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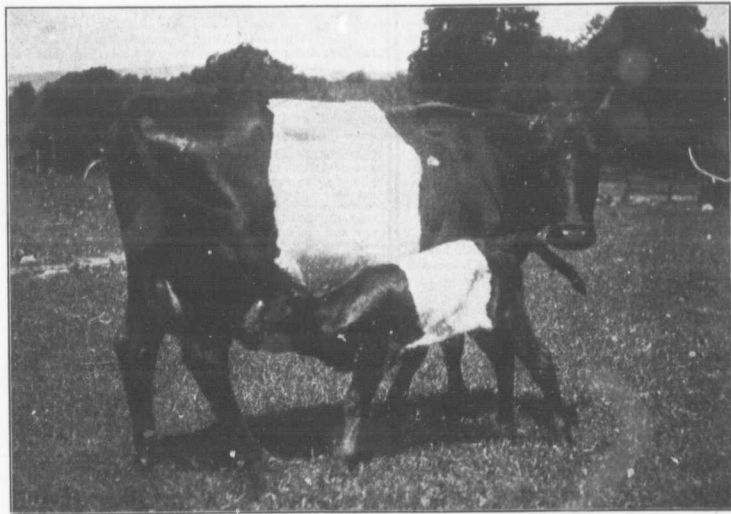
FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

NOVEMBER 16

1911.



A BREED OF CATTLE WITH A SINGULAR CHARACTERISTIC ATTRACTIVENESS
Those cattle recognized as the purely dairy breeds,—the Ayrshi red, French Canadians, Guernseys, Jerseys and Holsteins—will always hold first place in the estimation of dairymen in America. But in addition to these well known breeds there is on this continent a small representation of several other breeds possessing dairy qualities. In this class are the Dutch Belted cattle. At the only public test where cows of this breed have competed with other breeds,—the Pan-American Model Dairy test,—they ranked eighth as milk producers, and tenth in butter production. The chief attraction of these cattle is their unusual marking the white blanket around the body always breeding true. Because of their singular markings they are popular with wealthy men who take to farming. The cow here shown—Happy Thought, 1640,—is owned by Mr. G. C. Gibbs, Markboro, N. J.
—Photo courtesy Mr. Gibbs.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Decrease Cost of Production

R. W. Ward, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Cheaper production is the secret of making dairying and farming generally more profitable. Only to a very limited extent can we determine the prices that we receive for our farm products. All of us, however, can, by intelligent management, increase the net profits of our operations. If it costs nine cents for us to produce a pound of cheese, we should try to make it eight or seven cents. This will give us just as great returns as the addition of one cent or two cents to the selling price.

It is sometimes hard to see that we are making much progress along the line of improved farming and cheaper production we progress so slowly. Looking back over a period of five or ten years, however, I can see that we have made great progress. The number of silos that are going up over the country is one of the best indications that farmers are beginning to study the problem of cheapening production. Several of my neighbors have put up their first silo this summer, and I see that one has two silos. This is what every farmer should have,—a silo for winter feeding and another for summer.

There is nothing so equal silage and alfalfa hay for the cheap production of milk. When we have all learned this fact and put it into practice our 5,000-pound cows will be giving 6,000 lbs. of milk in the season, and we will be better off than ever before whether prices increase or not.

Horse Comfort

Feeding horses at least an hour and a half before harnessing them, and giving them a full hour at noon, is not only humane but it is profitable to the owner. If the horse gives these attentions last longer, do better service and are more free from ailments.

Horses are exceedingly susceptible to cold on the chest, and a horse will oftentimes contract pneumonia or other ill if left standing unprotected, which he would escape if provided with a thick apron of carpet or oil-cloth suspended from the hames and reaching to lower portion of the chest.

It is a little thing and inexpensive, but it is worth attending to. The best preventive of sore shoulders in horses is properly fitting collars. If the surface galls under the collar, wash with salt and water at night, and with clear water in the morning; and protect the spot with a pad under the collar. If the skin breaks, use a lotion of one dram of carbolic acid to one quart of water twice a day, and relieve the horse from work for a day or two.

The N.S.A.C. Appreciated

Prof. M. Cumming, Agr. Col., Truro The Nova Scotia Agricultural College began its seventh annual session on Nov. 1st with an initial enrolment of nearly 50 per cent in advance of any previous enrolment. Owing to the labor required to handle the apple crop in Nova Scotia, a number of regular students are not able to enter the College until December and January. The initial enrolment this year is 66, as compared with 43 a year ago and 17 six years ago. It is likely that the enrolment for this year will increase to about 90.

The constituency of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College is several times smaller than that of similar institutions in Canada, and the attendance must be judged accordingly. It is most satisfactory to all interested in agricultural education in the East to record the steady growth which is being made at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

OVER 90 PER CENT ON THE FARM Even more satisfactory to report than the increased attendance is the actual evidences of improvements in

farming, due to the influence of the graduates of the College. Over 90 per cent of the students who have thus far attended the N.S.A.C. are engaged in farming. It is significant that the larger proportion of new students have come to the college from the localities where the earlier students are located, being influenced by the improved methods practiced by former students.

One new creamery in King's County, a second one now in course of erection in Yarmouth County, and a third one being organized in Cumberland County, is managed by Agricultural College graduates as practical evidences of the influence the College is having in the development of the agricultural industry of the province. Many more evidences might be quoted, but enough is now apparent to make the people of Nova Scotia realize the wisdom of their investment in the Agricultural College.

The Horse's Prayer

Jno. Johnston, Marquette Dist., Man. Feed me water and care for me. When the day is done, provide me with a shelter—a clean, dry bed and a stall wide enough for me to lie down in comfort.

Be always gentle with me and talk to me. Your voice often means as much to me as the reins. Pet me sometimes that I may serve you gladly and learn to love you.

Do not jerk the reins. Do not whip me when going uphill. Never strike, beat or kick me when I do not understand what you mean. Give me a chance to understand you, and I will serve you well.

For More Sheep

C. R. Barns, Minnesota

We would invite no one to turn aside from successful cattle raising or dairying to venture upon what may be to him an untried experiment in sheep raising. But on many a dairy farm, and especially on farms with insufficient live stock, there may be room for a small bunch of sheep; and the study and care of these may develop such results as point the way to the keeping of larger numbers.

Fifty or 200 ewes, and a ram, will constitute about the right-sized flock with which to begin.

They must have abundant shelter from rain and snow; but it need not be in a warm barn. Wet, whether from above or under foot, is to be scrupulously guarded against by the sheep-owner. Exposure in a cold rain is bad for a horse or steer; it is doubly bad for sheep.

The sheep-sheds should be on a high, well-drained site—shed should be allowed to run over no low, wet land, no matter how attractive the herbage thereon may be.

Except that the ram should have a little grass and then, to maintain his virility and the ewes a little at lambing-time, the flock will require only pasturage for the greater part of the year, with clover hay or like roughage for winter feeding. The farmer with only himself and a child or two to carry the burden of caring for animals, will often find the keeping of sheep more advantageous than the keeping of cattle.

Items of Interest

Nearly 300 acres of swamp land have been acquired by the Ontario Government near the Orillia Hospital for the Feeble Minded. This land will be drained and made into a first-class farm.

W. A. Brown, J.S.A., a native of Grey Co., Ont., has been appointed poultry expert in the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Mr. Brown graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College in 1908, and has since been an instructor in poultry husbandry in the Maine State College of Agriculture.

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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

SOME FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN PURCHASING FEED FOR FARM ANIMALS*

Prof. D. H. Otis, University of Wisconsin

Facts and Figures of Value to Dairymen Who Will Have to Buy Part of Their Feed This Winter—How to Determine the Value of Feeding Stuffs and Variety in the Ration

THREE factors stand out prominently in successful dairy production: First, the man; second, the cow; and third, the feed. It is only a phase of the latter subject that I am to discuss here.

We need to realize in order to comprehend the feeding problem in dairy production that the dairy cow is an animated machine that has for her mission the conversion of feed into milk. Cow machines vary immensely in their efficiency. If we are to realize the most out of our feeds, we must, as a matter of course, see that they are fed to efficient cows.

Just what happens to the feed after it is consumed by the cow is a debatable question. As Ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, says, the inside of the cow is a dark place, and no man has yet been able to fathom all the mysteries wrapped up in the inside workings of her body.

MILK A GUIDE TO FEEDING

There is, however, one fundamental principle that applies to cow machines as well as to all other machines, viz., that there must be in the feed ample and a properly proportioned supply of the raw materials that go to make up the finished product. What does the dairy cow need? If we analyze the product she manufactures, milk, we will get our cue. On an average, whole milk contains approximately the following ingredients:

Water	87.23 per cent.
Ash71 per cent.
Casein and albumen	3.50 per cent.
Sugar	4.88 per cent.
Fat	3.69 per cent.

It stands to reason that the dairy cow in manufacturing this product must have the raw material, out of which the ingredients mentioned are formed, and must have it in sufficient quantity and in the right proportion. In addition to this, she must first of all be supplied with sufficient food material for the maintenance of her own body.

The first step in supplying the needs of our dairy cow is the analyzing of the different feed stuffs, and then submitting them to the chemical laboratory of the cow's stomach, and see how much and in what proportion the various feeding stuffs will supply the desired ingredients. In studying these feed stuffs there are several important factors to be considered.

DIGESTIBILITY OF FEEDS

The total composition of a feeding stuff gives very little idea of its feeding value. Only that portion of the feed which can be digested and assimilated can in any way serve the animal for maintenance, growth or productive purposes. The disposition of the energy values in feeds is illustrated in the following table, constructed by H.

*From an address by Prof. Otis before the American Farmers' Institute recently.

P. Armby, and published in the "Cyclopedia of American Agriculture."

	ENERGY PER HUNDRED POUNDS	
	Clover hay.	Corn meal.
Total energy	179,100 Cals.	170,900 Cals.
Losses in dung	73,600 Cals.	15,700 Cals.
Losses in urine	11,500 Cals.	6,500 Cals.
Losses in marsh gas	12,800 Cals.	15,900 Cals.
Total loss	97,400 Cals.	38,100 Cals.
Remainder	74,700 Cals.	132,800 Cals.

This table takes the energy contained in the protein, carbohydrates, and other extract and places them under the name of calories. (A calorie represents the amount of energy required to raise one pound of water four degrees F. in temperature). It will be noticed from this table

Words From an Appreciative Reader

Mr. Editor,—Farm and Dairy is all right. We have taken it for years, and it is now as necessary to our business of farming as is our manure spreader. We wouldn't like to do without either, especially Farm and Dairy. We are delighted to note how rapidly your circulation is extending. Not a bit faster, however, than the merit of your journal deserves.—J. C. Campbell, Simcoe Co., Ont.

that clover hay contains more calories a cwt. than does corn meal, but it will also be noticed that the losses in the case of clover hay are much greater than in the case of corn meal, and that the remainder of the energy available for the use of the animal in its digestive and assimilative processes is much greater in corn meal.

The digestibility of a feed is a vital point in measuring its value, as it is the only part of the feed that can be used in the nourishment of animals. An animal hard at work needs to be fed plenty of grain in order to furnish the maximum pounds of nutrients that it is able to handle.

Many authorities measure the value of feed by its total digestible nutrients. This has been proved not to be entirely correct, for although a feed is digestible, it may contain more bulk, require a large amount of energy in chewing, in secreting digestive juices, and in warming up extra water for a suitable solvent. This is called by some, "the facility of digestion."

At the Connecticut Experiment Station (Storrs) an experiment was carried on with two 1,000 pound cows fed on a maintenance ration of 61.4 lbs. of corn meal containing 41.2 lbs. of digestible nutrients. The same cows required for maintenance 131.2 lbs. of mixed hay contain-

ing 7.1 lbs. of digestible nutrients. In this instance one pound of digestible nutrients in corn was equal to 1.67 lbs. in mixed hay. Another experiment with pigs showed that 230 lbs. of digestible nutrients in skim milk were required to produce 100 lbs. of gain. With skim milk and shorts there were required 258 lbs. of digestible nutrients, and with shorts, 291 lbs.

MILK EASIEST TO DIGEST

All things considered, milk would rank first in facility of digestion, followed by concentrates, and roughage last. With roughage the facility of digestion is greater with early cut than late cut hay. It is greater with silage than corn stover.

An experiment with horses by Zunts and Hagerman, of Germany, shows the nutritive value of different feeding stuffs as follows:

Feeding Stuff	Dry Matter	Total digestible nutrients	Labor expended in chewing and digestion.	True nutritive value in terms of nutrients.
Medium hay (aver. quality)	85	39	21	18
Alfalfa hay cut				
first of bloom	84	45	22	23
Red clover hay	84	41	24	17
Winter wheat straw	86	18	30	-12
Oats (medium quality)	87	61	12	49
Maize	87	78	8	70
Field beans	86	72	11	61
Peas	86	69	10	59
Linseed cake	88	69	13	56
Potatoes	25	23	3	20
Carrots	15	11	2	9

It will be noticed from this table that 39 per cent of the nutrients of medium hay are digested, 21 per cent of its nutrients are used up in chewing and digestion, leaving only 18 per cent as representing the net nutritive value. In a similar manner alfalfa hay has a net nutritive value of 23 per cent, clover hay 17 per cent. Wheat straw, however, required more energy in chewing and digesting than it contained in its digestible nutrients, making the net nutritive value, 12 per cent. less than nothing. It will be noticed that the grain contains a much higher percentage of net nutritive value.

ABOUT FEEDING STANDARDS

To furnish a finished animal product the animal must be supplied with the right kind and right quantity of raw material. The standards that have been adopted as a result of numerous experiments indicate how much protein, carbohydrates and other extract they need under various conditions and circumstances. While these standards are by no means absolute they serve our purpose as guides.

Our farm feeds usually contain ample quantities of carbohydrates and other extract, but where alfalfa and clover are not grown in large quantities, there is a likelihood of being a deficiency in protein, and when buying concentrated feeds, we usually buy them, not for the carbohydrates, but for the protein.

Before purchasing these we need to settle whether we need protein nutrients or total nutrients.

If it is the former, we will select some nitrogenous roughage as alfalfa, clover, or cow pea hay, and for grain, oil meal, linseed meal, ground meal, or other highly nitrogenous feeds. The selection of these feeds and the grouping of them to make what is known as a balanced ration has been agitated through our institutes and the agricultural press, and are now familiar to all leading stock breeders. For properly balancing our live stock rations, we cannot put too much emphasis on the value of alfalfa and clover as abundant sources of digestible nitrogenous nutrients.

PALATABILITY

The relish with which an animal eats its feed has much to do with the effect of that feed on the body. It regulates the amount eaten, and when properly assimilated the more the animal eats, the larger amount of product it turns out. By supplying an animal with food that it eats readily, it will help it to eat its other food better and in larger amounts. A palatable food stimulates the digestive juices and the supposed benefit of many of our stock foods rests in the palatability that they may impart to other foods. It is important to preserve this quality as far as possible in all feeds.

Hay should be so cured that the animals are anxious for it—yes, and so fragrant that they are ravenous for it. Greediness of appetite is a great factor in economical production of live stock products. Any feed that will so regulate the animal as to keep it in good health and condition will add much to the final results. Linseed meal, corn silage, and roots are all examples of feeds that are greatly relished by our live stock.

VARIETY

Variety is very closely related to palatability. It helps to keep the appetite keen and the animal healthy and vigorous. By having several feeds, one can supplement the other as one may be deficient in ash, and this deficiency made up by the other. Recent experiments show that ash plays a very important part in the nutrition of farm animals. It is also known that the digestible protein in one feed does not necessarily possess the same nutritive value as the digestible protein in another feed.

By feeding a variety, one will make up where the other falls down, and the feeder can feel reasonably sure that he is giving his animals sufficient nutrients, even though we do not, in our present knowledge, know the exact function of these nutrients.

Principles of Horse Training

Dr. F. C. Grenside, Guelph, Ont.

The old term of breaking, used synonymously with training and education of horses, is in a measure, objectionable, as it appears to indicate the exercise of too great a degree of force in the process of training. Although harsh measures may be necessary under some circumstances, the guiding principles should be rather a leading of the colt into compliance with our wills by artifice rather than by force.

Some trainers approach the task in an aggressive mood, prepared and expecting to use harsh measures, while others, and, we think the more successful ones, endeavor to accomplish their object by the exercise of strategy, only resorting to force when absolutely necessary.

DON'T LET IT DO WRONG

Another fundamental principle that should guide us in the training of a colt, is to never place the animal in a position to do wrong, for if he succeeds in acting in opposition to the will of his trainer he is apt to repeat the act, if an opportunity is afforded.

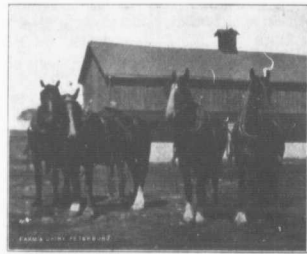
Let us take the example of a shy, nervous, high spirited horse, easily frightened, and inclined to turn around sharply, to shy badly, and rear or plunge, if restrained. It is courting disaster to subject such an animal to conditions calculated

to frighten him, until his mouth is made so you can not control him.

The young horse should also have the sharp edge taken off his spirits by sufficient work in a quiet place. Hitch him alongside of a tractable, well-trained horse to give him confidence, and assist in controlling him when he is first subjected to sights and sounds likely to disturb him. Every time he is hitched with such a horse his side should be changed, so as to teach him to go, carry his head straight, and get used to the pole on either side of him. Such treatment will soon get him ready for single hitching without delay.

KICKING AND HALTER PULLING

Never hitch a colt single without the use of a kicking strap, until he has a few weeks' experience, for if he once kicks successfully, he will not forget it. Do not tie up a colt in a place so he



Money Makers on a Northumberland County Farm

Breeding and raising draft horses is an important side line of the farm of E. Budd, Northumberland Co., Ont., whose prize winning farm was described in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy. Horses such as those shown in the illustration bring \$600 or more a pair.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

can pull back and become a halter puller. Tie him with a strong halter and tie rope and with something to back against so he can't pull back.

It is much more trouble, and not nearly so satisfactory to have to try to correct faults than it is to avoid their development. The exercise of force is sometimes valuable in nervous, headstrong horses, but never try force unless you are sure of being able to attain your ends. For instance, some horses are very nervous about being saddled, and could easily be taught to be buckers. This tendency is not vice, it is nervousness.

By putting a twitch on for 10 minutes while saddling and putting a man on the back and leading about with the twitch, the nervousness can be overcome, while at the same time the horses get used to the pressure on the back. I have seen this plan save a lot of trouble and bad habits are not learned.

Another important point in training is giving steady work. Leaving an interval of two or three days between lessons is a very bad plan, as the sharp edge has to be kept off a horse's spirits to keep him teachable. A colt never learns anything but bad habits when he is suffering from exuberance of spirits. Give him a lesson in some way every day, and two lessons a day are better than one. It is not necessary to jade a colt but keep him steadily at it. Two lessons of half an hour are better than one of an hour's duration.—Extract from an address.

There is an easy possibility of doubling our output of milk if cattle are properly fed. Were we to double the output of milk in Eastern Ontario, the dairy industry would be put upon a business basis. We would then derive more satisfaction from the business because we would be making more money and be doing our work on business principles.—D. Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.

Why I Spread Manure in Winter

C. Smith, Wellington Co., Ont.

There are so many good reasons why manure should be hauled to the field daily and spread that it is always a wonder to me that more of my neighbors do not adopt the system which I have practised for years so successfully. I was visiting a farmer recently in an adjoining county who was famed for getting his work done promptly and with a minimum of help. With three horses and one man besides himself last spring he put in 25 acres of grain and 25 acres of corn.

"How do you do it?" I asked.

"By distributing the work over the whole year and not trying to do it all in a few days in the spring," was his answer.

Just then we happened to be going around the corner of the barn, and I saw the litter carrier run out of the stable and dump itself directly into the manure spreader. Some time later the hired man was seen hitching the team to the spreader and starting off for the field.

"You see," said my neighbor, "that when spring opens up, the manure will not only be in the field, but it will be spread as well, and we will be ready to start right ahead plowing the ground for corn instead of making a great big rush to get two or three hundred loads of manure drawn out to the field and spread in a very limited time."

I have found since I adopted the system of hauling out manure daily that I can get my spring work done one week ahead of what I previously did. At the same time, the fertility of the manure is preserved when applied directly to the land. Any of the soluble ingredients which are washed out into the soil are there ready to assist the crop growth next spring.

The fermentation in the manure heap, which I believe causes a great deal of loss before the manure ever reaches the field at all, is avoided. Institute lecturers have told us that this fermentation is due to the life activities of small plants called bacteria, and that these plants cannot work except in warm temperatures. When manure is spread directly it is frozen, and there being no chance to heat, the bacteria are not able to work.

REASONS FOR HAULING DIRECT

Hauling out the manure is good exercise for the horses. To be kept in the best condition horses should get a little exercise every day of the year, and as the manure on our farm is hauled out every day but Sunday, this work answers requirements nicely.

I have been told that this system cannot be followed on hilly farms as too much of the fertilizing ingredients would be washed away. Personally I do not believe that they would be washed very far, but had I a hilly farm, I would at least haul the manure out and pile it where it would be convenient next spring.

How are we to know that our land requires draining? Comparatively flat lands or basins upon which the water from the surrounding higher lands collects and the water has to remain there until removed by evaporation should be drained. Prolonged dampness in plowed land, especially in the spring, large cracks in the soil in dry weather, by a curling of the corn leaf, a wiry appearance in the growth of grass, the formation of a mossy substance on the surface of the ground, the growth of weeds natural to low lands, the spindly growth of grain crops, with a lightness of tinge in their color; these are all indications that underdraining is necessary.—Jno. Fixter, Macdonald College, Que.

The dearest food you can buy for chickens is screenings. Often screenings contain 20 per cent of dirt.—Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

The Pros

D. A. M.

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The Pros and Cons of Winter Dairying

D. A. MacFarlane, *Huntington Co., Que.*

The only place where winter dairying is profitable is in those sections conveniently situated to ship milk to cities. We do not believe in winter dairying when milk has to be sent to the creamery. The prices usually paid are then not enough to recompense us for the extra expense of producing milk in winter.

A number of years ago our Government made an appeal to us farmers to try winter dairying. We, along with many others, gave it a thorough trial in an up-to-date way, feeding silage and clover. We found it unprofitable at creamery prices. The building up of our farms with the larger quantity of better manure was the strongest point we found in favor of winter dairying.

For a few years the larger number of our local factories were kept open throughout the winter months. With the exception of a very few, all are now closed in winter. A large condensery was started in our nearest town. The prices paid by the condensery are found to warrant winter dairying.

CITY AND CONDENSERY PRICES

Prices paid by Montreal city are, net, \$1.20 for five months; \$1.70 for seven months. Condensery prices are, net, \$1.00 for five months; \$1.40 for four months; \$1.50 for one month; \$1.70 for two months. Creamery prices on an average do not come nearly up to these quotations, even counting skim milk, which cannot be fed to hogs as successfully in winter as in summer.

The yearly average yield of milk is larger from cows that freshen in the fall if properly housed in winter and fed a sufficient quantity of suitable feed. We find that November is the best month to have them freshen. If fed properly when stabled, cows will do well throughout the winter, and, on going to grass in the spring, will increase in quantity of milk again what they had decreased the latter part of the winter.

In this way milk on an average can be produced as cheaply when cows freshen in fall as in spring, where pasture is not abundant. We certainly think it advisable, however, for the farmer sending his milk to the creamery to have his cows freshen in the spring, as most farmers have a run of rough pasturage, therefore cheaper feed and less outlay. Our own experience in sending milk to the creamery in winter was that we had nothing left with an average price of \$1.15 a cwt. of milk; it takes that much to keep cows up and cover expenses.

CAN ALWAYS GET GOOD HELP

We consider winter dairying an advantage in that we are able to hire help by the year. We have a number of married men having houses on the farm, and have no trouble to get sufficient help at all seasons. By profitable winter dairying, i. e., milk for the city trade, we are able to give sufficient wages to hire experienced farm help; experienced help we find cheapest at a high wage.

Calves can be raised profitably during the winter season, and being ready to put on grass in spring, we consider that they have an advantage over spring calves.

We, however, have not raised our calves for a number of years, buying our cows when needed for the keeping up of our stock. This plan seems to suit us, as we are then able to keep a larger number of milkers, having no young stock. On an average, one-third of our cows are sold for beef throughout the year when, for different reasons, they are not profitable to carry over. A cow that will not milk 10 months in the year is unprofitable.

Attention should be given to the feet of the colt in the winter, especially during the first winter. The growth of hoof is very luxuriant and where the animals are running in a barn yard

or other place covered with straw there is no wear on the feet. The result is that the wear is not at all equal to the growth and the foot grows out long sometimes, almost like a man's foot. This formation will tend to throw all the tendons and ligaments of the limb in an unnatural position and is a fruitful cause of blemishes.—Dr. H. G. Reed, *Halton Co., Ont.*

A 60 per cent. Increase in Production

J. Austin, *Norfolk Co., Ont.*

My experience as a member of a cow testing association extends over but one year. Our society was organized a year ago, under the direction of Mr. P. L. Angle, our district representative.

Prior to the organization of the association we had been weighing the milk from our cows, but had not tested them regularly for butter fat. As we were then patronizing a cheese factory,

Stable Accommodation For Dairy Cattle

Along with increased interest in winter dairying, farmers are taking more interest in better stable accommodations for their dairy cows. In the vicinity of our Canadian cities many first class dairy stables, fitted with all modern conveniences for producing sanitary milk with a minimum of labor, have been built. In some cases, notably around Ottawa, such stables are made necessary by the regulations of the health inspectors. In most cases, however, dairymen have improved their stables on their own initiative. They have found that it pays

The hired help do better work when they have a bright, cheerful stable to work in.

Pure air, dryness, light, cleanliness and moderate warmth are the factors to keep in mind when building a stable for winter dairying.

Pure air and dryness are both secured by proper ventilation. A system of ventilation used



A Stable Such as This is Conducive to Cow Comfort and Greater Production

Light, sanitary, well ventilated stables such as those at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, an illustration of which appears herewith, are a profitable investment in our cold climate. This is particularly true where winter dairying is practised. Most of our farmers could not afford such elaborate stable equipment as is here shown, but the principles of sanitation and ventilation can be applied equally well by the humblest of us.

the quantity of milk was the main object, and we had already sold one or two cows that did not produce a paying quantity of milk. About 18 months ago the cheese factory was converted into a butter factory, and it then became necessary to know which cows were paying on a butter fat basis.

SOME OF OUR DISCOVERIES

One cow that we had thought of selling has proved to be the best paying cow in the herd.

The appearance of the milk is not to be relied on as a test of the quantity of fat it contains. The milk of No. 1 in our herd tested 4.7 per cent fat. Her milk was not rich looking; in fact, it was rather blue in appearance. Cow No. 2 gave a larger quantity of milk, and if appearances went for anything, should have tested at least one per cent higher than cow No. 1, but her average test for the year was less than four per cent.

In the three years that we have been testing our cows the average quantity given per cow has increased 50 per cent. More interest is taken in keeping up the flow of milk, the scales showing the least shrinkage in quantity. The time consumed in weighing and taking samples for testing is scarcely noticeable.

It is remarkable how rapidly in recent years what at one time were thought to be conveniences only for those who dwell in cities are now being installed in farm houses. We refer particularly to the matter of bathrooms, fully equipped and connected with sanitary systems to dispose of the sewage—T. R. James, *Middlesex Co., Ont.*

by Mr. Henry Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont., has been giving excellent satisfaction for several years. The system used by Mr. Glendinning is commonly known as the King System. On one side of the doorway, between the jamb and the stone wall, is a shaft about one foot square, and extending from the floor to the ceiling. The air enters this shaft from the outside at the floor level, passes up through the shaft and filters through down into the stable. Foul air is removed by shafts extending to the roof.

The number of inlets and outlets will depend upon the size of the stable. A stable large enough to accommodate 20 cows and the necessary young stock would be well supplied by two inlets and two outlets.

In cold weather the air will circulate more rapidly than in warm, and slides should be arranged over the inlets so as to regulate the air current. Any sign of dampness in the stable means deficient ventilation.

Light and cleanliness also go hand in hand. It is easy to slight dirt in a dark stable, but most of us would be shamed into cleaning a light stable. A good rule for lighting the stable is to have one-third of the length of the walls in glass. The windows should be placed well up to the ceiling so that the light will shine over the cows and make all parts of the stable bright. Light is our best germicide, and is conducive to the health and wellbeing of the dairy herd.

Cows will milk better in a dry stable at 45 degrees than in a damp one at 55 degrees. Many of us in our endeavors to keep the cow stable warm neglect ventilation, whereas the cooler, ventilated stable is best suited to milk production, to say nothing about being more healthy.

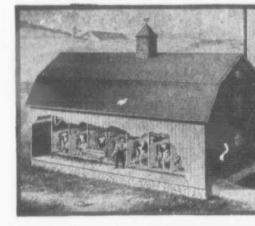
Shave Yourself by
the TIME SAVING METHOD
NO STROPPING—NO HONING



To the busy man time is money. Why waste it? The old way of shaving is slow. It's unsafe, too—you may gash your face any day. Besides saving time, the

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR
saves your face. With it you can shave as fast as you like—no cuts—no scratches.

Ask your dealer to show you the GILLETTE. If he has not the goods or our catalogue, write us. We will see that you are supplied.
GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. The GILLETTE Standard Set: triple silver-plated razor and 1 doz. blades, \$5.
OF CANADA, LIMITED.
Office and Factory, 63 St. Alexander St., Montreal.
NO STROPPING—NO HONING



THE GREAT WESTERN AUTOMATIC ROLLER BEARING LITTER—FEED CARRIER
Adapted to any style of barn—WOOD OR STEEL CARS
FLEXIBLE OR RIGID TRACK SYSTEMS
The only complete Carrier on the Market.
Canadian Patent Machinery Co. Ltd., Ont.

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.

Composition of Feeds

Would you kindly publish in Farm and Dairy a table showing the composition of the various feeding stuffs and fodders that are commonly fed to dairy cows? Which would you advise me to buy for dairy cows?—Macl., Peel Co., Ont.

The following table gives the average digestible nutrients and the total amount of dry matter in 100 lbs. of the feeding stuff named:

Name	Dry matter	Carbo-hydrate	Protein	Minerals	Fat
Corn	89.1	7.9	66.7	4.3	11.1
Oatmeal	91.3	35.8	43.5	11.1	1.7
Wheat	89.2	42.2	47.2	3.7	1.7
Wheat bran	88.1	12.2	39.2	2.7	2.7
Wheat shorts	86.2	16.2	50.	3.6	3.6
Barley	89.1	9.7	55.6	1.6	1.6
Dried brewers' grains	91.2	15.7	36.5	5.1	6.1
Oats	89.2	2.2	42.3	4.2	4.2
Buckwheat	87.4	7.7	46.2	1.8	1.8
Linnseed meal	90.8	29.3	32.7	3.7	3.7
Cotton seed meal	91.8	37.2	35.9	12.2	12.2
Corn fodder	87.8	2.5	34.6	1.2	1.2
Timothy hay	85.8	2.8	35.8	1.7	1.7
Root clover	84.4	2.8	35.8	1.7	1.7
Alfalfa hay	91.6	11.	39.6	1.2	1.2
Straw, wheat	80.4	1.2	28.3	8.	8.
Straw, oat	80.8	1.2	28.3	8.	8.
Corn ensilage	89.9	9.	11.3	7.	7.
Beet molasses	79.2	9.1	59.	0.	0.

To Ensure Good Chewing

The cow, sheep and animals that chew the cud have four stomachs and a very perfect arrangement for grinding their food.
Grain should be fed with roughage, as then it goes into the first stomach and will be rechewed. If the grain is eaten alone it is not to go to the third stomach and so miss the rechewing.
To make sure that the feed is thoroughly chewed, feed it with roughage. The best way is to cut the hay or straw, mix the grain feed with it, then it will go through the whole grinding process.

A Practical Stock Manual

A new "Manual of Farm Animals," written by M. W. Harper, might well have been given the title, "Stock Raising for Profit." The book is written and prepared especially for practical stock raisers. Mr. Harper, who is assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry at the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, has put in this book, in a plain readable style, the results of years of research along the lines of the breeding, feeding and care of farm animals, both in this country and in Europe. He has had the assistance in preparing this work of the most successful and practical stockmen.

It is regrettable, says the author, that the rising of farm animals does not receive the recognition in Canada and in the United States that it does in Europe. Because of this relative neglect, when in search of animals with which to improve our studs, herds and flocks, we still look largely to foreign lands. The live stock fairs of Europe exercise much more careful judgment in choosing their animals, in feeding and breeding and in the care and management. It has been with a view of aiding to prevent such an interest in American farmers in their daily work with farm animals that this manual has been prepared.

Of special value are the chapters dealing with the treatment of diseases of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. These chapters are in no sense in the same class with the ordinary doctor's book. The author realizes the difficulty of giving formal advice that will apply in all cases and such general directions are given as will aid the stockman in understanding the ailments of his animals and he will know when a trained veterinarian is needed and when he can do the doctoring himself.

Pictures of good animals of many breeds have been inserted freely in order that the reader may get a knowledge of the characteristics of the breed with little effort. The book is well bound in cloth covers. The type is on good paper and is large and easily read. In the 550 pages of reading is such valuable and practical advice as would be hard to find elsewhere. The author invites the readers of his book to correspond with him concerning difficulties in management of animals. We highly recommend this book to all readers. Price, through Farm and Dairy, \$2.00 post paid.

Wisdom on Calf Rearing

The care of the pen makes quite a difference about keeping the calf's digestion right.
The calves require more bedding than other stock. If the straw permitted to lie on a cold, damp bed, they take cold and that they are out of condition is shown by their rough, staring coats. It is just as common to the dairy calf in keeping the digestion right and the building up of a good, strong physical frame.

The good old song "Let the blessed sunshine in" is just as applicable to our cow stables and calf stables as our Sunday schools.
Young animals need especial care, as their growth and development require all the nourishment there is in feed.
Don't forget the exercise. Where calves are kept in a little four by six pen with other cows, in the reverse of what they should be—dark, damp, gloomy, ammonia-filled air to breathe, no chance for exercise—is it any wonder that the average production of our cows is so low when they have been brought up under these adverse conditions?

The fall calves usually make the best growth; possibly one reason being that we are around the barn more and notice their condition and can give them proper attention at the right time.
One quite common trouble with the young calf is that we want to set it out on pasture altogether too soon, and skim milk, grass, flies and hot weather make a mighty poor combination. It would run past them in through the summer, feeding them on good oats and clover and milk, and by paying attention to the stable conditions and exercise, they will make a better growth than if turned out.

Would you hustle if paid well? We want a representative, a real live one,—for the winter in your district to call on farmers. We will pay you well for work in spare time, or a steady job. Write to-day for the proposition we have for you.—Circulation Department, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

I doubt if alfalfa can be made into silage. It is soft and there would be much loss in feeding as enough would not be taken up just to prevent rotting. With a large stock and a small silo alfalfa could be used as ensilage.—Henry Glendinning, Victoria Co., Ont.

SECOND ANNUAL
TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW
UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
DECEMBER 11-12, 1911
CATTLE - SHEEP - LAMBS - HOGS
ENTRIES CLOSE DEC. 1st, 1911
WRITE FOR PREMIUM LIST, ENTRY BLANKS, ETC.,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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Heaves of Three Years' Standing Completely Cured by Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy

So says Mr. H. B. Burkholder, Lillooet, B. C., writing about Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy, and adds, "I also find it the best condition powder I ever used."
Heaves is not, as commonly supposed, a disease of lungs or air passages. It is due to stomach trouble, which, through the close nerve connection, causes a contraction of the lung tissues, and labored breathing.
Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy corrects the stomach troubles, and tones up the whole system. Its cause is gone, the heaving stops.
As a general condition powder, Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy has few, if any, equals. Sent postpaid, for \$1.00 per package.

Fleming's Lump Jay Cure—the first successful Lump Jay Cure—relays the standard treatment.
Fleming's Spavin Cure—(Lumps) cures soft and semi-solid lumps without scarring.
Fleming's Flatulency and Poll Evil Cure—enables anyone to readily cure cases considered incurable.
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste—cure two most objectionable cases of years' standing.
If you are Fleming's Remedies fail to cure we will refund your money—'you to be the judge and your word to us.
Fleming Bros., Chemists, 83 Church Street, Toronto.

We believe this is the best book
ever printed for free distribution. It covers every detail of the various diseases and cures of all farm animals.
It is free and the asking—write us for a copy.

Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy
Veterinary Adviser

FARM

A few traits with profit things in a lights could feed up, s patched; At the women man for a Do not or producing lack of feed less sustain at great ex all. Keep supplying the weather, r plenty to e There is a growing. It means that

A G

The cow of Holstein Rapid, Quebec seven days.

resh next crops. If room for the root substitute. over that e for ventilat

Because t the corn crop ary to feed The silo can next winter used, good Don't allow the new weather hayow with Topping slow work. ill, unnece combination

Invest
Dr. J. It requi dollars an includes into of seed machinery, one dollar's are, there the average doubled, profit should additional c a now real worth of v investment. If we far third of cr with the ne with the farming who more labor.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Fall Notes

A few rainy days may now be spent with profit on many farms, getting things in shape for winter. Window lights could be put in; broken hinges fixed up; stanchions, stalls and floors painted; and do not forget the house. The women-folks may need a handy man for a day or so.

Do not let the stock stop growing or producing milk during the fall, for lack of feed or from exposure. Any loss sustained now will be regained at great expense of feed, or not at all. Keep the stock comfortable by supplying them with shelter from bad weather, and see that they have plenty to eat.

There is still some time left for fall plowing. Every acre plowed now means that much more time in the

only two-thirds as many acres of wheat, we would grow more wheat than where they spread their energies over one-third larger acreage.

The corn and alfalfa fed to live stock would ensure us a large additional income, and one that is not often adversely influenced by climatic conditions, while the fertility deposited upon the farm resulting from feeding the corn and alfalfa to live stock would vastly improve the productiveness of the soil.

The Value and Use of Ashes

An averaged sample of unleached wood ashes contains seven per cent. of potash and two per cent. of phosphoric acid, which at current retail prices of these plant foods makes wood ashes worth about 45 cents a cwt., or \$9 a ton.

Besides the actual fertilizing value, by reason of the potash and phosphoric acid contained in the ashes, there is some value in ashes simply

The "Bissell" All-Steel Rollers

The "Bissell" Roller is all steel except the Pole. It is braced and stayed to stand all kinds of hard work and wear well. The bottom of the frame is all steel too.

The end frame Hangers are formed from bar steel and there is no twisting or warping on "Bissell" Roller frames.

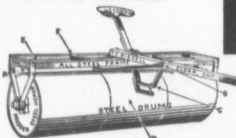
The (18) anti-friction Roller Bearings make light draught.

The Draw Bracket and low hitch does away with neck weaking. The Axle revolves with the drums and there is no squeaking or grinding.

The Cages holding the anti-friction rollers are the best yet; they're MADE OF MALLEABLE ALUMINUM IN ONE PIECE—no twisting or bending of the bearings on the axle of the "Bissell" Roller. The Seat Spring is reinforced and is DOUBLED AT THE HEBEL.

These good features are not all of the advantages of the "Bissell" Roller. Many more good points are built into them, making a "Lard Roller" that is built for business that stands up, against lots of hard work.

Ask Dept "R" for free catalogue.



T. E. Bissell Co., Limited, Elora, Ont.

ashes should be spread broadcast after the land has been harrowed and made practically ready for the crop, and cultivated in by a light harrowing.

Wood ashes may be applied at the rate of 25 to 50 bushels, 1,000 to 2,000 lbs., to the acre.

One ton of good wood ashes will contain about 140 lbs. of potash and 40 lbs. of phosphoric acid.

Our Veterinary Adviser

SWEENEY—A three-year-old colt that I have been working has gone lame in the shoulder. The muscles of the shoulder blade have become shrunken. What should I do for it?—M. G.

This is called sweency. It requires several months' treatment and idleness to cure. Blister the shrunken muscles once each month until they regain the normal size.

NON-APPEARANCE OF OESTRUM.—What is the best remedy for a cow that does not show oestrus?—P.E.D.R., B.C.

Allow her to run with a vigorous young bull and give her two drams nux vomica three times daily. This sometimes apparently has the desired action; but when nature fails to assert herself in such cases, medicine often fails.

ABORTION.—What will cure a cow that aborts about a week after being bred?—P.E.D.R., B.C.

Do not breed her for three or four months, and in the meantime inject a little warm creolin solution, one part to 50 parts water, into the vagina three times weekly.



A Good Cow with a Good Record owned in Quebec Province

The cow here illustrated, Carlotta Netherland De Kol, is typical of the herd of Holsteins that Mr. P. J. Sally is gathering about him on his farm at Lacine Rapids, Quebec. This cow has a record of 20.7 lbs. butter and 44.9 lbs. milk in seven days.

rough next spring. Also, it means better crops.

If room cannot be had under cover for the root crop a pit makes a good substitute. A few inches of straw over that earth and a few drain tiles for ventilation does the work.

Because the silo would not hold all the corn crop does not make it necessary to feed the rest as dry fodder. The silo can be refilled in a soft silt next winter and, if lots of water is used, good silage will result.

Don't allow the cattle to trample over the new clover and alfalfa this wet weather. Their hoofs will work havoc with the young plants.

Topping turnips with a knife is slow work, hard work and, worst of all, unnecessary work. The ho-plow combination is much to be preferred.

Invest the Extra Dollar

Dr. J. H. Worst, N. Dakota

It requires approximately seven dollars an acre to grow a crop. This includes interest on the investment, cost of seed, wear and tear on farm machinery, labor, etc. By adding one dollar's worth of labor to each acre, there is little question but that the average profits would be almost doubled. In other words, as much profit should be realized from the one additional dollar's worth of labor as is now realized from the seven dollars worth of unavoidable labor and investment.

If we farmers would devote one-third of our land to growing corn and alfalfa, neither of which interfere with the time and labor employed in farming wheat, and put one-third more labor, thus made available on

from the power which potash has to make the nitrogen of the soil available for plants by chemical action on the organic matter and humus in the soil.

The potash in ashes exists in a readily soluble form, and is thus immediately available for plant food.

Ashes contain a little magnesia and a considerable amount of carbonate of lime, which is of some importance because of its effect in improving the texture of heavy soils.

The farmer can better afford to pay \$8 or \$10 a ton for good wood ashes than the usual rates for almost any potash fertilizer.

Leached ashes have rarely more than one per cent. of potash and one-half per cent. of phosphoric acid, which will make them worth about \$1 or \$2 per ton as fertilizers, but on heavy soils they may often be applied with profit just for the loosening effect, and they are valuable as top-dressing on sods in fruit gardens.

Sifted wood ashes absorb liquids, fix volatile ammonia, prevent offensive odors, and are valuable as absorbents under barns and in stables. Wood ashes should also be placed under hen roosts or in manure, because potash liberates the nitrogen and the ashes as fertilizer are deteriorated.

On average soils, fruits and vegetables are benefited by liberal applications of wood ashes, and remarkable results have been obtained by the use of ashes on leguminous crops, especially clover and alfalfa.

Ashes are best applied in the spring, separately or in connection with phosphate fertilizers as a top-dressing. For cultivated crops the

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

WILL BE HELD AT

GUELPH

Dec. 11 to 15, 1911

Exhibits consist of the

leading kinds of

HORSES

BEEF AND DAIRY CATTLE

SHEEP, SWINE, SEEDS

AND POULTRY

\$16,000 in PRIZES

Live Stock entries close Nov. 23th. Poultry entries close Nov. 27. \$15,000 has been spent this year on additional accommodations. Single Fare passenger rates on the railways. Free return for exhibitors by freight. For Prize List and entry forms apply to the Secretary.

JOHN BRIGHT
President
MYRTLE STATION

A. P. WESTERVELT
Secretary
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
TORONTO



Walls and Ceiling For the Kitchen

It is impossible to keep the ordinary kitchen walls clean—smoke discolors them—dirt and grease sticks and stains so readily—very unsanitary, a regular breeding place for vermin. Why not have a bright, clean kitchen—cover the walls and ceiling with

METALLIC

It is both sanitary and artistic. Metallic is the ideal ceiling and wall covering for the kitchen—nodust falling in the food—no vermin. Keeps out the rats and mice, and is always fresh and clean. Our free booklet "Interior Decorations in Metal" tells you all about ceilings and walls, write for it now. Phone Parkdale box.

MANUFACTURERS



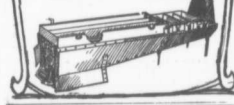


MAPLE SYRUP MAKERS

Do not lose the first runs of sap, as they are the most profitable.

We make 22 different sizes of Evaporators, and they are made both right and left handed, it is impossible for us to carry a complete line of all sizes in stock, so orders are filled in rotation as received in your order. In case you are in a hurry, you get one in first, you get another one in second, a great rush of orders in the month of March. Don't put off placing your order until the time. Write us to-day for our free booklet giving you all information regarding to Syrup and Sugar Making.

THE GRIMM MFG. CO. LIMITED
58 Wellington St.
MONTREAL, QUE.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader is good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$1 per acre. Notice—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate \$100 acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his pre-emption may enter for a purchase homestead in certain districts. Price \$10 per acre. Notice—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate \$100 acres and erect a house worth \$500.

W. W. COBY,

Secretary of the Minister of the Interior

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

HORTICULTURE

Leaves as a Mulch

I note in Farm and Dairy that it is advisable to put straw litter under raspberry bushes as a permanent mulch. Would leaves do just as well?—C. W. Young, Gleanery Co., Ont.

Leaves would be even superior to straw for mulching raspberries. They would hold the moisture better and form a rich vegetable mould. Leaves would need to be renewed often than the straw or weeds would get a start.—L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

The New Brunswick Fruit Show

Red was the predominating color in all parts of the New Brunswick Fruit Show, closing on Nov. 2, thus indicating that the apples most largely grown in that province are those of the very best market varieties. Of the 650 packed boxes exhibited, only 32 contained apples of other than red color, while only 217 out of the 1,467 plates in competition showed green or yellow apples. This clearly indicates that New Brunswick is indeed the "Land of the Big Red Apple" of highest quality and value.

The large exhibit of packed boxes of apples shown by the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture filled the entire west end of St. Andrew's Rink—a wall of apples 70 feet long by 11 feet high, and all red. McIntosh Red, Fameuse, Wolfe River, Dudley Winter, Baxter, and King of Tompkins were the varieties composing it. In addition, there was an exhibit of fruit from the orchards in York and Albert Counties conducted this season for demonstration purposes by the Department. To any who thought that old orchards could not be made profitable, the large size, clean, healthy appearance and high quality of the fruit displayed was a revelation indeed.

IN OPEN COMPETITION

The number of plates exhibited was very large, sections 1, 2 and 3 having over 40 plates each, these sections being the ones where McIntosh, Fameuse and Dudley Winter were shown. In open competition were 95 boxes and 60 packed barrels.

The Carleton county exhibit, prepared and shown by Mr. Tappan Adeney, of Woodstock, N.B., was especially attractive. The St. John River Valley Fruit and Land Company, an organization that has acquired some 1,500 acres of fruit land near Burton, and begun the development of what promises to be the largest single tract

of orchard in the province, had an exhibit, the fruit which was grown on old orchards, renovated and cultured profitably by proper methods of culture.

There were several other large exhibits, representing the counties of Simsbury, Albert and Queens cuttings. The judging in the various classes was done by Prof. Macoun, Ottawa; Prof. W. S. Blair, Macdonald College, Que.; and Prof. Shaw, Truro, N.S.

Pointers on Pruning

W. T. Macoun, C.E.F., Ottawa, Ont. If we do not pay proper attention to the pruning of young trees during the first three or four years we will have a tree that will fall to pieces with a heavy crop.

I believe that lots of us make a big mistake in leaving too many branches which have to be cut out later on. Three to five mains are enough to leave on the tree. Then, pruning later on will be simply the cutting out of young wood.

The want of a tree with a central leader is that if one main breaks off this space will fill in. In the vase shaped tree the loss of one branch cannot be repaired, and when such a tree rots in a crotch, the whole tree falls to pieces.

A central leader and three main branches is my ideal of pruning. I would recommend using the pruning knife every year on young trees, always keeping one leader ahead of the others. I would not head back the central leader at all the first few years. I do not advocate heading back young trees very much in our climate, but pruning is necessary to shape the tree for the first three or four years.

Comments on Apple Varieties

J. W. Clark, Brant Co., Ont.

The Duchess is a good and profitable variety to plant. The trouble with this variety is that the farmer would not like to market it as it is an early apple.

The St. Lawrence is a splendid apple for local markets, but not a good shipper.

There is no apple like the Spy for marketing. The Spy, the Greening, and the Baldwin are our standard market varieties. I consider the Baldwin more profitable than the Spy. Kings are shy bearers and, therefore, are not so profitable as other varieties.

The Spy has a tendency to grow very thickly around the outside and must be thinned out if spraying is to be effective.

The early varieties of apples are profitable under some conditions. If early apples are to be grown, it would be well for enough farmers to work together to send a car load at a time. Growers around St. Catharines working on this plan have received 30 to 40 cents a basket for early apples in the west. At this price they are very profitable.

The agent who comes around trying to persuade us to buy trees of some new and fancy variety at an extremely fancy price is well known to all of us. One of my neighbors bought a lot of fancy stock at \$1 a tree. Some of them turned out to be Ben Davis, a very fancy apple as we all know. But buyers did not know them, and preferred to buy apples of a standard variety with which they were acquainted. Let us stick to the varieties that we know are all right.

I am not given to blarney, but feel that I must congratulate you on the success of Farm and Dairy. I have been taking it for about 10 years and have noted the constant improvement from year to year. I consider it the best farm paper on Ontario.—F. A. Keyes, Waterloo Co., Ont.

Reasons for Pruning

To give proper form to the tree.
To remove all dead branches and limbs that cross each other.
To thin out the top, so that the tree can be easily sprayed, and the fruit easily picked.

Prune when the tree is dormant to increase wood growth and thus invigorate the tree by inducing it to bud and new wood growth.

When husking my corn in the fall I select seed corn, not from the biggest ears, but from medium ears, cobs the same size all the way to the top, with kernels in straight rows. I store the seed in a dry place so that it will not draw too much moisture, but it is best not to let it freeze.—E. E. Wismer, Essex Co., Ont.

The Most Comfortable

Cows are the Most Profitable

That's why it pays to invest

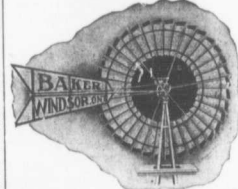
Champion Cow Stanchions

Try one or two and you'll soon want complete equipment. Made of all-steel pipes, unbreakable. Don't cough or blister. Lasts easy, fit securely and comfortably. Self-locking. For facts that prove Champion's the best stanchions made.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company, Limited
WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY

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

THE "BAKER" BACK-GEARED WIND ENGINE



is Built for Heavy Duty, Heat and Cold in any Design. Do Perfect Work, cause they are Built on Principles that are absolutely Correct, and the Easton Running Mill Made.

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

All working parts are covered with a cast iron shield, thus protecting same from ice and snow.

Job. E. Wingo's Book on All Falls will be sent to any reader of this paper, postage paid.

ALFALFA
For \$2.00. Farm & Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

THE HELLER-ALLER CO. WINDSOR, ONT.

ALFALFA
For \$2.00. Farm & Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

WESTERN LAND FOR SALE

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

SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

250,000 Acres to choose from

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

Write for particulars. Reliable agents wanted in every county.

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

Room 100 Temple Building

Branch Office:—North Battleford, Sask.

During 1916 we sold over 133,400 acres; during the past four years we have sold over 400,000.

POULTRY YARD

Animal Food for Fowls

"It is generally believed, and I think rightly so," says a writer in Farm Poultry, "that good egg yields cannot annually be secured without the use of such foods as green cut bone, beef scrap, or cooked refuse meat, etc. Many believe that the larger the amount of these foods fed, the greater will be the egg production."

"There is good ground for doubting this statement, in that these foods are expensive, and the extra eggs may be more than they are worth; moreover, herein is where serious injury may be done to the hen's digestive and reproductive organs.

"Milk is available on many farms, and it is cheaper than any egg producer, this food is equal in value to any of the meat foods. Our experience has been that sour milk for fowls has a slightly greater value than sweet milk, and is certainly much more easily obtained."

Anent Bleeding Poultry

Dr. M. E. Pennington, U. S. Dept. of Agri.

The problem of getting poultry to market in first-class condition, as determined by its appearance, flavor and "keeping quality," is no longer the comparatively simple proposition that the farmer or the poultry dresser found in the days when cities were smaller and could draw upon their environs for a large share of the poultry which they consumed. At the present time the quantities of perishable foodstuffs of all kinds required by the cities are so great that their immediate vicinity cannot supply the demand.

A very large proportion of the unsightly poultry in our markets, aside from the rubbing and tearing of the skin, is caused by an incomplete removal of the blood. This is evidenced by red dots which frequently occur where the feathers have been removed, especially over the thighs and

wings; or by the small veins which are seen over the breast and in the angles of the wings and under the neck, which mar the appearance of the neck.

NECK INDICATES BAD BLEEDING

Generally it is the neck which shows most plainly the presence of blood in the fowl, or that a wrong method has been used in cutting the blood vessels in an attempt to empty them. The neck is the first to discolor, becoming first red, then bluish red or purple, and finally green as aging progresses. Often there are discolorations on the sides of the neck close to the head, which look like bruises. These are commonly caused by the killer holding the neck of the bird when cutting the veins, and thereby preventing the blood from escaping.

Now vs. Later

Pure-bred poultry is a cash article, and commands ready sale at any time.

This should not blind you to the fact, however, that it costs more money—real money—to keep the fowl over for any length of time after it is ready for sale, and there is a market for it.

You will need to get, later, a considerably increased price over what is a profitable price if you take it now.

"A bird in the hand * * * *"
You know the truth of this old saying. Cash now for your pure-bred chickens and other poultry is better than to get it next spring.

For this and other reasons we urge you to make cash for your pure-bred poultry now.

Put it on the market through an advertisement placed on this page. It will be read by upwards of 10,000 retail farmers, who keep poultry. Many of these will want just what you have for sale.

Your ad. with us will cost you only 38 cents in cash. Bargain counter space in our Classified Column, at 2 cents a word.

Not only are the results of bad bleeding observed in certain parts of the body, but the clear, bright color of the flesh for which every poultry dresser tries to get, is lost unless the blood has been completely drained out.

Dressed Poultry Advice

By a Produce Dealer

The great end to aim at in marketing poultry is to have the poultry reach market in perfect order—firm, bright and sound—that may present as handsome an appearance as possible.

Shippers who are able to get their goods to market in uniformly fine order, and whose study of all the details of killing, dressing and packing result in uniformly fine quality, soon acquire a reputation for their goods among buyers which is of great value to them.

It is best to keep food from market poultry 12 to 24 hours before killing, but during this time the poultry should have plenty of water.

In case any fowl should be found to have food in the crop after killing it should be removed by making a short clean-cut incision in the crop and turning the crop inside out, replacing it after the food is removed.

Never try to force food out through the mouth, as this is liable to cause discoloration.

There are two methods of dressing—dry picking and scalding. As a general rule the chickens, fowls and turkeys which command the highest prices are dry picked.

No poultry should be killed for

market which are not of reasonably good size and in good condition. Small thin, frame turkeys, such as are often received very early in the season, are always a drug in the market and are unprofitable.

Now should be dressed, even in September, which weigh less than seven pounds each, and later eight pounds should be the bottom limit.

Spring chickens should never be killed before they attain a weight of at least one pound with their size is profitably salable only very early in the season; as soon as supplies become at all liberal 1-1/2 lbs. each should be the bottom limit of weight.

Spring ducks should be kept back until almost full grown.

Bulky Rations for Ducks

Bulk foods are highly recommended for ducks, yet at the same time, vegetable foods are as advisable in a measure as bulk or mash foods. During the summer and fall months, when ducks are naturally supplied with green foods, vegetable foods are useful. But during cold weather, vegetables will be found a very important adjunct to the food supply for ducks.

Since food stuff is very high, much waste vegetable matter can be utilized in valuable food form with a root cutter. When such vegetables as cabbages, onions, potatoes, mangels and turnips are ground up and mixed with a small quantity of yeast bran and fed to ducks, you have one of the best duck rations possible and at the same time one of the cheapest rations obtainable. With a vegetable ration of this kind you provide green food in abundance and a well balanced ration.

YOU CAN'T FEED TOO MUCH
It's certain you can not feed too much green food to ducks. If you have a good supply of yeast bran and turnips, by all means a root cutter should be procured. If you have not a sufficient supply you can easily procure these vegetables from some of the growers at a very reasonable price. In fact, it can be grown much cheaper than any grains and of course you will be able to buy a supply of root crops much cheaper than you can buy grains.

To be sure you must feed grains, but a great saving of grains will be realized in feeding freely on root crops. Many worthless flocks of fowls, so fat in winter egg production is concerned, have been brought up to usefulness by discarding heavy fattening foods and using ground root crops. Mixed with wheat bran, a ration of this kind is a natural ration and it's hard to feed too much of it. In fact, you can get more and better results from a vegetable and animal food than you can possibly get from a straight grain ration. If you have ducks and have never fed them on a ration of this kind, try it.—J. C. Clipp, in Poultry Pointers.

Poultry Pointers

The bright eye, red comb, smooth, well-kept plumage, activity, and a keen appetite, indicate the healthy fowl.

The meat of yarded poultry is always more tender than that of fowls having free range, due to the extreme muscular development of the latter.

Energetic, wide-awake, plucky individuals those who read, study and learn, and who have sufficient capital to establish their business, are the ones that invariably make a success of the poultry business.

The dishonest poultryman may palm a dozen bad eggs off on the lady of the house, but the cook will expose the dishonest practice. Better keep on the right side of the cook by marketing them but strictly fresh eggs, besides incidentally aiding some to your reputation.

Winter Layers are Best Payers

When eggs are 40c. and 50c. a dozen, is the time you want your hens to be laying their best.

L. H. Franks, Strathclair, Man. writes: "I like your Poultry Food very much. I fed it to my chickens last winter and never missed a day getting eggs, even in coldest weather."

"International Poultry Food" will keep your hens healthy and is absolutely guaranteed to make them lay—or your money promptly refunded.

100 Feeds for 12 fowls cost only \$2.50. Sold by all dealers—25c. per doz. and 15c. per doz. International Stock Food Co., Limited, TORONTO.



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

For Sale. Pure bred and of first quality. This year's hatch. Poultry ready while they last. Cookeries: Mrs. J. C. Goss, Goss and Turkeys, reasonable. Single or mixed. Write

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

FEATHERS WANTED

We pay highest prices for all kinds of feathers, Pura, Hides, Wool, Tallow, Bonewax, etc. Prompt returns. Send for Price List.

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

Fowl A Pair of Pure Breeds will be given you free in return for only four new Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, each taken at only \$1 a year. Tell us which variety you would like.

FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day for nothing. We will send you a copy of our new book, "How to Make \$3 a Day for Nothing." It is a complete guide to the business of raising and selling eggs. It is a sure thing. Write us today for your copy. Send us your name and address. No charge. Write to: J. C. Clipp, Poultry Pointers, Box 1211, Windsor, Ont.

Live and Dressed POULTRY WANTED!

We are now starting to pack poultry for the WESTERN CANADA Christmas Markets

As soon as YOUR birds are ready we will buy them. FEED is done this year and there will be nothing gained by holding. Write TO-DAY for our WEEKLY POULTRY LETTER if you live West of Toronto and have poultry to sell. We supply Crates and Guarantee Prices F.O.B. Your Nearest Station.

We pay a special price for MILK-FED, CRATE-FATTENED CHICKENS
"Canada's Leading Poultry House"
FLAVELLE-SILVERWOOD, LTD.
LONDON, ONT.

Anything to Sell

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

The smaller trader can connect with possible customers by advertising small advertisements in FARM AND DAIRY. Our rates are 25 CENTS AN INCH in our bargain counter space in our classified columns at 2 cents a word. Make out your advertisement and send it today to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

WANTED

Thoroughly reliable and intelligent farmer to take charge of 12 cows and farm 20 acres. Good wages and house within city limits. Apply today to
PRINCIPAL, RIDLEY COLLEGE
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

LIVE POULTRY

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

The DAVIES Co. Ltd.
Wm. J. Davies, Pres.
TORONTO

200 ACRES

In two farms for quick sale at a bargain. My boys have left me and I have to hire all help. For quick sale my price is \$7,000. Land is situated near Kere's 2 miles from Rice Lake. It is divided by old Chemung railway. Electric road is coming through. 120 acres are arable; 20 acres pasture; 30 acres swamp, which could easily be drained. Frame house, bank barns. Land is suitable for best apple growing. An extra good buy for some one. Will soon be worth more than I ask. Address—N. Box 15, FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE.

150 Acres. West half of lot 16, Con. 2, Smith township, within the town-dairy farm for 30 years. Good state of cultivation. For price and terms apply JAMES STOHART, Peterboro, Ont. R. R. No. 4.

ALL THE DAIRY COW

The Essential Information regarding Dairy Cattle and Milk Production in a new book.

By Prof. C. H. Eckles

Over 340 pages presenting material in such a way that it will assist the practical farmer to care properly for his dairy cows and to produce milk economically.

Fifty-seven illustrations show types of dairy breeds, noted dairy animals, apparatus for treating milk fever, examples of good barns, stalls, King System of Ventilation, Trocar used for blood.

A CHAPTER ON COMMON DISEASES OF CATTLE—TUBERCULOSIS, CONTAGIOUS ABORTION, ETC.

Prof. Eckles, the author of this book, is a noted dairy authority. He has the practical experience together with scientific training. For over 15 years he has had charge of a herd of from 20 to 30 cows, many of these being high producing animals. For some years he has been Professor of Dairy Husbandry at the University of Missouri.

Every man with dairy cows can profit from this book. It will be fine for you boys.

Price, \$1.75 postpaid. Peterboro, Ont.

Book Dept. **FARM AND DAIRY**

PUBLISHER'S DESK**Our Circulation Grows**

Our friends are keeping on working for us, and since we last announced the names of those of our people who have been successful in getting new subscribers to Farm and Dairy, we have received many new subscriptions, and awarded a great many valuable premiums.

Among those who have gotten new subscribers to Farm and Dairy re-

cently and the premiums they have selected for their trouble are the following:

WINNERS OF FOUNTAIN PENS

Miss Lillian Feeley, Dundas Co., Ont., sent us two new subscriptions and claimed as her premium one of our special pearl mounted fountain pens as did also Miss Bernice Webster, Victoria Co.; Mrs. Henry Rhodney, Waterloo Co.; Master Vincent Carl Smith, Elgin Co., and Mr. D. Hoag, Oxford Co.

The following persons each sent us one new subscription and received in return one of our 14-Kt. gold foun-

tain pens (worth \$1.00): Miss Hosi Peck, Prince Edward Co., Ont.; Mr. J. P. Melbourne, Hastings Co.; Mr. W. J. Martin, Oxford Co.; Mr. Norman Hollinger, Waterloo Co.; Mr. Wm. Pond, Haldimand Co.; Mr. Andrew Pollard, Brant Co., and Mr. J. D. Blacklock, Frontenac Co., Ont.

FIGS AS PREMIUMS

Miss Jessie M. Tallander of Pouchert Island, B. C., sent us a club of six new yearly subscriptions and was awarded the premium of a pure bred Yorkshire sow pig, as did also Mr. E. C. Wilton, Grey Co., Ont., and Mr. Geo. Whaley, Oxford Co., Ont.

Mr. W. E. Watson, York Co., Ont., sent us a club of nine new yearly subscriptions and claimed as a premium a 30-lb. automatic milk scale, and also one of Bissell's Brunswick carpet sweepers.

Mr. Edgar Dennis, York Co., Ont., sent us a club of new subscriptions and won the premium of a pair of pure bred Red Leggs for eggs. Mr. Henry Scott, Prescott Co., Ont., sent us two new subscriptions and received a pure bred Hub Orpington cockerel in return for her effort.

SKATES WILL BE POPULAR

Our offer to give a pair of either spring or hockey skates in return for one new yearly subscription is going to be a popular one. Already the following three persons have each sent us in one new subscription last week and claimed a pair of these skates: Mr. Ed. Hart, Durham Co., Ont., one pair of spring skates; Mr. Clifford Cheatham, Leeds Co., Ont., one pair of hockey skates, and Mr. A. J. O'Hara, Durham Co., Ont., one pair of hockey skates.

CASH COMMISSION WINNERS

The following persons have sent us subscriptions and have taken as their premium a cash commission: Mr. A. Arthur Gibson, Durham Co., Ont., a new subscription; Mrs. Jas. Shillinglaw, Northumberland Co., 5 new subscriptions; Mrs. A. Salter, Leeds Co., 2 new subscriptions, and Mr. W. E. Watson, York Co., and Ernest Bushnell, Victoria Co., Ont., one new subscription each.

CLUB WORKERS

A good many of our subscribers are still working on clubs of new subscriptions to win some of our larger premiums, and as they secure the subscriptions they forward them to us. The following is a list of those who have sent us one or more subscriptions on their club: Mr. Hugh Lackie, Hastings Co., Ont., three new subscriptions; Mr. Carl E. Rose, Stanstead Co., Que., three new subscriptions; Mr. W. G. Wilkin, Wellington Co., Ont., one new subscription; Mr. Wilbur Nash, York Co., one new subscription and Mr. D. Earl Greenwell, Glengarry Co., one new subscription.

YOUR OPPORTUNE TIME

Now that the Christmas season is approaching, and in view of the fact that our Special Third Annual Breeders' and Christmas Number will be out the first week in December, this is a most opportune time to see your friends and neighbors about taking Farm and Dairy.

Show them this issue of Farm and Dairy. Tell them about the Prize Farms articles and about the many helpful things week after week they will get from Farm and Dairy, and they will be sure to want to subscribe.

Remember we give liberal cash commissions as well as valuable premiums to any of our valuable subscribers to any of our friends or neighbors to subscribe to Farm and Dairy. See one or two of your friends this week about taking this worthwhile paper. Get several of them to join in a club with new subscribers. Send in their subscriptions and select the premium or premiums you want.

**A Farm Barn in a Famous Stock Section**

A noticeable feature of some parts of Ontario Co., Ont., is the great number of big, well built farm barns. The barn here shown, on the farm of W. N. Dyer of that county, is 150 by 40 feet with a wing 30 by 18 feet. A good soil, well tilled, is the basis of the success of Ontario County farmers.

← DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO KITCHEN →

SAVE OVER \$25 WHEN BUYING YOUR RANGE THIS FALL.

\$41.00 TO \$49.00 AND WE PAY THE FREIGHT

You Can Buy "DOMINION PRIDE" RANGE At Factory Price
Direct From The Largest Malleable Range Works in Canada

If you want to save from \$25 to \$30, and at the same time get the most satisfactory kitchen range made, write for our Catalogue and look into the merits of the "DOMINION PRIDE," at from \$41 to \$49.

If we sold you identically the same range in the usual way, through a dealer, you would have to pay from \$69 to \$78 for it. You would be paying two extra profits—to wholesaler and retailer—which would add to its value.

Besides costing much less than other ranges in its class, the "DOMINION PRIDE" is much more satisfactory. It is made of tough, strong, malleable iron and the best blue polished steel—materials which will not warp, crack or break.

The polished steel does not need blacking—simply rub it over with a cloth. With its cold rolled steel plate oven—sectional iron fire-box lining, with air chambers—and double-walled flues lined with asbestos—the "DOMINION PRIDE" is the most economical range you can buy. Actual tests have proved that it saves over 30% of fuel, burning either wood or coal.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

A "DOMINION PRIDE" Range, with high closet shelf and elevated tank or flush reservoir, with zinc sheet top under range, 8 sections blue polished steel pipe and two elbows, will be delivered to any station in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces for fat or to any station in the four Western Provinces for \$49-50 to be sent with order and balance to be paid when the Range is delivered at your station. If not convenient to pay cash we will arrange to accept your note.

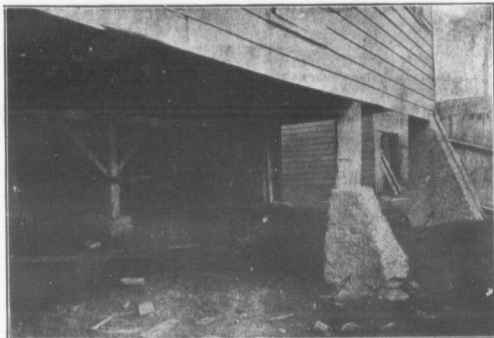
"The Evolution of the Cook Stove"

TELLS about cooking from the time the Cave Dwellers dropped hot stones into the pot to boil it. It also tells all about "Dominion Pride" Ranges. Whether you need a Range just now or not you will enjoy reading this book.

Write for Free Copy.

Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co., Limited, Oshawa, Ont.

When writing it will be a distinct favor to us if you will mention this paper.



Repairing a Barn Foundation

Page 12 from "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Better make those Repairs of Concrete

EVERY fall finds some of the farm buildings needing repairs, or alterations suggested by your experience of the preceding season. Would it not be wise, now when you are putting in new supports to the barn, repairing places where the action of the weather has rotted the wood, or putting your walks or fences in order, to do so with a material that

will never again cause you any trouble? If you use concrete for making your repairs around the farm, you are done with the job once and for all. The simple convenience of concrete is fast commending itself to farmers who wish to keep their places in good order, and when you figure on its everlasting durability, no other material can approach it for economy. Concrete made with

CANADA CEMENT

"The Canadian Standard"

Is the cheapest, most durable and best material for farm construction of any kind. **CANADA CEMENT** is the greatest help the farmer could have, for a uniform standard of purity is what **CANADA CEMENT** guarantees its users.

Especially emphasis is placed on purity, because purity is of prime importance. A difference of one per cent. variation below standard will make a whole world of difference in the setting—in the strength and life of your finished structure. **CANADA CEMENT** is always *PURE*. In each of our ten

mills it is made up to a specific standard and kept there. It is subject to constant tests by expert chemists. Prove it yourself. Take a handful of **CANADA CEMENT**, and run it through your fingers. Notice its fine smoothness—utter absence of grit—feels like flour, you'll find. That means cohesiveness—perfect blending—close, solid setting of sand aggregates and cement—a concrete structure of staunch, imperishable strength, absolutely impervious to wear, weather and years.

YOU SHOULD HAVE THIS BOOK "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"

It tells how to build Barns, Dairies, Fence Posts, Feeding Floors, Root Cellars, Silos, Stables, Troughs, Walks, Well Curbs, and so forth. Each piece of construction is explained in detail, and full instructions and plans are given, making it a simple matter for you to do much of the work yourself.

There is nothing technical about this book in any part of its contents. It tells everything in plain, clear language easily understood. Write to-night. Simply say on the back of a post card, "Please send me my copy of your book." Sign it. That's all. Address it to the

CANADA CEMENT CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

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

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$10.00 a year, strictly in advance. First-class postage. A year for all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add \$5.00 for postage. A year's subscription for a club of two new subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$5.00. All checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and new addresses must be given. 5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue. 6. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT
The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 19,500. The actual circulation of each issue is the number of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, no subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate. The circulation does not contain any dead circulation. Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper are being distributed by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertiser's reliability. We do not admit to our columns only the most reliable advertiser. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with the treatment of his paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, no subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate. The circulation does not contain any dead circulation. Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper are being distributed by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

ABOUT TAXATION

On several occasions a bill has been brought before the Ontario Legislature having for its object the giving to municipalities the right to tax land values at a higher rate than improvements. This bill has hitherto been championed in the Legislature by Mr. Frigg, a Conservative member, but has always had to be withdrawn due to the unalterable hostility of Premier Whitney.

The Premier's attitude on land taxation is hard to understand. It is admitted by all who have given the question thought that between land values and the value of improvements there is an essential difference. The first represents a blessing of nature. Man neither put the land there nor can he take it away. The improvements on land, however, represent the results of man's thrift and industry.

To tax land values is to tax a man for something that he did not create,

Lut which he is using, and which others in the community would make use of if he did not. To tax improvements is to tax the results of man's industry and to discourage improvement.

It is fair that the progressive farmer who tilo-drains his land, who paints his buildings or erects new ones, who builds good fences along the public highway, or who plants trees that beautify the whole country side, should be taxed for his progressiveness? This is the system under which Ontario farmers are now assessed and taxed.

Every thinking man will welcome the day when in Ontario we will cease to tax individual industry and place the taxes on land where in justice they belong.

THE FEEDING GAME

"I don't know about this grain feeding game. It looks to me like throwing good money after bad."

How often we hear this expression from dairy farmers when they are urged to supplement their pastures or short crops with concentrated feeds or fodders that are purchased. Buying feed, many of our farmers regard as a game of chance.

But it is not a game of chance. It can be made most certain. Most convincing evidence has been given us by our experimental stations and by individual dairymen to prove that buying feed is a profitable proposition.

A few years ago the Nova Scotia Agricultural College purchased a pure bred Holstein heifer for their dairy herd from an Ontario breeder who did not believe in buying concentrated feed. The addition of a few pounds of concentrated feeding stuff to the ration that this heifer had been receiving increased her production from twenty-five pounds a day to fifty-five pounds. Here was evidence of a profitable proposition.

In Farm and Dairy last fall, Mr. Edmund Iaidlaw told of how he made a great record with a grade Holstein cow when she was past her eleventh year. This cow in previous years had been regarded as just an ordinary cow, because she had not then been in the hands of a man who believed in feeding.

Mr. G. A. Brethen, of Norwood, whose Holstein cows have made many splendid records in the last year, figures on a profit of over 100 per cent on purchased feeding stuffs.

Of course to feed expensive concentrates at a profit requires intelligent management. All feed is lost that is fed to poor non rent-paying cows. The loss is particularly heavy when expensive feeding stuffs, such as bran or oil cake meal are fed to these poor cows.

With good cows, however—and verily we know that many have them unawares—the purchasing of feeding stuffs to supplement the short crops of 1911 will be a profitable proposition for us dairy farmers.

Borrowing tools, and sending them home dull or rusty, doesn't make the other fellow grin. Better save up and buy your own.

SOMETHING STRANGE

"I cannot see why a person should milk twelve cows when six better ones will give just as much milk and several times as much profit," said a leading Canadian dairy authority to a Farm and Dairy editor recently. This same problem has long been puzzling the minds of all those who are interested in seeing the dairy industry progress.

For many years some of our dairy farmers have been telling their brother farmers how that, by the simple operation of testing the individual production of their cows, they have been enabled to weed out the poor ones and in many cases to make more money with half the number of cows and half the work.

Cow testing has meant hundreds of dollars to these dairymen, and they have not been backward in telling about it. It will mean hundreds of dollars to every other farmer who takes up cow testing and acts on the information that he gains thereby.

A special department was organized at Ottawa some years ago in connection with the Dairy and Cold Storage branch to promote cow testing work. The head of that department, Mr. C. F. Whithy, has labored unceasingly for the extension of the work. But even with his enthusiasm and the mountain high proof that he has given us that cow testing pays, and pays well, only a few hundred farmers have taken hold of the work.

Isn't it strange that we farmers are so tardy, even with government assistance, in going into cow testing, a movement that is entirely for our benefit! The workings of the human mind are past finding out.

JUST WORKED TO DEATH

"He just killed himself with hard work," said a neighbor in explanation of the sudden death of a young farmer in an Eastern Ontario section recently. A few years ago this young fellow with his bride had moved on to a worn-out hill farm. So anxious were they to get along that the two of them worked almost night and day to build up their run-out farm. The young farmer was up before daylight in the morning and seldom did he enjoy an evening's rest. At thirty he was an old man. He went to his grave without seeing the realization of his dreams.

The mistake that this young man made is being duplicated in too many places elsewhere. Many of us work so hard with our hands that we have left no energy to think. Everything is done in the hardest way possible, because it is done without previous planning. No time is taken to become acquainted with the better methods of agriculture.

This young man did not know how to improve his farm by crop rotation or his very inferior dairy herd by cow testing. He had been too busy to read of such things.

Those of us who are starting farming with little capital must work hard if we would make of it a success. But when working with our hands we should not forget that time given to brain work will save much manual work. Good management is also

lutely necessary if we are to win success and still retain the ability to enjoy life.

"If you want to kill alfalfa, pasture it," once said Mr. Henry Glendinning, the Canadian apostle of alfalfa culture, to an editor of Farm and Dairy.

A Warning
editor of Farm and Dairy, Mr. Glendinning's remark applies

with force just at this season of the year, and this year in particular. The short hay crop has tempted many of us to save the winter feed by pasturing the alfalfa late into the fall. Any gain by pasturing now will be more than lost in reduced crops next year. All the growth that the alfalfa has made in the last month is needed to protect the crowns this winter. The tramping of the stock over the fields is also injurious to alfalfa plants.

The strongest of all the reasons that compel country girls to go to the city for employment has been stated to be the lack of sentiment, lack of appreciation of the aesthetic that prevails in the country. Knows this to be one of the causes, is it not worth while to take steps as far as we individually are concerned to overcome it? Each of us has a real obligation in this regard.

False Economy

(Hoard's Dairymen.)

It seems exciting and unreasonable to many farmers to pay from \$19 to \$300 for a good bull and yet they do not seem to have the same sense of unreasonableness when they make other purchases. They will not best a few good horse paying from \$200 to \$300, and yet such a horse can never be made to yield the profit on the investment that a good bull will. Moreover they will not best a few last, as a rule, but one season, which that of the bull is carried on for years to come.

There is a lack of a sense of economic values in this attitude of mind that will cost you thousands of dollars in the fortunes of many farmers. Not long since we were talking with a well-to-do farmer in a neighboring township. He was telling us of some of the short sighted moves he had made, and said:

"Fifteen years ago I was offered ten registered Holstein heifers and a first-class pure bred bull for \$2000. I thought it was too much money to pay. I look only at the money, and not at what it would bring me, ought to have borrowed the money, even at high interest, and bought the cattle, for if I had I would have made several hundred dollars by it."

A wise old farmer once said to us that he had never seen a farmer grow poorer by trying to improve his soil, or his cattle, or his buildings. And still in face of this big truth how many farmers do we see who for years have hesitated about doing either of these good things because they thought it would "cost too much."

It pays to search for a few principles like the foregoing, and stay by them just as a sea captain will stay by the compass when he is out of sight of land. Every farmer loses more by having unprofitable cows, or buildings, or unsanitary stables, than he would cost to have them made efficient.

It is this hesitating, false sense of economy, that has kept thousands of farmers under the harrow all their lives.

W. H. It is easy to come by a county live stock all have of horses in a ways ready as to the individuals. Such is

A STR advertising of THE F of Quebec.

These po sads a po they have a CESSUL —DIRECT ER.

Their n FURS as "FROM T Consider a campaign in season.

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For advert been biddi ness. In menced us They us

PLENTY taken—the DISPLAY BEEN LA easily and the advert ADMIRAE an interest do busin give you

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Colt Shows

W. H. Tomhave, Minnesota

It is easy to get an audience when it comes to studying horses, be it at a county fair, farmers' institute, or live stock meeting of any kind. We all have our favorites among the horses in a community, and are always ready to express our opinion as to the merits and demerits of the individuals.

Such interest should be encouraged

III

A STRIKING EXAMPLE of advertising as it should be is that of THE PAQUET COMPANY, of Quebec, P.Q.

These people have a live message. They have made of their goods a popular proposition, and they have adopted the most SUCCESSFUL system of SELLING.—DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER.

Their method is TO SELL FURS as DIRECT as possible "FROM TRAPPER TO YOU."

Consider for a moment their campaign in the farm papers this season.

Goods retailed at manufacturers' prices are bound to be popular. But suppose these people had not advertised. What would it profit them to "Sell good direct from trapper to you"? How would you have learned about their furs? Who outside of their own city and district could they have reached?

THE PAQUET COMPANY, however, have learned the value of advertising.

For about eight years they have been bidding for mail order business. In 1908 they first commenced using farm papers.

They used Farm and Dairy. PLENTY OF SPACE has been taken—they have made GOOD DISPLAY—the TYPE HAS BEEN LARGE enough to read easily and the LETTERPRESS of the advertisements HAS BEEN ADMIRABLE. They have told an interesting story of how they can give you unusually good values.

Proof of the pudding is ever in the eating. So how about results?

MR. K. S. FENWICK, their advertising manager, informs Farm and Dairy, that SINCE THEY COMMENCED USING FARM PAPERS THEIR MAIL ORDER BUSINESS HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED in volume!

And he adds they expect to make the BIGGEST INCREASE IN BUSINESS THEY HAVE EVER KNOWN AS THE RESULT OF THEIR PRESENT CAMPAIGN ON FURS, which is proving immensely successful.

Others by using farm papers can win out as THE PAQUET COMPANY has done. FARM PAPERS HAVE A WONDERFUL POWER, and in the case of Farm and Dairy, remember it is

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

in every community, and one of the best ways of doing it is to hold "Colt Shows" during the fall and winter months. In the State of Iowa, a number of these shows have been held during the past few years; and they have done much to improve the horses in that State.

WHERE TO GET PRIZES

In planning these shows, the first step is to solicit, among the farmers, stallion-owners and business men, for prizes that are to be awarded. These need not be in the form of money, but may be merchandise, machinery, or live stock of some kind.

After the prizes have been assured, it will be necessary to advertise the show and appoint a committee, who should make a personal canvass of the community, to encourage the owners of the colts to bring them out for the contest.

Proper classification should be made, so that all colts, such as draft and light colts, will not be shown in the same class. Also, have pure-bred and grades shown in separate classes. If possible, it is a good plan to have the colts from each township shown in separate classes, and the first prize winners come together as champions of the show.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL FEATURES

The colt shows may be held in connection with local market days, or live stock meetings of some kind. Outside, uninterested parties should be secured to do the judging; and they should in each case give reasons for placing the colts. After the judging is done, practical talks on horse-breeding by local men and those secured to do the judging, should be given.

Colt shows of this kind will also do much to advertise the stallions in a community. One of the best ways of judging the value of a stallion is by the crop of colts which he has sired.

Dairy Work on Business Lines

P. H. Moore, Dairy Instructor, Victoria, B.C.

As some one has said, "The very strength of our occupation is its weakness." Dairying is profitable and we know it; so does many another man. He, seeing our success and knowing not how best to conduct the business, starts up. He buys the average cows for sale or the ones you do not want, and gives them foods that we know are expensive. He does not know how much each cow costs him or how many or which one gives him a return. It is dairy guess work not dairy business and dairy guess work does not pay in this country or any other.

As in any other business conducted successfully in our country, we must know which part is paying, which gives the most return and which is costing us the most. Then when the cost of production is high or going higher we will know where to turn, not to decrease our output or outlay, but keep the same and wait with the same or less expense. This can only be done by the expenditure of a little time and thought, coupled with the use of a lead pencil.

We, as a rule, do not use this simple little instrument half enough. If we did we would have a better time and be far better off. This, of course, does not apply to all dairy men, but it does to far too many. If by knowing what we are doing we can get rid of some cows that are not paying and save that much food and labor is not that true economy?

This can only be done by a judicious use of the Babcock test and scales and keeping a careful eye on the amount of food consumed by the cows, their individuality, shown in studying their individuality, likes and dislikes, their temperament, likes and dislikes.

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



All De Laval Cream Separators

ARE ALL RIGHT

CATALOGUE FREE

Agents Everywhere.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

175-177 Williams St.

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

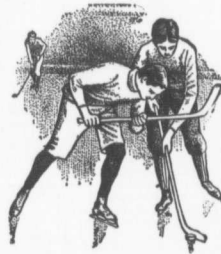
VANCOUVER

Who Says Skates?

Say Boys! we have made arrangements for every boy—and every girl too—to have skates this coming winter.

Do you want Hockey Skates or do you want Spring Skates?

We have both kinds. Every boy and every girl who helps us may have a choice of either of these as shown below.



Your choice of either of these kinds of skates will be given free in return for only one new subscriber to Farm and Dairy, to be taken at only \$1.00 a year.

A better pair of Athletic Hockey Skates, of extra quality steel, and heavily nickle plated, for only two new subscriptions.

See one of your Father's neighbors after School, or on Saturday. Get him to subscribe. Then write us, sending the subscription, and we will send the skates.

Which of These Two Kinds? Do You Want?



(Spring Skates)



(Hockey Skates)

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

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Creamery Department

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

Great Progress in Dairying

W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner, Regina, Sask.

There are nine creameries under government supervision in Saskatchewan and four operated by private enterprise and joint stock companies. The policy of more or less centralizing the work is practiced by all, and as a result, the number of creameries in

operation is not large. We do not measure our progress by the number of creameries, but rather by the increase in the number of patrons and the output of butter. The following table shows the increase in the output of butter in creameries under government supervision:

100% more in 1908 than 1907.
400% more in 1909 than 1907.
600% more in 1910 than 1907.
1000% more in 1911 (estimated) than 1907.

In May, 1911, the make of butter was 6,000 lbs. more than the six months make of four years ago. The winter make of butter in 1910-11 was approximately the same amount as the summer make of 1907. The average increase in the quantity of butter made and the number of farmers patronizing winter creameries has been 50 per cent for each of the last four years. For the same period the average increase has been 40 per cent for each summer season. Four years ago only 113 farmers were supplying cream; for the present season there are over 2,000 farmers patronizing the government creameries. The average make of butter per creamery since the inauguration of the dairy plant is as follows: 1906, 31,000 lbs.; 1907, 36,500 lbs.; 1908, 44,000 lbs.; 1909, 57,500 lbs.; 1910, 66,000 lbs.; 1911 (estimated), 75,000 lbs.

Cream Grading in Maine

B. D. White, U.S. Dept. of Agr.

If the creamery men would pay for cream according to its true value there would be a rapid improvement in the quality. The proportion of good table butter that would grade "extras" would probably reach 90 per cent instead of seven to 10 per cent as it now the entire creamery output.

This assumption is justified by the results obtained from the introduction

of the grading system in the State of Maine. The dairy authorities in that state inform us that at one time at least 90 per cent of the cream was sour when it reached the creameries, but that within a short time after a system of grading was established by which sweet cream received a premium of two to three cents a pound of butter fat, 95 per cent of the cream was sweet when it reached the creamery, and this condition still prevails.

AN ADVANTAGE ALL ROUND

A simple system of grading has proved to be of mutual advantage to the creameries and their patrons in this section. The latter have secured several cents above market quotations, while the creameries have maintained a high standard for their finished product.

Are Composite Samples Accurate?

L. P. Anderson, Alpena, Iowa

Creamery men will be surprised, if they test every day, that the variations to be found in the patrons' cream at different deliveries. There are variations in the richness from day to day and as a result the average of cream will vary. One day the patron will have more pounds of cream with a lower test than he did the day before with less cream. Unless the butter-maker takes the sample in the correct proportion for these variations in the richness and amount at each delivery how can he have a correct composite sample?

Let us discuss the dipper sample. As an illustration we will say Mr. Jones makes two separate deliveries of cream to our creamery and we take two samples for testing at each time, one for every day's making and one for the composite. To-day he delivers 200 lbs. of cream testing 20 per cent, which makes 40 lbs. of butter fat. Tomorrow he brings 300 lbs. testing 30 per cent, which makes 40 lbs. of butter fat. Testing this for every day work he has actually delivered 80 lbs. of butter fat.

WHERE THE CREAMER LOSSES

Now we test the composite sample and find that the average test is 30 per cent. He has delivered 300 lbs. of cream and with the 30 per cent test he would be paid for 90 lbs. of butter fat, or the creamery would have to pay for a loss of 10 lbs. of butter fat.

If we reverse the illustration, and suppose that Mr. Jones delivered 100 lbs. of cream testing 20 per cent, making 20 lbs. of butter fat. The next day he delivers 200 lbs. of cream testing 40 per cent, making 80 lbs. of butter fat. In all he has delivered 130 lbs. of butter fat.

THE PATRON MAY LOSE TOO

We will now test the composite sample and find the average test to be 30 per cent, the same as in the preceding example, and he has delivered the same amount of cream, 300 lbs., 30 times 300 makes 90 lbs. of butter fat the creamery has to pay for. In this case the creamery wins and the patron loses 10 lbs. of butter fat. If the patron only knew he was losing that "how would you go up Denmark." Now on the other hand it is all right with him when the loss comes on the creamery.

The creamery may be somewhat overdrawn in the differences we make in the tests from day to day but they are possible. The variations found from day to day though smaller mean just the same and have the same evil effects, and show the results which are had by the dipper method.

A METHOD TO BE CONDEMNED

The man who takes the sample with the dipper takes the same amount each day through force of habit whether there is a small amount or a

large amount of cream. This we all know to be true. He does not get the correct portion. This method of taking the samples and paying for the butter fat on the basis of these composite samples cannot be too strongly condemned.

We have not taken into consideration creameries that have cream routes. Where the hauler weighs the cream and takes the sample, and this sample is made a composite sample and then tested every two weeks, will we please, what kind of a sample do we have there. There is nothing correct about it. It is a violation of the fundamental principles of good creamery management.

The shortage of butter fat in this latter case would make the butter-makers' hair turn gray to find the overrun.

CREAMERY FOR SALE

RIDGETOWN CREAMERY—A nice, well equipped brick building, with ice pond within ten rods. Situated in a nice town and fine farming country, with a good milk and no opposition. Rheumatism cause of sale.

JAS. IRELAND, PROP., Ridgetown, Ont.

Well DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. With engines or horse power. Strong, simple and durable. Any machinery can be operated easily. Send for catalog. WILLIAMS BROS., ITHACA, N.Y.

Abe

Lincoln said: "I will study and get ready and maybe my chance will come." It will pay you to study during the winter evenings. Then you will be ready to take advantage of your chance. All Agricultural books are to be had at lowest prices through Farm & Dairy, Peterboro.

WINDMILLS

Towers Girted every five feet apart and double braced

Grain Grinders
Pumps
Tanks
Gas and Gasoline Engines
Concrete Mixers
Write for Catalogues
GOLD, SHAPLEY & MILLER CO., LIMITED
BRANTFORD - CANADA
BRANCH OFFICE
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

THE LATEST BOOK

TO DISCUSS THE General Care and Management OF Farm Animals
Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Swine
IN THE MANUAL OF FARM ANIMALS
The author—M. W. Harper, Asst. Professor of Animal Husbandry at Cornell University, gives in this volume, of over 550 pages, a practical guide to the choosing, feeding and keeping of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine.
Important chapters are those treating of the diseases of all these classes of stock.
Invaluable to any Farmer and Live Stock Breeder. Of immense practical worth—it will be worth many times its price to any workman every year.
Price ONLY 25 CENTS POSTAGE PAID
Book FARM & DAIRY Peterboro, Ont.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

WANTED—A good man to work a large dairy farm on shares. Good market for milk all the year round, in the city of Hamilton. Station half a mile from the farm. Running water in stable and dairy. A splendid opportunity for a man who will help of his own. References required.—H. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Ont.

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

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED AT ONCE

for work in your locality. Will guarantee \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. Opportunity to advance rapidly. Will pay liberally for spare time. Work not difficult. Experience not required.—International Reid Press, Toronto, Ont.

REID PASTEURIZER, 3,500 lb. capacity,

for sale at a right price. In first class order—G. A. Gillespie, Dairy Supplies, Peterboro, Ont.

ONE GOOD FEATURE EVERY FEATURE GOOD



As long as a cream separator skins close, it is a good investment. But one good feature or a few good features do not make a separator that will skim close for any length of time. A good separator is one in which the minor parts have been just as carefully designed and just as well made as the most important parts. A defect in a minor part will, by throwing the entire machine out of adjustment, offset all the perfection attained in any other part of the machine. In the

I H C Cream Harvesters

Dairymaid and Bluebell

one feature does not overtop all others because the same I H C standard of quality in design, material, and workmanship is maintained throughout. They are the only separators with dust-proof and milk-proof gears which are easily accessible. The frame is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings. These separators have large shafts, bushings, and bearings; the flexible top-bearing is the strongest and most effective found in any separator. The patented dirt-arrester removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated. I H C Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid, chain drive, and Bluebell, gear drive.

The I H C local agent will be glad to let you examine one of these separators, or write near branch house for catalogues and other information.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.
International Harvester Company of America Chicago (Incorporated) U.S.A.

I H C Service Bureau
The Bureau is a clearing house for Agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm and distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your opinions to the I H C Service Bureau.



CHEESE

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

Cheap Milk

W. W. Anderson

The price of milk has fallen to a low level. It is a violation of the fundamental principles of good creamery management.

A simple system of grading has proved to be of mutual advantage to the creameries and their patrons in this section. The latter have secured several cents above market quotations, while the creameries have maintained a high standard for their finished product.

Let us discuss the dipper sample. As an illustration we will say Mr. Jones makes two separate deliveries of cream to our creamery and we take two samples for testing at each time, one for every day's making and one for the composite.

CREAMERY

Equipped with latest machinery. Good market for milk all the year round. Station half a mile from the farm. Running water in stable and dairy. A splendid opportunity for a man who will help of his own. References required.—H. S. Stevenson, Ancaster, Ont.

WEST LORNE

C. E. BECKER

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FOR SALE

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Cheese Department

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

Cheap Milk Cooling Device

W. W. Anderson, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

The price of cheese has been fairly good this season, especially in the later part. It is up to us dairymen to take care of our milk and, by cleanliness in handling and cooling it, give the cheesemaker every chance to manufacture a first class article.

A simple and inexpensive way to cool milk that I have used is to dig a well or hole 10 feet deep, convenient to the roadside, and sufficiently large to hold four 40-gallon cans. We fill this well two-thirds full of water in the early spring, and place a milk stand over it. We planted a post alongside of the well, close to the stand, five feet in the ground and 10 feet out. We attached a derrick to the post. Then we had a bale made for the cans.

IT TAKES JUST FIVE MINUTES

The milk, as soon as drawn, is placed on a cart, run up to the milk stand and will, through black pulleys, the can may be lifted right off the cart on to the stand, and then lowered down into the well.

CREAMERY FOR SALE BRICK BUILDING Equipped with all new machinery. Cement floors all through. Also first class steam-hachinery, complete. A first class business with a make of 4 tons butter per year. Owner wanting to go to North West. **WEST LORNE CHEESE & BUTTER WKS. C. E. BECKETT, WEST LORNE, ONT.**

CHEESEMAKERS WANTED

And Dairy Men to sell our special lines of Nursery stock during the Fall and Winter months. We pay highest commission, furnish free, illustrated outfit and supply your customers with first-class stock. We engage agents on full or part time. Write at once for particulars. **STONE & WELLINGTON, Nurserymen, Toronto.**

AN EXPERIENCED CHEESEMAKER WANTED FOR 1912

Marrred man preferred. Dwelling home furnished. State experience and salary required. Over 115 standards of milk in 320. Tenders received up to Nov. 25th, 1911. **S. T. GUNTER, President, WOOLER, ONT.**

FOR SALE Up-to-date cheese factory with land, ready to cost \$125 per 100 the cheese for manufacturing. 1/2 mile to school. Reason for selling—accepted Government position. This factory runs year round and receives \$300 to \$4000 the milk per day in summer. Address: **J. R. S. HADLER, GREEN LEAF, WIS., U.S.A. R. R. No. 3, Box 5**

YOU CAN MAKE GOOD PAY seeing your friends and neighbors and subscribe to Farm and Dairy. Work for spare time or steady for Winter. We have an attractive proposition for Cheese Makers or Butter Makers. If you will hustle for us we will pay you well. Write **FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT**

FOR SALE BY AUCTION CHEESE FACTORY

IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH Fully equipped and in good running condition. Sale from Stratford. Sale at Stratford City Hall Steps **SAT., NOVEMBER 25th at 2 p.m.**

Splendid Chance for a Good Cheese Maker Large pig pens in connection Home on an acre. Excellent roads and in fine dirt section. Apply **McPherson & Davidson STRATFORD**

ed down into the well. The water, coming up around the can as high as the milk is, cools it quickly, and the whole work can be done in five minutes time.

The well being covered to prevent the sun warming the water, it will remain cool all summer. It will be sweet also, provided no milk is spilt in the well.

I have been handling my milk in this way for the last two years, and have not had the least trouble in cooling my milk down to 55 degrees in the hottest weather. The cans seem to take air down into the water every time it is lowered, thereby it keeps the water pure.

costs \$25

The whole milk stand, need not exceed \$25. There is nothing to prevent any dairymen doing the work for himself. This method is much cheaper than the usual good deal better.

I believe the time has come when quality cheese will be given the preference. Dr. Publow stated the other day in Belleville that he believed if the patrons of cheese factories would cool their milk down to 55 degrees during the hot weather, we would have a much larger average per standard, and, besides, we would get at least two cents more a pound for our cheese.

Let us as farmers cooperate and place nothing but the best goods on the market. We will be amply paid for our trouble.

"Homogenized Milk"

Wouldn't it sound strange to hear a lady ordering a week's supply of milk to be delivered at one time? Or perhaps a month's supply of milk.

Yet such orders may be given in the very near future and be possible of fulfillment. The Farmers' Dairy Company of Toronto will in a few weeks be delivering "homogenized" milk. Homogenization is a process whereby milk is subjected to heat and pressure which breaks up the cream globules and distributes the fat equally all through the milk. A temperature of 220 degrees F. is used. The milk is therefore free from all germs.

Mr. P. P. Farmer, manager of the Farmers' Dairy Company, claims that homogenized milk is more digestible than raw milk, that it has not a cooked flavor, and will keep indefinitely.

MAY REVOLUTIONIZE MILK TRADE

Should homogenized milk be as satisfactory as Mr. Farmer says it will be, our present system of supplying cities with milk will be revolutionized. At present, due to the rapid deterioration in milk, the supply for cities is being drawn from within a limited area adjoining. With milk that will keep indefinitely, it can be shipped for hundreds of miles, and the farmer a long distance from a city would have a new market for this product opened up to him. The influence of this new process would extend even further. Instead of dairy farmers producing a uniform supply of milk the year round for the city trade, they could produce their milk in the season when they consider it most profitable and hold it over, even as eggs are now held in cold storage. This would have the effect of making more uniform prices to the consumer.

Of course homogenizing is a new thing and may not live up to the claims made for it.

Dairy Notes

The Brockville District has made a record in the production of cheese this year. The business of the Board of Trade of the Brockville Dairy-men's Association has passed the \$3,000,000 mark. The estimated increase in this year's business is \$60,000. Through the cheese factory season buyers paid out to the dairy

farmers of the district an average of nearly \$90,000 a week. The cheese prices running over 15 cents have been the highest in the history of dairymen in Canada.

The Frontenac Cheese Board is nearing the class of a most successful season. The price of cheese has been higher than ever before, and in spite of a shortened make the farmers' receipts for milk will compare favorably with those of other years.

Is it Fair?

One of our patrons has grade Holstein cows, the milk from which tests three per cent butter fat. Another has grade Jerseys testing 3.8 per cent. It takes 100 lbs. of the milk from a first herd to equal 75 lbs. of the milk from the second herd for value in cheese-making. As we do not pay by test, both get the same price a hundred—E. Demerest, Northumberland Co., Ont.

SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators Replacing Others. Why? Read Yours' Reasons.

"We have a Tubular. Out of ten neighbors, eight have Tubulars."—C. J. Milroy, Cedar Grove, Ont.

"I have a Tubular. Used a disk machine before. Tubular skimmed 1/2 gal. of cream out of 6 gal. of milk already skimmed by disk machine."—Mrs. C. Pitzer, Newsum, Alta.

"Your Sharples Separator, for simplicity and effective work, has appealed to me and seems to have pleased a large proportion of people in this locality."—Rev. E. Lauther, St. Louis.

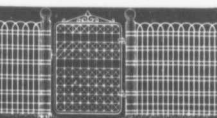
→ P. E. I. No disks in Dairy Tubulars. Double skimming force. Wear a life time. Guaranteed forever. Write for catalogue to **THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., Toronto, Ont. Wainport, Man.**



Strength and Service

That's what you get in Peerless Gates—the strength and service that keep them swinging evenly on their hinges year after year. They won't warp or sag because the frames are made of heavy, steel tubing, electrically welded into one solid piece.

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates



We manufacture lawn, poultry and farm fences and gates. We build them so they will last longer and give the most satisfactory service. Our standard of quality is high, and we stick to it firmly. You can always depend on Peerless goods. Write for full particulars.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD. DEPT. H, WINNIPEG, MAN., HAMILTON, ONT.

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

Every farmer's daughter and every farmer's wife knows



They all use it—for making delicious butter for their own table. They found out years ago that Windsor Butter Salt dissolves quicker, works in easier, and helps butter to keep better.

Windsor Salt is absolutely pure and every grain is a perfect crystal. 42

If you want to get "top" prices for your butter, use Windsor Butter Salt.



There is need of the tiniest candle
As well as the garish sun;
The humblest deed is ennobled
When it is worthily done.
You may never be called to brighten
The darkened regions afar;
So fill for the day your mission
By shining just where you are.

The Second Chance

(Copyrighted)

NELLIE L. McCLUNG

Author of "Sowing Seeds in Daffy"

(Continued from last week)

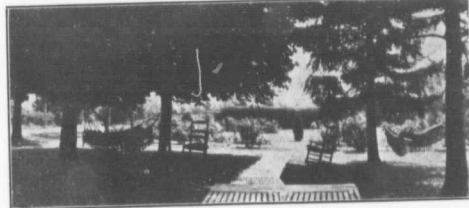
Pearl, the oldest daughter of John Watson, a G.P.R. section man living in Milford, Man., received a large sum of money from the relatives of a young Englishman who had nursed when ill. She decides to educate herself and the rest of the family. The Watsons are joined by their Aunt Kate, who proves not an unmissed blessing. Pearl proves an efficient and clever scholar and has dreams of being a school teacher. She sees that her small brothers are learning bad habits in the town and gives up her ambition to be a school teacher and suggests to move the family onto a farm, to which John Watson agrees. We are introduced to the children at a country school. Tom Steadman, a bully, in a game drew of shanty, intentionally strikes with his club Libby Anne Cavers, for which he is threatened by Bud Perkins. Libby Anne does not dare to say the blow was intentional, as his father owes Mr. Steadman money. Bud Perkins is angry, but friends Watsons are getting established on their farm. The Watson family begin to attend the country school. Pearl calls on Mr. Burrell, the pastor, and asks him to conduct services in their section.

"Oh, yes," Pearl said. "I've been at every race that I ever was near enough to go to, or lacrosse or baseball match, or anything. You sure must come to the Promoters' Picnic this year, Martha; we will have a splendid time."
"I've never had time to go," Martha said slowly. "I've always had to stay at home and look after things, and besides, I don't know many people and I don't like going among strangers. I often get lonesome now since Mrs. Cavers has gone to live on the other farm, and am glad you came over, Pearl. I hope you and I will be good friends."
Pearl looked at her with quick sympathy.

"You bet we will, Martha," she said heartily.
Martha's pale face flushed with pleasure. Pearl was quick to notice what a fine forehead and what steady, calm eyes she had, and that she would be a good-looking girl if her hair were combed becomingly. Poor Mar had who stayed so much at home, knew but one way of hairdressing, which was to part it in the middle and comb it straight back—the way hair was done when her mother was young. She was dressed in a clean, starched dress of gray print, plain as a nun's. Pearl noticed that her teeth were clean and even, and that her active brain was doing a rapid summing-up of Martha's chances for beauty.

"Look at how pretty her teeth are," she was thinking to herself; "she may not know how to do her hair, but you bet she takes care of her hair; it is a matter of style, but clean or dirty teeth is a matter of the heart. Martha's heart's all right, you bet; and she wouldn't be long, with her looks coloured dress made up in a wine-rounder and fatter, and her hair like Miss Morrison's, all kinkily and puffed, with a smasher's big combs with

diamonds—no, I wouldn't just like a big comb either. It wouldn't suit her



Surroundings Like This Add Much to the Attractiveness of Country Life

The attractive view here illustrated is the beauty spot of a fruit farm in Wentworth Co., Ont., run by Miss Clara Smith. The investment in a lawn such as this returns big dividends in satisfaction and enjoyment. Notice the hammers. A fine place to spend a hot Sunday afternoon.

face. I just wish Camilla could live in the house with her for a while. She'd make Martha look a different girl. She's got hair, too." Pearl was a bird like nob you'd never know. It needs to be all buffed out. That nub of hair is just like Martha herself. It's all there, good stuff in it, but it needs to be buffed out."
"Stay for tea, Pearl," Marina was saying. Father and mother are away, and there's only Bud and me at home."

Pearl readily agreed. She had told her mother that she probably would not be home for tea. Pearl's social instincts were strong.

Martha took her into the parlour of a close, stuffy little room, and showed some of her treasured possessions. There were the hair-wreath, the seed-wreath, and the wax flowers, which Pearl, were triumphs of art. There were three huckback cushion stands, one of which was on the high back of the lounge, and another one made of little buns of silk between them, all

far beyond the reach of mortal hand. "Do you never use them, Martha?" Pearl asked, touching them gently. "Do you know, I like cushions that are not half as pretty, but look more friendly like and welcome. But these are just lovely," she added quickly.
An enlarged picture of Mr. Perkins was on one wall, while on the opposite side of the room hung one of Mrs. Perkins.

Pearl told the other children about them when she went home. "Are they are," she said, "just get into each other, day and night, winter or summer, just the same, neither one of them givin' in an inch. 'I can stare as long as you,' you'd think they was saying, the way they've got their eyes glued on one another; and it ain't cheerful."

A hanging lamp, with its fringe of glittering pendants, hung over a table made of spoons like the top of tissue paper table-napkins, cut into a deep fringe around the edge.
The table that held the family Bible had a cover made of rope, hanging in huge tassels down at each corner. Under the carpet had been placed newspapers, to make it wear better, and it crackled noisily as they walked over it. On the window curtains were pinned little calendars and Christmas cards, stuck on ribbons.

To Pearl these decorations were full of beauty, all except the wool wreath, which hung over the lounge in a deep frame covered with glass; but its interwoven bright green leaves made her suspicious it was not in keeping with the findings of good taste.

There was something in Pearl's sympathetic interest that encouraged Martha to show her the contents of a cupboard upstairs in her room.

There were quilts in abundance. Martha felt them up lovingly in different angles, to show how they look "make a pattern every way you look

"Not just now," Pearl said, trying to speak carelessly; "but, of course, you will some time. Such a clever girl as you are will be sure to get married. You're a glandy house-keeper, Martha, and when it comes to gettin' married, that's what counts."

"Oh, no, Pearl, there other things more important than that," Martha spoke sadly, and she stirred conversation. She was standing at the foot of the bed, looking out between the muslin curtains at the level stretch of country, bordered by the wooded river bank, and then she looked at this same scene, varied only by the changing seasons, for many weary, weary years, and the big elms on the river bank had looked back indifferently, although they must have known that Martha was growing old, that Martha was fading, and that the chances of the trunk and cupboard ever being used were growing less. The long arms of the windmill on the barn caught the sunlight and threw it in a thousand dancing splinters on the floor behind her.

"Being a good housekeeper hasn't got anything to do with getting married," she said again, and her voice was tense with feeling. "I can work and keep house, and sew and bake, but no man would ever fancy me; why should he? A man wants his wife to be pretty and smart and bright, and what am I?"

The strain in her voice struck Pearl's heart with pity.

"I'm an old, wrinkled, and weather-beaten, old woman," said Pearl, "but I hold up her hands so cruelly lined and caloused. 'That's my picture; they look like me.'"

"No, no, no!" Pearl cried, though her arms around Martha's shoulders shouldered through the hair in her strong young arms. "You're only twenty-five, and that's not old, and your looks are all right if you would only do your hair out bigger and flatter, and you've got to be a better figure, you'd breathe deep, and throw back your shoulders, and sleep with your windows open. I read all about it, and I'll get it for you. It was in a paper Camilla gave me a long piece called 'How to Be Pretty, though Plain.' I am doing the things, too, and we'll do them together, Martha. See, here Martha, here's the way to breathe, and here's the way to throw back your shoulders—sitting the action to the word—and a cold bath every morning will give you rosy cheeks."

"She kissed Martha impulsively. "Oh, you bet you'll get married, Martha, and I'll be your bridesmaid—me and Bud will be it—and Lib Cavers will be maid of honour and carry a shock of lilacs, and I'll write a piece about it for the paper."
Martha was too polite to notice that her eyes were suspiciously dewy.

"Oh, no, Pearl," she said as she put away all the things carefully. "I guess I'll never be married, but I'm sewing at them I often imagine things. Foolish things that'll never be; but I have them all ready, anyway—she was closing down her trunk like she was leaving a man, anyway—in case, well, just in case—"

(To be continued)

In horticulture woman is certainly at her best. Her innate refined taste for coloring, her natural artistic sense of arrangement, combined with the gift of love for all that is most beautiful in nature, peculiarly fits her to this work in the professions. Flowers need very careful handling; finger-guns are required when picking out the faded leaves or withered pruning or grafting. How suited, then, for these arts are women—Emilia Houlton, Calgary District, Alta.

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Fletcher's Principles

Years ago people ate more slowly than they do now, but now we know so much to do and so much (?) money that most of us prefer to go with our lungs unexpanded, our stomachs crammed with food dumped into us. The doctors give medicine and charge us roundly to get us into shape ready to abuse ourselves again.

Not many years ago, a Mr. Fletcher decided that what's a really good way to live. At 40 years of age he found himself an old man, weighing something over 215 pounds though only five feet and a half tall.

He decided that there must be a reason for his condition, and he immediately set about to remedy it. After trying his theories on himself, until health, vigor and freedom from his old attacks of indigestion and influenza were his reward, he began to tell others about it. Fletcherism is a sort of a joke with many, but it surely is a good idea that the majority of people should put into practice, for there are few people who do not bolt their food in greater or less degree, and overload their stomachs.

Mr. Fletcher believes in getting the most out of his food. Chew it thoroughly and until it is thoroughly salivated. If a liquid, sip it and enjoy it as long as possible. Do not eat unless you are hungry.

Be happy when you eat. Do not let any gloomy thoughts or worries bother you at meal time. Eat until your hunger is satisfied and then stop.

If one does not feel hungry when it is the regulation meal time, do not eat. Mr. Fletcher himself usually eats but two meals a day but he does not say that every one should follow his rule in this regard, for he believes that each person must study his own individual ideas and do as they indicate. Some people, of course, by their greater degree of labor or energy expended, need more food to keep the body in working condition than do those who follow a less strenuous existence.

It is all very simple, but we are largely such creatures of habit that it takes a whole lot of determination to brace up and say we will do it.

Mr. Fletcher has wrought a great change in himself. From his original weight he has cut off some 40 pounds and he is able to stand all sorts of endurance tests. On his 50th birthday he made something like 200 miles on his wheel and finds himself in perfect health. If Fletcherism will produce perfect health let us all try it. We shall probably be benefited.—Farmers' Review.

Farm News

Let's take a ride about the farm, There's nothing to deter, My horses both are waiting—

Which one do you prefer? A frequent crack HORSE chestnut needs

To bring him to his wits, HORSE-radish, too, is fiery And hard upon the bits.

Yes, eggs are always plentiful, We've dozens now to spare, With Hensbane in the barnyard,

And CHICKweed everywhere, OF MILKweed and of BUTTERcups We get a goodly yield,

Our famous COWalop dairy's Beyond that clasp field.

There go my PUSSY violets, now, All running up a tree, Mr. Harmless DOGtooth violet

Has frightened them, maybe; But what ails old SHEEP sorrel, that

He shakes and quakes with fear? Can he have heard the dandelions Are running wild this year?

Women Run a Retail Milk Trade

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Quit, frequently young women, daughters of farmers, are left with a farm on their hands and the problem of earning their own living. Whether to stick with the farm or sell it and go to town and take up positions there, is a question that has confronted many young women. I will tell you how three plucky Nova Scotian women solved this problem. Their experience may be of value to others similarly situated. They are three ladies for years and have always admired the plucky way in which they solved the question.

On the death of their father these three sisters were left with a fairly good farm close to a thriving town. The farm was free of debt, but that was all. They had very little money to come and go on. Instead of leaving the farm these three ladies decided that they would run it as a dairy farm, looking after the dairy work themselves, and having the farm work done by the hired help.

The first few years the milk was sent to the factory and the returns were anything but encouraging. Their neighbors suggested the way to greater success. A few neighbors had been calling at intervals for small quantities of milk. The Jersey milk that they secured was so far superior to the ordinary milkman's article that the milk produced on this farm soon secured a reputation. Soon a boy with a cart was hired to deliver about 12 quarts daily, and in the course of two or three years all of the milk from six cows was being sold at six cents a quart instead of the two to three cents they had received at the factory.

These three ladies have never married. They are, however, making a comfortable living on their farm, respected by all who know them. Had they sold their farm the money when divided up amongst the three would not have amounted to much for each, and they would not be able to look forward with such a sense of security to their old age.—E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., No. 5.

Uses of Sour Cream

If cream has soured there is no need to throw it away. It can be used in place of sweet milk for boiled dressing. It is also an excellent substitute for sweet milk when making chocolate or maple fudge for candy or cake filling.

A cupful of thick, sour cream added to a veal or beef loaf when mixing makes it very moist and unusually good. Sour milk griddle cakes are a delicacy when well made.

The Value of Small Savings

If a young man, 15 years of age, were determined to save 15 cents every week until he was 60, and pay it in to the Canadian Government for the purchase of an annuity, the result of his thrift would be that from and after 60 he would receive \$25.18 every three months so long as he lived.

If he died before he was 60 all that he had paid in with three per cent compound interest would be refunded to his heirs, and if he died just before his first instalment of annuity fell due his heirs would inherit \$71.70.

A post card sent to the Superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities, Ottawa, giving your age last birthday, will secure you information as to what an annuity will cost.

Do You Wash Clothes?



Every Woman who has any washing to do should know about the CONNOR BALL BEARING WASHING MACHINE. The machine is built for service, comfort and convenience.

The large roomy washers without any post or obstruction in the tub to tear the clothes and take up the room. Runs on Ball Bearings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wash-day looks like other days if you use a Connor Ball Bearing Washer. Free descriptive booklet for the asking.

J. H. Connor & Son Ltd.

OTTAWA, ONT.

WANTED

10,000 Readers of this paper to show Farm & Dairy to their friends and neighbors. Steady work for a real representative in your locality. Liberal pay in cash.

FARM & DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

To keep on washing clothes the old way is simply to destroy youthfulness and shorten life itself. Why should women do it—since an up-to-date washing machine can change the drudgery of washday into a pleasant pastime? The colored lady knows better.



"De washing machine dat can wash moah clo's cleaner in half an hour dan three washerwomen."

The New Century Washing Machine works quickly, easily, and operators far cleaner and more gently than any washerwoman could possibly wash. It gushes the water through the fabric, leaving it fresh, sweet and clean in a few minutes. And it cannot injure the finest, flimsiest garments you possess, because it is built right and built to endure.

CUMMER-DOWSWELL Limited
Hamilton, Ontario

Well, Well!



THIS IS A HOME DYE that ANYONE can use

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

DYOLA
ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

CLEAN and SIMPLE to Use. No chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods as you order. All colors of DYE, FREE Color Card and STORY Booklet in the Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS

Carefully selected, arriving Oct. 30th, Nov. 12th and 26th Apply now. The Guild, 17 Drummond Street, Montreal, or 47 Pembroke St., Toronto.

It Pays The Housewife

to use the best sugar—because poor sugar means poor cooking.

St. Lawrence Sugar

is the genuine "Montreal Granulated"—absolutely pure, sparkling crystals of the most inviting appearance.

Ask your grocer for a 20 lb. bag of **ST. LAWRENCE GRANULATED**—also sold by the barrel and in 100 lb. bags.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited

MONTREAL

32

Uses of Gasoline

A can of gasoline in the kitchen for cleaning purposes will be found a great help if ordinary care is exercised against fire.

To clean the gas stove, soak the jets in a little gasoline, and it will remove all dirt and do away with any odor from the gas range, or scrub the jets with a little brush dipped in gasoline.

To clean copper or aluminum cooking utensils soak a cloth in gasoline and rub on the outside of the vessel; this will remove all black or discoloration on the metal.

For grease marks or dirty spots on wood-work, a little gasoline applied with a cloth will remove at once.

If the drain in the sink becomes stopped up, remove all water from sink and pour in a pint or more gaso-

line and let stand; this will cut the cause of stoppage in a little while. Before blacking a stove or range, rub off the top with a cloth wet with gasoline and it will remove all dirt and grease and make the blacking stay on longer.

Laces, gloves and silks can be cleaned very successfully by washing in plenty of clean gasoline; there should be enough to cover the article you

are washing. Change the gasoline as often as it becomes dark looking; work quickly and hang in the sun to dry.

Always remember when using gasoline to keep away from fire or flame of any kind.

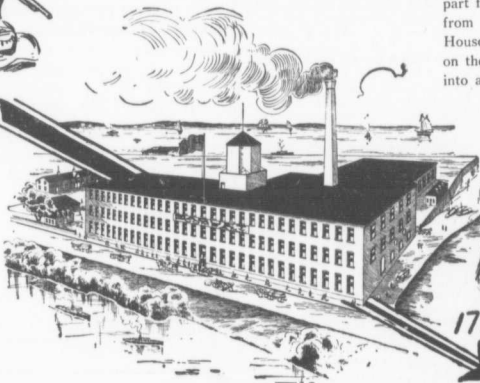
Have as nice towels as you can afford, but pay less attention to the quality than to their cleanliness.



PAQUET FURS From the Trapper Direct to You
Through Canada's Greatest Fur Factory

THE steadily increasing demand for PAQUET FURS has been the direct cause of the adoption of this new method of selling Furs, from Trapper to YOU. Our new system will enable every man and woman in Canada to enjoy the comfort of rich and luxurious Furs at prices they can well afford to pay—prices which have never before been possible—the MANUFACTURER'S PRICES of Canada's greatest Fur Factory. It will enable us to keep our immense Fur Factory running at full capacity all the year round, turning out Furs and Fur Garments of the most approved designs originating in the great fashion centres of Paris and New York. The main reason why Furs have heretofore been so expensive is that other Furs, sold in Canada, are made up for the most

part from finished skins, bought from Dressing and Dyeing Houses, which charge a profit on the skins before they are cut into at all.



This Factory

Which is by far the largest establishment of its kind in Canada, and one of the largest in the world, is the only Fur Factory in AMERICA where every process, such as dressing, tipping, dyeing and finishing of Furs from the rawskins to the finished garment, is in operation under the one roof. Thus, in dealing with this factory, you save all the intermediary profits.



The Fur Set Illustrated \$115.00

No. 6025—Lady's "Noblesse" Stole, in Genuine Mink, falling to the waist in back, trimmed with heads and tails, lining of finest quality plain Satin. Special \$70.00

No. 1772—Lady's Cushion Muff to match, Genuine Mink, finest Satin Lining. Special \$45.00



This Fur Catalogue

Containing 80 pages of beautiful half-tone engravings (some in colors), and thousands of prices on Furs and Fur Garments, will be sent you FREE. Write us a postcard NOW!

THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED
EQUEBEC - - CANADA

The Home-Making Wife

Virginia Harland.

Every wife who really wishes to be a help to her husband should always regulate her expenditures according to her means. Let the maximum be, as far as it is possible, "Pay as you go." If you can't pay, don't go. A careful and economical wife can help her husband enormously. Her partner will value her clever housekeeping, and if she keeps the expenses down, and manages to save a little, even if it is only a few cents, he will realize and fully appreciate her efforts.

Many a wife by thinking only of what will please her partner, and trying to assist him in every way, will, by that true spirit of sympathy, inspire a husband to do his very best for the dearest little woman in the world.

Whatever a husband's business may be, a wife should endeavor to learn something about it — enough at any rate to enable her to listen to him with interest when he talks about it, and to give him her opinion on certain points when asked.

Many a failure might have been averted had men been more certain of help and sympathy from their wives when danger threatened. So one of the foremost duties of a wife is to do and make him feel that anything he does is of vital interest and importance to her.

Of course, one of the foremost duties of a wife is to strive her utmost to make the home as happy as possible. It is a married woman's privilege to try and make her partner feel that home is the happiest place in which he can possibly be, and that one day passed under his

own roof is worth a hundred in another place.

When Somebody Faints

If somebody faints this is what to do, says Woman's Home Companion. "If due to the effect of bad air in a close room or the shock of hearing bad news, loosen the clothing of the patient, sprinkle cold water on the face and chest, put a cloth, wet in very cold water, over the back of the neck, and lay the patient down with the head slightly lowered.

"If the victim happens to be sitting upon a chair, or has fallen back upon one in an insensible condition, grasp the back of the chair down near the seat and tip it back slowly until the head is well lowered and the lower limbs elevated. This treatment, and sufficient fresh air, will, as a rule, restore consciousness quickly.

"It may be wise to administer a stimulant, such as aromatic spirits of ammonia, if obtainable; 20 drops in a tablespoonful of water is a dose which should be repeated in 10 minutes if necessary."

THE COOK'S CORNER

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

SPONGE JELLY CAKE

Three eggs beaten separate, one cup sugar, one cup flour, two teaspoons of good baking powder put into the flour, and three table-spoons boiling water. Mix all together and cook in jelly tins in a quick oven; place either jelly or chocolate frosting between the cakes.

COCOANUT PUFFS

The whites of three eggs, one cup of ground sugar, one teaspoonful of extract of vanilla, one tablespoonful of corn starch, two cups of desiccated cocoanut. Beat the whites well, then add the sugar and beat over steam until a crust forms on the top and sides of the dish. Take it off the steam, add the other ingredients and drop in small pieces on buttered tins. Bake rather quickly in a light brown.

DROP GINGER CAKES

Put in a bowl 1 cupful of brown sugar, 1 of molasses, 1 of butter, then pour over them 1 cupful boiling water, stir well; add 1 egg, well beaten, 2 teaspoonfuls of soda, 2 table-spoonfuls each of ginger and cinnamon, ½ teaspoonful of ground cloves, 5 cupfuls of flour. Stir altogether and drop with a spoon on buttered tins; bake in a quick oven, taking care not to burn them.

MACAROONS

Ingredients—4 oz. of almonds, 4 spoonfuls of orange flower water, 1 lb. of white sugar, wafer paper, 4 eggs. Blanch the almonds, and pound with the orange flower water; whisk the whites of four eggs to a froth, then mix it, and a pound of sugar sifted with the almonds, to a paste; and laying a sheet of wafer paper on a tin, put it on in different little cakes, the shape of macaroons. Bake from fifteen to twenty minutes.

PRESERVED PUMPKINS

Ingredients—Equal proportions of sugar and pumpkin, 1 pint lemon juice. Cut the pumpkin in two, peel and remove the seed, cut in pieces about the size of a fifty-cent piece, after weighting place in a deep vessel in layers, first sprinkling a layer of sugar then of pumpkin, and so on, until it is finished; now add the lemon juice and set aside for three days; now for every three pounds of sugar add three quarts of water, and boil until tender. Pour into a non-setting aside for six days, pour off the syrup and boil until thick skim and add the pumpkin while boiling, bottle in the usual manner.

CURIOSITY Prompted Many Women To Try PURITY FLOUR

THEY were curious to see exactly what results would be produced by flour consisting entirely of the high-grade portions of the best Western hard wheat.

They were curious to know more about a flour that contained none of the low-grade portions, which are found in every wheat berry, but which are separated and excluded from the high-grade in the process of milling PURITY FLOUR.

THEY were curious to know whether an ALL HIGH-GRADE hard wheat flour was really superior to a mixed hard and soft wheat flour.

They were curious to see and taste the kind of bread, buns, biscuits, cakes and pies PURITY FLOUR would make.

Curiosity prompts you to seek the knowledge they discovered. It's urging you to try PURITY FLOUR.

REMINDER: On account of the extra strength and extra quality of PURITY FLOUR it is necessary, for best pastry-results, to add more shortening than you are accustomed to use with an ordinary flour. Add more water when making bread.

Add PURITY FLOUR to your grocery list right now



"More bread and better bread"

The Sewing Room

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

BOY'S RUSSIAN SUIT, 718.



This pattern is cut in sizes for boys of 2, 4 and 6 years of age.

FANCY BLOUSE, 720.



This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38 and 42 inch bust measure.

SHIRT WAIST FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 721.



This pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age.

SEMI-PRINCESSE GOWN, 714.



This pattern is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

70 RICHLY BRED 70 HOLSTEINS



Blood of the most
sought after
Milking Strains
will be sold

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

To settle the MONRO ESTATE,
THOROLD, ONT., at 1 o'clock sharp

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21

1911

The seventy (70) head of choice Holstein-Friesian cattle to be sold include:—

Record of Performance cows and their offspring.

Choice young cows and heifers now running in Record of Performance Test, whose records are nearly complete.

Cows and Heifers fresh and due to freshen before date of sale.

Three service bulls: One, 100 per cent. brother to the Canadian champion two-year-old in record of merit; one a grandson of Tidy Abbecker, and the other a grandson of De Kof's 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd.

Bull Calves of choice breeding; some nearly ready for service. Yearling heifers and heifer calves from heavy producing dams.

Five Grade Holstein cows with large milk records and Four choice Grade Holstein Heifers.

Baron Boustje De Boer, the stock bull, which will be sold, is a grandson of the famous Boustje cow owned by O.A.C., Guelph, which cow is probably the best known cow in Canada. This stock bull is 100 per cent. brother to the Record of Merit champion two-year-old, and is a show bull and stock-getter hard to equal.

Elmdale Farms are one-half mile east of Thorold, Ont., on Welland Division of G.T.R., and are easily reached by trolley from Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Welland and Port Colborne.

Sale at 1 o'clock sharp for Holstein Cattle. Horses and implements will be sold in the forenoon.

The sale will be held under cover, rain or shine.

Catalogue on application to

MONRO & LAWLESS THOROLD, ONT.

Auctioneer, BERNARD V. KELLY, Syracuse, N.Y.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PRINCE CO., P.E.I.
KENSINGTON, Nov. 8.—October has been exceptionally fine. About three inches of snow fell on Nov. 2, and three years. It has been rainy and warm since and the snow is all gone. Beef cattle, large, are scarce and high priced; pork, 61.50 to 71.40; dressed, lamb, 31.50; fowl, 12c to 14c.—T.G.

KINGS CO., P.E.I.

LOWER MONTAGUE, Nov. 9.—Weather conditions in Kings Co. extra good; fine and warm with very little frost. Everything is now gathered in except the turnips. Cattle are in poor condition to go into winter quarters. Eggs are very scarce at 22c; hay, \$12; potatoes, 40c; turkeys, 16c; carrots, 35c; beets, 35c; stock, 1c per lb.; beef, 5c to 6c a lb. dressed; pork, 7c.—G.A.A.

ONTARIO

CARLETON CO., ONT.

BRITANNIA BAY, Nov. 7.—Threshing is completed and grain was an excellent crop was not up to the average on account of being badly damaged by frost. Turnips and mangels were nearly a failure. Potatoes were a total failure, many farmers having to buy. Farmers never were so far behind with plowing. Oats are reported at 40c, hay, \$12, \$14; pork, light, 9c; beef, 4c for fowl, 5c to 8c for hind.—J.A.D.

YORK CO., ONT.

NEWMARKET, Nov. 9.—The stock judging competition for young men 25 years of age and under, held on the last day of the Newmarket Fair, under the management of W. E. J. Edwards of the local branch of the Department of Agriculture, proved a great success and created a great deal of interest, not only among the young men, but also among the older stockmen of more experience. Thirty young men ranging from 18 to 25 years of age competed for the contest. This is as large a number, if not the largest, that has taken part in any such contest for the first year held and ample good for the work being done by Mr. Edwards. The following are the prize winners: first, J. Will Lewis, Queenville; 3, Angus Crawford, Queenville. Beef cattle—1, M. Connell, Keswick; 2, J. L. Smith, Keswick; 3, Elmer Rothwell. Dairy cows—1, J. R. Watson, Pine Grove; 2, Fred E. Penrose, Newmarket; 3, R. H. Grosby, Markham.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

WATERLOO, Nov. 7.—Fall plowing is being rushed to completion, but we still need a few weeks more of nice weather. The old-time interest in good plowing is being revived, as the West Montrose Farmers' Club held a very successful plowing match on Thanksgiving Day. Owing to the dry summer our roots did not come up to the average. Prospects are fattened as in former years owing to feed shortage. Cattle are being stabled now. O.R.S.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 6.—We had some winter weather, but had fine weather for a few days back. It is wet to-day. People in general are well up with their work. There are a great many sales in this section. Cattle sell much higher than they did a month ago, 50c high as 44c to 46c. Dairy cows at 50c a bushel in the field; oats at one sale a bushel for 52c per bushel just from the sold for 52c per bushel just from the machine. Horses are a little easier.—Alex M. McD.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

ERIE VIEW, Nov. 5.—Rain storms still continue. Meadows and pastures are covered with a mantle of green grass. All kinds of stock are in excellent condition. Dairy cows are still giving a good flow of milk. Hogs have dropped to 55.75. The cheese factory manager talks of putting in a butter plant to handle winter milk. The fruit association handles our milk. Butter, 25c; eggs, 55c; wheat, 82c. All kinds of roots are plentiful.—P. B.

ELGIN CO., ONT.

SPARTA, Nov. 9.—Crops average about the same as last year. There were more fair crops of apples, but all through apples and less potatoes, but all through the average will keep up. Feed will not be excessive, but enough. Farmers as a rule are not dissatisfied when something

can be laid by even if it is not large. Elgin farmers are slowly forging ahead. We have a good county and are satisfied with average returns small but sure and regular.—J. Webster.

ESSEX CO., ONT.

COMBER, Nov. 9.—Crops were slightly below last year, but would compare well with an average of several previous years. Hay, potatoes and apples are our handiwork. We have plenty of feed on hand. Where it was properly taken care of, straw in many places was not properly stacked. Much corn was allowed to spoil being out of before frost.—W. G. Campbell.

HURON CO., ONT.

GODFRICH, Nov. 9.—Fall work is now well advanced. Apple packing is finished, the root crop restored and fall plowing nearly completed. Mangels are doing very good crops. Potatoes are selling for 50c a bush. The first frost to damage even tomato vines occurred on Nov. 1. A number auction sales have been held, but stock is selling somewhat lower than usual, owing no doubt, to the prospect of a long winter. Stock has been established for some time.—D.S.

GREY CO., ONT.

RAVENNA, Nov. 3.—Farmers are busy plowing. We had a slight snow storm last Wednesday. In September we had considerable rain. A number of farmers could not sow far wheat on account of the ground being so hard during the first part of September. More corn has been grown this summer and has produced an excellent crop. A number have built silos. Mangels are a fairly good crop, but thin in places. Some had good turnips, while others had to plow up their root ground. Grain has turned out well, but straw is light. The apple crop is better than was expected during the first part of the summer. Those who sprayed their apple trees are amply repaid, as the apples are so clean and free from disease. Butter and eggs are higher. Hogs are lower.—C.P.

ALBERTA

STRAATHORN DIST., ALTA.
RED DEER, Nov. 9.—Our section is attaining to an enviable position in dairying. Mr. T. B. Miller, at one time a dairy instructor in Ontario, is establishing this country of which there are now six dairies in this neighborhood. One of our creameries, The Markerville creamery, 20 miles from here, for three years won the championship of the Government of Alberta ship cup for the highest scoring output of butter for the year. Pure bred cattle also are getting a good hold in the district. Mr. Trimbles, Michener Bros. have 44 head of Holsteins and Mr. G. J. Allan, owner of Holsteins and Mr. G. J. Allan, owner of the West. One of his cows, Rosaline of Red Hair, bred and raised in this year made 1,474 lbs. of butter in two years, which makes her the champion butter cow of Canada.—C.H.

Breeders! DO YOU EVER CONSIDER



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

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

Take the progressive, paying way of getting buyers for your live stock—advertise in Farm Buyer, our next Special Number is given over wholly to your advertisement in this way. Be sure to have your advertisement in day and send in your advertisement to-day and we will have it appear in this or the Guelph Winter Number, out in time for the Guelph Winter Fair.

Remember, our next Special Number is given over wholly to your advertisement in this way. Be sure to have your advertisement in day and send in your advertisement to-day and we will have it appear in this or the Guelph Winter Number, out in time for the Guelph Winter Fair.

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

MAR

Toronto, Mon. weather means business. As usual, as well as the weather. Making a name for themselves. Satisfaction is the name of the game.

The people are not satisfied with the price on our own. The price on our own is not satisfactory. The price on our own is not satisfactory. The price on our own is not satisfactory.

Most lines of the week. The week is not satisfactory. The week is not satisfactory. The week is not satisfactory.

What is a man doing with his money? He is not doing it. He is not doing it. He is not doing it. He is not doing it.

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Nov. 13.—Changeable weather means changeable trade and...

This people are awakening to the detriment of our economic progress is evidenced by the fact that Winnipeg citizens...

What is a trifle stronger. Snow has stopped threatening in the Canadian West...

There is little news in coarse grains. Salfing barley is steady at its high level...

Prices are steady at last week's quotations. Oats, 30c; corn, 30c; clover, 30c...

Prices are steady at last week's quotations. Hides, 85c; straw, 85c; wool, 85c...

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Eggs are retailing in Toronto at 50c. The producers' part of this five cent advance...

The market for dressed poultry continues easy. Dressed chickens are quoted...

POATOS AND BEANS The demand for potatoes is strong at a 5c advance. Ontario potatoes are quoted...

CREAMERY PRICES Creamery prices are one cent higher. All grades of butter are quoted at 20c...

HORSES Quotations on horses are as follows: Heavy drafters, \$150 to \$200; medium weight, \$100 to \$150...

LIVE STOCK Cattle values are 2c to 3c above those quoted last week. Hogs, \$1.50 to \$1.75...

SHIPMENTS OF ROUGH STUFF The market has not entirely ceased, but the general run is of much higher quality than in previous weeks...

One of the large dealers on the Toronto market, in conversation with a representative of the Globe, said that he expected...

Quotations for exporters are about as follows: Hides, \$8.50 to \$9.00; medium, \$7.50 to \$8.00...

The demand for choice milk cows continues strong. Receipts are 30 to 35 cows to medium, \$30 to \$35. Springers are \$45 to \$75...

Prices have advanced slightly at Montreal, but the somewhat inferior quality of a large part of the offering has...

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84 to 815, according to size and quality. Buffalo Live Stock: Prime steers, \$7.50 to \$9; shipping, \$6.25 to \$7.25; butchers, \$7.50 to \$9; heifers, \$7.75 to \$8.75; cows, \$2 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to \$5.15; hogs, heavy, \$6.40 to \$6.45; Yorkers, \$6 to \$6.50; lambs, \$4 to \$5.85; ewes, \$3 to \$3.50.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—Canadian markets this week are ruling practically the same as last week. The quotations ranging from 13-58c to 13-78c a lb., the latter price being paid at Picton. The bulk of the cheese in the country is however sold at 13-34c. These prices are fairly stiff considering the fact that the goods represent the last of the October cheese, and are coming in rather stiff, and are inclined in some cases to be pasty. The trade this week generally admit having had a good demand from Great Britain, and the stocks, which have been accumulating during the past two or three weeks, have been reduced somewhat as a consequence if the demand keeps up as at present the stock of cheese here should be pretty well cleaned up by the end of the month, and the close of navigation should be the worst time for the bare of stock. The receipts this week were very light and revealed a sharp falling off compared with last year. We must expect small receipts from now on with probably a complete cessation by the end of the month. The factories west of Toronto have stopped making entirely, and have turned on to butter, which will have a marked effect upon the output of cheese for the month of November.

The butter market is very strong and prices have advanced. The market has cent a pound this week. The demand from the West has been very brisk and about 10 carloads have been shipped out during the week. There has also been a good demand from the local houses, who are short of supplies for the winter months. Everything points to a winter of exceptionally high prices.

CHEESE MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 7.—The Quebec Cheese Makers' Cooperative Society sold finished cheese at 13-11-1/2c; fine, 13-9-1/2c to 13-5-1/2c; No. 2, 13-7-1/2c.

London, Ont., Nov. 11.—366 boxes sold at 14c.

Cowansville, Que., Nov. 11.—560 packages of butter; 262 packages of butter.

ABSORBINE

Cures Strained, Bruised Ankles, Sprains, Pains, Rheumatism, Headaches, Neuralgia, Toothaches, Burns, Scalds, Swellings, Lameness, and all other ailments. It is a powerful antiseptic, removing the hair, or leaving the hair, if desired, and is a powerful disinfectant. It is a powerful antiseptic, removing the hair, or leaving the hair, if desired, and is a powerful disinfectant.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers: J. H. McLaughlin, 121 King Street, Montreal, Que. Price 50c per bottle and delivered. W. H. Young, P.O. Box 123, Lymburg, Montreal, Que.

sold at 23-58c, 80 packages at 23-14c and 21c at 23c.

Belleville, Nov. 11.—517 white cheese offered; sold at 13-3-1/2c.

Sto. Hyacinthe, Que., Nov. 11.—300 packages butter sold at 27-30c; 100 boxes cheese boarded; no sales; 13-34c offered.

Canter, N.Y., Nov. 11.—1,600 tubs butter sold at 33-34c; 1,800 cheese sold at 14c.

Watertown, N.Y., Nov. 11.—1,300 at 14-14c.

GOSSIP

Not every day does one have the opportunity to buy 200 acres of land, favorably situated, for the price of only \$7,800. Elsewhere in this issue appears an advertisement of a farm for sale the owner of which, being past the prime of life and because of being alone and without help other than what he hires, is offering the place at a snail. Our readers with an eye to a good investment will no inquire into this proposition.

JNO. FERGUSON'S OFFERING

Mr. John Ferguson, Camanche, Ont., writes: Farm and Dairy as follows: "The colt I am offering for sale in this issue of Farm and Dairy was bred by John Miller, near Stratford, Ont., sired by Baron Montague (imp.) (3832) and tracing to the imported mare Bill (617). The Yorkshires are a choice lot. The dam's sire was bred by Brethour, while her sire and dam were bred by Platt. The heifers are choice breeding. Their sire combine Mr. Ballantyne's Daisy and Bessie strains."

WINTER FARM JUDGES

The judges for the Winter Fair, which opens at Ouelph on Tuesday, December

HIGHEST PRICES FOR CREAM T. EATON & CO. Creamery is now paying 29c lb. Butter Fat for Cream, sweet or sour, of good flavor. We furnish the cans and pay the express charges on a radius of 200 miles. We test and weigh each can on arrival, and send you a statement for same. We pay all patrons twice a month, and the price is increased as the price of butter advances. Drop us a card, and we shall be pleased to furnish you with any further information you may require. THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED CANADA TORONTO

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months, or 2 insertions during twelve months. STONYSIDE HOLSTEINS—Young Stock, aged 1 yr. Montie & Son, Starnstead Que'c. YORKSHIRE AND TAWMORTH HOGS—Pigs of Rock and Orpington Fowl—A. Dynes, 434 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa. HAMPSHIRE PIGS—Canadian Champion herd, Boar herd headers, Bows three months and under—Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont. HOLSTEINS—Young stock, for sale. Struck by Imperial Palace DeKol, whose 15 nearest dams average 26.30 lbs. the butter in 7 days.—R. W. Walker, Utica, Ont. FOR TAWMORTH SWINE—Write John W. Ford, Perth, Ont. R. D. No. 1. HOLSTEINS and TAWMORTHS—All ages, also B.C.W. Leghorns. Young stock for sale at any time.—J. McKenzie, Willowdale, Ontario. TAWMORTH SWINE—Choice stock for sale at all times at reasonable prices. Correspondence invited.—Wm. Keith & Son, Littleton, Ont. Bell phone. CLYDESDALES—Home of Ayrne. (Imp.) Holsteins—Home of King Payne Spies Cleithrum, Peck and Broken Well Fancies—R. M. Holby, G.T.R. & P.O. Manchester, Ont., Myrtle, G.P.R.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of The Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association...

SALE OF JAS. TRUSDELL

The sale of live stock of Mr. D. Trusdell, Spring Valley, Ont., on October 13 was a great success...

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Right to the fore among the Holstein herd of Canada is the Riverside herd of the Richardson of Malton, Ont.

The success of this great herd has been due to a large measure to the high class character of the bulls that have been kept...

Another of these bulls was Sir Peterleg Poosh De Boer, whose stock is showing up well, not only at the stall, but also in the show ring...

The young herd bull, King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, is three-fifths white and has a good disposition...

his sire's dam and five of the sisters of his dam have records that average 3568 lbs. each...

AYRSHIRE NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the recognized authority on all matters relating to Ayrshire cattle...

Mr. Hector Gordon, Howick, Que., has sold to Mr. Fielder, a United States man, a bull for \$1200 and a heifer for \$800.

AYRSHIRES AT THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

Ever since the great showing of Ayrshires at the National Dairy Show in 1907, Ayrshires have been the "indoor" cattle at all the leading exhibitions west of Detroit.

Guernseys led in point of numbers, closely followed by the Ayrshires, Jerseys, Holsteins, Brown Swiss and Dexters.

Willowmoor Farms of Redmond, Wash., brought their Ayrshires all the way from the Pacific Coast to contest honors with Rynogue Farm, of Brewster, N. Y.

John R. Valentine, Bryn Mawr, Pa., (President of the American Ayrshire Association) made the awards.

The aged bull class was sensational. In it were such noted animals as Beuchan Peter Pan, shown by Willowmoor Farms, Victor Hugo, by Rynogue; Croft Jane King of Avon, by Schanck; Netherhall Goodtime, by Brantford Farms; Lesmesock, let Choice, by J. F. Converse...

In the two-year-old class, Imp. Auchebraim His Eminence, lately purchased by Brantford Farms from Hector Gordon, Howick, Que., was an easy winner.

Senior male champion and grand champion, Beuchan Peter Pan.

Junior champion, Rynogue Commander, let prize winner.

Females

The aged cow class were a splendid lot of matrons. Fifteen lined up before the judges and were faulty in the udder.

Willowmoor Netherhall King, 3rd, On verse on Howie's Spicy Ale; 4th, Rynogue on Toward Point White Star.

Happy Girl.

Female champion and grand champion, Oldhall Ladysmith; Junior champion, Willowmoor Brownie.

Aged herd-1, Willowmoor; 2, Rynogue; 3, Brantford Farms; 4, Schanck; 5, Converse.

Ayrshire special, silver cup, best six cows in milk, won by Rynogue.

President Valentine's trophy, value \$500, for best cow, three years and over, any breed, won by Rynogue with Oldhall Ladysmith.

Thus these last two great classes were a triumph for the Ayrshire breeder.

Did space permit publishing a full list of prize-winners, it would be noted that all dairy breeds—1, Willowmoor; 2, Schanck; 3, Converse, \$50.

W. F. Stephen, Sec'y., Ayrshire Breeders' Assoc.

NEWMERFUGUE

The best and most effective remedy for Bots and other worms in horses. (Guaranteed by the Farmers' Horse Remedy Co., under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 11971) It is guaranteed to kill and bring from the body dead in from 18 to 24 hours all pin worms and bots.

It is absolutely harmless and can be given to mares in foal before the eighth month. Practical horse owners have written us Newmerfugue has removed between 600 and 800 bots and worms from the stomach of a horse...

Send your order today. Beware of imitations.

6 capsules, \$1.35; 12 capsules, \$2.00. Farmers' Horse Remedy Co., Dept. A.A. 7th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

O. K. Canadian U Bar Patented Steel Stanchions

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

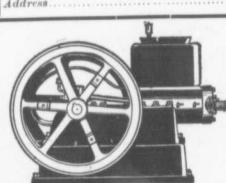
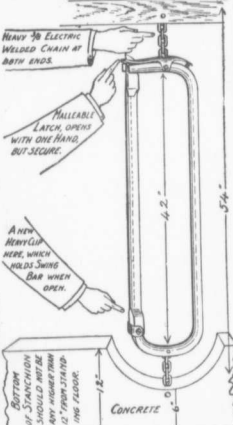
If it pays the large dairymen the smaller one will receive the same profit in proportion to his business.

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

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

Please send instructions for barn construction and circulars on stalls and stanchions.

Name..... Address.....



This Engine

IT IS EASY TO BUY Powerful, simple, reliable, dependable, cheap...

Down and balance in easy instalments without interest.

GILSON MFG. CO., LTD. 101 York Street, Guelph, Ontario Canada.

"THE TWEED" SANITARY LIQUID CHEMICAL CLOSET

"The Tweed" is a Sanitary Liquid Chemical Closet which can be installed in any dwelling without water works or plumbing.

A DEATH TRAP The greatest death trap ever invented by man is the unsanitary, draughty and disgusting out-of-door closet.

It is perfectly odorless and with ordinary care and attention will last for years and the judge who never get out of order.

Delicate women and tender children are forced to go to winter into a cold barn or place called a closet and there sit over bad smells and a draughty seat.

No self-respecting father or husband would permit his wife or children to use a "death trap" like this to read this announcement.

They become an easy prey to disease germs and are frequent victims of tuberculosis.

The Tweed Sanitary Liquid Closet is the best and most health and happiness to all rural dwellers.

Send for Pamphlet

TWEED CLOSET CO., TWEED, ONT.

DO YOUR XMAS SHOPPING NOW

Would you like your Christmas money to stretch further than it ever did before? Then make this a Delivery-paid Christmas, by buying everything you want from The Simpson Store. Here are some amazing values, the prices representing exactly what you pay at your nearest station.



B5-8834.—This Man's 17-jewel Watch in a sterling silver open-face case for \$5.95, is remarkable value. It's fitted with the Simpson special nickel movement, which you will find reliable. The case is a thin model, neither heavy nor bulky in the pocket. Purchase one of these watches for personal use or for Christmas giving. Write for it to-day. Price, delivered... **\$5.95**

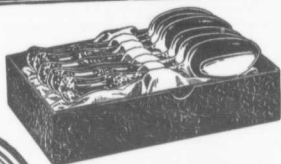


A-8838.—This pretty tailored Lace Bow is made of Plauen Irish lace with double bow of lawn at the back. Very dainty and usually sold for 25c. Price, delivered..... **.15**

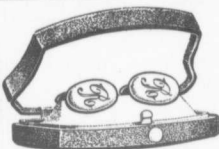


B5-8836.—Here's sterling value in a Sterling Silver Watch for women. Inside the case, (on which, by the way, we'll engrave any script monogram,) is a 7-jewel, nickel Swiss Lever movement. This splendid watch can be worn at a chateleine or in leather wristlet. Price **\$5.85** delivered.....

B5-8837.—Leather Wristlet for above watch, in tan or black. Price, delivered..... **.35**



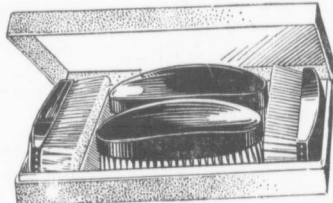
B5-8835.—Give half a dozen Roger's Silver-plated Tea Spoons, packed in fancy lined box. Your gift will be appreciated. Dainty floral design. Price per half dozen, delivered..... **.99**



B-8840.—Gold filled, Roman finished Cuff Links. \$1.00 value for **.39**

B8841.—Sterling silver Cuff Links. 50c. value for..... **.29**

Note.—Send your order early and we'll engrave any letter free of charge.



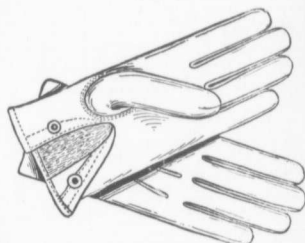
HT-8843.—Men's four-piece Brush Set. Two REAL ebony wood military brushes with 13 rows of hand-drawn bristles, and a hat and cloth brush to match. Warranted solid backs. Regular \$3.00. Price, delivered..... **\$1.98**



A-8839.—“Dutch” Collar, made from very fine Plauen Irish crochet work. Regularly sold at 35c. Better order a half dozen. They'll make pleasing Christmas gifts. Price, delivered..... **.18**



Y-8842.—This splendid Black Velvet Bag is quite correct. Inside is a small purse for coins. Excellent gift frame, durable cord handle, dainty tassels. Price, delivered..... **\$1.25**



FM-8844.—No article for a man is more acceptable at Christmas time than gloves. These are splendid winter gloves of tan, suede leather, with warm wool lining and one dome fastener. They are strongly made and perfectly finished in every detail. Sizes 7 to 9½. We have several thousand pairs to sell, but at this very low price, it will be wisest to send your order at once. Price, delivered **.59**

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

The **SIMPSON** Company
Robert Limited
TORONTO