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NUMBER 51.

FARM AND DAIRY

COMPENSATION
Dec 22 1910

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

DECEMBER 22

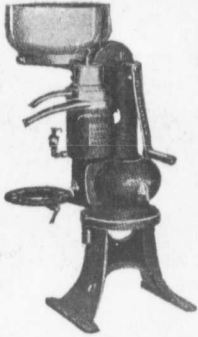
1910.



A PLACE WHERE FARMERS MAY GO AND RECEIVE ASSISTANCE OF GREAT MATERIAL BENEFIT
Fourteen counties in the Province of Ontario are now served by Local Branches and District Representatives of the Department of Agriculture. A section of the office in Collingwood, Simcoe County, is here shown. To this office, as to the 13 others, farmers may go for information on problems which confront them in their farming operations. The district representatives, when not otherwise employed, go out to the farmers and help them in matters of drainage, in organizing Cow Testing Associations, Farmers' Clubs and so forth, and in some instances agriculture is taught by them in the High Schools. The country will be the better of a much wider extension of this movement.

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**BETTER FARMING AND
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Or do you have to "coax" it by continually warming the milk? If so, buy a SIMPLEX and end your trouble.

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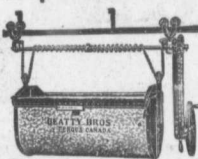
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THE TARIFF CHANGE ASKED BY THE FARMERS

The most important request made by the farmers' delegation that waited on the Ottawa government last week was that pertaining to the need for a reduction in the tariff. The full text of the petition was as follows:

"1. That we strongly favor reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States in all horticultural, agricultural and animal products, spraying materials, fertilizers, illuminating, fuel and lubricating oils, cement, fish and lumber.

"2. Reciprocal free trade between the two countries in all agricultural implements, machinery, vehicles and parts of each of these; and, in the event of a favorable arrangement being reached, it be carried into effect through the independent action of the respective Governments, rather than by the hard and fast requirements of a treaty.

"3. We also favor the principle of the British preferential tariff, and urge an immediate lowering of the duties on all British goods, to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff schedule, whatever that may be; and that any trade advantages given in the United States in reciprocal trade relations be extended to Great Britain.

"4. For such further gradual reduction of the remaining preferential tariff as will ensure the establishment of complete free trade between Canada and the Motherland within ten years.

"5. That the farmers of this country are willing to face direct taxation in such form as may be advisable to make up the revenue required under new tariff conditions."

STRONG ARGUMENTS

Very strong arguments were brought out in favor of the desired changes. Mr. W. B. Fawcett, of New Brunswick, showed that on his farm this year he lost \$300.00 on his hay crop and \$200.00 on his strawberry crop alone because of his inability to market his products in the New England states. This loss was estimated on a basis of a reduction of only one-half of the present United States tariff.

Mr. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, claimed that for every \$100 farmers are taxed by reason of the customs duty, on agricultural implements, the government gets \$14.00 and the manufacturer gets \$8.00 and the manufacturer \$20.00. On boots and shoes and on leather, the government gets \$6.00 and the manufacturer \$4.

MANUFACTURERS' POWER

"The tariff schedule of 1907 contains 711 items, 221 of which are free. Of these free items farmers get the benefit of free binder twine, cream separators, and corn for feeding purposes. Practically all the other free items are raw material used by manufacturers in the manufactures. As farmers we do not object to the principle of permitting raw material used by manufacturers to be imported free of duty. But we do object to a tariff which, while giving them this just privilege, permits them to levy unjustly a heavy tribute of the people who use their goods, by the higher prices they are enabled to charge through the power given them by the customs tariff.

"The method which has hitherto been pursued in this country of collecting revenue through the customs duties, by virtue of which one group of individuals is placed in a position where they can levy toll upon their neighbors, is inherently unsound. It is so because it destroys the balance of equity in taxation. By virtue of what principle will you tax the farmer in order to give work

to the working man? On what principle will you tax the working man in order to give better prices to the farmer?"

IN OPPOSITION DAYS

"Sir Richard Cartwright, than whom there is no better authority in Canada on statistics and fiscal questions, is credited with making the statement, in 1898, that 'If you add together the sum that has been paid into the treasury and the largest sum that has been extracted from the pockets of the people for the benefit of a few private and favored individuals, you will find that the total for the last fourteen years is hardly less than \$1,000,000,000.'

"You, sir, have also been credited with a statement made about the same time that 'For every dollar that goes into the Dominion treasury, two or three dollars go into the pockets of the manufacturers,' and almost every farmer in Canada will agree with you in this, even if some of them differ from you upon other public questions."

THE QUESTION OF HOME MARKETS

In reply to the argument that protection builds up a home market for Canadian farm products, Mr. McKenzie gave figures from the census returns which, he claimed, indicated that while the total sales paid by all the manufacturers in Canada in 1905 amounted to \$162,155,578, the manufacturers were enabled to exact that year, through the protection of the tariff, from the people of Canada upwards of \$190,000,000, or about \$28,000,000 more than that paid out in salaries. "In other words," he said, "if the people of Canada had paid all the salaries of the employees of the manufacturers for that year they would still have had \$28,000,000 left to contribute to the revenue of the country from the ex-cise prices they had paid due to the tariff."

PURCHASING VALUE DECREASED

"We have found," said Mr. McKenzie, "that, through the exactions of transportation and the oppressive customs tariff, the cost of living and maintaining a home is advanced from 25 to 30 per cent. That is to say, that for every dollar's worth of goods the farmer on his homestead has to buy, the cost of the goods from 25 to 30 cents. The staple product of Western farms is wheat and the purchasing power of a bushel of wheat is reduced 25 cents by our financial system. The average price of wheat to the Western farmer this year will be approximately 75 cents per bushel. Seventy-five per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of wheat goes towards the purchase of the comforts and conveniences of the farm improvements, every dollar of which is reduced in value 25 per cent. That is to say, that every bushel of wheat we raise is reduced in its purchasing power by fifteen cents on account of the operation of the customs duty."

HAMPERING INDUSTRIES

Mr. E. C. Drury, of Crown Hill, Ont., pointed out that while the protective tariff had been introduced with the object of helping infant industries the manufacturers were now taking advantage of it, by forming combines, to crush out the competition of smaller concerns. The farmers, he said, were asking for any system which would tax the manufacturers for the benefit of the farmers. They were not asking that one single cent be taken from any other class and given to the farmers, but they were asking that the system which was established for the benefit of the infant industries and had now become a system of legalized robbery should be put a stop to.

(Continued on Page 12.)

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FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

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Vol. XXIX.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 22, 1910.

No. 51

SOME 800 CANADIAN FARMERS HAVE CREATED A NEW SITUATION FOR THE PARTIES AT OTTAWA

A Monster Deputation Waited on the Government Last Week—They asked no favors, but demanded their rights.—They told Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the country what they need and what they intend to obtain.—Party affiliations were thrown to the winds. Farmers will no longer carry other classes on their backs.

The Millions of Dollars that have annually been taken from the farmers by the Tariff, and by Combines and by Monopolies must be retained by the Farmers for themselves.—Canadian Farmers have United for their Mutual Protection.—They have found that their interests from the East to the West are identical.—They have launched a movement that is going to grow.—A new political Situation has been Created.



D. W. McCuaig

President Canadian Council of Agriculture, past president Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and chairman of the Manitoba provincial commission to establish government elevators. Chairman of the meetings at Ottawa.

at their expense. They showed that they realized that for years they have been legally robbed by monopolies and by other classes of the community and that hereafter they do not intend to submit to such treatment. They showed that the reason farming is not more profitable is because the farming population of Canada is being taxed and lld for the benefit of the few. They claimed that the depopulation of the farming districts has been due to this cause. They intimated that the conditions that

OTTAWA, the political centre of Canada, was shaken to the depths of its political foundations last Friday by the 800 farmers representing scores of thousands of other farmers, from Nova Scotia to Alberta, who waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and told him and the country at large what they need and what it is their intention to obtain. They did not mince their words. They knew what they wanted and they asked for it.

They made it known that henceforth the Canadian manufacturers need not expect to obtain tariff favors for it.

permitted this must be removed. They proved that the farmers of Canada have awakened to the effect of the social and economic laws of this country and they showed that it is their intention to work out their own salvation independent, if necessary, of either political party. Thus they have created a new factor in the political situation in Canada and the leaders of both political parties, having seen the hand writing on the wall, are still wondering what it all means and how much importance they should attach to the demonstration.

THE OUTSTANDING FEATURE

The outstanding feature of the whole proceedings, the one which caused unbounded enthusiasm and which was far more important in its significance than even the demands of the delegates, was the fact that the farmers from the east as well as those from the west, when they met with the farmers from Ontario and Quebec, soon found that they were one in their aims and desires and that they were willing to work together for the accomplishment of their joint purposes. They quickly realized that they were making history and that a new era was dawning for the farming population of Canada. The conviction came home to them that our farmers have awakened from their long sleep, that they are now ready to shake off party affiliations, to refuse to be led around blindly by party politicians and that they are prepared to take a determined and united stand for the protection and promotion of

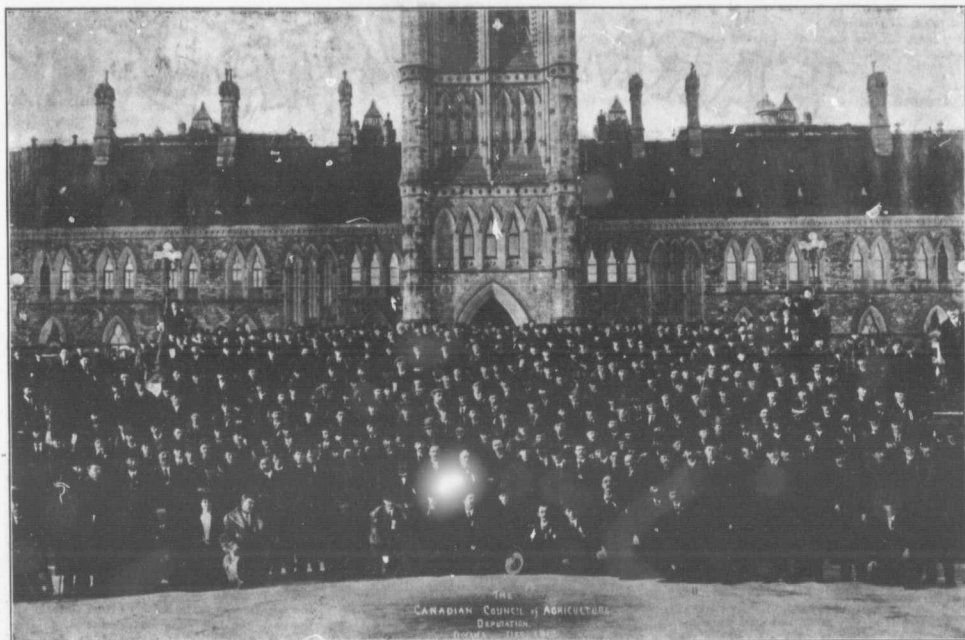
their joint interests.

This discovery was made at a preliminary mass meeting held Thursday morning. While the officers of the various provincial organizations were meeting in joint session in one of the hotels several hundred of the delegates gathered in the Grand Opera House and called for speakers. The farmers from the west had been too vast they were too advanced in their ideas and that the farmers in the east would not support a number of the proposals that they desired to lay before the government. The farmers from Ontario and the east had been informed that their brothers from the west were extremists, that a number of their proposals were socialistic and impractical and that it would be unsafe to endorse them all. The meeting had not proceeded far before it was discovered that both sides were ready to make decided concessions to ensure harmony of action. This created a general feeling of confidence. Soon it was seen that the leaders on both sides, as well as the rank and file of the delegates, were intelligent, level headed men, animated by a common desire to advance the cause of agriculture, both east and west. Mr. D. W. McCuaig, of Portage la Prairie, the president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which represented all the provincial organizations, took the chair. Tentative resolutions were introduced and discussions started. This did not prove satisfactory. Finally John Pritchard, of Huron County, Ontario, stated that as the officers of the different



A Determined, Intelligent Group of Canadian Citizens Representing the Farmers of Canada, assembled to draft the Memorial which they presented to the Government at Ottawa last week.

The members of the farmers' deputation in conference in the Grand Opera House, Ottawa, where they assembled to draw up the memorial of their rights for presentation to the government, are here shown. These 800 farmers had never met before. They represented all parts of Canada. They lived under widely different conditions. Yet they were unanimous in all their demands. All were suffering from the same cause. Whether East or West, the protective tariff has the same effect on them. They are determined to stand together at great expense to protest against our tariff system, cannot but make a great impression at Ottawa. Read the full report of this farmer's deputation in this issue of Farm and Dairy.



Part of the Farmers' Deputation before Leaving the House after the Presentation of their Memorial to the Government

This illustration gives an inadequate idea of the size of the deputation. Part of the members had already left and some were still in the House when this photo was taken. Sir Wilfrid Laurier may be seen in the centre of the group. To the Premier's right is Mr. McCreag, President of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

associations were in joint session it would be better to defer further action until they presented their report, for the Ontario delegates at least were ready to stand by any decision reached by their officers. This brought down the house. Cheer followed cheer. The western men showed that they were ready to do the same. A few minutes later Jams McEwing, of Wellington County, announced that the executive committee had heard that the meeting in the Opera House was obstreperous and that he had been sent over to comb down the Ontario delegates if they were not behaving. This caused renewed enthusiasm which culminated in wild cheering when Mr. McEwing further announced that before he left the meeting of the executive committee it had been found that the officers of the various associations were unanimous on all essential points and ready for joint action. From that moment the utmost harmony prevailed and everything went with a swing. Perfect unanimity was evident throughout the remainder of the two days of the proceedings. The eastern men soon found many former friends and neighbors among the delegates from the west which intensified the general feeling of enthusiasm.

In the afternoon the officers of the joint associations presented their reports. The various resolutions that it was proposed to lay before the government on the following morning were submitted to the mass meeting, discussed, voted on and carried unanimously. Finally, when after spending some four hours in session, the chief resolution of all, that dealing with the tariff, was introduced and explained and it was found that it contained all the desires of both the east and the west and that every delegate present was ready to support it in its entirety, the enthusiasm of the delegates broke out once more and the

several hundreds present again gave wild cheers of delight.

What the Farmers Asked For

1—Better trade relations between Canada and the United States and with Great Britain, especially in farm products.

2—The immediate construction by the Government of the Hudson Bay Railway and its operation by the Government.

3—The acquiring of control by the Government of the terminal grain elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur and the establishment of similar elevators on the Pacific Coast, and later at Hudson Bay.

4—Amendments to the Railway Act which will make it easier for farmers to obtain compensation for stock killed, a more uniform regulation of rates in different districts and that will prevent railway companies from watering their capital stock and then charging rates that will enable them to pay dividends on the watered stock.

5—That cheap and efficient machinery for the incorporation of cooperative societies be provided at the present session of parliament.

6—That the new Bank Act be so worded as to permit the Act to be amended at any time and in any particular.

7—That the Government take steps to establish a chilled meat trade and thereby prevent the control of such a trade ever passing into the hands of private parties.

Emphasis was laid most on the first five requests and especially on the first three.

The delegates pledged themselves to promote on their return home the formation of farmers' organizations in every province of Canada. They expressed their willingness to submit to direct taxation, if necessary, to make good any decrease in the national revenue that might result from a lowering of the tariff between Canada and the United States.

The causes which led to holding this monster demonstration are interesting. For many years the more independent farmers of Ontario have been expressing the view, through the Dominion Grange, that our tariff regulations impose a very unfair burden on our farming population. They contended this before the tariff commission some five years ago and each year since they have passed resolutions to the same effect. Their stand has been that it was not fair to force them to buy their raw materials, such as farm implements and household necessities in a protected market with its enhanced prices while they were compelled to sell their surplus farm products in Great Britain where they had to meet the competition of the world.

In the west, the farmers have suffered from the same causes. In addition they have felt the oppression of the railways and of the elevator trust to such an extent that some years ago they formed several provincial grain growers' associations, comprising some 30,000 western farmers, through which they have conducted a wonderfully successful campaign to protect their interests and gain their rights. They have fought independent of party and have forced their governments to break the elevator and Bell Telephone trusts and to gain important concessions from the railways.

A year ago the Dominion Grange sent its Master, Mr. E. C. Drury, of Crown Hill, to the west to attend a conference of the officers of the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba Grain Growers' Associations. At this conference the Canadian Council of Agriculture was formed to represent the farmers in all the provinces. Mr. D. W. McCuag, of Portage la Prairie, Man., was appointed president and Mr. E. C. Drury, secretary.

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This year, when they found that the government of the United States was willing to enter into tariff negotiations with Canada and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was going to make a tour of the west, the farmers of this west took advantage of the opportunity to bombard Sir Wilfrid with petitions and memorials favoring the securing of an improvement in the commercial relations between the two countries, the acquiring of the control by the government of the terminal elevators at Port William and Port Arthur, the immediate construction of the Hudson Bay Railway and its operation by the government, and other similar proposals. Not being entirely satisfied with the replies made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and desiring to show both political parties how thoroughly in earnest they were, the western farmers later decided to send a monster deputation to Ottawa to lay their views finally before the government. Hearing of this the Dominion Grange decided to back them up and send a similar deputation from Ontario. Later Quebec and the Maritime provinces also decided to be represented. Thus all parts of the three prairie provinces and of Ontario were represented in the great deputation that gathered in Ottawa last week. Quebec and the Maritime provinces sent smaller parties of farmers to present their case. It was estimated that 400 to 500 delegates were present from the west, 200 to 300 from Ontario and possibly 50 from Quebec and the east.

(Continued on Page 9.)

Pointed Arguments for Better Cows

Under the title of "A Reply to Mr. Ayer," there appeared in Farm and Dairy, Nov. 17, a short article which contained some arguments so utterly groundless that it should not be allowed to pass uncontradicted.

The writer, Mr. Webster, says in substance, that if our cows do not produce as much milk as the Danish cows, it is because there is not enough inducement offered in the price of butter or cheese in this country, and he seems to call upon Mr. Ayer, as representing the trade, to bring the price of our cheese to a higher level before advising farmers to produce more milk per cow.

In the first place I may point out that the price of dairy products is governed like everything else by two principal factors: demand and quality. The demand has been the cause of the higher price obtained during the last few years. Improved quality would bring about a further advance if it was effected, and this rests absolutely with the producer. The exporters are only the intermediaries between producers and consumers and are not directly interested in the improvement of quality. In fact, I think they made more money a few years ago when cheese was worth only seven or eight cents a pound than they do now with cheese at 11 cents.

INDUCEMENT TO PRODUCERS

Now with regard to inducement offered to producers, there is enough at the present to justify Mr. Webster, or at least thousands of farmers, to keep cows, and because he thinks cheese should sell higher, is he going to mark time, and wait until it does sell high to go to work and try to improve his herd? Must he have both, better yields and higher prices or nothing at all? That does not seem sensible, especially in view of the fact that he is keeping cows any way. Now, supposing cheese would sell $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents and butter 3 cents a pound more than now, that would mean only \$4.50 to \$5.00 a cow with the average production at 3,500 lbs. of milk a year as it is at present. An increase from 3,500 lbs. of milk to 6,000 lbs. of milk per cow, which is very easily attainable, means an increase in income of \$25

a cow! In which direction lies the best opportunity, and what is there to prevent us from trying to improve in both?

Another thing that Mr. Webster should not forget is that milk can be produced here as cheaply as in Denmark, land, feed, and so forth being less expensive. A lower price for butter and cheese than Danish prices would still net us as large a profit per cwt. of milk, provided we have the right kind of cows, and feed them appropriately.

It takes time to improve herds, and starting now would not be any too soon to meet the big demand that is all the time increasing for milk and its products, and at prices that are more and more remunerative.—"Nepean," Ottawa.

Facts About Heavy Horse Breeding

John M. Beckton, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Heavy horses have been a paying proposition with me. As a rule I do not sell any of the mares, save the aged and non-breeders. I have been able to have mares with five and six crosses of registered Clydesdale sires.

I can always sell the geldings at two years old at \$175 to \$225. My registered mares if put on the market would bring from \$275 to \$350.

The average farmer in this locality is paying more attention to the selection of his brood mares than formerly. Generally he raises one or two colts, the mares doing their share of farm work. Colts from the ordinary blocky mares will sell at weaning time at \$75 to \$100.

Although the government has tried different means to encourage the farmers to keep a better class of horses, having had their Horse Commission, speakers at Farmers' Institutes, and so forth, it seems to me that the best way to bring about general improvement is for a farmer to show his neighbor how, by judicious selection and care, to raise a colt that will bring from \$50 to \$100 more than his at the same age. Money talks.

There has been a great deal of talk against the class of horses that some importers bring out. We ought not to be so hard on them for they find a good market for their horses, and so long as the stallion men will buy and the farmers patronize them they will continue to bring out inferior horses. The average stallion owner is not a millionaire. He buys what he can afford and we should remember that it is not always the best looking and most expensive horse that sires the best colts.

The breeding and raising of heavy horses seems to me to be one of the most profitable lines of stock for the average farmer. For years to come considering the large number necessary for the different mercantile pursuits there will be no falling off in the heavy horses required. There seems to be unlimited capital for building new railroads and our great west is practically just opening up. As farmers we should take advantage of these factors.

Pastures in Ontario.—Both the pasture and the hay crops of Ontario show a gradual increase for the ten years from 1898 to 1907, and also there has been a gradual decrease in the grass lands of Ontario during the last two or three years. According to the reports of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, the grass lands of this Province were increased by 1,427,764 acres from the years 1898 to 1908, but they have been increased by 225,577 acres during the past two years. For several years in Ontario there was an evident inclination to group small farms into larger ones and to increase the areas devoted to pasture. The tendency at the present time however, appears to be a sub-division of the larger farms into smaller ones and the adoption of a more extensive system of agriculture.—Prof. C. A. Zavits, O.A.C.

Wide Differences in Varieties of Crops*

Prof. C. A. Zavits, O.A.C., Guelph

The variations in varieties of any one class of farm crops are usually very marked. These variations are frequently greater and more significant than many people realize. After growing, and testing, and studying over 2,000 varieties of farm crops within the last 25 years, nearly all of which have been grown for at least five years in succession, I am thoroughly convinced that more attention should be given to varieties, both for the direct result on the farm and as a basis of plant improvement.

If every new and well established kind of crop could be confined to one distinct name, the term variety would have a deeper meaning than it sometimes has at the present time. It is unfortunate that old varieties occasionally receive new names simply for the purpose of giving them false values and to enable those who are selling seeds to obtain greater prices thereby. It must not be overlooked, however, that there are many true varieties, of practically all classes of farm crops, which are very distinct and have characteristics, which differ materially and which are fairly constant.

LET THE FARMER EXPERIMENT

The farmer, while unable to make careful tests of a large number of varieties, should lose no opportunity in securing the best information possible from the agricultural experiment stations, and test for himself these varieties which have given the most satisfactory results in his own country. With these few leading kinds he can, by simple experiments, ascertain which variety or varieties are best suited to his own farm. By this method, he not only secures the most suitable varieties for immediate use, but he has some of the best possible material by which he can conduct work of still further improvement especially if he has means and time which will enable him to carry on that work.

In order to illustrate the difference in varieties permit me to refer to a few of the results obtained at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Under uniform tests repeated for several years in succession, we have found that in average yield of grain per acre some varieties have surpassed other varieties as follows: Daubeny over Tartar King oats by 19.4 bushels, Mandsehuri over Mensury six-rowed barley by 11.4 bushels, Dawson's Golden Chaff over Early Red Clawson winter wheat by 6.7 bushels, Minnesota No. 163 over Colorado spring wheat 7 bushels, Petkes over Common spring rye by 3.9 bushels, Mammoth White over Thousand Fold rye by 7.9 bushels, Early Britain over Golden Veld field peas by 10.1 bushels, Pearce's Improved Tree over Small White Field beans by 5 bushels, Siberian over Common millet by 16.3 bushels, and White Cap Yellow Dent over Lengfellow corn by 16.6 bushels.

MORE MARKED DIFFERENCES

As it has always been our policy to drop the poorest varieties after they have been tested for a period of five years, it will be understood that the differences here presented are not nearly as great as could be obtained by referring to some of the poorest varieties which have been dropped from our lists in former years. All varieties here referred to are under test at the present time.

Besides difference in yield per acre, there is also a marked difference in many other respects, such as the quality of the seed, the strength and length of the straw of the cereals, the susceptibility of some of the grain to the attacks of smut and of rust, the bread producing capabilities of the wheats, the percentage of hull of the oats, the meelness and flavor of the potatoes, the power of druth resistance of the clovers, the keeping qualities of the roots, etc.

*Extract from an address delivered recently in Toronto before the conference of Farmers' Institute workers.

O. K. in Theory, But—

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The suggestions advanced by Prof. G. E. Day in your issue of Dec. 1st we admit are to the point, but it is a very hard matter to carry them out. It would necessitate all the packers being a unit and having a distinct understanding to carry out the different grade prices. This has been tried by the different packers, and the result has been that it was impossible to carry it out on account of not being universal. On certain markets the scheme would be impossible anyway, as there are times, just as Professor Day alludes to, that fattar hogs are in demand, and therefore it would bring the price equal to the others, although to carry on an export business, the farmer should study the hog suitable for that trade.

The trouble has been lately that the prices in England have been so far below cost that a good many packers have done very little export business.—The Ingersoll Packing Company, Limited, per C. D. Wilson.

Experimental Farm for Quebec

Some time ago the Dominion Minister of Agriculture decided to open an experimental farm in the province of Quebec. A number of farms were offered and inspected during the past season. That of Gus. A. Langelier, Cape Rouge, known as "Stadacona Farm," was finally selected. This farm is situated within easy reach of Quebec City and comprises 380 acres of well tilled land. This will be an excellent location, being easily reached by the farmers in the eastern part of the province. Cape Rouge is situated on the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Railways.

Mr. Langelier, the former owner, has received the appointment as superintendent of this farm and also of the one to be established at St. Anne de la Pocatiere. With the experience that Mr. Langelier has gained as a successful breeder of Clydesdale horses, Yorkshire cattle and Yorkshire swine, together with cereal husbandry, should make him a valuable man for the position.

Items of Interest

The next meeting of the American Breeders' Association will be held at Columbus, Ohio, February 1, 2 and 3, 1911.

The Niagara District Fruit Growers' Association will hold winter meetings at the following places:—Stony Creek, Beausville, Jordan, Jordan Station, Grantham, Fonthill, and Fenwick.

Despite the fact that most of the heavy work on the farm has been done for the season, the demand from farmers for help continues insistent. The Department of Colonization, Toronto, has 300 applications for laborers, and although a number of men are being sent out right along, new applications are coming in rapidly enough to keep the unfilled list large. Indications are that the demand for help in the spring will be even more acute than it was this year.

We are enclosing our renewal to Farm and Dairy. We have been members of the Milk Shippers' Association in Montreal since its organization. We like Farm and Dairy very much, as there is always something for everybody, either old or young in it.—A. A. McDonald, Glen-garry Co., Ont.

The Dominion Grange Convenes

Pride and admiration for the executive and speaking ability of the farmers of Canada must have been felt by anyone who was present at the Convention of the Dominion Grange, which met for its 36th annual meeting in Toronto last week. The manner in which the business of the meeting and various discussions were conducted was most creditable and as was expressed at the meeting had Senator Melvin Jones (President of the Massey-Harris Company), Mr. Flavell, and others, who on late have been advising farmers on how to conduct their business, been present, these gentlemen might wisely have come to the conclusion that the farmers as represented by the Dominion Grange were perhaps as well able to advise these manufacturers as to the conduct of their business as these gentlemen are to advise the agriculturist on how to farm.

In his address, the retiring Master of the Grange, E. C. Drury, B.S.A., of Crow Hill, reported a year of great and definite progress towards the end for which the Grange exists. The Grange aims to provide the farming class of Canada with an organization by which they can educate themselves not only in those things directly pertaining to their calling but in all things pertaining to intelligent citizenship and through which they can make their influence felt in the affairs of the nation. The farmers of Canada, he said, are thinking more intelligently and independently than ever before along public lines, while farmers' organizations are exercising a greater influence than ever in the affairs of our country.

Mr. Drury made favorable reference to the union, which was effected last

winter between the Alberta Farmers' Association, the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the Grange of Ontario. This organization, the "Canadian National Council of Agriculture," is in effect a single farmers' organization, entirely autonomous as far as the various provinces are concerned, but able to move in unison as far as matters of national importance are concerned. Through this body the great Ottawa delegation, a thing unique in Canadian history, was made a possibility.

A great lesson that we in Ontario may take to ourselves from this union is the need for more thorough organization in this province. The Western provinces never than we and on the surface of things far more difficult to organize are yet far ahead of us in this respect. We in Ontario must be up and doing. We need to extend our organization to the end that we may take our proper place in the affairs of our country.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY

The dominant note of much of the discussion by the members of the Grange was the reduction of the tariff, as levied by this country, to one for revenue only. The protective tariff, it was argued, does not produce revenue, but works rather for the Canadian manufacturer. Much time was spent discussing the tariff and members showed themselves to have a thorough knowledge of the situation which would aid them in the end that we may take our proper place at the forthcoming interview in Ottawa.

The report of the Legislative Committee strongly approved of reciprocity arrangements, it expressed regret at the creation of a navy and the members deemed it even yet advisable to have the verdict of the (Continued on Page 17.)

Beware of fencing with "small" Wire stays, laterals or locks

Thousands of dollars have been wasted by farmers who have erected fencing consisting partly of big and partly of small wires. Such fencing cannot last. The large wires

expand and contract more than the small wires, causing strains too severe for the small wire stays, laterals or locks to withstand for long. Sooner than you might dream of, some of the

small wires snap, while others stretch, causing the fence to sag—and you need a new fence. Buying a fence containing small wires is certainly the most expensive economy you could practice, for a poor fence is almost impossible to repair, and isn't worth repairing anyway. Better by far to pay a little more if necessary and get a "big" wire

fence.—a fence that will expand and contract evenly—a fence that will last.

Every stay, every lateral, every lock of the Leader fence is of No. 9 hard steel wire.

The largest mills in the world produce this wire for us. It is made according to specifications which our long experience has proved are the best for withstanding the severe Canadian climate. Smooth and heavy, is the galvanizing. The Leader is built to defy

rust, and to stand erect and stay tight no matter how cold or how hot the weather may be.

And the double-grip lock! You should see it, so

write for sample. Then you'll understand the principle of the double-grip. You'll see why it's impossible to spring the ends.

We are just waiting for your name and address in order to mail you our Leader fence booklet. It is a booklet of facts. It gives information the prospective buyer

ought to know. Just you post us a card to-day.

WIDE-AWAKE AGENTS WANTED

For those who desire to represent good live manufacturers, we have an interesting proposition to offer. It covers the agency, in unrepresented districts, for a complete line of field and ornamental fence and gates. We heartily cooperate with our agents, often sending expert fence salesmen to help clinch big orders and instruct beginners. Write us for full particulars.

LEADER FENCE



Frame & Hay Fence Co. Ltd.
STRATFORD,
ONTARIO

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The Feeders' Corner

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

Old or New Process Oil Cake

What is the difference between old and new process oil meal? Which is the better feed for dairy cows? Our dealer has old process oil cake in the form of lamps and as a meal. Which had 1 better buy? K. J. Oxford Co., Ont.

The difference between old and new process oil meal is due to different methods of extracting the oil from the flax seed. In old process meal, the oil is extracted by means of pressure and heat; in the new process, it is extracted by means of naphtha, which dissolves out the oil and fat. The new process extracts the fat more completely and therefore the residue is not as rich a feeding stuff as is the old process meal. Linsed meal, old process, contains 29.3 per cent. of digestible protein 32.7 per cent. carb-hydrates and 7 per cent.

part corn and one part middlings will produce larger and more economical gains than either meal fed separately and will produce bacon of better quality than corn alone.

Barley meal is used almost exclusively for hog feed by the Danes, who have a reputation for producing the finest bacon hogs in the world. If barley is grown, a mixture of barley meal with middlings and corn meal, in the form of a slop fed three times daily will produce good gains. The quantity that one should feed will depend on the size of the pigs and the period for which they have been fed. Any feeder, however, who watches his hogs carefully can tell when he is feeding them enough.

In the case of corn fed on the ear, soaking has been found to give an increased feeding value to the corn of from seven to 10 per cent. With all meals, however, scalding has been found to decrease the feeding value. Experiments carried on at six different Canadian and American Experiment Stations, showed that on an average grains lose six per cent. of their value from scalding or cooking. Experiments carried on at four American Experiment Stations found

males were on exhibition. One three year old steer on exhibition weighed 2,240 pounds. A carload of steers, entered by P. H. Henry, of Ridgeway, averaged 1,726 pounds each.

55 CENTS A POUND LIVE WEIGHT
The interest in these animals, however, was not so marked as in the case of the champion steer, "Roan James"—the steer owned by Jas. Leask, Greenbank, Ont., and a photo of which was reproduced on page three of Farm and Dairy last week. This steer at the public auction on the second day of the show sold for the exceedingly high price of 55 cents a pound, live weight. As Farm and Dairy readers will remember this steer was the champion at the Guelph Winter Fair two weeks ago and was reserve Champion at the great International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago.

The judges were: Messrs. A. Leveck, W. J. Neeley, W. J. McClelland, W. J. Johnston, John M. Puddy, A. W. McDonald and William Craeok.

Members of the Executive Committee were: Prof. George E. Day, A. P. Westervelt, Robert Miller and J. H. Ashcraft, Jr.
On Monday evening a complimentary dinner was tendered in the Arena by the Union Stock Yards Company to about 500 or 600 exhibitors, cattle breeders and others. Mr. J. D. Allan was toastmaster, and appropriate addresses were delivered in reply to the customary toasts by Messrs. S. Rennie, S. Charters, M. P. P.; John Gardhouse, Reeve of Etobicoke; W. P. Maclean, M. P.; A. Miller, J. Fallis; James Osborne, General Superintendent of the Ontario division of the Canadian Pacific Railway and ex-Ald. J. B. Hay, of the Grand Trunk Railway.

THE PRIZE WINNER
The first prize of \$200, for 15 head of export steers, went to Hall &

Sound as a Dollar



That's the only way you can afford to keep them, because any lameness means less work and less profit to you.

Spavin, Splint, Curb, Swineev, Ringbone, Swelling or Lameness need not prevent your horses from working. Simply use Kendall's Spavin Cure.

It works while the horse works—takes away the pain—reduces swellings—makes legs and joints sound and strong—leaves no scars or white hairs because it does not blister.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

has been the horseman's standby for 40 years and is used all over the world.

Burns, Ont. Sept. 10th 1909.
"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and it cures Old Shiners Cases"

WILLIAM H. DOUD.
Keep your horses sound as a dollar. Get Kendall's today and you will have it tomorrow if needed. \$1 a bottle—for \$5.

When you buy, ask for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse" or write us

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Evesburg Falls, Pa.



A Comensable Innovation in the Field of Live Stock Advertising

More and more are the breeders of pure bred live stock coming to realize and take advantage of various forms of advertising. They are finding out that it pays to advertise, and, in fact, that they cannot conduct their business successfully without having recourse to advertising. The illustration herewith, the cut of which was kindly loaned by the Holstein-Friesian Register, shows a float, which an enterprising dairy farmer in Michigan drove in the auto parade recently during the "Home Com ing Week" at Howell, Mich.

of fat; new process meal contains 28.2 per cent. protein, 40.1 per cent. carb-hydrates and 4.8 per cent. fat. In everything there except carb-hydrates, old process is the richer and makes the letter feed of the two.

Linsed meal is sold in three forms, as cakes, nut form and meal. When the meal is purchased in either the cake or nut form, the buyer is sure that the grain is adulterated and it has a palatable flavor, which is less marked after the cakes have been ground into the form of meal.

Ration for Fattening Hogs

What is a good mixture for fattening pigs? Does soaking or scalding add to the value of feed for pnest-L. H., Huron Co., Ont.

A ration consisting of a mixture of feeds will make larger gains than a ration of one feed only. Corn meal, where it can be obtained at a reasonable price, is probably the cheapest food we have for fattening pigs. Pigs fed entirely on corn meal, however, do not make good Wilshire sides, which are the specialty of Canadian hog raisers. Sides from corn fed hogs do not cure well and are inclined to be soft. A mixture of one

that soaking added to the value of grains about seven per cent. Potatoes and beans should always be cooked however, to break the walls of the starch granules.

The Toronto Fat Stock Show

Carloads of some of the choicest cattle ever seen in Toronto were displayed in the modern stalls at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, last Monday and Tuesday on the occasion of the First Annual Toronto Fat Stock Show. There were over 200 stalls with about 500 head of cattle and as many sheep and hogs.

The object of this show, which is now an assured annual event, is to demonstrate to producers and shippers of market cattle, sheep and hogs, that it pays to breed the kind of stock the market demands and to give it the best of care and feed so that it will command the highest price when sold. The Stock Yards where the show was held there is the added advantage of the visitors seeing a large live stock market in active operation.

The competition in some of the classes was exceedingly close. Most of the prize stock were Shorthorns and Herefords. Some splendid ani-

DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION

The Annual Convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association

— WILL BE HELD IN —

PERTH

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

Some of the Greatest Authorities on Dairying in America will Address the Convention.

The Public are Respectfully Requested to

SPECIAL RAILWAY RATES

H. GLENDENNING, Pres.
MANILLA.

T. A. THOMPSON, Sec.
ALMONTE.

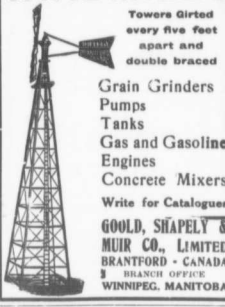
PERFECT FEED COOKERS



Large fire-place; boils quickly. Tank directly over fire. Great fuel saver - uses less than any other kind. Tank removable. Is made like our 1 1/2 & 2 quart.

Cook your potatoes and fatten Mr. Hog, and become a millionaire. Every one guaranteed. Write for our special offer. STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO. TWEED, ONT. Limited

WINDMILLS



Towers fitted every five feet apart and double braced

Grain Grinders Pumps Tanks Gas and Gasoline Engines Concrete Mixers

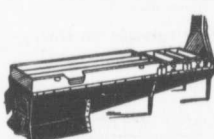
Write for Catalogue GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LIMITED BRANFORD - CANADA WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

A NY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 16 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 through a duly authorized agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties - 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 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$100 per acre. Duties - Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of three years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption, may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$100 per acre. Duties - Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a homestead worth \$200.

W. W. O'ROBY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N. B. - Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

"Sugar Makers Attention"



Many producers of Maple Syrup think it does not pay to make syrup. Of course it don't, the kind they are producing by using pots and old pans, consuming a great deal of fuel and time making leaf strap. Invest in a "Champion Evaporator" and make a syrup that is clean, pure and wholesome. A little of your assistance and you have the best paying proposition on your farm. Made in 22 different sizes. Write to-day for our latest catalogue.

"CHAMPION" EVAPORATOR

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

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

Rolson, Washington. For 20 head of fat heifers, first prize, \$100, awarded by Brown & White, salt. R. J. Black, Bellwoods was awarded first prize, \$100, on a carload of 15 butcher steers. P. J. Henry had the best steer three years and under four; Brown & White, the best steer two years and under three; Jas Leask, the best steer one year and under two; E. Alton, Everitt, the best steer under one year; P. Stewart, Everitt, best fat heifer. Other prize winners in the cattle classes were A. S. Walker, Dobington; Wm. Prideman, Mitchell; J. Cummings, Blithe; A. W. Talbot, Beaverton; J. Bowman, Guelph; G. E. Pritchard, Elora; John Dickson, Rockwood; and J. Leslie, Eden Mills.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

Best carload of 50 head of fat sheep - 1. John Houston, Chatham, \$25; 2. A. Hales, Guelph, \$15; 3. John Black, Belwood, \$10. Three entries.

Best carload of 50 head of lambs, wethers and ewes - 1. R. McCloy, \$50; 2. A. Hales, \$25; 3. J. D. Ferguson & Sons, Mapleton, \$12. Eleven entries.

HOES

Best carload of 50 bacon hogs suitable for export - 1. John Black, \$50; 2. A. W. Talbot, Beaverton, \$30. Two entries.

At the auction sale very good prices were realized, although naturally there was a most marked difference between the price of the Champion steer, as noted in the foregoing, and the next best price. The champion load of export steers sold for \$7.10; the second and third prize loads, \$6.70. The first prize lutecher's heifers brought \$7.80; the second heifers, \$7.60.

No little credit is due Manager J. H. Ashcraft, jr., the manager of the Union Stock Yards, for having originated and carried through to a successful issue this Fat Stock Show, which proved to be the success it was last week.

The Opinion of a Horseman

Mr. Duncan McEachran, proprietor for the Ormsby Grange stock Farm, Ormstown, Que., as doing a good work for the improvement of horses in his section of Quebec by importing pure bred Clydesdales from Scotland and placing them through the country at reasonable prices. Speaking of Canada as a horse breeding country in a recent letter to Farm and Dairy, Mr. McEachran writes as follows:

"There is no reason why we in Canada by judicious selections in Scotland of brood mares and stallions and following this up by teaching our breeders the absolute need of good feed for the colts for the first two years, cannot produce as good Clydesdales as they do in Scotland."

HORTICULTURE

Common Insect and Fungus Pests

L. Caesar, B.S.A., Guelph

The following are the most serious and common insect pests in Ontario (Canada): Cuckoo Moth, Apple Maggot or Railroad Worm, Plum Curculio, Blister Mite, Oyster-shell Scale, San Jose Scale, Pear Moth, Aphids, Pear Plug, Pear Psylla, Fruit Bark Beetles, or Shot-hole Brerers, Cherry Fruit Fly, and Peach Tree Borer. Of secondary importance among the insects are the Case-bearers, Tent Caterpillars, Tussock Moths, Canker Worms, and Round-headed and Flat-headed Borers.

Common fungi are: Apple Scab or Black Spot, Black Rot Canker and Leaf Spot due to the same disease, Baldwin Spot, Turn or Fire Blight, also known as Pear Blight; Pear Scab, Pear Leaf Spot, Brown Rot of plum, cherry and peach; Black Knot of plum and cherry; Shot-hole fungus; Leaf Blight of cherry and plum; Leaf Curl of peach, Peach Yellows, Little Peach, and Root Galls. There are many minor insect pests and diseases, but they are not of great importance to the fruit grower.

Note.—The most common and serious of these insect and fungus pests will be described and methods of combating them recommended in early issues of Farm and Dairy. Each year the problem of dealing with these pests is becoming more serious, and all who own an orchard should be acquainted with the nature of these pests and the best methods of holding them in check. —Editor.

Quebec Pomological Meeting

Instructive addresses, a fine display of fruit, and a large attendance made for the success of the annual meeting of the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of the Province of Quebec, held at Montreal, Dec. 6th and 7th. Barrels, boxes and about 100 plates of winter fruit, grown in the province, were entered in the competitive classes. They formed a valuable adjunct to the meeting. A display of apples from all parts of Canada was made by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

A resolution was passed urging the government of Quebec to establish demonstration orchards in the fruit sections of the province in order to give fruit growers a practical demonstration of what scientific culture could do in the way of increasing and improving production. It was decided to hold the next summer meeting of the society at Inverness in September.

The following officers were elected: Pres., Rev. H. A. Dickson, Rectory Hill; Vice-Pres., C. P. Newman, Lachine Locks; Sec.-treas., Peter Reid, Chateaugay; Banquet committee delegates were appointed to represent the province at the Dominion Fruit Conference in Ottawa next fall.

INTERESTING ADDRESS The address given covered all phases of orchard work. In his presidential address Prof. Blair, of MacDonald College, dealt carefully with the cultivation, pruning and spraying of the orchard. He estimated that it would cost at least \$30 a year to keep an orchard in good producing condition and that the profits for the first 15 producing years would be \$50 to \$80 an acre; when the trees had reached maturity the profits would be double that of that amount.

The advisability of forming co-operative fruit societies was strongly

urged by Mr. Robt. Brodie, of Montreal. He said that in his opinion, however, did not think that the time was ripe for such cooperation. Fruit growers were very scattered and the market for Quebec apples was so good that first-class orchards were received in the home market for all the apples produced.

That pear culture in Quebec had not been a commercial success was the conclusion arrived at by Prof. W. T. Macoun, of Ottawa. So far the only variety that had been grown with any success was the Flemish Beauty. Spraying machinery, spraying mixture and the times in which to spray were dealt with by L. V. Perrin, a student at MacDonald College. Other interesting papers were "Fruit Spira" by Prof. Lockhead, MacDonald College; "Insect Enemies of Fruit," by Dr. G. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist; "Management of the Orchard," by Father Leopold, of La Trappe; and "Orchard Culture," by Mr. W. C. Dreher, MacDonald College. Other speakers were Mr. E. A. Buzzell, Abbotsford, Que.; and Mr. J. C. Chapais, St. Denis—on-bus.

The report of the results of the exhibit of Famous and other Quebec apples at the recent Brussels exhibition was received with much satisfaction by the members of the association. Referring to this exhibit, Mr. A. Reid, of Ottawa, stated that the apples had made such an impression at Brussels that now whenever the Belgians see highly colored apples they call them Canadian apples. Numerous inquiries have been received as to where more apples of this kind can be procured. This opens up an opportunity of carrying on a profitable export trade.

Nova Scotia Fruit Men Meet

Marked interest characterised the discussion at the first meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, held at Windsor recently. Resolutions were passed at the Convention favoring free trade relations with the United States in natural products, agricultural implements, insecticides and fertilizers. Other resolutions recommended that a thorough test of spraying materials be carried on at the Experimental Station, and that the provincial government take steps to put the provincial exhibition on a better financial basis than it now is.

"Cooperation in the fruit business" was the subject of an address by A. McNeil, Ottawa. Mr. McNeil called on the young men of the province to give fruit growing a practical demonstration of what scientific culture could do in the way of increasing and improving production.

Dr. G. Gordon Hewitt, in an address on "Insect Injuries to Fruit in Nova Scotia," recommended that a resolution be passed making compulsory spraying of orchards compulsory. Such an act would do much to alleviate the fruit man's difficulties. Mr. J. Macsengh, Brudenay, was elected president for the ensuing year; A. C. Stan, Wellville, vice-president; and S. C. Parker, Borwick, secretary.

A fire on November 26 destroyed Mr. R. J. Graham's apple-storage plant at Belleville. There were between 9,000 and 10,000 barrels of apples, valued at about \$27,500, in the building. Of these between 3,000 and 4,000 barrels were in the basement and were merely water soaked. As luck would have it, all the culls were saved. The insurance is very light.

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

POULTRY YARD

Poultry Pointers

John I. Brown, Montreal, Que.
Cement is the best all round floor for a poultry house.

A roost supported on a pipe filled with insect powder is vermin proof. In Canada last year, we ate 1,360,000 dozen eggs more than we produced.

An expensive hen house is the least desirable for laying hens. Such houses cost more and return less.

The cheapest way to handle poultry is generally the best; the best way is always the cheapest.

Do not give the hens an extra feed because it is a cold morning. If the morning is really very cold only give them one half of the grain which they generally get in the litter and the other half later in the forenoon. This will keep them busy all the morning and the exercise will keep them warm.

Treatment for "Blackhead"

What is good for cholera among turkeys—N. A. B. Norfolk Co. England. I presume your correspondent refers to the disease commonly known as "blackhead," which is proving so destructive to turkeys this year. There does not seem to be any cure for this disease when it once attacks the bird. The only method of dealing with the disease is to prevent its spread. The turkeys must be kept on new ground each year. The germ from the disease is found in the droppings and the ground becomes infested.

While talking last week with a

On the Water Wagon

Poultry Knowledge that Brings Profits

If there's any one business that demands expert knowledge to bring the greatest success, it is **Poultry Raising**. You may know a little about it—enough to get a few eggs—but the big money-making end of it is in knowing ALL about it—having the individual advice and help of experts who have made their name and fortune raising poultry for profit.

The help of these experts is at your command in the home course of Poultry Raising of the International Correspondence Schools. This is not a book scheme. You cannot learn from a book. It is just what we say it is—course conducted by experts, and by which you can make every cent and dollar pay handsome profits.

No book could give you such personal help as this course offers on so many poultry subjects, such as:

How to select most profitable breeds; feeding; marketing eggs and poultry; profit-
natural and artificial brooding; natural and artificial hatching; laying hens; combination; poultry appliances; enemies of poultry; poultry houses and management; turkeys; water fowls, squabs, etc.

Hundreds have turned failure into success through the help of this course, the great value of which is shown by the fact that the I. C. S. is associated with the largest and most successful poultry farms in the world—Bennocks Poultry Farms—which serves as the experimental station. In the money and time it saves, and in the sure profits it brings, the I. C. S. Poultry Course pays for itself many times over. To learn all about it write to-day to

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 799 B Scranton, Pa.

large turkey raiser in N. S. he informed me that he had been very successful in caring blackhead in the turkey by giving them in the very early stages as a preventative, ordinary garlic. He grows quite a number of turkeys each year and contends that he cannot grow his turkeys without it. He says the same effect, onions would have the same effect, but as I have not tried either I do not know.—Prof. F. C. Elford, Macdonald College.

Fowls Have Roup

I have two hens with some disease of the eyes and head. The eyes are swollen, almost shut, water runs from them. Have no plan to keep these birds separate from the flock. Would it be advisable to kill them?—H. S. Frontenac Co. Ont.

The disease from which your birds are suffering is roup. With only two birds affected, it would be well to kill them immediately. Treating the disease is not apt to be satisfactory.

To prevent the spread of the disease use iron sulphate in the drinking water. Dissolve one ounce iron sulphate in a pint of water and add two tablespoonfuls of this solution to one gallon of drinking water.

Some 800 Farmers at Ottawa

(Continued from Page 5.)

When the approximately 800 farmers marching four abreast, reaching the Parliament Buildings, Friday morning, to lay their views before the government, the scene was an impressive one. Recognizing the importance of the occasion the House

The House of Commons was first invaded. Soon most of the seats of the members were occupied by determined looking farmers. The remainder not proving sufficient the resorted to the galleries. When the members of the government arrived there was a table on the floor in the centre of the House. On his right were Mr. Sydney Fisher and Hon. Wm. Patterson. At his left sat Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. L. P. Brodeur.

To the rear, on the steps of the Speaker's dais, were Hon. Geo. E. Graham and Hon. F. Borden. The Speaker's dais was occupied by Hon. Frank Oliver, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, having lost his seat to a farmer, sat in one of the aisles. Mr. H. L. Borden was more fortunate, he having secured his usual seat at the House. The press gallery was full of newspaper correspondents from papers in all parts of Canada as well as for the leading papers of Great Britain and the United States. The comments made on the occasion was a memorable one and fraught with great possibilities.

THE FARMER'S CASE

The case for the farmers was opened by the president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, Mr. W. D. McQuaig, of Manitoba, who sat at Beside him was Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of Crown Hill, Ont. representing the Ontario Grange, and Mr. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Mr. McQuaig thanked the government for the opportunity that had been afforded the farmers to present their case and drew attention to the fact that the deputation comprised farmers from every province in Canada from Nova Scotia to Alberta. The resolutions that were presented, he said, had been carried unanimously by the delegates. Mr. McQuaig then called in turn on

different delegates to present the various requests.

Space does not permit of the giving of a full report of the arguments presented. He took up each claim. They were sound and had been prepared with great care. In every instance they were convincing and to the point. The petitions and arguments of each were handed to Sir Wilfrid by the various speakers. The presentation of the case, including the Premier's reply, which was brief, lasted from ten a. m. to two p. m., and throughout the interest maintained was intense. The arguments presented by the farmers were expressed in well contained language and did them credit.

THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

The reply of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was distinctly disappointing to some. Others felt that it was about all that could be expected. Farm and Dairy did not anticipate that Sir Wilfrid would commit himself to any of the more important questions. Had he done so it would have served only to draw opposition from interested parties before the government were prepared to act. On the other hand we were disappointed that the Premier did not appear to realize how important the questions that had been raised were to the representatives present. His seeming content to turn off the delegation with just such a non-committal speech as he is in the habit of giving to the numerous small deputations that frequently wait on him in regard to matters of comparatively small importance. He did not seem to rise to the importance of the occasion. Many of those present felt that the government will do more to meet the requests of the delegation than might be expected from the reply of Sir Wilfrid.

WHAT SIR WILFRID SAID

The Premier implied that the deputation represented the west rather than the east, and rather ignored farmers from Ontario and the east. He seized on some figures that had been quoted by some of the speakers, and claimed that if the farmers of the west were worth \$300,000,000, as had been claimed, it did not argue a very bad condition of affairs. He said in part: "I do not believe that

the farmers of the East are prepared to go quite so far as you gentlemen of the West. You are in favor of the government ownership and operation of all government utilities—of railways, of abattoirs, and of elevators. As to this, I have nothing to say at present. The idea may, perhaps, be a good one. I understand that you have started a campaign of education, and, perhaps, I may be the first to be educated in that respect, because, up to this time, I have not been an absolutely ardent supporter of government ownership and operation of all public utilities. To government ownership I may be persuaded; to government operation I may be persuaded also, but with greater difficulty. In this, I am a man of the East.

THE TABLE QUESTION

"You have suggested that the first thing that we should try to get is a treaty of reciprocity with our neighbors. If what you have in view is better commercial relations with the United States, we are at one with you. At this moment we are negotiating with the American authorities to do this very thing. But this is not so easy as you may suppose. There is in this country, in some sections of the community, a very strong opposition to any change in our present commercial relations with our neighbors. For my part, I and

(Continued on Page 12.)

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FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

EXTEND THE ORGANIZATION

The farmers of Canada are united. We are entering upon a new era. At last we have come together, East and West, and have set out in a determined effort to make our wants known and to obtain our rights.

This movement amongst farmers who are seeking for their rights, is just in its infancy. It has tremendous possibilities. On the deputations last week all parts of Ontario were represented. Quebec and the Maritime Provinces had farmers there and a truly great number were there from the West. The doings of the deputations are chronicled at length elsewhere in this issue.

What happened at Ottawa last week represents only the start. It will be followed up from time to time as occasion warrants. In order that our efforts in the future be made most effective, organization requires to be perfected and greatly extended. The three main bodies of organized farmers in the West have their organiza-

tions well perfected. In Ontario much yet remains to be done.

Our farmers' Clubs under their present organizations are of little avail when it comes to questions such as are now before us. Each and all of these clubs should be organized into subordinate granges, working under the Dominion Grange. The time is opportune for such a turn-over. The organization, which these clubs have already effected, would make them most effective subordinate granges and were these all joined in one organization, under the leadership of the Dominion Grange, the hand of the Ontario farmers would be greatly strengthened.

The Government is quick to take notice of the feelings of a large body of farmers as displayed by those men on the Ottawa deputation. There the East and the West, in National Council assembled, worked together like as one man. There was tremendous enthusiasm evident.

In view of these facts, let the Farmers' Clubs of Ontario forthwith cut off from the meagre Government grant they now receive and for which they sell their freedom of speech. Let them join in with the Dominion Grange and we shall have a great working organization of farmers, truly representative, and such, while asking no favors, will obtain its rights, notwithstanding the effective organization of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, or Governments, which heretofore have not extended to agriculturists the recognition that by right is theirs.

WHAT YOU BUY IN FEEDS

It is the amount of protein per ton of feed that you should look to when about to purchase concentrated feeds for dairy cattle. The feeds you buy outside of those grown upon the farm, are invariably the cheapest that are the richest in protein. This holds true even if you have to pay double the price that would buy some other feeds.

Before you go to buy feed, you will find it well to consult the following figures reckoned from chemical analysis of the various feeds named. A ton of timothy hay contains 60 lbs. of protein; a ton of clover hay, 140 lbs.; a ton of alfalfa hay, 220 lbs.; a ton of wheat bran, 240 lbs.; a ton of oats, 184 lbs.; a ton of oil meal, old process, 580 lbs.; a ton of cotton seed, 744 lbs.

It is well to remember that we cannot fowl a cow. She must receive foods rich in the milk producing element, protein, if she is to give milk abundantly. Feed rich in protein is essential. If it has not been produced upon the farm, it is the part of wisdom to purchase and feed it liberally. Parsimony in this regard is ill-timed economy and is certain to work to distinct disadvantage to the cow and to her owner.

May the happiest Christmas in their experience be for all in each and every home into which Farm and Dairy goes.

EGG CIRCLES HAVE MUCH TO DO

So much has been said through the press and from the public platform during the past few months about the success of the poultry circles that were first organized in Peterboro county last May, and later in Ontario county, Ont., that there is danger that this excellent movement may suffer at the hands of its friends. The interest that the movement has aroused throughout the country has been so great, there is a possibility that the dangers that threaten it may be lost sight of and an over sanguine expectation of success be created that in the end may prove disastrous.

As far as the movement has gone in Peterboro county it has been a success. The farmers who have belonged to the circles have received more for their eggs and poultry than they otherwise would, they are taking more interest in their fowls than ever before, and the time is ripe for an extension of the work thus commenced. But we must not lose sight of the fact that the work has been only commenced. It is still in its earliest stages. It probably will be two or three years yet before it will be safe to pronounce the poultry egg circles, as they are being conducted in Peterboro county, a demonstrated success.

When the circles were first organized a constitution was adopted by each. This constitution required that the membership fee in each circle should be one dollar and that each circle should have five officers, two of whom should represent it on a central organization that was to be formed to represent all the local circles and have general supervision of their business. So far this central organization has not been formed. As yet not a single circle has collected the membership fees from its members. Thus the circles are without the funds that they may need at any time. In no case do the officers of a circle know how many dozen eggs or pounds of poultry have been sold by the members of their circles. The farmers whose eggs are being handled through the circles have scarcely the faintest idea as yet of what it is costing the buyer to gather and grade their eggs and handle their poultry. No one but the buyer knows what the total production of eggs and poultry from all the circles has amounted to nor how they have graded. Thus the members of these circles, if they wanted to, could not at present deal intelligently with any other buyer who might desire to handle their product. This is simply because they are ignorant in regard to these important details.

Facts such as these should not be ignored. Not until the local circles have completed organization, the central organization been formed, and the farmers know exactly how much goods they are selling and how these goods are grading will this movement in Peterboro county be on anything like a satisfactory basis. Even then it will not be safe to

pronounce it a complete success. This can not be done until it has been under test for at least a couple of years and thus had time to prove the soundness of the principles it is following by pulling through some of the reverses it is certain to encounter, either from without or from within, in the course of time. That egg circles are a success in Denmark does not alter this fact.

We believe in the cooperative handling of eggs and poultry. We believe that the movement that has been started in Peterboro county is in the right direction. This, however, does not blind us to the fact that in this as in other matters it is better to make haste slowly. In the near future we expect to see the farmers of Peterboro complete their central organization and thus take another forward step. In the meantime we are apprehensive that outside districts may gain an erroneous impression of conditions as they exist in this country and thus harm rather than good result.

We congratulate the Farmers' Advocate upon the superior excellence of its 1910 Christmas Number. It is well up to the high standard that has been set for similar numbers in former years. The number is attractively illustrated. Its cover is in triple colors and the information it encloses is such as to both instruct and please. Farm and Dairy is pleased to commend the Editors and Publishers of the Advocate upon their splendid Holiday issue.

In winter, as well as in summer, the cow should have good, pure water to drink. She should not be required to drink water that a person would be unwilling to use for himself. You would not pour foul water into your milk-pitcher; why do this indirectly when you let your cow drink it? See that the source of supply is wholesome, and that the watering troughs are kept clean. Too many of us fall far short of doing what is right in this matter of pure water for dairy cows. We may as well know that in doing so we are laying up trouble for ourselves and others later on.

"With more liberal and intelligent feeding," said Mr. Glendinning recently, "I believe the feed average 3,000 lb. cow could be made to give 4,500 lbs. of milk. The trouble with the average cow is not with the cow; it is with the feeder." The importance of having cows well fed for milk production cannot be emphasized too strongly. The best of cows cannot give large milk yields on such feed as so many are forced to subsist upon. All that a cow eats up to a certain large percentage is necessary to maintain the action of her bodily functions. It is only when we have passed this point that the food is used to render profit to the owner. Too many feeders give only the food required by the cow to meet her own

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requirements. They withhold the feed that will render them profit. Are you such a feeder? Ask yourself the question squarely? Then practise true economy

One Result of High Tariff

Inside information as to how the tariff adversely affects the farmers of Canada and provides the manufacturers with a monopoly, which they take advantage of to the full, was given to the public by Mr. J. A. Macrae in his address before the Dominion Grange, in Toronto last week, when he made a startling accusation against the Wire Fence Com- bine.

Mr. Macrae is a manufacturer in the United States as well as in Can- ada. When he endeavored to start his wire fence factory in this country he quoted prices for fencing that he thought afforded a reasonable living profit over the cost of manufacture. His company was attacked by the wire fence combine and threatened with extermination if it attempted to put any such prices into effect. The combine offered an alternative proposition, it being a net profit more than twice what his company could make by legitimate operation in two years. This profit was to be theirs even if they closed the factory altogether, provided the combine was allowed a free hand. The proposition was refused and the Sarnia Fencing Company cast their lot with the farm- ers and sold to them directly.

About 125,000 tons of steel for fence- ing are imported into Canada every year. The combine or the associa- tion of various manufacturers pay into a common pocket \$8.00 for every ton of steel worked up into fencing so as to prevent a cut in price below that set by the tariff. The attorney who interviewed Mr. Macrae for the Wire Fence combine admitted that he was attorney for 37 pools in the Do- minion of Canada.

Mr. Macrae stated that 15 per cent., as now imposed on wire fence- ing coming into Canada from the United States was almost prohibi- tive. This has actuated him in start- ing a factory in Sarnia although he admitted that 7 1/2 per cent. would have been sufficient inducement for him to establish a plant in Canada.

The Farmers' Deputation

There were a number of very strik- ing features about the monster dele- gation of farmers that waited on the Dominion government in Ottawa last week. In the first place, al- though it was composed about equal- ly, apparently, of Liberals and Con- servatives, the question of politics was not once mentioned. The president of the Council of Agriculture, Mr. McQuaig, was a Conserva- tive. Mr. McMillan, of Huron county, Ont., and Mr. Jas. McEwing, of Wellington county, Ont., two of the leading delegates from Ontario, were Liber- als. Mr. McMillan's father was the Liberal member in the House of Commons for his riding for some years.

It seemed apparent that every one of the about 800 delegates present were prepared to forsake their party affiliations without scruple in their fight to protect and promote the in- terests of farmers as a whole. The evident belief of the gathering was that farmers have permitted them- selves to be divided and led around by the politicians for too long al- ready and that it was time for a change.

In the second place it soon became apparent that the farmers present had studied the matters out for themselves and that they were quite capable of holding their own on any platform and with any politician or

manufacturer who might attempt to argue the case with them. They had their facts and figures at their fin- gers' tips and knew whereof they spoke. This was particularly the case as regards the tariff question and the control of the terminal elevators at Port William and Port Arthur.

In the third place it could readily be seen that the farmers from the west were several years ahead of the farmers from the east in their grasp of the great importance to farmers of several subjects such as govern- ment control of railways and direct taxation of land values. On the lat- ter point Mr. E. A. Partridge, of Sinaluta, Sask., almost took the breath away from some of the east- ern men when he pointed out that farmers have nothing to fear from direct taxation of land values inas- much as in the province of Mani- toba, for instance, land values in the city of Winnipeg alone are about as great as the value of all the farm lands in the province while in the east the taxation of timber limits and mines would help to break up mono- poles and make the burden on the farmer very light.

The fact that the western men were better organized than the east- ern men was also plainly evident. The western grain growers repre- sented organizations with a combin- ed membership of over 30,000. In most cases their local associations had sent them east and were paying all their expenses, which it was estimated by some amounted to from \$75,000 to \$175,000. Most of the east- ern farmers had paid their own ex- penses. Only a comparatively few of them represented any organization such as a subordinate grange or a farmers' club. This made it appar- ent that the time has come for the farmers club throughout Ontario to reorganize themselves into subordi- nate granges and thus form them- selves into a strong provincial orga- nization that will be absolutely inde- pendent of any government control. In this way they would become al- most as well organized as the farm- ers of the west.

To the relief and pleasure of the Ontario men they soon found that in E. C. Drury, of Crown Hill; Thos. McMillan, of Seaforth; and James McEwing, of Wellington county, they had three leaders and speakers who were just as good and probably a little bit better than any of the excellent speakers who headed the western delegation. The only trouble was that the east did not have as many of them.

The outstanding feature of all, however, was the conviction that the monster delegation constituted a call to arms on the part of the farmers of the country that would soon result in the greatest organized move- ment on the part of the farmers of Canada that the Dominion has ever seen. The actions of the politicians on both sides of the House of Com- mons and the comments of the news- paper correspondents from all parts of Canada, as well as of those from Great Britain and the United States, showed that, for the most part, they shared this belief. This feeling found expression among the delegates when they unanimously passed a resolution pledging them- selves on their return to commence organizing still better the farmers in their respective districts. The famous B. Le Richardson, ex-M.P., of Winnipeg, Man., further voiced this view when he said to the dele- gates Thursday afternoon: "You have made history in this hall to- day. You have shown that the farm- ing population from this time on is going to have a say in the running of this country"—H. B. C.



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CASEIN

Creamery Department

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

The Price of Dairy Butter

M. J. Lewis, Victoria Co., Ont.

The high prices at present prevailing for dairy butter would not be so high if more of the home butter maker were it not for the creameries. Creameries have put up the price on butter. If all butter were made at home as it used to be, the price would fall rapidly to its old level. If farmers realized the more of them would bring all their cream to the creamery instead of making it up at home.

The greatest difficulty which creameries have at the present time is to get a paying quantity of cream without having to go too far for it. If all cream was sent to the creamery, we would be able to make our butter cleaner and give the patrons larger returns.

One difficulty that I have encountered is that many farmers expect to get as much for the butter fat in their cream when sent to the creamery as they would if they made it at home, taking no account of the time and labor expended in making the butter and disposing of the product in home dairying. Were a reasonable value put on their time, they would soon find that the creamery is the most profitable proposition of the two.

I have in mind an instance of a lady who used to send her cream to our creamery. She is now making the butter at home and is pleased with the results. Every Saturday she milks and her son comes to the market and spend a full half day there disposing of their butter. I do not suppose they get more than 50 or 60 cents more for it than they would if the cream was sent to the creamery.

There is more sympathy and co-operation needed between the butter maker and his patrons. Patrons must realize that it costs money to make butter and milk it, even at a creamery. For whom appreciate how much this cost can be reduced if all of the cream in a section were sent to the creamery instead of making it a convenient method of disposing of milk when it is inconvenient to dispose of it any other way.

How to Produce Prize Cream

D. N. Leary, Victoria Co., Ont.

Too little care and little or no thought is taken by the average creamery patron of the cream he produces and sends to the creamery. The main point to observe, if one would produce prize cream, is in the separator. Set it to skim a very rich cream. We take a cream testing about 40 per cent. Some say that much too rich, but we know it from experience to be all right and if all creamery patrons would take cream of similar richness, it would be of great benefit to all and to the butter making industry. In a contest conducted by Mr. Lewis, of the Lindsay agency, our cream took second prize. We were somewhat surprised at receiving a prize for we did not think we were taking any

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

Write for our proposition and state amount of milk you have daily in hand.

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11 PINE ST. NEW YORK CITY

special pains with our cream.

Considering that we took no special care of the cream, it is apparent that the main reason for us having this good cream and winning this prize must be that we skim a rich cream. We believe in keeping all the skim milk at home and when we take a rich cream, so as to do this, we find that we can get along without ice during the summer to cool the cream. The cream is much easier to keep when rich in butter fat and when it contains a minimum amount of milk.

Our separator is cleaned each and every time after being used for separating milk; then by taking a thick cream we have no trouble at all in having it pass inspection as the best. Some patrons wash their separators only once a day,—some not that often! It is much wonder that their cream becomes sour and is objected to by the creamery men?

Some 800 Farmers at Ottawa

(Continued from Page 9.)

My colleagues do not share this view. I think that if we can improve our relations in the direction of having more markets for natural products and farm products, the country will be immensely benefited, but any change in our trade relations with regard to manufactured products is a more difficult matter. There are difficulties in this which no government can ignore; and we are not ignoring them. But, at all events, we see our goal, and in this our goal is very much in your own direction.

"But you go further and say that in this particular session we should commence to amend the tariff also. I suggest to you that, as practical legislators, it would be hardly advisable for the Parliament of Canada to undertake this session to revise the tariff while our negotiations are pending with our neighbors."

TERMINAL ELEVATORS

Sir Wilfrid promised that the government would not do anything to impair the British preference. He stated that he was in sympathy with the principle involved in the request that had been made in regard to the terminal elevators. He recognized that the farmers of the west have a grievance. He had arranged to have a conference with the officers of the Grain Growers' Association in regard to the object of preparing a bill to deal with it. The fact, however, that even if the government did take over the elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William the grain could still be tampered with at the elevators at Buffalo, Port Colborne and Montreal made the situation more difficult to deal with. "The problem, therefore," he said, "is to look after the character of the grain, only at Port Arthur and Fort William, but down to the very point where the ship is loaded to clear for Liverpool."

In conclusion, Sir Wilfrid said: "As the hour is late, I hope you will excuse me if I do not deal with the other problems you have mentioned. Let me say one word only with regard to the Hudson Bay railway. We are prepared to go on with the Hudson Bay railway at this moment. We will give due consideration to your representations. Government ownership, as I said a moment ago, is not altogether in my line. But I think I can give that far. Government operation is a matter as to which we shall give all due weight to your representations."

Sir Wilfrid did not refer to the requests, amendments to the railway and bank acts and legislation that would facilitate the formation of co-operative organizations. In this re-

spect he disappointed many of those present. On the whole he was sufficiently non-committal to make it impossible for the delegates to decide just how far the government is likely to comply with their requests. Thus, the session ended, for the time being, the first great national disposition of farmers that has ever taken place on the Dominion Government. That it will not be the last is confidently expected by practically all the delegates who were in attendance.—H. B. C.

The Tariff Changes Asked

(Continued from Page Two.)

The farm population of eastern Canada was decreasing, and even in the province of Manitoba the town population was increasing faster than the rural population, and the reason was that the farmer was taxed more than he could stand. The farmer stood to lose nothing by free trade. He estimated that the present tariff cost every farmer in this country \$200 a year for which they got no return, and that the province of Winnipeg made the calculation in 1905 that the tariff enabled the manufacturers to take out of the pockets of the consumers of Canada \$199,000,000 in that year.

MR. McMILLAN'S CONVENTIONS
Mr. Thos. McMillan, of Huron county, Ont., said in part:

"The annual effect of the tariff has been to take not only a margin of millions out of the pockets of the great body of the people, and place those millions into the hands of a few, but it also acts as a serious handicap upon the operations of the agriculturist."

"The farmer is willing to meet any legitimate competition in the labor markets of the country. He does not wish to underpay his workmen. His desire is, to remunerate them well. But when he is compelled to face a statutory provision which takes from him a margin of millions, and those millions are employed in competing with him for his own farm labor, he cannot stand in any competition such as that. As the result of those conditions, farm labor has now become so scarce, that the labor of the farm has not been properly accomplished; the general farmer of to-day sees no thing ahead but a continuous toil. His family becomes dissatisfied. His constant tendency is to leave the old homestead, and as a final result, in some of the fairest portions of Ontario we find almost as much farm property for sale as at any previous period in our history."

The foregoing are only a few of the main arguments that were given in favor of a reduction of the tariff as it affects agriculture. More complete reports will be published later.—H. B. C.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

FOR SALE—Up-to-date cheese factory; make of about 20 tons; these factory; today.—Premium System, Sparta, Ont.

WANTED—Boys and girls to receive 25 beautiful post cards free for selling packages of needles at 5 cents each. Write today.—Premium System, Sparta, Ont.

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Chains, Wire, Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want. The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Queen Street, Montreal.

CHEESEMAKERS AND BUTTERMAKERS can find profitable employment during the winter months by working for Farm and Dairy, Exclusive service. Cream, reliable and bustling men. Write for full particulars to Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, O.A.

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.

How Shall we Divide Proceeds?

Prof. H. H. Denn, O.A.C., Guelph. Three systems of paying for milk are now in use among Canadian cheese factory patrons. The oldest and the one most commonly adopted is that of dividing money received from the sale of cheese, according to the weight of milk delivered, not taking into account any differences in the composition of milk or its relative cheese producing capacity. The injustice of this plan is readily seen in the following table of results based upon five years' experiments with various ranging in fat content from 2.7 to 5.5 per cent. In this work nearly 200,000 lbs. of milk were used and 250 experiments made.

Lbs. Cheese		
Per cent. fat	produced per 100 lbs. milk.	Lbs. cheese per lb. fat.
2.7	8.59	3.32
3.0	9.54	2.70
4.0	10.36	2.37
4.5	11.02	2.27
5.0	11.77	2.26

The range in milk-fat percentages at factories will probably be from 3 to 4.5 per cent. This difference in fat content, makes a difference of about two pounds more of cheese a 100 lbs. of milk in favor of the milk testing 4.5 per cent. fat. We thus see the absurdity and injustice of basing cheese values upon weight of milk only.

STRAIGHT FAT TEST

The second system in use among perhaps less than 25 per cent. of the cheese factories in Canada, is that known as the 'test' plan, or of basing values upon one milk constituent, the fat. This system was advocated about the time the Babcock test for fat was brought to the attention of dairymen in 1890. This test was hailed with delight by Canadian factorymen, and it has undoubtedly been of great assistance in developing the dairy industry of Canada.

As usual with a new thing, some extravagant claims were made for this test, among them that it determined the value of milk for all purposes. Some of the leading men connected with the science and practice of dairying in both Canada and the United States were carried away by this new-found dairy helper, and the country was flooded with 'fat' literature on dairymen and dairy orators vied with one another in praise of the inventor and in making absurd claims for its effect upon the morals and practices of dairymen. Far be it from us to withhold credit where credit is due, and the inventor of the Babcock Test, Dr. S. M. Babcock, of Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A., deserves the thanks of Canadian dairymen for giving to them free the results of his scientific discovery; at the same time, we are not bound to accept as truth all that any man may say, he be ever so great and learned.

PAY MONEY NOT PRAISE

Referring again to the table, we see that as the percentage of fat in the milk increased, the yield of cheese per pound of fat in the milk decreased. On this point science and practice agreed. Science says that as cheese is made from two milk constituents, fat and casein, one of these alone cannot be used as a basis for determining cheese production from milk with varying percentages of that constituent. In practice we

found this to be the case, hence, we could not accept the 'fat' theory and practice as a basis of settlement among patrons of cheeseries. We have maintained our position on this question during the past 18 years.

The third system takes into account both fat and casein, but as there was no short method of determining casein previous to 1907, we suggested the factor 2, as an addend to the fat percentage to determine the relative values of milks for cheesemaking. This system in varying forms, has been followed by a few factories in different parts of Canada and where the work has been done conscientiously, it has, generally speaking, given satisfaction.

However, we now have a practicable, short method of determining casein in milk, hence we advise the use of both the Babcock test for fat and the Hart test for casein in cheeseries. The casein test was perfected by Dr. E. Hart of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and great credit is due him, and also the Wisconsin Station, for this second important test for dairymen from the same station. We look next for a single test which will combine in one, the features of the Babcock and Hart Casein tests, so that both milk-fat and casein may be determined at the same time and at one operation. The man who does this will deserve the thanks of dairymen in all parts of the world.

A Maker Reviews Cool Curing

A cool curing room of modern construction is a part of the Central Smith cheese factory in Peterboro County. Commenting upon the structure, recently, to the Farm and Dairy, who called at the factory, the maker and manager, Mr. A. H. Campbell said: "It is better not to start curing all than to build a poorly constructed curing room. The cooling room in this factory was built according to specifications sent out by the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch and gives perfect satisfaction. We can keep the temperature in our room down to 58 degrees all summer. I believe that 58 or 60 degrees is the ideal temperature for the proper curing of the cheese.

"Our curing room saves us \$300 to \$400 a year. About five years ago I made an experiment in this line. I took two cheese and held them six months in my cool curing room and the loss in weight was only three-quarters of a pound each. In the ordinary curing room, the loss in weight will be 2½ to 3 pounds. It takes a cheese two days to dry out properly. After that time till the cheese are shipped a good cool curing room is a great benefit. As the Peterboro Cheese Board only meets once in two weeks all of our cheeses are held 10 days and some twice as long."

"One of the greatest advantages of a cool curing room," continued Mr. Campbell, "is that the cheese are held for a few days and the maker sees what his product comes to and has to stand the loss if it is inferior. This is a great incentive to better work. When the cheese leave the factory in a couple of days he has nothing to worry about."

"Do you get any advantage in price on your cool cured product?" was asked. Mr. Campbell replied: "On every board but this season cheeses from our factory was sold at the highest figure bid. We have averaged about one-sixteenth of a cent higher than the average price paid on the board."

An up-to-date cool curing room is only one of many commendable features of the Central Smith factory. Every facility is afforded that will enable the maker to make the finest cheese. Why butter is made and sold to the patrons and is considered a profitable method of utilizing the fat in the whey.

Educational Work Needed

"During the last week, I have inspected 3,500 cheeses at various factories and they were all of uniform quality and texture," said Mr. G. A. Gillespie, a prominent cheese buyer on the Peterboro Board, to an editor of Farm and Dairy recently.

"The result of the educational policy of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in regard to dairying has been such that practically all of our cheese makers are capable of producing first-class cheese." Other buyers have expressed themselves similarly as to the efficiency of the educational policy of the Department of Agriculture. Perhaps nowhere else was the favorable result of dairy educational work more in evidence this year than in the cheese exhibits at the Canadian National Exhibition.

The greatest field now open for a further improvement in the quality of our cheese lies in educating the patrons to deliver milk of better quality. Educational work among patrons can be carried on by the makers themselves with profit to both patron and maker. Winter offers exceptional opportunities for carrying on this work as there is not so much to do in the factory.

Makers who have hitherto made no effort to encourage their patrons to produce more and better milk by visiting them personally on their farms, should endeavor to do so this winter; and when out at this work induce each and every patron to take Canada's only Dairy paper, Farm and Dairy,—a paper that in the hands of each patron will prove of great advantage to the whole Dairy industry.

We have no cool curing rooms down through this county and consequently we have to make a pretty hard cheese, one with good body in order to have it stand up in hot weather.—Henry H. Rennie, Dundas Co., Ont.

How Long Should a CREAM SEPARATOR Last?

It Depends Upon the Kind

The average life of the common "padder" type of cream separator is one year; many of them last only half that time; but this gives the "padder" plenty of time to get his money before the buyer discovers his mistake, and thousands of them, sold ten years ago, are giving perfect service today. Tubulars are built right by a manufacturer who knows how to make them last.

SHARPLES TUBULAR Cream Separators

ARE GUARANTEED FOREVER, and thousands of them, sold ten years ago, are giving perfect service today. Tubulars are built right by a manufacturer who knows how to make them last. That's why they last.

Be on the safe side. Get a Tubular in the first place. Then you will have The World's Best separator, perfect satisfaction, and no expensive mistakes to regret.



30 Ask for Catalog No. 253
Yrs

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. - WINNIPEG, MAN.

RAILROAD EMPLOYMENT

Positions Guaranteed Complete Men \$100 monthly, and Brakemen \$80, on all Railroads. Experience unnecessary. No strikes. \$500 monthly. RAILROAD EMPLOYING HEADQUARTERS Over 500 men sent to positions monthly. State age, send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 31, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN ONTARIO

44th ANNUAL CONVENTION AND WINTER DAIRY EXHIBITION

STRATFORD

JANUARY 11 and 12, 1911

\$370 IN PRIZES FOR BUTTER AND CHEESE

Cheese Buyers' Trophy, valued at \$150.00 for Sweepstakes Cheese.

\$100, Silver and Bronze Medals, prizes for Dairy Herd Competition.

MANY SPECIAL PRIZES

Excellent List of Speakers. Three Sessions Each Day.

Wednesday Afternoon Session Specially for Patrons of Cheese Factories, Creameries, and all Milk Producers.

Every Person Made Welcome. Reduced Rates on all Railroads.

For Programs apply to

J. H. SCOTT, Pres., FRANK HERNES, Sec.-Treas.,
Exeter, Ont. London, Ont.

*Part of an address at the Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph.



It is astonishing what a lot of odd minutes one can catch during the day, if one really sets about it.

—Melock.

The Road to Providence

(Copyrighted)

MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

(Continued from last week.)

"MIS' Mayberry! Oh, Mis' Mayberry!" came a high, quavering old voice from around the corner of the house, and Squire Tutt hove in sight. He was panting for breath and trembling with rage as he ascended the steps and stood in the kitchen door. Mother hastened to bring him a chair into which he wheezingly subsided.

"Why, Squire," she questioned anxiously, "have anything happened? Is Mis' Tutt taken with lumbago again?"

"No!" exploded the Squire, "she's well—always is! I'm the only really sick folks in Providence, though I don't get no respect for it. In pain all the time and no respect—no respect!"

"Now, Squire, everybody in Providence have got sympathy for your tise, and just yesterday Mis' Pike was a-asking me—"

"Taise! I ain't talking about tise now! It's this pain in my stomik that that young limb of satan of your'n insulted me about not a hour ago. Me a-writing in torment with nothing less'n a cancer—insulted me!" As the Squire projected his remark toward Mother Mayberry he bent double and peered expectantly up into her sympathetic face.

"Why, what did he do, Squire?" demanded Mother, with a glance at Miss Wingate, who still stood at the biscuit block cutting out her dough. She regarded the old man with alarmed wonder.

"Told me to drink two cups of hot water and lie down a hour—me in torment!" The Squire rarely spit his complaint into the air.

"Dearie me, Tom had oughter known better than that about one of your spells," said Mother. "Why, I've been a-curing them for years for you yourself with nothing more'n a little drop of spirits, red pepper and mint. He had oughter told you

to take that instead of hot water. I'm sorry."

"Oughter told me to take spirits—told me to take spirits! Don't you know, Mis' Mayberry, a man with a sanctified wife can't take no spirits; they must be gure to him by somebody not a member of the family. Me a-suffering torment—two cups of hot water—torments, torment!"

The old man's voice rose to a perfect wail, but came down a note or two as Mether hastily reached in the press and drew out a tall, old demijohn, and poured a liberal dose of the desired medicine into a glass. She added a dash of red pepper and a few drops of peppermint. This treatment of the Squire's dram in Mother's estimation turned a sinful beverage into a useful medicine and served to soothe her conscience while it disturbed the Squire's appreciation of her treatment not at all. He swallowed the fiery dose without as much as the blink of an eyelid and on the instant subsided into comfortable complacency.

"Please forgive Tom for not having gumption, Squire, and next time right over to me same as usual. Course I know all the neighbors feel as how Tom is young and have just hung out his shingle here, and I hold this mistake against Tom."

"Well," said the Squire, in a mollified tone of voice, "I won't say no more, but you must tell him to stop fooling with these here Providence people. Stopped Ezra Pike's wife feeding her baby on pot-lugger and give it liled milk watered with lime juice. It'll die—it'll die!"

"Oh, no, Squire, it's a-getting well—just as heart as can be," Mother said in a mollifying tone of voice.

"It'll die—it'll die! Cut one or the lights outen Sam Mosley's side—called it a new fangled impendix name—but he'll die—he die!"

"Sam's—working out there on the

barn roof right this minute, Squire, good and alive," said Mother Mayberry with a good-humored smile while Miss Wingate cast a restrained though indignant glance at the doubling old magistrate.

"An old Deacon Bostick drinking cow-hot milk and sucking raw eggs! He looks like a mixed calf and shagbait roose! So old he'd oughter die—he'll do it! Hot water and me in torment! Hct water on his middle in a rubber bag and nothing inside or him! He'll die—he'll die!"

"Oh, no, Squire, the good Lord have gave Deacon Bostick back to us from the edge of the grave; Tom a-working day and night but under His guidance. He have gained ten pounds and walks everywhere. It were low typhus, six weeks running, tee! I'm glad it were gave to me to see my son bring back a saint to earth from the gates themselves. Have you been by to see him?"

"Yes," answered the Squire as he rose much more briskly than he had seated himself, and prepared to take his departure. "Yes, and it was you a-musing of him that did it—muster slipped him calmie—but I ain't a-disputing! Play actor, ain't you, girl?" he demanded as he paused on his way out of the door and with his bestling suspicious eyes.

"Yes," answered the singer lady as she went on putting her biscuit into the pan. If her culinary manoeuvres were slow they were at least sure and the "riz" biscuits looked promising.

"Dearie me," said Mother as she returned from guiding her guest down the front walk and into the shaded Read, "fit do seem that Squire Tutt gets more rantanerous every day. Poor Mis' Tutt is just wore out with contriving with him. It's a wonder she feels like she have got an ease at all, much less a second blessing. Now I must turn to and make a dish of baked chicken hash for supper to be et with them feather biscuits of your'n. I want to compliment them by the company of an extra nice dish. If they come out the oven in time I want to ask Sam Mosley to stop in and get some, with a little quince preserves. He brought his dinner in a bucket, which troubled me, for who's got food on my land, two or four, I likes to feed myself. I expected he was some mortified at your being here. He's kinder shy like in the noticing of girls."

"That seems to be a failing with the Providence young—with Providence people," ventured Miss Wingate with ambiguity.

"Oh, country boys is all alike," answered Mother comfortably, only in a measure taking in the tentative observation. "They're all kinder co'ting tongue-tied. They have to be eased along attentive, all 'cept Buck Peavey, who'd like to eat Pattie up same as a cannibal, I'm thinking,

and don't mind who knows it. Now the supper is all on the sinner and can be got ready in no time. Let's me and you walk down to the front gate and watch for Tom to come around the Noh from Flat Rock and then we can run in the biscuits. Maybe we'll hear some news; I haven't hardly seen any folks to-day and I mistrust some mischief are a-brewing somewhere."

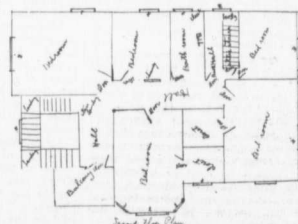
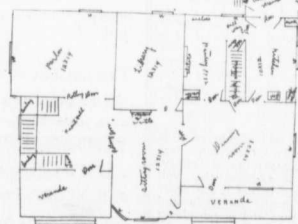
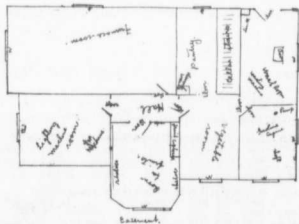
And Mother Mayberry's well-trained intuitions must have been in unusually good working order, for she met her expected complications at the top board in the porch sat Mr. Pike in an unusually large crop of snow-balls on the old shrub by the gatepost when a sudden snuffing made itself heard and caused her to concentrate her attention on the house opposite across the Read. And a sympathy stirring scene met her eyes. Perched along the fence were all five of the little Pikes clinging to the top board in their despondency. On the edge of the porch sat Mr. Pike in his shirt sleeves with his pipe in one hand and the Teether Pike balanced on his knee. His expression matched that of the children in the matter of gloom, and like them he glanced apprehensively toward the door as if expecting Calamity to issue from his very hearthstone.

"Why, what's the matter?" demanded Mother as she hurried to the edge of the sidewalk followed by the singer lady, whose acquaintance with the young Pikes had long before ripened to the stage of intimate friendship. At the sight of her sympathetic face, Eliza, the first Pike, slipped to the ground and buried her head in her new but valued friend's dainty muslin skirt.

But she next rang of the stair steps looked out his tongue to dispose of a mortifying tear and little Susie sobbed outright. At this juncture, just as Mether was about to demand again an explanation of such united woe, Mrs. Pike came to the door, and a large spoon and a bottle full of amber, liquid grease made further inquiry unnecessary.

"Sakes Mis' Mayberry, I certainly am glad you have come over to back me up in getting down these doses of oil. Ez," with an indignant and contemptuous glance at her sultry husband, "don't want me to give it to 'em. He'd rather they'd up and die than to stand the ruckus, and but I ain't a-going to let my own children perish for a few cherry seeds with a bottle of oil in the house and Doctor Tom Mayberry's prescription to give 'em a spoonful all around." Mrs. Pike was short and stout, but with a martial and determined eye, and as she spoke she began to measure out a first dose with her glance fixed on young Bud, who turned white around his little mouth and clung to the fence. Susie's rose sobs to a wail and Eliza shuddered in Miss Wingate's skirt.

"Wait a minute, Mis' Pike," said



Floor Plans of the Home of Mr. Isaac Holland, Oxford Co., Ont., See illustration of exterior and description, on page 15, this issue.

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Mother hurriedly, "are you sure they have et cherry seeds? Cherries ain't ripe yet, and—"

"We didn't—we didn't!" came in a perfect chorus of walls from the little fence birds.

(Continued next week.)

An Up-to-date Model Farm House

The fine farm home of Isaac Holland of Brownsville, Oxford Co., Ont., illustrated in this issue of Farm and Dairy, is one that any farmer may well imitate. This farm home scored second highest in the first Dairy farms Competition held by Farm and Dairy, although the other portions of the farm did not secure as high a score as the others competing. Mr. Holland's home took first place under the heading of arrangement and plan and finish. The highest score for these two points was awarded to Mr. Holland. The dwelling and farm buildings are about 300 yards from the highway. A fine avenue of maple trees and a good gravel road lead to the house. Concrete walks lead from the front and back of the house to the avenue. On three sides of the house is a fine lawn enclosed by an iron fence on a cement foundation. This is shown in the illustration.

"When planning my house," said Mr. Holland in a letter to Farm and Dairy, "I had three points in view, convenience, durability and appearance. The walls are of red pressed brick and the roof is covered with slate, making a very durable construction, and giving an attractive appearance. The best of material was used in the house."

FLOOR PLANS

The rooms of the first floor can be designated by the floor plans given in this issue. These rooms have all 10 ft. ceilings. The dining room has a door to the veranda, one to the sitting room and one each to the kitchen and pantry. The stairs from the second floor enters the dining room. The kitchen, pantry and dining room are arranged to save the housewife many steps. The sitting room has a fireplace and mantel with a large plate glass mirror. The floor of the sitting room and hall are made of soft maple, red cherry and walnut. The maple and cherry are cut in three-inch strips and laid alternately. The wall-to-wall turfs form a fancy design for the border. These floors when well dressed and polished, present a very attractive appearance. There are large rolling doors between the parlor and sitting room, and the rooms downstairs and hall. Most of the rooms downstairs and two of the bedrooms upstairs are finished in polished oak of the best kind.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

The second floor plan as illustrated shows the various rooms on the second floor, including closets and bath rooms. These rooms have all 9 ft. ceilings. All the bedrooms and the bathroom open into the hall. The bathroom is equipped with all modern fixtures. A stairway leads from the back hall to the attic. The attic stairs, cellar stairs and the middle stairs are all directly over each other, thus avoiding waste of space. A tank for cistern water is placed in the attic. The water is piped from the attic to the bathroom, kitchen and washroom in the basement.

THE BASEMENT OF THE HOUSE

The cellar or basement consists of a hallway, pantry, and the various other rooms shown in the floor plan. The floors are of cement and the rooms are divided by brick walls. A dumb waiter is installed between the first floor and the cellar and pantry. The firewood is all kept in the cellar during the winter. "The Wood Elevator," writes Mr. Holland, "is one of our greatest conveniences. It runs

between the washroom in the basement and the kitchen.

A two and a half horse power gasoline engine manufactured by Gould, Shapley & Muir, is used in the washroom for pumping water from the attic. Pumping is done on wash-days. The engine then drives the pump and the washing machine at the same time. The cost of pumping

person who is full of God's spirit and in whom God dwells.

And thus we ourselves can tell how near we are living to God, and how much of God's spirit is within us; by the manner in which we love. If our thoughts are mostly of self and of our own objects and desires and we do not feel a warm love for others, we may know that we are not loving God as we ought, and we will

running over, as an immediate reward.

Throughout this Christmas season we should be living very close to God. On all sides the spirit of God is in evidence. The store windows, full of their Christmas offerings, reveal this. The greetings and good wishes and gifts of our friends and acquaintances are but the showing forth of the spirit of God, the spirit of love, that is within them. And we, if we are to be truly happy, must enter whole-heartedly into this spirit of love. We must forget self and think of others. We must look for and take advantage of the opportunities to do the many kind deeds, and to speak the loving words that often count for more, that every day should be full of love for God, for God toward us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world, that we might live through him. Here is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us, and sent His Son to be the propitiation for our sins." (1 John, 4: 9, 10.) Let us, therefore, do all that we can to show forth the spirit of God by loving each other and the dear ones and others who are around us. If we will but do this the true spirit of Christmas, the spirit of love, the spirit of God, will enter our hearts and we will receive a taste of celestial happiness.—I.H.N.



Up-to-date and Comfortable

A fine farm house owned by Mr. Isaac Brownsville, Oxford Co., Ont. This house is well equipped and finished for comfort, durability and convenience. See description and floor plans on this page.

and washing for a large family is about four cents a week for the cost of the gasoline. The engine may also be used to drive the separator, churn, etc. This labor-saving convenience we have used for nearly two years.

HEATING AND LIGHTING OF THE HOUSE
Our house is heated with a McClary Sunshine furnace, and lighted with acetylene gas. The machinery for making the gas is manufactured at Aylmer, Ont. The cost of this gas machine was about \$100, including piping and chandeliers. Every room is lighted by gas and the rooms on the first floor are all equipped with good chandeliers.

We have a local and long distance telephone, which is a great convenience. We have been using it over two years. It is placed in the dining-room, with an extension transmitter to the basement.

The Upward Look

God is Love

Beloved, let us love one another; for love is of God; and every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God. He that loveth not knoweth not God; for God is love.—1 John, 4: 7, 8.

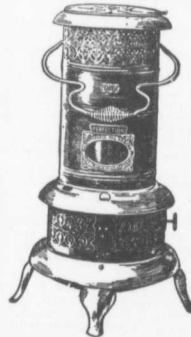
At this Christmas season, when our hearts are full of love for one another, it is a sweet thought to know that God is love. We are told also that God is His spirit, and thus we know that God is the spirit of love. Even more than this we know, and that is that "He that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God and God in him." (1 John, 4: 16.)

Does this not bring God very near to us? When once we begin to comprehend this great truth, it comes home to us that God truly is everywhere and that we can, if we will but look, see Him on all sides. Wherever we see a loving deed done we see the Spirit of God manifested. Wherever we find a person who, all the time, is unconsciously performing kind deeds for others, we see a

find the reason why people do not love and trust us more. When we manifest the spirit of God within us, by being kind to others, the spirit of God within them flows back to us and we are loved in return. Thus they who give, receive good measure,

Lay a mat of fresh green cedar on the ironing table, pass the hot iron over and over it, and the iron will be as smooth as glass. Clip the cedar off, discarding any hard stems, and pile up the twigs. It is just rough enough to have a peculiar volatility that does the work of cleaning and smoothing ironers better than anything I ever have seen tried.—Mrs. Bruce.

That Cold Room



on the side of the house where winter blasts strike hardest always has a lower temperature than the rest of the house. There are times when it is necessary to raise the temperature quickly or to keep the temperature up for a long period. That can't be done by the regular method of heating without great trouble and overheating the rest of the house. The only reliable method of heating such a room alone by other means is to use a

PERFECTION
SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

which can be kept at full or low heat for a short or long time. Four quarts of oil will give a glowing heat for nine hours, without smoke or smell.

An Indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font. Filler-cap does not screw on; but is put in like a cork in a bottle, and is attached by a chain and cannot get lost.

An automatic-locking flame spreader prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so that it can be cleaned in an instant. In an instant for rewicking. Finished in Japan or nickel, strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental. Has a cool handle.

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

The Queen City Oil Company, Limited.

Embroidery Designs

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



552 A design for a border or band, to be braided or outlined with beads. The border is 1 1/2 inches wide and four yards are given. Six yards of braid will be needed for each yd. of the design. Price 10 cts.



548 Design for a Braided Band or Border. The border is 1 1/2 inches wide and will be required for each yard of the design. Price 10 cts.

A New Department

Our readers will be glad to learn that we have completed arrangements whereby we are now able to offer, stamped designs on material ready for working, for a very nominal price. We illustrate a few herewith and they will appear at different intervals in this department.

PIQUE SLIPPERS No. 1014

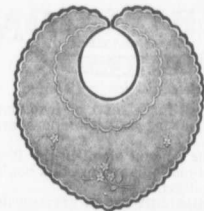
Pique slippers always make pretty gifts. They are quickly made. The design illustrated is No. 1014. It is pretty done with the flowers in pale blue, and the bow knots in a deli-



cate pink. The top and sole of the shoe are bound with tape and overlapped together. Price for material stamped ready for working 20 cents. This includes the material all stamped ready for making the slippers.

FINE LINEN BIB, No. 1012

This useful bib is made in two pieces stitched together around the neck so that the small piece folds



over the other. Then if liked, a small quilted bib may be attached underneath. These bibs are very easy to make and are most durable. Price of bib, stamped on fine linen, ready for working is 25 cents.

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

Simple Menu for Xmas Dinner

Every recipe in the following menu has been thoroughly tried, and Farm and Dairy presents them with the utmost assurance that they will prove satisfactory.—

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Colery | Roast Turkey | Olives |
| Boiled Potatoes | Cranberry Jelly | Creamed Onions |
| Mashed Potatoes | Crackers or Cheese Straws | or Parsnips |
| | Plum Pudding | Mince Pie |
| | Nuts | Tea, Coffee |
| | Raisins | Candy |

RECIPES

Tomato Soup—One can of tomatoes, put on the stove to scald; when hot stir in a small teaspoonful of soda, pass through colander, return to pan. In another pan put 1 qt. of milk, butter size of egg; when both tomatoes and milk are scalding hot pour together and add 3 spoonfuls of rolled soda biscuits and salt to season just before taking off stove. Serve in hot dishes.

Cranberry Jelly—Add one teaspoonful of water to a cup of cranberries and put them over the fire. After cooking 10 minutes, add 2 heaping cupfuls of white sugar and cook about 10 minutes longer, stirring often. Pour them into a bowl or mould and when cold they can be rolled into a jelly. The berries will seem very dry before the sugar is added, but if more water is used they will not form a jelly.

Plum Pudding—Two lbs. each raisins, currants, suet, and bread crumbs, 1/2 lb. each of sugar and flour, 2 apples chopped fine, 1/2 lb. candied peel, 1 nutmeg, 3/4 teaspoon mixed spice, 10 eggs. Steam 5 hours. This quantity makes 3 puddings.

Christmas Pudding—Three cans bread crumbs, 2 cups chopped suet, 2 cups each of currants and raisins, 1 cup brown sugar, 1/2 cup lemon peel, 1/2 nutmeg, 1/2 teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and soda, 2 teaspoons syrup, 5 eggs, 1/2 cup blanched almonds, 2 tablespoons flour. Add enough cream to make a batter and steam 4 hours.

Cabbage Salad—Three cups chopped cabbage, 1 cup chopped apples, 1/2 cup chopped walnuts, 1 teaspoon salt.

Salad Dressing—Four eggs well beaten, 1/2 cup vinegar, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon mustard, 1/2 teaspoon pepper, butter size of an egg. Cool till thick.

To decorate a cabbage salad chop a few slices of best pickle and sprinkle on top.

Cheese Straws—Mix 2 tablespoons butter, 4 tablespoons flour, 4 tablespoons of grated cheese, 1 egg, 1/2 teaspoon salt, tiny speck of cayenne. When mixed smooth roll out as thin as possible. Cut in strips about 1/2 inch wide and 3 inches long. Bake about ten minutes.

Christmas Cakes—Three cups brown sugar, 1 1/2 cups butter, 6 eggs, 1/2 cup sweet milk, 1/2 teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon ginger, 1 nutmeg, 1 heaped teaspoon soda dissolved in boiling water, 1 lb. currants, 2 lbs. raisins, 1/2 lb. mixed peel, about 6 cups flour. Bake for 2 hours in a moderate oven.

Short Bread—Two cups butter, 1 cup coffee sugar. Roll the sugar, then work butter and sugar together to a cream. Work in as much flour as possible (about 4 cups) and be able to roll it. Cut in small squares, prick with a fork and bake on tins covered with buttered paper in a moderate oven.

Every Day Fruit Cakes—Two cups brown sugar, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup butter, 1 cup sour milk, 1 cup raisins, 1 teaspoon soda, 1/2 teaspoon flour, 1 grated nutmeg, 4 eggs, 3/4 cups flour.

Oatmeal Macaroons—One cup white sugar, 2 cups rolled oats, 1 tablespoon

butter, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon baking powder, vanilla to flavor. Drop on buttered, floured tins, lift with sharp knife while hot.

Butter Scotch—Four cups brown sugar, 2 cups of butter, 2 tablespoons water, vinegar to taste. Boil 1/2 hour drop a little in water and if crisp it is done. Pour on buttered plates and mark in squares.

Maple Cream Candy—Two cupfuls brown sugar, 1/2 cupful rich milk or cream. Let it come to a boil and cook five minutes. Add a piece of butter the size of a walnut, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 cupful chopped walnuts. Beat until thick and creamy, turn into buttered tins and when partly cold cut into squares.

Fudge—Two squares chocolates, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup milk, butter size of a walnut. Cook sugar, milk and chocolate without much stirring. When nearly done add the butter. Remove from the fire and stir until nearly cold. Spread on buttered tins and cut into squares.

Turkish Delight—Soak 2 ounces of sheet gelatine in 1 cup cold water 2 hours. Put 2 cups of white sugar to boil with 1 cup of water. When at boiling point add gelatine, let it simmer slowly for 20 minutes, then add grated rind and juice of 12 oranges and juice of 2 lemons. Pour into pans previously wet with cold water. When firm cut in squares and roll in confectioner's sugar.

Winter Frolics

The illustration shows Stella and Willie Culver of Haldimand Co., Ont., who are working to secure a club of new subscribers to Farm and Dairy. Stella writes the following letter to the boys and girls: "Our dog Ring can do lots of tricks, but he can only pull one of us at a time. He likes us to pull him around on our sleigh. We both go to school. The school inspector says we are better



Three Good Chums Enjoying Winter Sports.

than some school boys, because in some schools the children just watch to catch flies. I am eight years old, and my brother is six. Our dog's name is Ring, and he is a pug ten years old! We will be glad to get pictures of other boys and girls, taken at their sports and also to publish letters from them.

FREE! FREE!

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

Mention size of skates desired.

Samples sent on request.

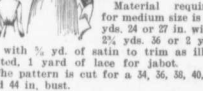
CIRCULATION MANAGER
FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBORO, ONT.

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.

BLOUSE WITH FRONT CLOSING 6883

The blouse closed at the front yet not a plain one is much in demand. This one is finished with revers that are smart and becoming and will be found desirable. The wide truck over each shoulder provides just becoming fullness and the use of contrasting material for revers will be found desirable. The wide truck over each shoulder provides just becoming fullness and the use of contrasting material for revers will be found desirable. The wide truck over each shoulder provides just becoming fullness and the use of contrasting material for revers will be found desirable.



Material required for medium size is 3 1/2 yds. 34 or 37 in. wide, 2 1/2 yds. 36 or 32 yds. 44, with 1/2 yd. of self as illustrated, with 1 yard of lace for jabot. The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 in. bust.

MEN'S LOUNGING OR BATH ROBE 6887

There is no garment that contributes more successfully to comfort than just such a robe as this one. It can be utilized both for the hours of relaxation and for the bath robe, and it can be made of many different materials. Material required for medium size is 7 yds. 27 in. wide, 4 1/2 yds. 44 or 3 1/2 yds. 52 in. wide with 3 yds. of cord to trim as illustrated. The pattern is cut in sizes for men of 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 in. breast measure.

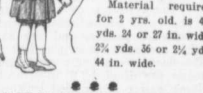
GIRLS' BOX PLAITED DRESS 6875

The dress closed at the left is one that is fashionable and practical. The skirt is straight and plaited and the blouse portion is laid in one tuck over each shoulder. The sleeves are 3/4 length. The dress is closed with buttons and buttons above the frills on the waist and invisibly below. Material required for 10 year size is 3 1/2 yds. 34 or 27 in. wide, 4 yds. 36 or 3 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide. The pattern is cut in sizes of 8, 10 and 12 yrs.



BOY'S BOX PLAITED DRESS 6874

The one piece box plaited dress is simple and childlike. This one is worn over knickerbockers and can be held by a belt or left loose. Material required for 3 yrs. old is 4 1/2 yds. 34 or 27 in. wide, 2 1/2 yds. 36 or 2 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide.



CARE IN ORDERING PATTERNS
Be sure and state size, also number of patterns. Do not send illustrations of patterns. Order by number and size only. Your address is also quite necessary.

The Dominion Grange Convenes
(Continued from Page 6.)

people in a plebiscite before enacting a scheme that is calculated to bind an unwilling people to a system which they abhor. It also expressed the hope that the iron and steel lobbies about to expire would not be renewed in any form, and it condemned the proposed export duty on cream.

MEMBERS ARE UP AND DOING

The Convention throughout in the spirit of the discussions showed that the members were set in purpose. Great unanimity prevailed. Instead of as in previous years, ascertaining of their opinions and then lapsing into silence, now the Grangers are before

Other features of the convention will be dealt with in future issues of Farm and Dairy.

Resolutions were adopted to the end that there be a greater representation of rural trustees in the Advisory Council, with the ultimate hope that there be a substitution of an agricultural for the mercantile bias which now exists in our educational system and that efforts be put forth to encourage schools in regard to farm gardening. Other resolutions were favorable to the policy of trunk telephones, and reaffirmed past resolutions regarding automobile legislation, electric deposits, railways and bonuses to iron and steel industries. Resolutions also covered the action of Parliament last year in legalizing professional gambling on race courses, and asked for legislation seeking the suppression of social vice and commending the Ontario Government in suppressing fight pictures and in prohibiting demoralizing shows in cheap theatres.

The auditors' report complimented the secretary, Mr. Lethbridge, on his work and for having the business of his office so well conducted. Receipts for the year were \$1,127.30. Expenditures were \$771.84, leaving a balance of \$355.46. The opinion was expressed that some way should be found in order to unite its work the most effective.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Master, Neil Burton, Port Stanley; Overseer, E. C. Drury, Crown Hill; Secretary-treasurer, J. J. Morrison, Arthur; Lecturer, J. G. Lethbridge, Alliance; Chaplain, Wm. Waldon, Essex; Steward, R. A. Sutherland, Stroud; Assistant Steward, H. McMillan, Beaverton; Gatekeeper, Jas. Fallis, Newbridge; Ceres, Miss McKay, Beaverton; Flora, Miss Wardell, Middlemarch; Pamona, Miss Phelps, Whity; and Lady Assistant Steward, Miss Robinson, St. Thomas. Executive Committee—E. C. Drury, R. E. Gunn, J. McEwing, M.P.P., W. L. Smith and J. G. Lethbridge.

He Knew a Good Thing.—I am paying \$1 for my subscription to Farm and Dairy. Having seen worthy suggestions in the line of farming, dairying, fruit growing, etc., in a copy of Farm and Dairy taken by a friend of mine, I decided to send for a year's subscription for myself.—J. L. Stewart Lanark Co., Ont.

You and Your Friends

Your neighbour, your friend, or that relative of yours who farms, would appreciate the valuable gift of a year's subscription to Farm and Dairy. Consider our Christmas proposition set forth herewith, and write us this evening about the matter!

Send us the name and address of some friend to whom you desire to send Farm and Dairy for one year, enclosing \$1.00, and we will send him an attractive Christmas card that will reach him on Christmas morning. On this Christmas card we will state that you are sending him Farm and Dairy for one year, as a Christmas gift.

For \$3.50 we will send Farm and Dairy to five of your friends for one year, if you mention this Christmas Offer.

OUR GIFT TO YOU.

At the same time, we will renew your subscription free for six months for each new subscription you send us in this way. Send us your order this evening. Address, Christmas Department, Farm and Dairy, Peterborough, Ont.

the citadel, demanding that their desires receive recognition; and that the pillage of the agricultural industry be at least curtailed.

Space forbids that we report this convention at length. Many of the ideas discussed in Toronto are brought out in the report, elsewhere in this issue, on the delegation at Ottawa.

THE EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY SHOW

HORSE SHOW

— WILL BE HELD AT —

OTTAWA, ONT., JANUARY 16 - 20, 1917

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

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

PRACTICAL ADDRESSES

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

SINGLE FARE RATES ON THE RAILWAYS

For Programme of Judging and Address apply to the Secretary.
PETER WHITE, Pres., D. T. ELDERKIN, Secretary.
Peterborough, Ont. Ottawa, Ont.

DISPERSION

SALE

—AT—

STADACONA FARM

CLYDESDALES
AYRSHIRES
YORKSHIRES

Having Sold my Farm to the Federal Government for experimental purposes, I am offering all my stock by private sale.

Prize Winning & High Class Clydesdales

- Comprising
- 1 Imported Stallion (5 years).
 - 1 Two-year-old Stallion.
 - 2 Yearling Stallions.

Record Making Ayrshires

- 1 Three year old Bull (Imported).
- 10 Cows (3 imported and 2 qualified in Record of Performance Test.
- 5 Heifers.
- 4 Heifer Calves.

Bacon Type Yorkshires

Including 50 young Pigs, about one month old, sired by Maple Grove Champion 20102, Champion Boar at Toronto, in 1907.

This stock must be sold immediately, therefore will be disposed of at 50 % of its value.

Write for prices to

GUS. LANGELIER
CAP ROUGE, QUE.

N.B.—See this space in next issue.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, December 19, 1910. So far as general trade is concerned, the aspect is more cheerful even than a week ago. The Christmas trade has been course loosened the pure strings of the public and everyone's purse thereby.

The annual statements of the banks, which are a sure indication of the economic condition of the country, present an unchanging aspect of prosperity.

WHEAT

With the quantity of wheat in sight, twenty three million bushels in excess of what it was at this time last year, it is not surprising that the markets are still ruled by the bears.

The crop in the Argentine, one of the largest wheat centres in the world, is also reported in excellent condition, and from all sources come excellent accounts of the present condition of the crops.

COARSE GRAINS

The only trustworthy fact to record in regard to the above is the weakness that has been developed in the price of oats. The hopes expressed in the fall that they would be at a reasonably high figure do not seem at the present stage likely to be realized.

to 50c; feed barley, 50c; buckwheat, 47c a bushel.

On the farmers' market, oats are selling at 37c to 38c; peas, 75c; barley, 60c to 61c; No. 3, new corn, 55c; old corn, 65c to 66c a bushel; Canada western oats, No. 2, 39c to 39c; Quebec oats, No. 2, 37c; No. 4, 36c to 37c; a bushel; malting barley, 67c to 68c; feed barley, 56c to 57c a bushel; rye, 50c to 51c; buckwheat, 52c a bushel.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Trade is brisk in potatoes and prices are getting firmer. Local dealers quote them at 85c to 90c a bag and 70c to 75c a bag in car lots.

On the farmers' market potatoes are selling at 90c to \$1 a bag.

Quotations are unchanged in beans. Three pound pickers being quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.85 a bushel. Wholesalers state that the Montreal market is quiet, the jobbers having accumulated a sufficient quantity of choice creamery products.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay harvest of the past season was notable in many sections for its tremendous returns but notwithstanding the surplus the demand from foreign parts has been such as to render fairly high prices likely before spring.

On the farmers' market choice hay is selling at \$17 to \$18; clover and clover mixed, at \$12 to \$14; straw in bales at \$17 to \$18 and loose straw at \$8 to \$9.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There is not much doing locally in the egg market, many being inclined to look upon purchases at present prices as in the same class as buying automobiles, a luxury to be sought after by only two classes—fools and millionaires.

On the farmers' market, dressed chickens are selling at 14c to 15c; fowl, 13c to 14c; turkeys, 20c to 25c; ducks, 15c to 17c; geese, 14c to 16c a lb. Live weight, one cent to two cents a lb. live weight.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The market is very firm in dairy products and is likely to continue so for some time to come. Local wholesale quotations for choice creamery products are: 20c to 20c; butter, 22c to 24c; separator butter, 24c to 25c, and ordinary quality, 18c to 20c a lb.

HONEY

The demand for honey is steady and there is a shortage from the price quoted last week by dealers. Wholesale creamer quote buckwheat at 7c a lb. in tin; strained clover honey, 7c a lb. in 60 lb. tins; 11c a lb. in 50 lb. tins; choice comb honey, \$2.25 to \$2.50 a dozen.

HIDES

The market is quiet and local quotations are the same as those current last week: No. 1, inspected cows and steers, 10c to 10c; No. 3, 8c a lb; calf, 10c to 10c; sheep, 6c to 6c a lb. Dealers are paying as follows: Cured hides, 8c to 9c; green hides, a cent cheaper; sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.10; lamb skins, 60c to 60c; horsehides, \$2.75 to \$3; horse hair, 30c a lb.; calf skin, 10c to 12c a lb.

MILL FEEDS

Local quotations for mill feeds are: Manitoba bran, \$19 a ton; shorts, \$21 a ton on track; Ontario bran, \$20 a ton; shorts, \$22 a ton on track; Ottawa shorts, \$21 to \$22 a ton on track; Manitoba bran, \$20, shorts, \$21 to \$22 a ton on track; Montreal Ontario bran, \$19 to \$20 a ton; middlings, \$21 to \$23 a ton in bags on track, Montreal.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples are selling at \$3.50 to \$5 a barrel on the farmers' market, according to quality, and vegetables are selling as follows: Cabbages, 40c to 50c a dozen; celery, 30c to 40c a dozen; dry onions, 20c to 40c a basket; artichokes, 10c to 15c each.

WOOL

Wool prices remain unchanged. Quotations for raw follows: Washed fleece, 25c to 25c; unwashed fleece, 13c to 14c; rejects, 7c to 10c a lb.

HOPS

The Trade Bulletin has the following to say about the present state of the market in Montreal.

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch of bristles on his Ankle, Heel, Side, Knee or Throat.



ABSORBINE

Will clean them off without laying the horse down. Price, 50c per bottle, 10c per tin. Write J. M. Nixon, Killbuck, Ont.

W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 123 Temple St. Springfield, Mass. 1793 Van Tal, Montreal, Canada Agents.

HORSE MARKET

There is a little bit more stir about the horse market and a few carloads have been shipped to the Northwest as well as to different parts of the West.

LIVE STOCK

The Christmas market has presented the usual heavy appearance and high prices have ruled, although there has been a slight tendency towards weakness.

IMP

Penry, Ontario, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, first at Quebec, head of the...

MIS

TANWOOD Boars, Ontario, FERNALD, We are...

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, December 17.—The market for cheese is very firm owing to...

Pigs WANTED

Farm and Dairy would like to purchase Yorkshire Boars, Poland China Sow and Boar, and Berkshire Boar Pigs.

Farm and Dairy

would like to purchase Yorkshire Boars, Poland China Sow and Boar, and Berkshire Boar Pigs.

Write Circulation Manager

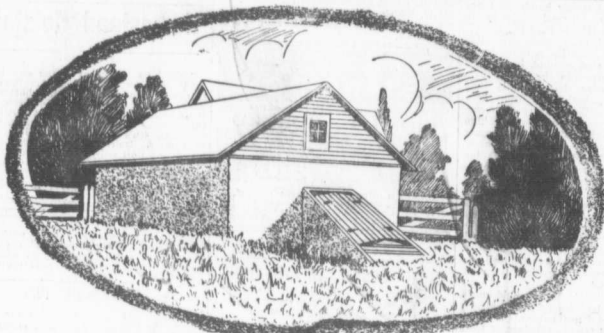
FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, - Ontario

giving prices and ages of pigs

55 HOLSTENS AUG 55 WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28th AT BROWN BROS., LYNDALE STOCK FARM, LYN, ONTARIO

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months, or 26 insertions during twelve months.

55 HOLSTENS AUG 55 WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28th AT BROWN BROS., LYNDALE STOCK FARM, LYN, ONTARIO



This Concrete Root Cellar Costs Less Than Wood and is Much More Durable

Concrete is especially useful in the construction of root cellar floors and walls.

Experience proves that for the farmer, Concrete is superior to wood in every point of comparison.

Concrete permits of a sufficient degree of coolness without risk of freezing. There is no question as to the durability of Concrete; it lasts not for years, but for ages, and requires neither painting nor repairing.

Aside from this, a Concrete-constructed root cellar will positively prevent the inroads of rats and mice, which prove such a direct source of expense to the farmer by their great destructiveness.

Anyone who has ever scooped vegetables from an old plank floor will appreciate the fact that Concrete offers a smooth, continuous surface with no projecting plank ends or nails to damage the scoop or ruffle the temper of the scooper.

A root cellar built of Concrete is absolutely fireproof, rat-proof and wear-proof. It can be used for years and at the end of that time will be found to keep vegetables in as fresh, sweet and wholesome a condition as the day it was first built.

With Concrete, first cost is last cost. It is easily kept clean and sanitary and is pleasing to look at.

A Concrete root house will not only give you decidedly better service at less cost than any other material, but it will add much to the value and appearance of your farm.

Everything else being equal, the farmer who builds of Concrete can obtain a much better price for his farm in the event of a sale than a farmer whose buildings are constructed of wood.

Our new illustrated Book tells everything you may want to know about concrete. IT'S FREE! Tear off, sign and mail Coupon.

We would be glad to send you a copy of our new illustrated booklet,

"What The Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

It tells in plain, simple fashion how you can use Concrete in the construction of almost every farm utility. Everything—from the preparation of the ground, and the building of the forms, to the mixing of the Concrete and the completed structure—is told in language so understandable that you will find it easy to follow the directions and in many cases do much of the work yourself.

The book contains actual photographs, plans, and diagrams of Concrete work, besides information that, from the standpoint of farm economy, makes its reading intensely interesting and profitable. It tells you how to use Concrete in the construction of the following:—

Barns	Hitching Posts	Stairs
Chimney Caps	Hog House	Stalls
Culverts	Houses	Steps
Dairies	Milk House	Tanks
Dipping Tanks	Poultry Houses	Troughs
Foundations	Root Cellars	Walks
Fence Posts	Silos	Wall Copings
Feeding Floors	Sheds	Well Curbs
Gutters	Shelter Walls	Wind Walls
Hens' Nests	Stables	Etc., etc.

REMEMBER, this book is yours—your signature and address on the coupon or post card will bring it promptly. Send to-day.

CANADA CEMENT CO., Limited

71-80 National Bank Building
MONTREAL

You may send me a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Name

Address

