ste. Anne-A. Bellevue, Que.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS - Will sell at public auction, Dec. 28th, Countess Kol Pieterji Paul - the sire of producers of many of the bull calves from and about 20 of his offspring. Among the number inka De Kol, sister of the 35 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days in A.T.O. of 21 lbs. 3 year old. Will sell on sale. BROWN BROS., LYNN, ONT.

AYRSHIRE BULLS - The Commercial King! All descended from Record of Performance Cows and for next season's of the best home types. For list of names and prices, write to JAMES BRIGG, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.

EVERGREENS HOLSTEIN HERD - Offers 2 mo. to 4 yr. old daughters of Veltra Triumph (371) (Imp.), the only bull in Canada whose dam and sire's dam have each given 20 lbs. of milk in one day; also cows in calf to this great bull; one of his daughters at 3 yrs. list at her price in 7 days; in the 3 yr. list at her price in 7 days. There are other ones beaten in Canada. We are expecting even greater things. Price right. GEO. W. ANDERSON, Rossmore

RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM - AYRSHIRES CLYDESDALES YORKSHIRES - We breed cows that will fill the pail and also see the stock or write for prices, which are reasonable. Best of quality imported and home-bred. W. F. KAY, Proprietor, PHILIPSBURG, QUE.

RIVERVIEW HERD - Offers Bull Calf born February 14th, 1910. Sire six Angus Bessie Regis. Six dams in pedigree average 25 to 30 lbs. seven days. P. J. BALLEW, Lachine Rapids, Que. 6-10-10

Prize Winner For Sale - Imported Ayrshire Bull, Morton Maine Peuryra, -2653-1 (727), bred by Robt. Oshorn, Morton Mains, Thornhill, Scotland. Calved February, 1907. Won first as a yearling at Sherbrooke and at Quebec head, Sherbrooke, 1908, was also heading herd, which won sweepstakes and silver medal over all dairy breeds. Sherbrooke, 1909. Won first as a two year old, at Three Rivers, Quebec's Provincial Exhibition, at Sherbrooke at the National Exhibition, at Montreal, 1909. Headed first prize aged herd at Sherbrooke, 1909, also herd which won sweepstakes and silver medal at same exhibition, over all dairy breeds. He was also at head of herd which won sweepstakes and silver cup over all dairy breeds at Three Rivers, 1909. Weight about 1400 lbs. Write for particulars. Gus. Langelier, - Cap Rouge, Que.

HOLSTEINS - Broad Lea Holsteins - Choseley bred bull calves sired by Summer Hill Choice Goods; also some choice young Cows. Price right for quick sale. CARL SMITH, Arkona, Ont., Long Distance Phone. HOLSTEINS - I am offering my Stock Bull, Son of Prince Puff, rising three years. Also a son of Sir Henning, 2 1/2 years, one year old. R. of R. M. cow. Telephone connection. C. R. JAMES, Thornhill, Ont.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE - The most profitable cow to raise. Illustrated Descriptive Booklets FREE. HOLSTEIN-FRISIAN ASSN'S OF AMERICA, 211 BOSTON ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y. 146-11

CEDAR VIEW REG. HOLSTEINS - Bull and heifer calves. Yearly heifers. Cows soon to freshen. Also some good grade. G. W. COUNTRYMAN, TWEEB, ONT.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE - All ages, at half their value; the producing kind. JAS. MOTHERAL, Box 99, DRUMBO, ONT.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE - Holsteins of the choicest breeding and individual merit. All ages, male and female. - CLARENCE R. BOLLERT, Zorn Lodge Farm, Terwillott, Ont.

Tell Others of Your Stock

Many of your breeders have stock equal to the best. But many of you seem to choose to "hide your light under a bushel" as it were, rather than tell others about it, through advertising in Farm and Dairy. How can you hope to get to the top that way? Buyers who want your stock will never know about it!

The Holy Bros. of Springfield, Ont., in their illustration, in the Illustrated Supplement, this week, are telling you of what their stock can do and what it is actually doing. You like this display don't you? It will bring their splendid results, and will have a far-reaching effect for them for years to come.

You may not have a bunch of cattle like these to talk about. You cannot afford, however, not to tell the 10,000 dairy farmers who read Farm and Dairy about what you have for sale. Your stock should be advertised regularly in Farm and Dairy, from week to week, during 1911. Send us your advertisement now, to start in the first issue of the New Year. Write our Advertising Department about it now.

See the Provincial Exhibition; at Sherbrooke; at Barton, Vermont, U.S.A.; and at Quebec, 1909. This should make a grand show bill for the fairs next fall!

BRETHOUR & NEPHEWS' YORKSHIRES - Messrs J. E. Brethour & Nephews, of Sanford, Ont., the well known breeders of the illustrated supplement of Farm and Dairy this week, won the first prize at the Quebec Winter Fair for two pure Princes of Wales' acceptances alive, and the same pigs also won first prize when killed. This season makes 11 out of 15 years that the Oak Lodge Yorkshires have won this distinguished prize. There are strong evidences that Oak Lodge Yorkshires are of the correct type.

SEED EXHIBIT AT OTTAWA - There is a good deal that can be said in favor of home grown, acclimatized seed at the Winter Show. There are scores of farmers who are willing to pay satisfactory prices for the right kind of seed. These exhibitors bring the buyer and seller bushel sample to examine which shows a representative of the bulk lot the seller grows for sale. It is an advantage to both grower and buyer to patronize the Ottawa Winter Fair. Entry forms and price lists D. T. Elderkin, Ottawa, Ont. In the prize list for seeds there are 15 sections and the

IVES your bull Staff light, can with hook staff animal. arm. DD, ONT. Co. REG. \$9 a ESE - The this reading can be changed stead. sign of continuity of the after a cost. insur very ready winter. chole- quot- re up price deal kept use of Ring. each mora. ad- ured. Har

WINDMILLS



Towers Girted every five feet apart and double braced

Grain Grinders
Pumps
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Land For The Settler

160 acres of land convenient to Railways in Northern Ontario's great Clay Belt for each settler. The soil is rich and productive and covered with valuable timber. For full information as to terms of sale and homestead regulations, and for special colonization rates to settlers, write to

DONALD SUTHERLAND,
Director of Colonization,
Toronto, Ontario
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ADVERTISERS!

Our EIGHT SPECIAL MAGAZINE NUMBERS will be published during 1911 on dates already announced. There is BIG VALUE for you in these Special Numbers, with Increased Circulation, and NO increase in rates. Ask us for the Booklet, "The Time to Advertise."

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT
FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBORO, ONT.

Refuse Any Roofing Which is NOT Guaranteed for at Least 25 Years

Why should you take ANY risk when you can make the maker take ALL the risk? The cost to you now will differ very little, no matter what roof you put on. So you might as well get the most you can for your money. Don't you think so?

OSHWAGA Steel Shingles are clearly, positively, responsibly guaranteed—original guarantee written in plain English—which plainly states that if you roof with Oshwaga Steel Shingles you give any kind of roof trouble within 25 years from the day it is first put on, you get absolutely new roof free. They're \$1.00 capital, 50 years of honorable dealing, and the biggest insurance of its kind in the British Empire back of this warranty. Oshwaga makes it as legally binding as any that could be given you. Now then, why on earth will you take chances with any other kind of a roofing?



The ONLY Roof That is Guaranteed At ALL

Just! It would be to assume that makers of other roofing would give you a written guarantee if they dared? If they are so sure their roofing will last as long as mine, why can't they do so—give a guarantee that's good for a new roof if the first one gives any trouble? There is nothing to prevent them giving you such a guarantee except their fear. Is it because they are afraid to take the risk of their roofing to give you a new roof? They want YOU to take that risk. Will you do it? Or will you buy our guaranteed Oshwaga Steel Shingles, which have something you can positively depend on? Which is the best bargain from your point of view?

For the life of me I can't understand why any sensible man will go blindly ahead and buy an out-of-date wood shingle roof, or of a metal roof that is not guaranteed in writing, without seriously investigating the facts about Oshwaga Steel Shingles. It is so clearly to his own advantage to get the most for his money that you would think he would be glad to know there is such roofing material which is better than any that he could buy. Surely it must be that ordinary human nature to look things which seem "too good to be true." By going way to it naps a man robe himself of the fruits of modern industrial progress.

Now I offer to sell you a roof which you know to be good, and which I guarantee with a guarantee I have to back up, or go out of business) to stay a good one for all of 25 years. Now will you please give me any good reason why any man—YOU, my friend, for example—should not be interested enough in getting the best roof for HIS OWN building, to send for my book and get all the particulars about my Oshwaga Steel Shingles? The book is free—the information it contains is valuable to any man who owns or will ever own any kind of a building. Write if you please, and I will write for you.

PEDLAR ALL Your Buildings—Inside and Out

By "Pedlaring" I mean doing for the whole building what Oshwaga Steel Shingles do for the roof. I make other kinds of sheet metal building materials—for ceilings, side walls, outside—that make your building more fire-proof, more sanitary, more beautiful, more substantial. You would know about them. May I send you a booklet and pictures that tell the whole story? It's free. Just ask me to tell you about "Pedlaring."

Isn't This The Kind of Roof YOU want?

A roof that you are absolutely sure will last for a long time, for a whole quarter-century. A roof that you pay the same for NOW as you pay for other kinds of roof, but which will need no patching, no fixing or replacing for the next twenty-five years. A roof that makes your building absolutely fireproof for the next twenty or more years, and that is proof against any leak for water or wind to seep through, and that is fireproof, and lightning-proof, a roof that needs no painting, no repainting, or any fall, summer or winter, for all of twenty-five years. They say these things about some other roofs—but I positively guarantee them for my Oshwaga Steel Shingles.

Can't Leak, Rust, Rot, Warp or Burn

Oshwaga Steel Shingles cover your roof with one big, even sheet of heavyweight galvanized steel, without a crevice or crack anywhere for water or wind to get into. And it stays that way for twenty-five years. I guarantee it. There's no end of any kind. Keep out the cold of winter and heat of summer—Writing steel affords the best kind of fire protection. Can you imagine any better kind of roof?

I Want to Send You My Valuable Book—"Roofing Right"

Let me have your name and address, please. I want you to read my book, I believe that when you really get a clear and correct understanding of all sides of the roofing question you'll never be hampered with flimsy, unsatisfactory roofings which soon become little better than no roof at all. So get my book of facts. Write the address nearest you (see below) and they'll send you a copy entirely free.

Cost Far Less Than Wood Shingles

Don't be too quick about deciding that a wood shingle or a tar-paper roof is the best you can afford just now. You ought to do a little figuring. Get all the facts about Oshwaga Steel Shingles. You'll find they cost about the same as wood shingles to put on—there, of course, far less to keep on and keep in perfect condition. Figure cost per year, and Oshwaga Steel Shingles are by far the cheapest. That's no more idle talk, either. I guarantee my roof, remember, which means that its cost NOW is the ONLY cost FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Proof Against Both Fire and Lightning

This alone makes my "Oshwaga Steel Shingles" worth more to you than any other kind of roof. Half a million dollars wouldn't cover the damage lightning does to Canadian farm buildings every year—all of which would be saved if these buildings were roofed with my Oshwaga Steel Shingles. If there were no other reason for your choice of Oshwaga Shingles, this one alone would be enough.

Write to Address Nearest You. Ask for "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 9

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshwaga

Established 1861
HALFAX 14 Prince St. ST. JOHN 64-67 Pictou Wharf St. QUEBEC 127 Rue de Front
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The Famous Rayo

Does Not Strain the Eyes

Don't use a small, concentrated light over one shoulder. It puts an unequal strain on your eyes. Use a diffused, soft, mellow light that cannot flicker, that equalizes the work of the eyes, such as the Rayo Lamp gives, and avoid eye strain.

The Rayo is designed to give the best light, and it does.

It has a strong, durable shade-holder that is held firm and true. A new burner gives added strength. Made of solid brass and finished in nickel. Easy to keep polished. The Rayo is low priced, but no other lamp gives a better light at any price.

Once a Rayo User, Always One.

Dealers Everywhere. If not of yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

The Queen City Oil Company Limited.



THE EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW INCLUDING A HORSE SHOW

— WILL BE HELD AT —
OTTAWA, ONT., JANUARY 16 - 20, 1911

Howick Pavilion, in which the Show will be held, is the finest Live Stock Exhibition Building in Canada. Under one roof there is ideal stabling for 125 Horses, 150 Beef Cattle, 50 Dairy Cattle, 200 Sheep, 200 Hogs 4000 Fowls, 1000 Bushel Seeds.

Live Stock entries close JAN. 7. Poultry entries close JAN. 2.

PRACTICAL ADDRESSES Will be given each day in the Lecture Hall. There will be sessions with subjects devoted to Dairying, Poultry, Horses, Beef Cattle and Seeds. Special sessions will be devoted to the discussion of the Growing of Feeds and to the Feeding of Farm Stock.

SINGLE FARE RATES ON THE RAILWAYS For Programme of Judging and Addresses apply to the Secretary.
PETER WHITE, Pres., **D. T. ELDERKIN, Secretary,**
Pembroke, Ont. Ottawa, Ont.