

Issued Each Week - Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXX.

NUMBER 7

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

FEBRUARY 16,

1911.



THE HABITANT AND HIS WINTER TEAMING OUTFIT IN QUEBEC PROVINCE

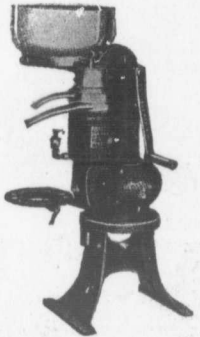
Our Ontario readers, those especially from the central and western parts of the province, will scarcely believe it possible that in Quebec province the type of sleigh here shown is the one all-common there. In the cities too, even in Ottawa, the one-long-runner sleigh is all but universally in use. Hacks, delivery rigs, pleasure outfits, mostly one-horsed, go bumping along in these long-runnered outfits. It may be that they save the road and where snow is deep prevent the formation of the well known pitchhole, or "thankyouman," but nevertheless we who know the "bobs" would not think of tolerating again the old "long bob" we used to know and which at one time was common everywhere.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

He Didn't Blame The Cows

He was one of those men who look for a reason for everything. When the cheese factory closed, and he started using a separator and sending his cream to the nearest butter factory, his pay cheques were not as large as he thought they should be. He investigated. His cows were milking well. He was getting a good price for his cream. Evidently he was not getting all of the cream. He decided to get a new separator. What make should he buy?

After looking carefully into the merits of a number of machines,



He Bought a SIMPLEX

He was delighted with the results. The size of his pay cheques increased. His new separator turned easier than any other separator he had ever handled. He was never troubled with the bowl getting out of balance, because it was fitted with the SELF-BALANCING BOWL, an exclusive feature of the "Simplex" Separators. His wife was delighted, too. The new separator could be washed in half the time it took to wash the old one.

When buying a separator, be sure that you get a "Simplex." Write for our illustrated booklet.

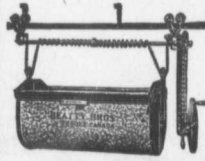
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Write for our free catalogue, showing best methods of meeting litter carriers and telling why you should put in a "BT" Litter Carrier.

Write to-day to
BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont.

Forestry Problems in Hastings

The ratepayers of Hastings Co., Ont., have become alive to the valuable asset they have in the tree covered areas of their northern townships. Much of this land is held by the crown and is under license. The timber has all been taken out some years ago and now the land is covered thickly with second growth, pine of from 10 to 15 years standing. Recently large areas of this land have passed into the hands of private individuals. A Toronto man at a tax sale a few weeks ago bought 3,600 acres of this land at prices ranging from 20 cents to 40 cents an acre. Other individuals have purchased areas of this same land at prices averaging about 25 cents an acre.

Since some of this land has been bought by private individuals, members of the county council have awakened to the fact that the rate payers have in these northern townships a vast heritage, which is theirs by right and should be kept for their use and benefit. Steps are being taken to preserve this for the good of the county. Last week a number of representatives from the council waited on the Ontario Government to learn whether or not they had the right to take over these lands and to see what can be done towards having these lands owned by the county and managed for the benefit of rate payers in years to come.

The land in question is variable in nature. It consists to a considerable extent of red granite hills. It, however has grown the best of pine and now is covered with valuable second growth varying in height up to 20 feet. The township of Grimshorough, we learn, is composed of land wholly of this nature and there are only two settlers now residing in the township.

Ontario Fairs Association

Several of the members in attendance at the annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions in Toronto last week were not too well pleased with references made by J. Lockie Wilson, the superintendent of Fairs in his annual report. Mr. Wilson expressed his regret that many societies last year allowed wheels of fortune, pool, coin-tosses, draw lotteries and other illegal games. Under the statutes of the societies permitting such illegal practices shall forfeit all claim to legislative grants for the year ensuing. The members were urged by Mr. Wilson in the interest of the agricultural societies both from a moral and financial point of view to see to it that the fairs of 1911 are run strictly in accordance with the act regulating them. Societies which break the laws are in danger of losing their grants.

During the past year the secretary visited a number of exhibitions in Great Britain and on the European continent. He found that Ontario farmers had much to learn from the methods of conducting these fairs. The Midway was not in evidence there and educational features were everywhere prominent. Stock was judged in rings in front of the grandstands. Milking and horse-shoeing competitions were features at the Scottish fairs. Prizes were also given for eggs.

The scheme that has been before the association in regard to weather insurance was endorsed. The total provincial grant to fairs this year is \$75,000. It was urged that \$10,000 more be asked of the Government in order to provide for more money for weather insurance.

Several important practical addresses were delivered before the convention. These will be published in part in subsequent issues of Farm and Dairy.

The officers elected were: Pres., J.

A. Simmcns, Frankford; 1st Vice-pres, John Cornell, Forest; 2nd Vice-pres., R. H. Leary, Peterboro; Sec., J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; Treas., Alex. McFarlane, Oakville; auditors, R. Agnew, Meaford; Wm. Collins, Peterboro.

Dominion Cattle Breeders Meet

The Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, in annual meeting in Toronto last week, discussed the effect that the proposed reciprocity measures would have on the cattle trade. The opinions expressed were conflicting.

The financial statement showed a cash balance of \$618.60.

The following officers were elected: Directors, John Gardhouse, Highfield; and Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph. Auditor, W. G. Lindsay. Representatives to Fair Boards, Canadian National Exhibition, John Gardhouse; Western Fair, London, A. W. Smith, M.P.; Central Lodge and J. E. Myers; Maple Logan Fair, Ottawa, Robert Ness, Howick, Que., and W. A. Wallace; Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, J. Gardhouse; and R. S. Ballantyne, T. Bright (Myrtle), W. Stevenson (Ancaster); Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show, Peter (White), (Stratford); and H. H. Grisdale, (Ottawa); and W. J. Stephen, (Huntingdon, Que.)

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders, the gross receipts for the year were reported as \$11,358.19.

Grants amounting to over \$3,000 were made to forthcoming exhibitions, ranging from \$1,000 to Ontario exhibitions to \$50 in the case of the Maritime Provinces. Mr. S. R. English, whose resignation had been accepted owing to a conviction against him for alleged falsifying of pedigrees, was reinstated in the society, his conviction having been quashed by a higher court.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., F. White; Vice-Pres., H. Smith; Second Vice-Pres., P. M. Bredt; Secretary-Treasurer, W. G. Pettit, and Registrar, Mr. R. G. T. Hitchman, of Ottawa.

The Sheep Breeders Meet

The Dominion Sheep Breeders in annual convention in Toronto last week, were addressed on the wool question by Mr. Caldwell, M.P., for Lanark. He advocated breeding sheep of one breed in a district in order to overcome the difficulties that are encountered by the manufacturers in selecting wools. The officers elected were: Pres., Lt.-Col. McCrae, Guelph; Vice-Pres., J. C. Cousins, Harriston; Directors—J. Jackson, John Rawlings, J. Caraway, R. R. Harding, John Kelly, J. Parkinson, G. Day, Registrar to Record Book, Lt.-Col. McCrae and R. H. Harding; Canadian National Exhibition, A. W. Smith and W. A. Dryden.

ONTARIO SHEEP BREEDERS

The Ontario Association in its annual meeting, voted silver medals for championship prizes for rams any age of each breed, and the same for ewes of each breed, to be given at the Dominion Exhibition, Regina, Sask.

Referring to cooperation in the wool trade it was decided to await the report of the sheep and wool commission.

The sheep experimental stations showed very satisfactory returns. G. T. Telfer, Fergus, occupied the chair.

The directors elected were: L. C. McEwen, G. L. Telfer, Fergus, H. A. Arkell, Teaswater, D. Brian, Ridgetown, James Robertson, Streetsville, James Douglas, California, E. E. Robson, Ilberton, D. Campbell, Woodville, H. Lee, Highgate.

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WOULD LICENSING OF STALLIONS TEND TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF HORSE CLASSES AT OUR EXHIBITIONS?

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, before Ontario Fairs Association, Toronto

The Question Answered. An Analysis of the Distribution of Grade and Pure Bred Stallions. Ontario County Heads the List of Good Ones. Some Counties in Eastern Ontario make Poor Showing.

THE proposition that the licensing of stallions should improve the classes at shows, is a self evident one. It can be easily demonstrated by reference to the conditions existing in various parts of our own county.

In the admirable report on the special investigation into the status of horse-breeding in Ontario organized by the provincial department of agriculture in 1906, are to be found a number of proofs of the truth of this broad statement.

We find that in the whole province of Ontario there were at that time 1615 registered stallions, serviceably sound, being 60% of the total number examined, which was, as nearly as possible, a complete census. There were also 169, or 6% of registered stallions, that were unsound.

Of the grade, or non-registered stallions, there were classed as sound 740, or 98% of the whole, while of such animals in the unsound category there were 163, forming six per cent. of the total number examined, the same figure as that quoted for the registered horses. At first glance this would appear to put them on an even footing as regards soundness, but when the totals in each class are considered the result is altogether in favor of the registered horse. The number of unsound pure-breds, viz., 169, is only a shade over 9% of the class while the 163 unsound grades constitute over 21% of the 740 unregistered sires.

AN ANALYSIS OF DISTRIBUTION

Let us now look for a moment at the distribution of these animals. In the county of Ontario we find that there were, in 1906, 113 stallions, of which 106 were registered, two being classed as unsound, while only seven grade stallions, all passed as sound, were discovered by the inspectors. This shows that 92% of the stallions in the county were registered and sound.

The county of Perth had 78 registered stallions, all sound, and 17 grade stallions, of which four were unsound, thus showing the percentage of sound registered horses to be 82.

The county of Middlesex had 130 stallions, of which 99 were registered and sound, 21 were unregistered, one of the latter being unsound, the percentage of sound registered horses in this case being also 82.

The county of York had 125 stallions divided as follows: Registered and sound, 106; registered, unsound, 5; grades, sound, 13; grades, unsound, 1; percentage of registered sound horses, 79.

The county of Elgin had 55 stallions, 44 being

registered, with one unsound; 11 grades all passed as sound. The percentage of sound registered stallions in this county was 78.

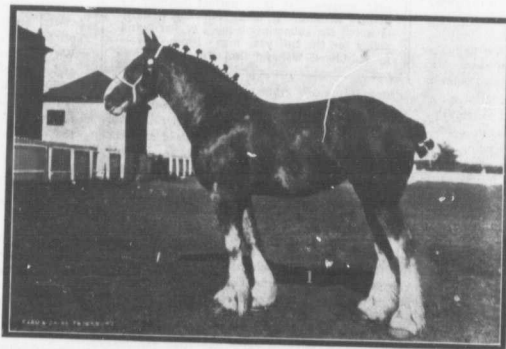
The county of Waterloo had 60 stallions; of these 50 were pure bred, four being unsound, while the 10 grades were all passed as sound. Percentage of sound registered horses, 76.

The county of Huron had 114 stallions, 86 being sound registered animals, 12 registered, unsound, and two grades unsound, the percentage in this case of pure bred sound horses being 75.

The county of Wellington had 136 stallions, 94 being registered and sound, and seven grades unsound, the percentage of sound registered horses being 70.

NOW FOR THE OTHER SIDE

Having selected these counties on account of



A Clyde Filly of Splendid Substance and Quality
The illustration does not show this superior animal to advantage, but do not let that keep you from noting her splendid feet and legs, her obliquity of pasterns and shoulders and the excellent quality of her bone.

their large percentage of pure bred sound horses, let us look on the other side of the shield:

The county of Grenville had 39 stallions, six only being pure bred and sound, four pure bred unsound, 15 grades sound and 14 grades unsound, the percentage of sound registered horses being 16.

In Lennox and Addington there were 47 stallions, of which eight were pure bred and sound, eight pure bred and unsound, 15 grades sound, and 16 grades unsound, the percentage of sound registered horses here being also 16.

In the county of Stormont there were 25 stallions, five being pure bred and sound, 20 being grades, of which latter five were unsound, the proportion of sound registered horses in this

county figuring out at 19%.

In the county of Leeds there were 25 stallions six being registered and sound, three registered unsound, 10 grades sound, and six grades unsound, the percentage of sound registered horses being therefore 20.

THE ARGUMENT COMPLETE

To any one familiar with horse breeding, and especially with horse breeding operations in Ontario, it is in the face of these figures practically superfluous to say anything more regarding the advisability of utilizing the services of pure bred and sound sires for the purpose of increasing the desirable horse stock of the county. Figures when honestly treated do not lie while facts speak louder than words, and when one places the figures quoted above in juxtaposition with the facts as they exist in the various counties named, the argument in favor of the pure bred sire is, to my mind, complete.

It is not for me to criticize the intelligence of the farmers in the different localities in this province nor to institute any invidious comparisons between horse breeders here and horse breeders

yonder, but it is a matter left in the most remote of common knowledge that the horses produced in the counties shown to have the highest percentages of pure bred registered sires are as a rule infinitely better and more valuable than those produced in the counties showing the opposite conditions and in which the breeders are content to produce inferior horses through the use of grade or mongrel stallions.

I cannot therefore refrain from making the broad statement that as regards the existence of sound agricultural knowledge and general progressiveness in the various counties of Ontario, especially in all live stock matters, with the possible exception of dairying, it would be difficult to find a much safer or more reliable summary than that furnished by the report from which these figures are derived.

The Canadian farmer, especially in some and backward districts, has been for some time alive to the fact that it does not pay him to breed from the scrub bull, the scrub boar, or the scrub ram, and although the use of pure bred males of these species is unfortunately by no means universal, the advance in this respect is reasonably satisfactory. Stranger to say, however, a large percentage of our farmers continue to use the scrub stallion, the result being that the country is flooded with shapeless, and often useless, misfits and nondescripts, for which it is always difficult to find a profitable sale, while there is always a ready demand for the well bred, good looking, special purpose horse, whether heavy draft, express, carriage, hunter, or cob.

Some of the perversity may be attributed to a short sighted desire to economize in the matter of service fees, but after many years of observation, I am convinced that by far the most important factors are the mendacity and misrepresentation resorted to by the owners of grade stallions, who do not care what they say or print so long as they succeed in making a good season.

The pedigrees printed on the route bills and cards of many of the worst mongrels travelling the country are so adroitly twisted and cunningly worded as to puzzle anyone but an expert in such matters. It is not unusual to see a horse masquerading as its own sire or grandsire; I recollect one case in which a horse was credited not only with the lineage, but also with the performance of his great grandsire. I have in my possession an extensive collection of pedigrees of this kind, some of which would be amusing were it not for the fact that they were deliberately devised for the dishonest purpose of obtaining money under false pretences.

LICENSE FOR GRADE STALLIONS

At this point, the statements I have made, and the arguments adduced from them, in favor of the pure bred as against the grade sire, impinge upon the question of license. Some of you may have felt that I had, even after what I said in the beginning, mistaken my subject and drifted altogether away from the question with which I am supposed to deal. I am fully aware, regretfully aware, I may say, that in any legislation concerning the licensing of stallions which it might be possible, under present conditions, to introduce in Ontario, provision would have to be made for the grade stallion as well as for the more profitable and reliable pure bred.

Our experience in the west, however, where legislation of this kind has been in force for a considerable number of years, has shown that the grade stallion not only does not increase under a license system but, on the contrary, soon shows a marked tendency to disappear from the field.

OWNERS OF MONGRELS BECOME DISCOURAGED

The smooth spoken owner, or the even more glib tongued groom, deprived of the immoral support of his lying route bill, and forced to exhibit his license, which at once places his horse in the category to which he belongs, soon becomes discouraged, and when in addition he is prevented from entering at fairs and exhibitions by the application of the rule now practically universal in the western provinces, that none but pure bred stallions can be shown, the victory of the pure bred sire is complete and it is a relegated to the collar, which he should have always worn.

Associations which do not enforce this rule are deservedly considered non-progressive and out of date. After all, the only really sound reason for the existence of an agricultural fair or exhibition is to increase and develop the knowledge of the farmer and his family, and it is a mistaken principle for an organization of this kind to lend countenance to such a rank and undesirable impostor as the grade stallion invariably is. Nothing would give me more pleasure than the justification by means of definite statements and facts of the somewhat strong language which I am in the habit of using when discussing the grade stallion. One argument of this kind I will use when we come to deal with the progeny from an exhibition point of view.

Meanwhile, I have no hesitation in saying that, so far the stallions themselves are concerned, there is absolutely no comparison in point of interest and attraction to either exhibitor or spectator between a ring filled with high class, pure bred stallions and one in which the competitors belong to the mongrel class.

It is true that some of the latter are good looking horses, excellent individuals, and perhaps well adapted for some particular class of work, but what of their progeny?

Nowadays, the grade stallion is practically always the result of a first cross between a pure bred sire and a non-registered dam, though occasionally he may be from a dam of another pure breed, in which case he is more correctly known as a "cross bred." Both are evil, but of the two, the last mentioned is, for reasons which could be given, did time permit, perhaps the less harmful.

The first mentioned, the grade stallion, is always from a pure bred horse because the grade horse, no matter how handsome or symmetrical he may be, cannot, from a grade female, even as good as himself, produce a colt that in point of looks, quality or substance will be the equal of either sire or dam. Colts so bred are therefore seldom good looking enough to be kept entire, even by the most ill-informed or prejudiced breeder. When we find that in Ontario county, to go no further with the list, there were in 1908, 113 stallions of which 106 were pure bred, and seven only were grades, we need scarcely look further for an answer to the question, which forms the title of this address. No county in the province shows so many stallions and good ones, to say nothing at present of other horses, as does the county of Ontario, which has long been deservedly regarded as the head centre of live stock breeding intelligence on the North American continent.

The other counties near the head of the list are but little behind in the matter of exhibits, although their strength in this respect is perhaps

A Mine of Poultry Wisdom

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—We owe you our congratulations on your third annual poultry number of Farm and Dairy. For the practical farmer who wants to know how to make money out of poultry, the recent special number of Farm and Dairy contains more helpful information than any poultry book ever written. It is a perfect "mine" of poultry wisdom. In itself alone this number is worth the subscription price of Farm and Dairy for the full year many times over.—L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

demonstrated to a greater degree in the exhibition of the progeny than of the sires themselves.

This phase of our subject must not be overlooked; it being admitted, as it needs must be, that the stock from pure bred sires, intelligently used by intelligent men, is superior to stock of the mixed or "Cocktail" variety, no great perspicacity is required to see that in a district where good colts and young horses abound and where farmers, and especially their sons, are keen on the improvement of stock, there is certain to exist a friendly rivalry which will tend to largely increase the entry at local fairs and shows as well as at the larger exhibitions. I scarcely think we need pursue the subject further, the facts being so evident as to render argument superfluous.

Selection of Seed.—From the farmer's standpoint, the careful selection of seed is important. From many experiments conducted at Guelph and other places, it is plain to be seen that good seed is absolutely essential in the production of good crops. In experiments which have been conducted at Guelph from five to eight years with each of 11 different classes of farm crops, the average results show that the large seed surpassed the small seed by 19.1 per cent. for the grain crops, 40.3 per cent. for the rape, and 60.1 per cent. for the root crops. It was also found that in the case of each of seven different classes of crops with which experiments were conducted that the medium sized seed gave yields between those obtained from the large and the small seed. In other experiments, greater yields have been obtained from plump as compared with shrunken seed, from sound as compared with broken or weevily seed, and from well matured as compared with immature seed.—Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C.,

Favors Concrete Block Silo

Francis H. Wright, Middlesex Co., Ont.

To intending silo builders much has been said through the columns of Farm and Dairy and other farm journals regarding silos of different kinds but I see very little about the concrete block silo, which I believe is the best style to build. The stave or wooden silo has served its time and is now almost a thing of the past. It is very short lived at best and unless proper precautions are taken, it is very liable to blow down during the summer months, when it is empty and the staves shrunken by the warm weather. It will cost two-thirds as much as a concrete one or fully as much if gravel can be gotten handy.

The slop or solid wall silo is better in some respects than the stave silo. As rough concrete however is of a very porous nature,—neither air, frost nor water proof,—in my opinion the block silo is far in advance of the slop silo, as the slop silo is in advance of the stave one. The blocks for a silo being faced with a two to one mixture of sand and cement are practically water proof and air tight. The hollow wall is a great protection against frost. When plastered on the inside with cement mortar it is certainly a much better silo than the solid wall structure.

SILOS INVESTIGATED

About two years ago I decided to build a silo and fully intended to build one with solid walls, but seeing steel silos advertised, I decided to investigate the merits of the different kinds. We have the solid, concrete and stave silo in this neighborhood, so I went to Lyndene to see a steel one and to Mr. R. A. Penhale's near St. Thomas to see a block silo. I took a neighbor with me, who also intended building and after careful consideration as to merit, appearance and cost we decided to build of blocks and another neighbor did likewise. We are now using our silos the second winter and are well satisfied with our decision and also with our investment.

I have never yet had my ensilage freeze to the wall so I could not take it off clean with the ensilage fork, but I know of some with the slop silo where it is frozen from six inches to a foot thick around the wall and some even use a pick to loosen the ensilage.

REINFORCEMENT FOR THE SILO

A great many people have the idea that a block silo cannot be built strong enough to resist the pressure on the walls when full. That is all nonsense. I suppose they get that idea from seeing the great strain on the hoops of a stave silo, which is caused by the swelling of the staves and not from the pressure of the ensilage. In building my silo which is 14 feet across inside and 32½ feet high, I used 5-16 iron rods in every fourth course and a No. 9 wire between each course until about half way up, and then I used No. 9 wire in every second course. I have never seen a crack inside nor out. A good foundation is the main thing to attend to in building a silo and a failure to provide this is likely to cause trouble.

THE SILO POPULAR

Though I am a farmer and not a contractor I have built five silos during the past season, one of the parties coming over 20 miles to see my silo and like others who have seen it would not build of anything but blocks.

The silo is growing in popularity in all parts of the country and many are beginning to think it is almost a necessity to successful farming, especially in dairying districts. The question of what kind to build is therefore one of vital importance.

Renew your subscription now.

Mr. Job is one of raising an reduction of blyn's fat beef cattle Tamblin I ditions h can be m ing the p to the test year his f than it ha more than the past fi

So pleas of his first cream, th breeders w purchased bull calf, fr horn bull largely c tends rep pure bred Dairy recee farm.

"I had b Dairy," sa eluded that production ing that I in this way the fall, I for a dairy and sold it I doubled r I have nothing money or a make enough than I would more than a purchase of would have This I cons extra labor in the spri animal if al Thus I would the value of I could hop instead.

"One of e found it ha took up dat crops he wen since he de "I made o over a year nary grade c animals were to the dairy their milk ev thus kept tra was shipped promptly rem cream shippe lbs. at a mil 4 per cent. i one cow tes man that is vest in a test

"During th cents a lb. b aging me 26 the farm will the average f not brought m has not cost had to work a

Has Doubled the Farmer's Revenue

Mr. John Tamblin, of Durham County, Ont., is one of those farmers who is giving up beef raising and grain growing, in favor of the production of cream. For many years, Mr. Tamblin's father made a success of raising grain, beef cattle and sheep on his farm. Mr. John Tamblin has concluded that of late years conditions have changed and that now more money can be made in the production of cream. During the past year he has put this conviction to the test. The result is going to be that this year his farm will produce \$300 to \$600 more than it has ever produced, and \$1,200 to \$1,500 more than it has produced on an average for the past five or six years.

So pleased is Mr. Tamblin with the results of his first year's work in the production of cream, that he recently visited one of the breeders who advertise in Farm and Dairy and purchased two pure bred Holstein cows and a bull calf, for \$450. He has a pure bred Short-horn bull on his farm and a herd composed largely of grade Shorthorn cows. These he intends replacing as rapidly as possible with pure bred Holsteins. An editor of Farm and Dairy recently paid a visit to Mr. Tamblin's farm.

HOW THE START WAS MADE

"I had been reading the articles in Farm and Dairy," said Mr. Tamblin, "and finally concluded that I could make more money from the production of cream than in the line of farming that I had been following. I figured it out in this way. If I put a steer in the stable in the fall, I had to pay as much for it almost as for a dairy cow. If I fattened it all winter, and sold it in the spring, I would do well if I doubled my returns on it, and then I would have nothing left. If, however, I put the same money or a little more into a dairy cow, I would make enough more out of the sale of the cream than I would from the sale of the steer, to more than offset the extra cost involved in the purchase of a fairly good cow. In addition, I would have the skim milk for the other stock. This I considered would more than offset the extra labor involved in the milking of the cow. In the spring, she would be a pretty poor animal if she would not sell for \$40 to \$50. Thus I would have her value in the spring, and the value of her calf as a clear gain over what I could hope to secure if I raised the steer instead.

"One of our neighbors some ten years ago, found it hard work to make ends meet. He took up dairying. He now grows double the crops he did at that time and has prospered since he went into dairying.

"I made my first start in dairying a little over a year ago, when I bought some 15 ordinary grade cows in the Muskoka district. These animals were a sort of native cow, inclined more to the dairy than to the beef type. I weighed their milk every little while, and tested it, and thus kept track of what they did. Their cream was shipped to the City Dairy, Toronto, who promptly remitted every month a check for the cream shipped. My best animal was 24 lbs. at a milking. The best tested cow, tested 4 per cent. in the full flow of her milk. Only one cow tested less than 3.4 per cent. Only any man that is going to produce cream should invest in a tester.

FARM REVENUE DOUBLED

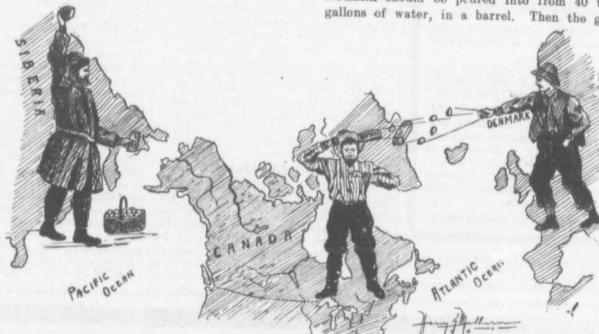
"During the summer my cream averaged 32 cents a lb. butter fat. This winter it is averaging me 86 cents. This year the revenue on the farm will be double what it has been on the average for the past several years. I have not bought more than about \$75 in food. Help has not cost me any more although we have had to work somewhat harder on the farm.

"The success I have met with has led me to buy two pure bred Holstein cows and a pure bred Holstein bull. I have figured that after the initial cost of buying this stock it will not cost me any more to feed and grade these animals than it would were they grade stock. At the end of a few years, my herd will be worth a lot more money, and they ought to give more milk than if I stayed with the grades. This has been largely a beef and grain growing section. I do not know of another breeder of Holstein cattle in this section. I do not think there is a pure bred Holstein bull or cow within seven miles of my farm, or more than two or three within 12 or 15 miles."

Two years ago, Mr. Tamblin put up a silo, which was the first one erected in his vicinity. One of his neighbors has since put up a still larger one. This silo has proved a splendid investment for Mr. Tamblin.

Jottings from Farmers

A field of oats on my farm, the seed for part of which was treated with formalin, one to 30, and another part on which untreated seed was sown, showed such a difference that a photo



The New Position of the Canadian Farmer—Attacked in His Home Markets

Within the past few years a great change has been taking place in agricultural conditions in Canada. Whereas we used to export great quantities of eggs and butter, we are now beginning to import on the west. In other words, eggs have been imported from Russia and Germany on the east, and China other countries. This means that if we are to hold our own we must perfect our agricultural organization and systems of agricultural education. The competition from outside countries is likely to grow more keen from year to year.

taken of it showed to a drill where the untreated and treated plots met.—J. W. Clarke, Brant Co., Ont.

One of the worst things some farmers do is to haul apples to market on waggon wheels without springs. Apples are thus often injured more between the farm and the station than they are between the time they leave the station and reach the consumer in the Old Country.—Albert Tamblin, Durham Co., Ont.

We get eight times more nitrogen in the crop from an acre of alfalfa than we do from an acre of timothy and we have more left in the soil. We have 15 pounds of air on every square inch of our farms. A large part of this is nitrogen. Alfalfa makes use of the nitrogen in this air. We pay 18 cents a pound for nitrogen in the form of fertilizers to feed the timothy. Why not grow alfalfa and get the nitrogen for nothing?—Anson Groh, Waterloo Co., Ont.

For alfalfa, have the land clean, with plenty of humus in the soil. Give the field a liberal application of barnyard manure. Sow 20 pounds of good seed to the acre with a nurse crop of three pecks of barley and there should be a good chance for a crop of alfalfa.—Henry Glendinning, Ontario Co., Ont.

Treatment of Grain for Smut

E. M. Freeman, University Farm, Minn.

Not all smuts are alike. Cern smut is different from wheat smut and both are different from oat smut. There is no excuse for such smuts on any farm. Most of these smuts can be prevented by a simple seed treatment. The simplest and cheapest method of seed treatment is the formalin method.

The following smuts can be prevented by the formalin treatment as I shall describe in this article. Wheat smut (called also stinking smut and bunt, and the most common and worst smut we have), oat smut, and the covered smuts of barley. Cern smut, the loose smut of wheat (Lackheads), and the loose smut of barley, will not be prevented by this treatment. If you treat your barley with formalin you will not get rid of the loose smut. The best way to get rid of both barley smuts is to get seed from a field of last year that did not have any smut in it.

THE FORMALIN TREATMENT

Get good guaranteed formalin from a reliable drug store. The seed grain should first be very thoroughly cleaned. One pound (1 pint) of formalin should be poured into from 40 to 45 gallons of water, in a barrel. Then the grain,

in gunny sacks or wire baskets, should be dipped into the solution, or the solution should be sprinkled upon the grain. Be sure that all of the grains are wet all over by the solution, as the object of the treatment is to kill all of the smut-dust on the outside of the grain.

Everything which the grain touches should be very clean; sacks should be boiled; floors and shovels should be thoroughly washed with boiling water. If the grain is to be dipped, it may be put, about half a bushel at a time, into a coarse sack and plunged into the formalin solution. New spread the treated grain on a floor or canvas which has been washed with boiling water; cover it for 12 to 24 hours, and then let it dry. Care should be taken not to allow the grain to freeze when wet, or to sprout.

BE CAREFUL TO MOISTEN EVERY KERNEL

The grain to be treated may, instead of being dipped, be spread out in a thin layer on a clean floor or canvas. Then, while one man rapidly shovels or rakes over the grain, another applies the formalin by means of a good sprinkling can, taking care to moisten every kernel. Cover 12 hours, as in the dipping treatment, and then dry.

The grain may be sown at once, or may be kept for a month or more if thoroughly dried.

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, Sweeney, Ringbone, Swelling or Lameness need not prevent your horse 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, Oct. Sept. 10th 1909. "I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and it cures Old Shobbers Case."

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—6 for \$5.

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

Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., Rosebury Falls, Va.

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

Improve your farm by putting up good fences

Send for booklet, which describes Leader fence fully. It tells about the care we exercise in order to produce a fence that will withstand the severe Canadian climate—that will outlive the ordinary wire fences by many years. Gives facts worth knowing.

LEADER FENCE

If ambitious, ask for our agency proposition for Leader farm and ornamental fencing and gates. We've a winning proposition for unrepresented districts. With our hearty co-operation you can, if you act lively, make big sales for Leader fence this season.

Frame & Hay Fence Co., Ltd.
Stratford, Ontario

VERY good fence erect adds more to the value of your property than the cost of the fence. And it makes you feel prouder to see the big improvement in the appearance of your farm.

Hundreds of farms have been improved, made more valuable, during the past two years, by the erection of Leader fence—the fence with the double-grip lock. Hundreds more will be improved this year. Will yours be among the number?

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.

Bran vs. Oats for Milk

Is bran a better milk producing food than crushed oats? Would it be advisable to mix the two feeds, or should bran be moistened with water or fed dry?—C.H.M., Northumberland Co., Ont.

Experiments carried on at the Wisconsin Experiment Station on the relative merits of ground oats and bran as feed for milk cows show that oats produce 10 per cent. more milk and fat than bran. The high value of oats as a feed for milk production is well illustrated by these experiments. As a general rule, however, oats cost more per ton than bran. If the two grains can be bought for practically the same price, or where the oats cost not more than 10 per cent. more than bran, they would be equally as economical as bran.

When the oats are mixed on the farm they make an excellent basis for the ration for milk cows. Foods fed in combination always give better results than when fed singly, and bran and oats fed in a mixture would probably give greater returns in milk and fat than either grain fed separately.

As a general rule there is no advantage in moistening the grain feed, and the labor so expended is practically lost. If a cow is inclined, however, to throw her feed around, and waste it, it would probably pay to moisten the grain feed.

Use of Salt for Dairy Cows

Some extensive experiments have been conducted by the Wisconsin Experiment Station to determine the value of salt for milk cows and also the amount of salt that should be given. The following is a summary of their findings: In every case the cows exhibited an abnormal appetite

for salt after having been deprived of it for two or three weeks, but in no case did the health of the animal, as shown by the general appearance, the live weight, or the yield of milk, appear to be affected until a much longer time had elapsed. This period of immunity varied with individual cows from less than one month to more than one year.

In every case there was finally reached a condition of low vitality, in which a sudden and complete breakdown occurred, from which recovery was rapid if salt was supplied. This stage was marked by loss of appetite, a generally haggard appearance, lustreless eyes, a rough coat, and a very rapid decline in both live weight and yield of milk.

The breakdown was most likely to occur at calving or immediately after, when the system was weakened and the flow of milk large. In general the cows giving the largest amount of milk were the first to show signs of distress. They all suffered less in pasture than when confined to the stable.

The behavior of the cows in these trials indicates that their food contained sufficient chlorine to maintain them in good health while dry, for an indefinite period, and it seems probable that a dry cow or steer would suffer no great inconvenience if given no salt except that contained in the normal ration. It is calculated that the ration given in these experiments contained chlorine equivalent to about .75 of an ounce of salt per day, and it is assumed that this is the minimum amount of salt required per 1,000 pounds live weight to sustain an animal that is not producing milk. If this amount is not present in the food, it should be supplied directly. In addition to this a cow should receive enough salt to compensate for the chlorine contained in the milk produced. In general this will require about .6 of an ounce of salt for each 20 pounds of milk given. A slight excess will

do no harm, and it is recommended that dairy cows be given at least one ounce of salt a day. Exceptionally heavy milkers will require more than this.

The uniform results obtained with all cows employed in these trials indicate beyond question that in Wisconsin, and in other regions similar by located, salt in addition to that essential to the continued health of a dairy cow while producing milk.

How to Build an Ice House

E. H. Lane, Waterloo Co., Ont.

I have had considerable experience in packing ice in all kinds of houses from air-tight ones down to those of most simple structure. I consider the following the best plan of house for a farmer:

Select a spot shaded by a tree in the middle of the day and away from any other building in order to have a good air circulation. Make the house 8 by 10 or 10 by 12, according to the amount of ice needed. The walls are made 10 feet high.

Put up scantling not more than two feet apart all the way around, leaving a doorway at one end. Board up the inside with good lumber. The roof should be shingled. Leave a wide cornice. An opening between plate and roof boards of at least two inches should be left on both sides so that air can circulate whichever way the wind blows. In the centre of the roof should be a ventilator.

For casing on the outside use lumber six or eight inches wide. Put on the bottom board first. Let the next one lap over the first about an inch. Place a small block at every corner so that it will not touch the lower lead by a half inch. Proceed in this way to the top. Such a wall will give better satisfaction than when made solid and filled with sawdust.

On the floor of the house place six inches of sawdust, then a close layer of old fence rails or straight poles, not over three inches in diameter, and then three or four inches of sawdust on top of the rails. On the way the first layer of ice, packing the blocks as close as possible. See that no sawdust gets in between the blocks. Leave a space of at least eight inches between the ice and sides of the building if sawdust is used for packing. If straw is used the space will have to be from 10 to 12 inches. Do not fill the cracks between the blocks with snow or water. Take a carpenter's adze and level off all inequalities to make a level bottom for the next tier, and there will be sufficient to fill the space between the blocks. If straw is used for packing the sides it should be put through the straw-cutter. Pea straw is preferable.

HARVEST IN MILD WEATHER

Hard frosty weather is not needed when putting up ice. The best time is when the thermometer is a few degrees below freezing. One can then cut as much in half a day as he could cut in a whole day with the thermometer below zero. In addition, a great deal more ice will go in a given space. A cube of ice, 12 inches square, on a soft day, if transferred to a temperature below zero for which it will be found to measure nearly 12½ inches square. We can get, therefore, a good many hundreds of pounds more ice in a small house in soft weather than in hard frosty weather. I have seen ice packed in hard weather come out at the end of the summer with the saw marks in the blocks.

As soon as the weather begins to get a little warmer it is a good plan to tramp the packing as hard as possible, especially around the sides. It is now that one will see the advantage of good short straw.

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FARM MANAGEMENT

A Troublesome Weed

A new called Wild Chicory is getting quite a foothold here. Will frequent cutting with the mower kill it? If not, what is the best method of eradicating the weed?—R. F. Oxford, Co., Ont.

The weed commonly known as Wild Chicory is a perennial with a deep, strong root. Frequent cutting with the mower would not be sufficient to kill it in one season, or in fact for several seasons. Frequent cuttings, which prevent the flowers from going to seed, while an effectual method of getting rid of annuals, is almost useless for perennials which grow for several years from the same root.

The best remedy for eradicating

wild chicory is to sow clean seed and practice a short rotation of crops. It is not often seen in good farming districts except as a wayside weed. Individual plants may be destroyed by close cutting and applying salt to the root in warm dry weather.—E.

Increase the Yield of Corn

Mr. E. D. Eddy, acting secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association in an address at the Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, gave some interesting figures on the difference in the yields due to the use of good and poor seed. In one experiment with flint corn the seed from the best ear used for seed produced an increased yield over the seed from the poorest ear of 65 per cent. In dent corn the increase was 88 per cent. If all farmers could be induced to use seed which

would produce an increase of only 20 per cent. in the yield it would add nearly \$2,000,000 to the value of our husking corn and \$1,500,000 to the value of the silage produced in Ontario.

Corn breeding is the work of a specialist. Seed corn should be bought on the ear and tested before planting. Some indications of low vitality are blistered kernels, the chaff adhering to the kernel, and the black covering of the germ exposed. If possible buy seed corn that is acclimated.

Important Points about Silos

Mr. John Fixter, of Macdonald College gave out some valuable points on the construction of silos, while addressing a gathering at the recent Guelph Winter Fair. "Concrete or

wood," he said "both make satisfactory materials. The concrete silo is vermin proof, storm proof and will last a lifetime and longer." He advised his hearers always to build round silos and not to put a cement bottom in the silo but have a clay bottom and to be sure that the drainage is good. It is advisable to have the silo down three or four feet below the level of the stable floor providing the drainage is all right.

A silo of a 100 acre farm should be about 15 feet in diameter by 35 or 40 feet high. This will hold 150 to 175 tons. One should never build a silo so large that he cannot feed one inch off from it every day. It is seldom advisable to build less than 12 feet in diameter.

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

Free to Stock and Poultry Raisers

We will send, absolutely free, for the asking, postpaid, one of our large thirty-two-page booklets on the common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells you how to feed all kinds of heavy and light horses, colts and mares, milch cows, calves and fattening steers, also how to keep and feed poultry so that they will lay just as well in winter as in summer. No farmer should be without it.



At a cost of only two-thirds of a cent a day per Animal, Royal Purple Stock Specific makes each Animal worth 25 per cent. more.

You never heard of any other Specific, or "Stock Food," doing likewise.

Royal Purple will permanently cure the Bots, Colic, Worms, Skin Diseases and Debility, and restore run-down Animals to plumpness and vigor.

It will increase the milk-yield three to five pounds per cow a day inside of three to two to three weeks. It makes the milk richer than ever before.

MR. ANDREW WEGRICH, of Walmet, Ont., says: "This is to certify that I have tried your Royal Purple Stock Specific for two weeks, on one cow. On the 16th I weighed her milk as 17 pounds. I noticed a change after 5 or 6 days, as there was an extra weight of milk. On the 20th, I carefully weighed the milk, and she gave 22 pounds. I am giving an order for 5 boxes, as I consider it the best I have ever used."

"Stock Food" will not do this. Because "Stock Food" is nothing more or less than a mixture of the very things which you, yourself, grow on your own farm.

It is not more food your Animals need. They must have something to help their bodies get all the nourishment from the food they are getting. On that they will fatten, and stay fat, all the year round. They need something to prevent disease, to cure disease, and to keep them in the best of health, all the time.

Not a Stock Food

Royal Purple is not a "Stock Food," nor is "medicine." It is a Conditioner.

It does not contain Grain, nor farm products. Nor does it contain "Dope," or any other injurious ingredient. Royal Purple does not merely temporarily bloat or inspire the Animal. It fattens and strengthens it, permanently.

No other Specific knows any flesh so quickly as Royal Purple. It makes 6-week-old Calves as large as ordinary-fed Calves are at 10 weeks.

Royal Purple makes naturally fat this Animal fat.

and heavy. And it builds up the health and restores the former plumpness and vigor of run-down stock, in little or no time.

The very best time to use this Conditioner is NOW. It digests the hard food properly and prevents the animals getting indigestion or losing flesh.

50 per cent. Cheaper

One 50-cent Package of Royal Purple will last one Animal 70 days. This gives a little over two-thirds of a cent per day.

Most "Stock Foods" in 50-cent Packages last but 50 days, and are given three times a day.

But Royal Purple Specific is given only once a day, and lasts 50 per cent. longer.

(A \$1.50 Pail, containing four times the amount of the 50-cent Package, lasts 280 days.)

So, you see, it is only necessary to give Royal Purple Specific once each day.

Just think of making each Animal worth 25 per cent. over its cost! What will that mean to you, Mr. Stock Owner!

It makes the Hens lay Eggs in Winter as well as in the Summer.

MRS. WM. BURNHAM, Sanford, Ont., says: "Dear Sirs,—This is to certify that I have used two boxes of your Poultry Specific for my hens. They laid so well while feeding it to them, I wondered if you would mind sending me word how or where I could get some this winter. I bought it from your agent last winter. I had 32 hens, and some days I got two dozen eggs a day in February and March, while feeding them the Specific."

Royal Purple Poultry Specific prevents Fowls losing flesh at moulting time, and permanently cures every poultry disease. It makes their plumage bright and keeps it always in prime condition.

It makes your Poultry worth more than they could ever be without it.

Yet one 50-cent Package will last 25 Hens 70 days. Or a \$1.50 Pail will do 25 Hens 280 days. This is four times more material at only three times the cost.

Royal Purple STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS

Make This Test

Every ounce of Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specific is guaranteed.

To prove that Royal Purple has no equal, we want you to make this test!

Feed Royal Purple to any one of your Animals for four weeks. And at the same time feed any other preparation to any other Animal in the same condition.

If Royal Purple does not prove to you, by actual results, that it is the best you ever used, we'll return your money.

And we'll ask no questions—make no excuses. You will be the judge—not us.

This is an honest test, isn't it? We ask you to make it because we know you that Royal Purple is the best Conditioner on the market.

If you are not satisfied, after testing it, you don't lose anything, do you?

Centralia, Ont., Feb. 7, '10.

The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont. Gentlemen,—We have been using Royal Purple Poultry and Stock Specific for the last three weeks, and must say that results are remarkable. An feeding the Stock Specific to two milking cows, and they have increased 30 per cent. in their milk. The Poultry results are even more marked than these. When we commenced feeding, we were getting five and six eggs a day, and in the last five days the same flock of hens laid 150 eggs, almost an average of 31 each during this winter. You can see results plainly in two or three days after the use of "Royal Purple," and the poultry have the same bustle and appearance now as in the summer time. With cows and poultry, am using exactly the same feed and care as before starting to feed "Royal Purple."

When farmers and stockmen get acquainted with Royal Purple, it will have a greater demand than all other tonics and stock foods on the market combined.

Yours truly, ANDREW HICKS.

Aug. 28, 1910.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont. Gentlemen,—Last Fall we had in our stable a young colt belonging to Miss Clouston, of Montreal. We could not feed her any bran on account of causing violent scouring, consequently causing her to become weak and thin. We commenced using your Royal Purple Stock Specific, and the results were wonderful. After using it three weeks, we found we could feed her the animal bran or any other soft feed without scouring her, and she actually took on in this time twenty-five pounds of flesh, we working her at the same time through the hunt. I can heartily recommend your Stock Specific.

TOM SMITH, Trainer for the Hon. Adam Beck.

- We also manufacture:
- Royal Purple Lice Killer..... 25c.
 - Swiss Gall Cure..... 25c.
 - Swiss Sweet Liment..... 50c.
 - Swiss Cough Cure..... 50c.

Our Royal Cures will cure any ordinary cough in four days, and will break up and ease distemper in ten to twelve days. If your dealer cannot supply you with any of our Royal Cures, we will supply you upon receipt of \$1.50 a pail, provided, for either poultry or stock, or if you want any Liment, Gall Cure, or Cough Powder, we will send it by mail, upon receipt of price.



HORTICULTURE

Fruit Growing in Alberta

A. G. Bennett, Alberta

Will fruit of any kind grow in Northern Alberta? This is the question a new settler asks when he lands in the vicinity of Edmonton. It is 100 chances to one that the answer is "No", especially if the one he asks is an "Old Timer" as we call our earliest settlers. Why is he sure that fruit will not grow in Alberta. Simply because he has not had the time or is too much taken up in growing grain to pay any attention to his surroundings.

Take a look in our upland pastures. What do we find? Strawberries everywhere. Wander into our burnt timber regions. Raspberries, blueberries, saskatoons, pin cherries, red and black currants, mountain ash, and so forth, all growing and ripening profusely. This was what struck me the first summer after I arrived from Denver, Colorado. Surely if such wild fruit will grow to perfection without cultivation why not try the cultivated kinds under thorough cultivation.

PRODUCE HARDY VARIETIES

Then came my first difficulty. To produce fruit one must bring his stock from some district in the same latitude or better still, from further north.

WINDMILLS



Towers five feet apart and double braced

Grain Grinders
Pumps
Tanks
Gas and Gasoline
Engines
Concrete Mixers

Write for Catalogues
GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LIMITED
BRANTFORD - CANADA
BRANCH OFFICE
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

to be successful. This was impossible. The only alternative was to get stock from the south and by careful nursing over the first winter, cross-fertilize the blossoms the following summer with the native strawberry and thereby produce a plant to stand our climate. The result has been a complete success. The first northern grown strawberries were sold in commercial quantities in Edmonton this summer.

The same course will answer with raspberries, gooseberries and currants. It would seem therefore that before many years the district between Edmonton and the Rocky Mountains will be as good a fruit producing country as that east of the Rockies in Colorado and with this advantage we do not need irrigation, have more hours of sunshine and as long a growing season. Our soil or all locations are not suitable to fruit growing. The same may be said of the settlers; one man will succeed where 10 will fail on account of neglect and incompetence.

Pruning Maxims

Start the tree right.
Keep your tools sharp.
Do not cut out large limbs.
Cut over the buds.
Keep the tree free of suckers.
Torn wounds are generally fatal.
Prune annually but never heavily.
Avoid injuring the cambium in any way.

In transplanting cut back top and root.

Summer pruning induces fruitfulness.

Never allow stock to prune your trees.

Never leave stubs in cutting off limbs.

Wounds heal most rapidly in spring.

Heavy pruning conduces to wood growth.

Never use a hatchet for removing suckers.

In transplanting be careful of the root-hairs.

Don't leave your pruning to the hired man.

Do not start all main limbs at the same height.

Drastic pruning strikes at the vitality of the tree.

The orchard is not a profitable source of firewood.

Never split the bark, bore holes, or drive nails into trees.

Unpruned, uncultivated orchards are not money makers.

Trees are delicate structures and require careful handling.

The more you understand trees the better you will prune them.

A severe heading-back will renew the tops of old peach trees.

A heavy pruning always followed by a heavy growth of suckers.

Fruit Men Protest Too Late

Eight hundred fruit and vegetable growers waited on the government on Friday of last week to protest against the proposed reciprocity with the United States in fruit and vegetables. The deputation was made up mostly of farmers from the Niagara Peninsula. There were, however, vegetable growers of Quebec and Ontario, and the fruit men of British Columbia also represented.

The main points submitted in support of their claims were, first, that vegetables from the Southern States, produced by cheap negro labor, would ruin their early market; second, that millions of dollars had been invested in fruit lands with the expectation of a continuation of a protected market; third, that present markets would have to be abandoned with great loss to fruit men; and fourth, that Canadian fruit could not compete with United States fruit on an even footing.

In his reply, Sir Wilfrid Laurier informed the deputation that they had come too late, and while some interests may be injuriously affected by reciprocity, it was the duty of both government and people to choose that course which would bring the greatest good to the greatest number.

POULTRY YARD

Peterboro Egg Circles Unite

The members of the local egg circles formed in Peterboro County last June, last week organized themselves into one central association to be known as the "Peterboro Cooperative Poultry Association." Representatives from the circles gathered in the office of Farm and Dairy to form this central organization.

All of the representatives present expressed themselves as much pleased with the progress that had been made in the marketing of eggs through the local circles and expressed their desire to go further and combine all of the circles under one central organization, which should look after the marketing of all eggs produced by circle members in the county and make reports of the sales to circle members. A constitution was submitted defining the duties of this central organization, and on motion of Mr. McGregor of Central Smith, and seconded by Mr. T. B. Young, of Monaghan, the constitution was adopted.

The following officers were elected: Pres., E. E. Moore, Central Smith; Vice-Pres., W. C. Boroung, Zion; Secretary, W. Scott, Central Smith; Directors, Wilbur Bennett, Monaghan, and S. Matcett, Stewart's.

THE BUTTE TALKS

Mr. John I. Brown, of Montreal, representing the buyers Gunn, Langlois & Co., said that while at present they were maintaining and paying the man at the central warehouses in Peterboro, his firm was looking forward to the day when the farmers should take over this central warehouse and ship their eggs directly to the firm's headquarters at Montreal. The constitution of the organization does not bind its members to ship to

Gunn, Langlois & Co., or to any other firm. They will sell where they can get the most money. Mr. Brown was confident that so long as good eggs were put up they could compete with any other firm in marketing the eggs that would get the eggs and poultry.

The interest which Gunn, Langlois & Co. are taking in promoting the production of better eggs and poultry was evidenced when Mr. Brown offered to put up the best fowl in the hands of Peterboro farmers at cost price or less. Mr. Brown also submitted to the meeting a resolution passed by the Montreal Produce Exchange making it a criminal offence to knowingly sell bad eggs. Members of the Peterboro egg circles had nothing to fear from legislation of this kind and the resolution was passed unanimously.

A GRATE FATTENING ESTABLISHMENT Gunn, Langlois & Co., with the aid of Mr. Wm. Scott, propose to establish in Peterboro this spring a modern crate fattening establishment. Birds delivered by the farmer in a thin condition will be given a couple of weeks feeding in this establishment and will then be marketed as first class dressed poultry. Mr. Scott has visited crate fattening establishments in other parts of Canada to become familiar with the work and it is anticipated that Peterboro County farmers will be enabled to market their live poultry to much better advantage than heretofore when this finishing station is gotten in running order.

Poultry Pointers

When the fowls are well cared for they represent a daily income.

Pullets and hens lay just as well without the attention of a male bird as with one.

Keep your feed room clean and do not permit any filth to lay around that will taint the feed.

Air-slacked lime is a good disinfectant and will help keep the flock healthy if scattered around the houses and yards occasionally.

A semi-dark nest is preferred by the laying hens. A good many trap nests on the market just suit them on this account.

The dropping boards should be well scrubbed smooth, so as not to permit the droppings to fall on the chicken house floor and to make the dropping board easy to clean.

An egg contains 65 per cent. water. In the laying pens the water should be furnished in plenty if it is necessary to do so, supply them with fresh water three to four times a day.

Just carefully look over your birds; even if you find some lice on them, if it is cold weather. To get the best results from poultry they must be free from lice the whole year, and it pays to fight lice the whole year.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—Choice Barred Rock Cockerels. Frank Trevorston, Halston, Ont.

EXCLUSIVE BREEDER of pure bred Barred Plymouth Rocks, ewesapeake champion females so far as known. Write Circulars. Stock for sale, price reasonable.—Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ont.

PURE BRED FOWLS GIVEN AWAY FREE in return for new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. A club of four new subscribers will bring you a pair of pure bred standard. Write Circulars. Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

ELM GROVE POULTRY FARM

FOR SALE—Good Cockerels, Single Comb Black Minorcas, S. C. White Leghorns, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and Bonen Ducks.

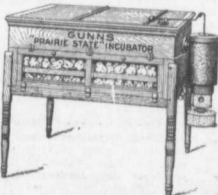
J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 82, Long Distance Phone, CALEDON EAST, ONTARIO.

The Remarkable Success of GUNNS PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR

is due largely to its moistened Sand Tray just beneath the egg tray.

By regulating the amount of water poured on this Sand Tray you can supply exactly the degree of humidity needed in the air surrounding the eggs at the different stages of incubation. Thus you can prevent the eggs from drying up, and secure big, healthy chicks.

Before hatching begins the Sand Tray is removed, a burp mat slipped in, and you have a warm, roomy nursery.



Write for our book on Practical Poultry Raising. Besides telling all about the "Prairie State" line of poultry equipment, it gives a lot of valuable information. It's free for the asking.

Prairie State Incubator

No. 0.—100 hen eggs—\$18.00
No. 1.—240 " " — 22.50
No. 2.—240 " " — 22.50
No. 3.—300 " " — 38.00

GUNNS Universal Hover

With lamp, lamp case and smoke conductor \$7.00

GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO., LIMITED, 238 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

"Gunn's Prairie State Incubator Gets Chicks." 13

HOLSTEIN INTERESTS HAVE MADE GREAT ADVANCES

The 28th Annual Meeting Held in Toronto—Breeders Enthusiastic—Reports Encouraging

WITH reports showing increased membership, increased receipts, increased assets, an increase in the number of registers and transfers, larger milk and butter records than ever before, and the greatest attendance of members on record, the 28th annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association held in Toronto last week, proved the most successful in its history. Over 1000 members were present. The total membership now is almost 1,000. The assets exceed \$10,000, with no liabilities. Some \$8,000 of the assets are invested in municipal bonds. The presence of General C. W. Woods, of Worcester, Mass., the president of the American Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association, who spoke both at the annual banquet and at one of the regular sessions, added interest and inspiration to the proceedings. Farm and Dairy was again unanimously appointed the official organ of the Association, and copies were ordered to be sent to all the members of the Association during the coming year.

The annual Lactant Wednesday evening proved a distinct success. Only a limited number of speakers were called on, the speeches were unusually interesting, and the proceedings were terminated at a reasonable hour. The speakers were General C. W. Woods, Prof. H. H. Dean, of Guelph, and Messrs. P. P. Farmer, of the Farmers' Dairy Co., Toronto, H. B. Cowan, Editor-in-Chief of Farm and Dairy, and W. G. Ellis, of Toronto.

OFFICERS ELECTED

Following officers were elected: President—Stanley A. Logan, Amherst, N.S.
1st Vice-Pres.—J. E. K. Horriek, Abbotsford, Que.
2nd Vice-Pres.—Jas. Rettie, Norwich.
3rd Vice-Pres.—R. F. Hicks, New-tonbrook, Que.
4th Vice-Pres.—D. C. Flatt, Millgrove, Ont.
Secretaries—G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.
Executive committee for two years—J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.; Neil Sangster, Ormatown, Que.
Auditors—A. C. Hallman, Breslau; J. B. Malloy, for the position of a vote took place, Belleville, Ont.
A vote took place for the position of fourth vice-president between Mr. D. C. Flatt and Mr. J. W. Richardson. The first vote resulted in a tie with 56 votes for each. On a second vote being taken, Mr. Flatt was declared elected.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

President H. Bollert, of Cassel, in his annual address, claimed that the best evidence of the success in which the Holstein cow is held is afforded by their value in the open market, where whole herds of high grades during the past year brought from \$90 to \$156.85, and where an individual grade cow realized the unprecedented price of \$235. Individual purebreds had sold for \$1,000, which amount averaged \$175 to \$250. In spite of these prices the demand continuing ahead of the supply, indicating that prices are likely to show a further advance.

Through the efforts in part of the Association and of Farm and Dairy Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and are being kept also at MacDonald College, Que. In the great dairy tests throughout the country, of ten times was not at least nine out of ten high as to leave their rivals far in the rear.

In the Record of Merit tests some extremely fine records had been made—reaching to over 29 lbs. for seven days—by many breeders, thus showing the wonderful capabilities of this breed under varying conditions. In the yearly Record of Performance, excellent work had been done. The great record of over 22,000 lbs. of milk for the year held by the cow of S. Foster, Bloomfield, had fallen before the still uncompleted test of a cow owned and bred by Mr. F. R. Malloy, of Belleville. Had Mr. Malloy not entered his cow in the test he might never have known how great a cow he possessed. This should lead others to enter their animals.

President Bollert advised that the grants to the winter dairy tests should be increased so that no other way could the funds be expended to better advantage, inasmuch as thousands of interested farmers could watch and follow them without being undisturbed by milked and other farm-tomfoletry attractions. The expenditure was advocated of funds with the object of advertising in cities the superior qualities of Holstein milk for use in cities.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

In his annual report the secretary, G. W. Clemons, of St. George, Ont., congratulated the Association upon the successful year enjoyed. The registrations had increased by 784 over those of 1909 and the transfers by 1,047. The increase in membership had been remarkable, as 243 new applications were received during the fiscal year. Of these 28 had been accepted at the last annual meeting, while 17 had been received since Jan. 1, 1911. The membership is now 965. In the Record of Merit, 342 tests had been accepted. Of these 241 were first tests, 27 were 30-day tests, 10 were 14-day tests; 60 were additional tests for cows already accepted, and four were for tests made eight months after calving.

Several cows produced over 90 lbs. butter fat, the highest amount being made by Evergreen March, G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont., which made 22.7 lbs. fat in seven days at seven tests. Daisy Pietertje, Janne, D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, made 21.71 lbs. at five years. Spotted Lady De Kol, S. Lemon, Lynden, Ont., made 20.93 at 10 years; and Natoya De Kol, J. W. Stewart, Lyn, Ont., 20.89 lbs. at six years. Spotted Lady Milly De Kol, G. H. Manhard, Manhard, made 20.88 at nine years, and Boutje Peach De Boer, S. Lemon, 18.94 lbs. at two years. Inka De Kol Waldorf, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont., 20.66 lbs. at seven years; Lily De Kol Pietertje, B. E. Hagerman, Milton, Ont., 20.64 lbs. at five years; Lulu Glasser, 20.61 lbs. at six years; and Bossie Texal Peach, 20.51 lbs. at six years, both owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont.; May Echo, F. R. Malloy, Belleville, 20.40 lbs. at nine years.

Bessie Texal Pietertje, E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, six years, made 82.39 lbs. in 30 days, and Spotted Lady De Kol made 81.40 at 10 years. Wopke Posch, E. Laidlaw & Sons, made 80.76 lbs. at three years, and Boutje Peach De Boer, S. Lemon, 68.40 at two years. Jenny Bonnergs Ormsby, D. C. Flatt & Son, made 11.91 lbs. in seven days eight months after calving at two years, and Maggie Clark, 2.8 Smith, Scotland, Ont., made 9.14 lbs. the same age. A large number of tests had been made by breeders who had not tested before. In all 829 cows had been admitted and 53 bulls entered on their daughters' records. During the year 17 bulls had been admitted.

About the first of December the attention of the secretary was called to the fact that the various breed organizations of Canada were applying to the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture for certification of their breed as required by a new United States regulation governing the importation of pure bred animals into the United States for breeding purposes and an application for the recognition of the Holstein-Friesian breed was accordingly made. The results of the application had not been made known.

LITERARY COMMITTEE

The literary committee reported that short articles pertaining to Holsteins and Holstein milk had been sent to papers throughout Canada as well as monthly reports of the Record of Merit and reports concerning the Record of Performance. Numerous inquiries had been received regarding the breed, and pamphlets, that the Association kept on hand giving the desired information had been furnished to the parties who had asked for it. Messrs. Horriek, J. W. Richardson, D. C. Flatt, the president, and the secretary were re-appointed as the literary committee, with the name of

(Continued on Page 12)



The Lightning Evaporator is not only the fastest one made in the world, but it holds more prizes, medals and diplomas for quality of syrup it makes than all the other makes put together. We have the documents to prove this. Awards for season of 1910 were: First on Exhibition and syrup at the Great Eastern Exhibition at Scarborough, and the same at 75 per cent of the county fairs of Eastern Townships. "Catalogue Free."

SMALL BROS., - Dunham, Que.

RAILROAD EMPLOYMENT

Positions Guaranteed Competent Men
MEN WANTED—Age 18 to 35, for Firemen \$100 monthly, and Brakemen \$80, on all Railroads. Experience unnecessary. No Strike. Promotion to Conductors or Engineers. \$150 to \$200 monthly.
RAILROAD EMPLOYING HEADQUARTERS (Over 400 men sent to positions monthly. State Gov. sent many.) Railway Association, Dept. 541, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N.Y.



How "Eastlake" Steel Shingles will save you money



Mr. Farmer, I suppose you know of the big experimental farm at Guelph, Ontario.

Here, the farm buildings have "Eastlake" roofs.

Some of these buildings were roofed 18 years ago—all are in perfect condition to-day.

A pretty stiff durability test, don't you think?

It's the "Eastlake" exclusive features that count.

The single side-lock and gutter, the "Eastlake" counter-sunk cleat and the three-inch lap.

The "Eastlake" single side-lock makes it the easiest and quickest to lay and permanently weathertight.

No rain or snow, no matter how fine, can fit in under an "Eastlake" Steel Shingle. There is a full three-inch lap and the counter-sunk cleat holds the bottom of the shingle as tight as though welded in place.

The bold "Eastlake" Pattern is so deeply embossed that only the very best material will hold it.

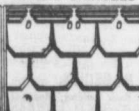
Let us send you our illustrated booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles." Write to-day—just your name and address on a post-card.

We also manufacture Corrugated Iron, House and Barn Siding, Metallic Ceilings, Eave-trough, Conductor Pipe, Ventilators, etc.

Talk No. 5 Exclusive Features

By The Philosopher of Metal Town

"EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES



The Metallic Roofing Co.

Toronto - Winnipeg



The Safest Fence to Buy

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

PEERLESS The Fence that Saves Expense

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

We've built Peerless fence twice as good and twice as strong as is necessary under ordinary circumstances so that neither accidents nor extraordinary wear can affect it. It saves you money because it is long lived and never requires repairs. We know there is no fence made that will give you more lasting satisfaction. Write for particulars.

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

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

Northwest Farm Lands

Half a million acres best selected lands in the Canadian Northwest.

Special excursion in the spring to see these lands.
Write now for particulars as to prices and location.

Stewart and Matthews Co., Ltd.
GALT, - ONT.

A Few Good Agents Wanted

DISPERSION SALE

OF THIRTY HEAD OF
REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
JOHN BROWN

will sell by auction at Lot. 15, Con. 4 of East Oxford,
3 miles south and east of WOODSTOCK, ONT., on

Thursday, March 16th, 1911
AT 1:30 P.M.

His Entire Herd of Registered Holsteins

Herd headed by Dewdrop Johanna Lad. Registered in both
American and Canadian Herd Books.

Quebec Holstein Breeders Sale Association FIRST ANNUAL SALE Montreal, February 21, 1911

27 Head Pure-bred and 8 High-Grade Holstein cattle will be sold at the
G.T.R. Stock Yards, Montreal, February 21st, at 1 p.m. No postponement on
account of weather.

Many of the animals are of the choicest breeding. They come from the
herds of Dr. Harwood of Vaudeville, P. J. Sallee of Lachine Rapids, F. E. Cane
of St. Lambert, Lt.-Col. Riley of Lake Two Mountains, F. P. Ashby
of Merville and E. N. Brown of Lachine Rapids.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION TO

J. J. CALLAGHAN, Auctioneer,
36 Mountain St., Montreal

E. N. BROWN,
210 Quebec Bank Building, Montreal

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS REPORT A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

The year 1910 has been the most prosperous in the history of Ayrshire interests in Canada. This statement was one of several of an optimistic nature made by the retiring president, James Bryson, of Brysonville, at the annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association held in Montreal last week. The president's report was of a very optimistic nature throughout. He noted increased registrations, a larger membership, and a bigger surplus in the treasury which bespoke progress for the association. This backed up by splendid showing at all leading exhibitions, higher prices for "Our favorites" at both public and private sales, increased interest in test work and greater publicity given the breed, indicate that our dairy farmers are realizing that in the Ayrshire breed, there are cows built for business.

John McKee

Progress during past five years. The secretary, W. F. Stephen, in his report, outlined the progress made by the association during the past five years. From 258 members in 1905, there has been an increase to 632, and from 1,726 registrations and 685 transfers recorded in 1905, he noted an increase to 2,585 registrations and 1,079 transfers in 1910—an increase of about 120 per cent. in numbers, 30 per cent. in registrations and 80 per cent. in transfers. Since 1905 the Record of Performance test work has been established and Ayrshire breeders have registered over 130 cows and heifers that have qualified in milk and fat and have several hundred now running in the test. This indicates a progress that will be permanent and lasting.

The secretary urged breeders to lay greater stress on superior individuality, showing that it paid to have only the best; hence they should discriminate in favor of a superior cattle of a perfect type.

GOOD RECORDS

Reports received from the Inspector of the Record of Performance test since the last statement of the association was published indicate that 39 cows and heifers have qualified, and a number have just finished the test. Among these the cow, Primrose of Tanglewood, just closed her test with a year's record of 16,196 lbs. of milk and 625 lbs. of fat. This makes her two year record 28,782 lbs. milk and 1,164 lbs. of fat, equal to 1,346.33 lbs. butter. Primrose has exceeded the record of "Annie Laurie 2nd" by 1,061 lbs. milk and 27 lbs. butter. She also excels the American Ayrshire, "Rena Ross," by 1,124 lbs. milk, but the latter holds the butter fat record by some 25 lbs.

The total membership of the association is now 632. Quebec leads with 325, Ontario 191, New Brunswick 23, Nova Scotia 20, P. E. Island 10, Manitoba 19, Alberta 19, British Columbia 11, and Saskatchewan 7. There have been five removals by death and 12 resignations. The secretary has enrolled 145 new members; 597 members' fees were received in 1910 among them 12 for 1908, and 39 for 1909.

Registrations have increased over the previous year by 22 and 114 transfers—the largest year's recording in the history of the association. Quebec

leads with Ontario a close second. The financial statement showed a balance on hand of \$1,478.70, with \$87.99 due the association by the Record Office on last year's work.

OFFICERS

The officers elected were: Hon. Pres., Dr. J. C. Hume, Pres., John McKee, Norwich; Vice-Pres., Hector Gordon, Howick, Que. Owing to the late hour at which the report of this meeting was received by Farm and Dairy, and the limited space available, it is necessary that we hold over the full list of officers, judges, and representatives to fairs, until next week, when the list will be published in full in the Ayrshire columns.

Included amongst other business of a routine character transacted by the association at the meeting, were the following resolutions:

"That when cows entered in the Record of Performance test have given the required amount of milk and fat to qualify, but have not freshened within the 15 months time limit, that the Minister of Agriculture be requested to instruct his inspector to send a report to the secretary of the association, and that it be published in the 'Annual' for information."

ANIMALS TO THE UNITED STATES

"That in regard to the new regulations of registered animals going into the United States; inasmuch as the regulation precludes the free entry of Ayrshires owing to importation to Canada previous to the establishment of a herd book in Scotland, that we memorialize the Minister of Agriculture to approach the proper authorities to so modify this regulation, so as to restore to Canadian Ayrshire breeders the privileges which they have heretofore enjoyed in this regard, namely 'free entry'."

"That the Ontario members be made members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association at 25 cents per member, and that the amount be donated towards prizes in the Ayrshire classes at dairy tests, in connection with the Provincial Fair, Guelph, and if the amount therefrom does not reach \$100 that it be made up from our funds. Also that \$100.00 be donated from the funds of the Association to the Ayrshire Classes at the Amherst and Ottawa Winter Fairs."

GRANTS FOR WINTER PAIRS

"That \$100.00 for an Ayrshire, \$100 for a three-year-old heifer, and \$100 for a two-year-old heifer be given, as champion prizes at Guelph, Amherst, and Ottawa Winter Fairs, December, 1911, providing the highest scoring at the fairs be made up by purebred Ayrshires in the dairy test. All Ayrshires competing to be recorded in the Canadian Ayrshire Herd Book."

"That a grant of \$100 be given to the Ayrshire Classes at the Dominion Exhibition, Regina, provided the Exhibition management put up at least \$1,000 for prizes in the Ayrshire Classes."

Mr. A. Hume reported that on the 7th inst. a number of Ayrshire breeders had met at Campbellford, Ont., with a view to organizing a local club. The club was organized. He asked for the services of the secretary to assist in perfecting the organization.

"That a Committee be named to form Ayrshire clubs in localities where the number of breeders justified such action. This Committee to be empowered to draft by-laws for guidance of these clubs. Also that the Association pay the travelling expenses of the secretary in going to Menie to complete the work of organizing the club there."

"That the salary of the secretary be increased to \$1,000.00."

(Concluded on page 15)

Jersey Cattle Men Discuss the Welfare of Their Breed

Will Give Their Cattle More Publicity. Members of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club are Urged to Enter Their Cows in the Record of Performance Test. The New Constitution Left Over for Consideration at a Future Meeting.

Jersey breeders have awakened to the fact that there are hundreds and thousands of people—farmers, who do not know the merits of a Jersey cow, who do not think of the Jersey as being suited for their needs. At their annual meeting, held in Toronto last Thursday, the members of the Canadian Jersey Club gave expression to this belief and resolved that throughout the coming year they would to the extent of which they are able, advertise their breed, seeking to let the farmers of this country know of the superior qualities of the Jerseys. Heretofore the Jersey breeders have thought it quite unnecessary to advertise, because, as they say, a good thing sells itself. Now they have learned that the rapid strides made by the other dairy breeds have been due to advertising—to letting the public know of the performances of their cattle. Jersey men will now step out into the lime light and herald throughout the country the rent-paying, mortgage-lifting characteristics of their breed.

At the commencement of the meeting the members of the Club displayed their interest in the welfare of the breed by enquiring of the secretary if as yet there have been installed Jerseys at the Central Experimental Farm. The secretary was advised to make enquiries and to keep up correspondence in this matter which our readers will remember was a subject dealt with effectively upon the suggestion of Farm and Dairy at the last annual meeting of the Jersey men.

ACKNOWLEDGE BUTTER-FAT

The matter of payment for milk according to test at our cheese factories was brought before the meeting. It was urged that butter fat should have acknowledgment, since with butter fat went a higher percentage of casein, and both the extra fat and casein in the richer milk produced more cheese of better quality and flavor. It was urged that more information be obtained at our dairy schools in regard to the extra cheese that is produced by rich milk and that these facts should be made known more generally.

The secretary, R. Reid of Berlin, urged all breeders of Jerseys to enter their cows in the Record of Performance test. He pointed out that there could be no loss in the undertaking; that if a cow failed to qualify, no one need know it; that if she did qualify the cow's value was thereby increased

greatly and this at little if any cost. In connection with the Record of Performance test a memorial was passed requesting the authorities at Ottawa, to admit those cows that qualified with the exception of that one requirement, calving within 15 months. Should such cows not be admitted, it was urged that a separate classification be made for them and that the records of such cows be published.

CONSTITUTION LEFT OVER
At the directors' meeting in the morning much time was spent in going over the proposed new constitution of the Club. In the afternoon, or at the general session, when the question of the constitution was placed be-



D. Duncan, Don, Ont.
The re-elected President of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Breeders' Club.

fore the meeting, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion, advised the Club that in view of the proposed changes in the Pedigree Act, and the pending reciprocity proposals, they leave the matter of the constitution over for another year. On motion the matter of the resolution was left over to be dealt with at some future meeting of the Club.

An important matter in the interest of dairy cattle was brought up by Mr. Thompson Porter, of Toronto. He said that dairy cattle were not getting the help from the agricultural societies of the province that they

should. The prize lists, as at present formulated, particularly in the classes for young stock, offered the same amount of money for lambs or for pigs under six months as they did for calves under six months. He urged that these should be changed so as to encourage the dairy stock and thus foster the most productive line of agriculture in the industry. Mr. Porter and the president were appointed a committee to further the idea as set forth.

THE MATTER OF ADVERTISING

Much time was given to the discussion of ways and means of advertising the Jersey cattle and bringing them more prominently before the public. It was agreed that the Jersey cow is not receiving her own and that some measures should be taken to place her more prominently to the front where she belongs. During the discussion C. C. Nixon, of Farm and Dairy, pointed out the benefits that would accrue to the Jersey interests as the official organ and Dairy did the Club appoint Farm and Dairy as the official organ and take the paper for each and all its members. It was shown that by appointing Farm and Dairy as the official organ much information before the public could be featured in the paper and would be read by the dairy farmers from coast to coast of Canada who now know naught of Jersey. The suggestion was well received by many of those present but the idea was not acted upon. It was agreed, however, to place advertisements in the interest of the breed, farm papers. On motion of Mr. R. J. Fleming, it was agreed that the Club show their appreciation of what the Jersey Bulletin, an American publication, had done for the breed by granting them \$30 to pay for a page of material, to be furnished by the Club, relative to what Jerseys were doing in Canada.

In connection with the discussion on advertising the breed, the secretary, Mr. Reid, advised all breeders to send him items relative to what their cattle were doing in the way of production, that he might have them featured in the columns of the agricultural press. He read to the members the records for a herd of Jersey cows owned by Mr. Bechtel, of Waterloo Co., Ont., which herd of 17, some of these being one and three-year-olds, averaged for the year 6,856 lbs. of milk. A number of the cows had won over 9,000 lbs.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

R. Reid, of Berlin, showed the following receipts and expenditures:

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand for 1910 \$ 797.44
Membership fees 38.00
Interest from Registrations 650.00
Interest 22.01
Total \$1,565.05

EXPENDITURES

Grants to Exhibitions \$ 107.20
Secretary's salary for 1909 150.00
Recording Book for 1910 85.00
Dinners at St. Charles 61.75
Postage, telephone, etc. 11.25
Expenses of Executive Committee 13.25
Total \$510.70
The liabilities outstanding are:
Recording Book for 1910 196.45
Postage, telephone, etc. 11.25
Printing 7.00
Secretary's salary for 1910 350.00
Total \$613.30

The secretary stated that it will be noted was increased \$100.

The registration transfers and membership receipts for the year were:

Province	Registrars	Trans-fer	Mem-ber
Ontario	1004	57	82
Manitoba	226	9	10
Saskatchewan	10	3	10
Alberta	52	6	3
British Columbia	11	9	3
Ontario	27	6	5
New Brunswick	22	3	5
Quebec	42	9	6
Nova Scotia	42	4	6
P. E. Island	12	3	3

OFFICERS ELECTED

The following officers were elected: Pres. D. Duncan, Don; Vice-Pres., T. Porter, Toronto; for Ontario: C. A. Sharran, for Alberta; A. H. Menzies, for British Columbia; Frank Wilson, for Saskatchewan; J. B. Stewart, for Manitoba; H. W. Edwards, for Quebec; Roy B. Pipes, for Nova Scotia; for New Brunswick: F. R. Clyden, for P. E. Island, Sec-treas., R. Reid, of Berlin. Directors, R. J.

(Continued on page 13)



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY person who is the sole holder of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta in person; a homestead appear in person at the Dominion Land Agency, or Sub-Agency, for the District. Entry by proxy may be made by any mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Within 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 the homestead or pre-emption six months stand entry (including the time required to secure extra).

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a homestead may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$10 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of the three consecutive years in and erect a house worth \$100.

W. W. COBY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be held for.

TAKE A LOOK AT THE "IDEAL" LOCK



Notice how it wraps itself around the upright and cross wires in a smooth, uniform curve? No sharp angular turns to weaken the strength of the lock. Yet it grips the wires in FIVE PLACES—twice on the upright, twice on the horizontal, and again at the junction of the two wires. Thus it positively prevents either wire from slipping at all—while it allows just enough play so the fence can be erected on hilly ground without kinking the line wires—but keeps the uprights perfectly vertical. No other fence lock compares with the "IDEAL". Study them all and see why you should

BUY ONLY "IDEAL" WOVEN FENCE WIRE

Made wholly of large gauge No. 9 HARD STEEL WIRE, heavily galvanized. No soft wires; no small wires; strongest, staunchest, most serviceable fence money can buy. Learn all its superior merits—write and ask us to tell you.

Drop us a card and receive promptly catalog telling of "IDEAL" features and many different styles of "IDEAL" fences. Sample lock comes with it. Ask for Catalog, 126

The McGregor Banwell Fence Co., Limited
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia Farmers, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairywomen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein, Jersey, and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.25 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the banks.

4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS. When a change of address is required, both the old and new addresses must be given.

5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy reaching us to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

6. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 5,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who do not strictly adhere to the rates, varies from 5,000 to 10,000. Subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by countries and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

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

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

UNJUST TAXATION

Not until one has had an opportunity to discuss the matter with representative farmers, can any adequate conception be obtained of the widespread dissatisfaction that exists with the prevailing system of taxation in Ontario. Farmers feel, and rightly, that it is unjust that they should have their taxes increased every time they erect a new building, put up a silo, paint their premises, or perform other work tending to improve and beautify their home surroundings.

In New Zealand and New South Wales, where townships have been given the right to decide by popular vote whether or not the taxes should be imposed on land values only, or on both land and improvements, the farmers have voted overwhelmingly in favor of exempting improvements.

In the few cases where attempts have been made to go back to the old system of taxation, they have failed in every instance.

Last year several hundred municipalities petitioned Premier Whitney for legislation that would give municipalities the power to tax improvements at a lower rate than land values. Premier Whitney, in what many considered a very arbitrary manner, refused to grant this request, and intimated that the people who presented the petition did not know what they were asking for. This year some five hundred municipalities are again asking for this legislation. Their request should be granted. Why should the Government refuse municipalities the right to decide in which of two ways they would prefer to pay their taxes? Premier Whitney will please farmers, as well as residents of cities, by giving the desired legislation.

ANENT SOME GOVERNMENT PAY

The Ontario Government is open to criticism for not paying its accounts more promptly. Some of the district representatives of the Department of Agriculture have been of late unduly hampered through not receiving payment of their salaries and expense accounts. Some of them have not received any remittance from the Department since the first of October. One representative informed an editor of Farm and Dairy recently that the Government owed him to the extent of over \$400, aside from his salary. All these men, it is understood, are owing money for ivory bills, rent, and so forth, right and left. It is outrageous to expect young men just out of College to get along in this way. Some of them have had to borrow money to pay the salaries of their stenographers and assistants, while in some cases the stenographers and assistants have received but little of their salaries for months.

Nor is this case in point an isolated one. Farmers' Institute speakers and expert judges are frequently held up in the same way, as many of them can testify. Such a state of things is a decided reflection on the Government, and it is something that should not be tolerated.

COOL CURING ROOMS ESSENTIAL

New Zealand cheese on the British market, coming as it does at a season when Canadian cheese is not being manufactured, has done away with the necessity of holding "Canadians" over for the season of non-production. As a consequence Canadian cheese shipped to Great Britain is consumed almost immediately. The consumer, therefore, is obtaining Canadian cheese in a condition greener than ever before. If Canadian cheese is to hold its reputation for quality on the British market, it is necessary that it be held for a longer time in the curing rooms of the factories. Otherwise it will reach the consumer in such an

immature condition as to turn him against our cheese.

The temperature in the curing rooms of most of our factories cannot be controlled. Consequently the cheese is being shipped almost immediately it is made. We cannot expect the buyers to hold the cheese till cured. The remedy for this condition of affairs lies entirely with the patrons. We must establish cooling rooms in all of our factories. According to Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, a cooling room will pay for itself in four years on the saving in shrinkage alone. An additional gain will be made in the marketing. Cooled cheese will bring a higher price than the non-cured product if it is produced in sufficient quantities to command the attention of the buyers.

Owing to changing conditions in our cheese trade, cool curing rooms, which have never been a very profitable investment, are becoming an absolute necessity if we are to hold our position on the British market. Should our future market for our cheese be in the United States, rather than in the Old Land, cool curing would still be an immense advantage in establishing a reputation for our cheese in the markets of that country and in holding that market. Patrons who send milk to cheese factories not equipped with cool curing rooms can increase their own direct incomes and put our cheese trade on a stronger basis by seeing to it that cool rooms are established in their factories before the commencement of another season.

CONDITIONS HAVE CHANGED

We are being continually advised by the friends of high protection in Canada to go slow in our negotiations for reciprocity with the United States in natural products, because long ago the United States abrogated a treaty and demoralized our markets. We are warned that they may do so again, and terrible conditions are painted of the ruin that will follow if we place ourselves at their mercy.

Economic conditions have changed in the United States since they abrogated the treaty of 1854-1866. At that time the United States was a very large exporter of all natural products. They are now rapidly approaching a state where they will have to import natural products. Canada has this to sell. Canada is the natural source of supply for these products, which the United States is likely to import in increasingly greater quantities.

A free exchange of natural products between the two countries would be of great advantage to both. The clamoring of a small minority of privileged producers will avail but little in keeping us from securing the great benefits which will accrue to the great masses of both producers and consumers in the two countries by freer trade relations. The adoption of the proposed tariff schedules as published in Farm

and Dairy last week would mean wider markets and greatly increased returns for Canadian farmers. Our farmers can be counted on to see to it that the Dominion Government performs its share in putting into effect the schedules as submitted.

ALWAYS SOME KICKERS

No matter how much good an innovation may do for the country as a whole, there is sure to be somebody who will look on it as a curse and not a blessing. For instance, a country store keeper recently expressed the opinion that free rural mail delivery will prove the ruin of the small towns of the Dominion. Farmers instead of coming to town and spending their money will stay at home, and, according to this store keeper, become more covered and unprogressive. He further goes on to explain that when the farmer had to come to town twice a week for his mail, he was a much better buyer than he now is when he enjoys Rural Free Delivery and that business formerly was brisker in small towns and villages.

This man's contention in part is correct. The tendency of all business new-a-days is towards centralization. With all the news of the day coming directly to his home, the farmer probably does stay more at home than he did when it was necessary to travel to the village every time he wanted his mail. But it is not likely that he will become more covered and unprogressive in consequence. Where will he learn the news,—exchanging gossip around the store at the country store, or in reading the good literature which he will get regularly and without trouble with free rural mail delivery? And even if the small villages must suffer and more trade go to larger centres, the country as a whole will be better off, and it is the prosperity of the whole that we should look to. Free rural mail delivery is an unqualified blessing to all those who share in its benefits. It cannot be extended too rapidly.

Our readers will find it of interest to pick up any paper other than Farm and Dairy taken into their homes, to count the patent medicine and other question-

Count the number of advertisements which they contain. Just at this season, when you are liable to feel out of sorts, is when these advertisements are most glaringly flaunted before you. There is a reason for this fact. These advertisements are highly profitable. Farm and Dairy, however, knows that its readers would much rather we did not publish advertisements of this character, hence we turn them down, one and all. Our readers continue to endorse the stand we have taken in this connection and they continue to express their appreciation of the fact that Farm and Dairy columns are clean and in no wise objectionable. It means much to them and to their families to be protected by our policy as published in this editorial page.

One needed it to see that that direct system of there donection in one our adjoining

A British Manufacturer Talks

Canadian farmers who are watching the political situation in Great Britain, where a fight has been under way to have a protective duty established in order, in part, that a tariff preference may be given to agricultural products imported from the colonies, would have been interested in a conversation that took place recently in Toronto between Mr. R. A. Lister, one of the Liberal candidates in the recent elections in England, and an editor of Farm and Dairy. Mr. Lister, who is the head of the R. A. Lister & Co., Limited, of England, received New Years honors recently from King George and is now Sir Robert Ashton Lister. He was in Canada last fall visiting the Canadian branches of this company. Nothing can give a Letter idea of Mr. Lister's ability than the mere statement that he started his present immense business with only one assistant 45 years ago. Now in a factory alone in England he employs over 700 hands, while the company has branches in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Canada and Australia.

Mr. Lister, as a member of the Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain, has had considerable experience in connection with prize farms competitions that are held regularly in England. He was much interested in the Prize Farms Competition that was held throughout Ontario during the past two years, under the direction of Farm and Dairy. Believing as he does, that these contests are productive of much good, he subscribed \$200 towards the funds of our second contest.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITIONS
"I admire greatly the Canadian National Exhibition held in Toronto," said Mr. Lister, "particularly such exhibits as those made by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, describing the resources of Ontario, as well as that made by the Dominion Department of Agriculture illustrating the results obtained from the systematic testing of dairy cows. I notice that the methods you are following are closely similar to those practised in Denmark. We need to do more testing in Great Britain. Some of our wealthy gentlemen farmers test their cows regularly, but a large proportion of the farmers have not as yet undertaken the work."

"I must say, however, that I was disgusted with the mid-way. Features of that kind are unknown at our English exhibitions. We aim to make our exhibitions educational in character, and therefore give every possible facility for the seeing of the live stock and agricultural products to the best advantage. Nothing is permitted to detract from the agricultural features of the exhibitions. We do not allow any person the privilege of selling articles from our exhibition grounds. In consequence the educational value of our exhibitions is greatly increased."

BETTER ROADS NEEDED
"One thing it seems to me that is needed in Ontario, and I am pleased to see that you are progressing in that direction, is a more complete system of leading roads. At present there does not seem to be any connection between the leading roads in one county and the leading roads in adjoining counties. In England, our

main roads are connected and run right across the country. Some idea of the care we take of our roads may be gained from the fact that the County Council of Gloucester, of which I am a member, maintains some 11 steam road rollers, and pays as much as \$400 a year per mile simply to maintain the leading roads of the County. During the year ending the first of April, 1910, our County spent \$86,300, or about \$400,000, to maintain 1,070 miles of main road. This, you will notice, is at the rate of about \$400 a mile. Of course, our traffic is greater in England than is the case here in Ontario, but the figures I give you will show you how important we consider it is that our roads should be maintained in good condition.

SMALL HOLDINGS
"In our county we are much interested in a movement that is now well under way in Great Britain to encourage farm laborers to become farmers themselves. I am chairman of the small holdings committee of our County Council. We have spent some \$200,000 in acquiring the control of land and turning this land over to applicants on terms of rental, giving security of tenure for 80 years. This line of work is intended to keep men on the land. Women have votes as well as men for County Councils and it would be somewhat remarkable that for 23 years I have been elected to the Council without opposition."

THE FISCAL QUESTION
"While I do not care to express any view as to what Canada's attitude should be in regard to free trade or protection, I am convinced that it is free trade that has built up our great industries in Great Britain, and that it would be suicidal for us to adopt a protective policy. I have lived in Great Britain all my life, and I have formed, irrespective of party policy, a decided opinion both as a manufacturer and as a citizen, that the prosperity of the country and the soundness of its financial and commercial institutions depends upon our adherence to the policy of free trade. Under free trade, we are able to buy our products in the cheapest markets of the world. For instance, we are able to buy Canadian bacon in Great Britain for several cents a pound less than Canadian consumers pay for the same bacon at home. The same is true of many agricultural products and manufactured products as well. The combines and trusts that soon form in countries that are protected by a tariff sell their surplus products in our market at lower prices than in their own countries, where the tariff keeps out competition."

CHEAP RENTS
"An evidence of how cheap rents are with us may be found in the fact that an interested in establishing a garden suburb for the employees of some of my factories. We have established play grounds and so far erected 59 houses. These houses are sold to the help on easy terms of payment. The interest we charge is so low that a rental equivalent to 4 1/2 per cent. interest on the money is sufficient to ultimately pay for the home. We furnish different classes of houses. One house for which we charge a rental of only \$1.25 a week has three bedrooms, and an attic, a parlor, a living-room, and kitchen range, a back kitchen, a copper boiler in it, coal and wood shed, sanitary conveniences, and a garden. We find that we can rent these houses on these terms advantageously. Rents of similar houses in Canada and the United States would be much higher."

"It is on account of our low cost of production that we are able to
(Continued on page 14)



DURABILITY

"Although I am only in the prime of life, I am satisfied my

De Laval

Cream Separator

will last longer than I will."

H. TREBELL, Cannington, Ont.

That's one of the things you get in De Laval Quality.

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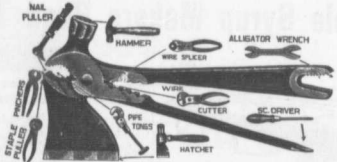
FREE A Time Saver & Money Saver for Farmers FREE

10 PERFECT TOOLS IN ONE

For a club of two new yearly subscribers to Farm & Dairy

Our Illustration Show, the Many Uses this Hatchet can be put to.

It is an ever-ready tool, in which is combined ten different distinct tools. It is a compact, clean-cut combination tool, scientifically made and balanced. The Hammer part is well balanced, and has just the right weight for heavy driving. The Hatchet is tempered to a degree of perfection, and will carry a keen, sharp edge. The Screw Driver is made to stand the twist and turns to which it will be put, while the Alligator Wrench is fashioned after the regular type, and will be found a very useful tool. By means of the Pipe Tongs (between the jaws) you will be able to make many repairs without hiring an expensive plumber—a great saving in itself. These together with the Nail Puller, Fishers, Wire Cutter, Staple Puller and Wire Splitter, are all worked out on scientific principles, and are as perfect as they can be made. The Hatchet is a tool chest full of the finest grade of tools all in compact form. Any tool wished for can always be found without loss of time. These ten tools would cost ordinarily \$5.50. If you were to purchase the ten tools represented in the Hatchet you would run chances of getting some of the tools imperfectly made.



Free, for only 2 new yearly subscriptions to Farm & Dairy. Samples of paper sent on application to

CIRCULATION MANAGER PETERBORO, ONT.

Creamery Department

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

Saskatchewan Dairymen Meet

The dairy farmers of Saskatchewan are making progress. This was shown by the statistics presented by W. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Dairying at the recent Saskatchewan Dairymen's Convention, held in Regina, Jan. 31 to Feb. 2nd. In 1906, there were six creameries in the province with an output of 220,920 lbs. of butter. There are now 13 creameries

with an output of 220,920. lbs of butter in Saskatchewan has trebled. Resolutions were passed asking the Government that a system of grading cream and butter be introduced into the province along similar lines to that now in vogue in Alberta; that prizes be offered to the patrons supplying the largest number of lbs. of milk per cow during the six summer months, the awards to be made according to the creamery records; and that in the interests of dairying, a system of cold storage should be established within the province at an early date.

Prof. Rutherford, president of the new university, dealt particularly on the desirability of sowing soiling crops to tide over the periods of dry pasture, and gave much information as to what crops would be most apt to give good results in Saskatchewan.

A review of dairying from its first inception in the province up to the present time was given by W. A. Wilson. The continuation of the policy of centralization of creameries, which is being pursued by the Government, was strongly advocated by the speaker. As an example of the benefits of centralization, the Mooseomin creamery was cited. In 1907, the output of the creamery was 22,309 lbs., and the cost of manufacturing, 5.7 cents a lb. In 1910, the output was 41,800 lbs., at a cost of 3.89 cents. Cooperative dairying is to be preferred to home butter making. Prior to the opening of the Birch Hill creamery in 1908, farmers were receiving 12 1/2

cents trade for their butter or 15 cents price from the factory. This year the 2 1/4 to 3 1/4 cents a lb. cash for butter fat. So far creameries have been a great boon to the districts in which they are established. Mr. Wilson crimi nate building of creameries. They can only be made to prove in well settled sections where farmers are milking plenty of cows.

GRADING BUTTER AND CREAM Mr. C. L. Marker, Dairy Commissioner for Alberta, on the second day of the convention, gave a resume of dairy work in his province dealing particularly with the grading of butter and cream and payment according to quality. This system of dividing proceeds had been giving excellent results in Alberta and the Saskatchewan system he recommended that a similar one be adopted for his province.

An interesting address, was that given by Mr. William Newman, of Lorne, intensively with the advantages of winter dairying, giving his reasons for believing that winter dairying could be adopted with profit in Saskatchewan. The selection of stock, feeding and stabling were thoroughly covered in this address, a fuller report of which will be given later in Farm and Dairy.

Other speakers at the convention were Hon. W. R. Matherell, Minister of Agriculture; M. Lisle, Lloyd-Mills, Ont.; Mr. C. Oker of Mooseomin, and Mr. Burton of Haugenburg. The dairymen returned to their homes led to do all in their power to forward the interests of dairying in their province, and to push the work of co-operation.

A British Manufacturer Talks

(Continued from page 13) take the cotton from the Southern States, manufacture it into high grade fabrics and re-sell the United States in spite of the tariff, at a profit, beating out the articles of home manufacture.

Holstein Interests Advance

(Continued from page 9) Wm. Murray, of Welland, added, and the sum of \$50 was voted for their use.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The report of receipts and expenditures proved most gratifying. In spite of increased expenditures, amounting to hundreds of dollars for prizes and grants to fair, there was a balance on hand of \$1,581.92. The report was as follows:

RECEIPTS
Balance from 1909 4,126.56
Registry and transfer fees 458.00
Annual dues 458.00
Banks sold 1,221.00
Over payments 72.50
Interest on bank 34.50
Interest on Kenora Bonds 230.00
Total \$14,764.01

STATEMENT OF ASSETS
Balance on hand 4,126.56
Kenora 5% Municipal bonds 4,317.25
Fernie Waterworks bonds 3,965.75
Office supplies, etc. 145.00
Herd books (300) 675.00
Total \$14,764.01

EXPENDITURES
Record of Merit prizes 1,475.00
Salary secretary-treasurer 1,570.00
Herd book, printing 2,007.00
Printing minutes, certificates, etc. 290.15
Purchase of Fernie Waterworks bonds 1,761.00
Postage 4,965.75
Expenses executive committee and auditors 524.00
Office O-g-n-p. Farm 130.85
Paid Dominion Cattle Breed'rs Association 579.39
Banner expenses 190.00
Printing outfit 87.75
Bond for secretary 29.00
Prizes for Sherbrooke Milk Test 28.00

Expenses Quebec branch 103.05
Index cards 14.00
Total 117.05
Silver cups for 34.00
Baldwins on hand 1,581.92
Total 1,732.97
Certified 1,174.74
Hallman, J. W. Richardson, auditor.

REGISTRATIONS AND TRANSFERS

The statement of registrations and transfers was as follows:
Total number registered during year 4,643
Registration of animals under 1 year (non-members) 510
Registration of animals over 1 year (non-members) 4,133
Registration of imported cows 60
Registration of imported bulls 26
Duplicate certificates of registry 51
Registry of Canadian bred animals from American Book 31
Certificates issued on net transfers 31
Registrations from Quebec and New Brunswick for Herd Books 9
Import certificates, cows 77
Transfers for members 3,790
Transfers for non-members 3,790
Transfers after 90 days after date of sale 666
Transfers from Quebec and New Brunswick certificates transferred 22
Total bulls now registered 10,521
Total cows now transferred 15,467
8,857

GRANTS TO FAIRS

Total cows now transferred 12,274
Total transfers 4,538
The following grants were made to fairs:
Canadian National Exhibition 300.00
Sherbrooke 139.00
Ottawa Exhibition 100.00
London Exhibition 100.00
B-e-l-a (Dominion Exhibition) 50.00
Windsor 50.00
Brandon 100.00
New Westminster, B.C. 75.00
Charlottetown, P.E.I. 75.00
St. John, N.B. 50.00
Frederickton, N.B. 75.00
Winnipeg, N.S. 75.00
Sherbrooke Milk Test 25.00
Charlottetown Milk Test 25.00

WINTER FAIRS

Geophel 589.00
Ottawa 375.00
Archer, N.S. 270.00
82,633.00

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER
HARDWOOD ASHES-Best fertilizer in use. George Stevens, Peterboro, Ont.

FOR SALE-One ten hp. Upright Roller. New fuses. Will sell cheap. Write for particulars. John H. Sherk, Pt. Abino and Creamery, Ridgeway, Ont.

FOR SALE-A German cock stallion, 7 years old, weighs sixteen hundred. For terms apply to Wellington Nevils, Grimsby, Ont.

FOR SALE-Cheese factory in good dairy section. Good realty for selling. Apply Box 700, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

WANTED-A married man to take charge of combined cheese and butter factory. House provided. Apply Box 900, Farm and Dairy.

MAN AND WIFE-Experienced in making milk testing and butter and soft cheese. Scotch Canadian selling, wish to be employed jointly or singly as assistants in cheese or butter and cheese factories. Box 350, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

FOR SALE-Combined cheese and butter factory equipped with all modern machinery in good running order. Three health certificates for selling. Interested ship the right man. Apply Box 600, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

FOR SALE-Apple cheese factory, well situated, one-half mile from G.P.R. one of 25 tons capacity. Terms make about. Further information from M. R. Brown, Box 10, Apple, Ont.

FOR SALE-Iron Pipe, Rollers, Beltline, Chains, Chain Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc. all sizes, very cheap. Rent for list. Write or telephone. The Trenchard Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F.D. Queen Street, Montreal.

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SELECTED FOR PURITY
In our "Sun" brand Alfalfa is found only seed which has been selected for purity, plumpness, high germination and hardiness. It is absolutely the best Alfalfa to be obtained anywhere at any price.

Price \$13.50 per bushel (Sufficient for three acres)
Read full description in our 1911 Catalogue, ask for samples and prices of our best brands of Clover and Timothy.

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You Get Improvements In The SHARPLES

Tubular Cream Separator

That You Can Not Get In Any Other



You get twice as much skimming force as with other separators. This double skimming force enables Tubulars to skim faster and twice as clean as others. Why waste cream with some less modern separator when you can save it with a Tubular.
You get a separator free from disks and other complicated contrivances. Dairy Tubulars do not need them—the double skimming force makes them entirely unnecessary. Why waste such courtesies, or stand the repair expense they cause, when you avoid it by using a Dairy Tubular—the only separator free from them?
The many exclusive Tubular advantages are plainly described, explained and illustrated in our free catalogue. Tubulars are later than and entirely different from all others. Built on the only known principle which avoids the many faults and many disadvantages of other separators. This principle is patented—cannot be imitated or got around—is not to be had in other separators.
Tubulars wear a lifetime. Guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern in this continent. In use many years all over the world. Buy one Tubular for life and be proud of it. Ask nothing on inferior machines offered by "soldiers" or other men who do not know their own business. Our local dealer will show you a Tubular inside and out. If you don't know him, ask us his name. Write for catalogue No. 22.



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
TORONTO, ONT., WINDSOR, MAN.

Maple Syrup Makers Read This



Be on the safe side and place your order with us at once, as our great rush comes in March, and in order to avoid any possible chance of disappointment. Write us to-day for free booklet and prices. We are headquarters for the "CHAMPION" Evaporator and all up-to-date Sugar-makers' Supplies.

"CHAMPION" EVAPORATOR
THE GRIMM MAN'G CO., LIMITED
58 Wellington St., MONTREAL, QUE.

The following Toronto St. John, 825, Regi- For \$128. Amherst W town, P.E. 868. The tire fair a new class for heifers of their first of Breasler's (Glen Buel, ther increa Regina, Can bitions, bu affect was clamed th vision was the recent that this s- bestants we make dec- animals.

MISCELLANEOUS
It was de- of the 1910, and for 1911. The Assoc- penses of it and of its British Col- sociation and encouraged by t- le paid. The salary- strer was \$1,000 a year. A grant- Dominion O- tion, which the prize in Guelph win- entile 300- tion to be- minion Catt- and will all- the Guelph of the Hol- s-ire this pr- e granted i- apply. It t- to pay a p- FOR SALE A- WANTED-A- tory for a- preferred, Ont- SCOTCHMAN- form, gyo- ped with in April. Appl- Peterboro, O- CHEESEMAK- or as ma- and Dairy. WANTED-An April 1st- ence and la- Box 66, Ban- TRIBE IS A- for Dairy and for South T- Agricultural of the southern difficulties the Northern sect- vantage over in milder cl- greater varie- market." We for sale in at \$10.00 to the year round will be a cre- ptive book Greenville, So

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The foregoing grants include the following increases over last year: Toronto \$100, Fredericton, N.B., \$75, St. John, N.B., \$25, Halifax, N.S., \$25, Regina \$100, Guelph Winter Fair \$138, Ottawa Winter Fair \$100, Amherst Winter Fair \$45, Charlottetown, P.E.I. milk test \$25; total, \$600.

The increased grants to the winter fairs were made on condition that a new class is added in the dairy test for heifers under 26 months with their first calf. Mr. A. C. Hallman, of Breslau, and Mr. G. Gilroy, of Glen Buell, endeavored to obtain further increases in the grants to the Regina, Calgary, and Brandon exhibitions, but their motion to that effect was voted down. Mr. Kelly claimed that careful enough supervision was not given of the test at the recent Ottawa Winter Fair and that this should be remedied at future tests. He stated that the contestants were not even required to make declarations regarding the animals.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

It was decided to print 1,300 copies of the herd book, volume 14, for 1910, and 1,500 copies of volume 15 for 1911.

The Association will pay the expenses of its delegates to fair boards and of its auditors.

A grant of \$50 was made to the British Columbia branch of the Association and an account for \$35 incurred by the branch was ordered to be paid.

The salary of the secretary-treasurer was increased from \$1,500 to \$1,600 a year.

A grant of \$150 was made to the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, which grant is to be applied on the list for Holsteins at the Guelph Winter Fair. This grant will entitle 300 members of the Association to become members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, and will allow them free entrance to the Guelph Winter Fair. Members of the Holstein Association who desire this privilege must make application to Secretary Clemons. It will be granted free to the first 300 who apply. It was decided to continue to pay a prize of \$5 for each cow

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING
TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

WANTED—A man to work in cheese factory for seven months. Single man preferred. Apply to W. Fitzpatrick, Belmont, Ont.

SCOTCHMAN—Married, wants work on farm, good plowman, good wages extensive. Write for particulars. Disengaged first April. Apply D. C. Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

CHEESEMAKER—Wants factory by cow, or first maker. Apply Box 250, Farm and Dairy.

WANTED—An assistant butter maker, April 1st to October 31st. State experience and salary. Apply John Anderson, Box 66, Renfrew, Ont.

THE "AN ENORMOUS DEMAND for Dairy and Stock farm products in the South. The U.S. Government in its Agricultural Year Book says: "While the Southern Drymen will have some difficulties that are not found in the Northern sections he also has many advantages over the Northern Drymen. The milder climate, cheaper buildings, greater variety forage crops and good market." We have a large list of farms for sale in the rich Piedmont section for \$10.00 to \$100 per acre. Floor of mountains, no malaria, out door work the year round. Death rate in Greenville is 4 to the 100. Write for descriptive booklet. Goldsmith & Ames, Greenville, South Carolina, U.S.A.

entered in the record of merit and that a second prize of \$50 be given for each cow that repeats her test eight months from calving, being at least four months bred at time of second test providing she makes within one pound of the amount of butter fat required for the standard for her age. It was further decided to give \$10 for each cow tested for 30 days, providing she make four times the standard required for her age for a seven day test.

A NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

Mr. F. E. Came, of Montreal, described the preparations that were being made for the National Dairy Show that will be held in Montreal next October. This show is to be conducted on a large scale, and besides having exhibits of dairy supplies will include exhibits of dairy cattle. The president and Messrs. D. C. Platt and J. B. Hattie were appointed a committee to represent the Association and co-operate with the management of the show. They were given power to grant as much money to assist the Holstein cattle exhibit at the show as they might deem wise.

Mr. R. F. Hicks, of Newtonbrook, introduced a motion similar to one being introduced at the Ayrshire Breeders' Convention, asking the Dominion Department of Agriculture to publish the records of all cows entered in the Record of Performance, whether or not they dropped their calves within the time limit prescribed by the rules. It has happened on a number of occasions that cows have made fine records, but did not drop their calves until shortly after the time limit of 15 months had expired, and for that reason they were not given credit for their tests. The motion carried. Messrs. Hicks and J. B. Mallory were appointed to act with representatives from the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, if necessary, in laying the matter before the Government.

It was decided to again offer silver cups at the leading exhibitions for the best grade cows sired by a Holstein bull. A similar cup will be given at the Woodstock fair, but in this instance it will be given for a dairy test.

A motion that had for its object the appointment of a committee to confer with the American Association in regard to reciprocity in the registration of transfers, was defeated on the ground that the Association had been turned down when it made similar advances on a previous occasion, and that therefore it was the turn of the American Association to make the first move. At present, we accept transfers from the American Herd Book, but they will not accept transfers unless they trace back to the American Herd Book. General Wood is favorable to the American Association changing its rules in this respect.

It was decided to give members the right to register the names of their farms with the Association upon the payment of a fee of \$1.00, and thereafter to protect them by preventing other breeders from registering animals bearing the names of farms so registered.

In the past it has occurred that animals of utterly different breeding have been given names closely similar to more noted names, and thus an injustice has been done to the breeders of the latter, and the names have been misleading to the public. President Logan has decided to hand in \$1.00 to have the name of his farm registered.

Mr. J. E. K. Herriek reported that three Holstein cows had been installed at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and that more would be introduced there shortly. The convention was most harmonious

throughout and proved most successful.

Ayrshire Breeders Report

(Concluded from page 10)
A number of minor resolutions were adopted.

The business of the day was fittingly wound up with a banquet in the evening at the Queen's Hotel. Over 50 partook of the repast. Fuller mention of this banquet will be made in a subsequent issue of Farm and Dairy.

On Friday, following the annual meeting and banquet, about 50 of the breeders and their friends visited the Macdonald College and then journeyed to "Stony Croft" and "La Joie des Roches," where the Ayrshires in connection with these farms were inspected, after which a finish was made at the beautiful steading of Mr. R. B. Angus.

Jersey Cattle Men Meet

(Concluded from page 11)

Fleming, Toronto; F. L. Green, Greenwood; H. A. Dolson, Alton; S. J. Lyons, Nerval; and B. A. Bull, Brampton.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS
Toronto, W. P. Bull; London, C. T. Rogers; Ottawa, W. P. Hurdman; Sherbrooke, W. H. Martin; Fredericton and Halifax, N. S. Piper; Winnipeg, David Smith; Brandon, Wm. Bowman; Regina, W. J. Lumdsen; Calgary, C. A. Sharman; Edmonton, P. E. Butcher; Victoria, A. H. Mensies.
Record Board—L. J. C. Bull and R. Reid.

JUDGES RECOMMENDED

The following judges were recommended: Toronto, Prof. Scottellie of Kentucky, with Prof. H. G. Van Pelt as reserve; London, J. H. Grisdale, with W. B. Humbidge as reserve; Ottawa, H. A. Dawson; Sherbrooke, J. M. Dolson; St. John and Fredericton, Prof. E. S. Archibald; Halifax, S. F. Spear, of Ithaca, N.Y.; Winnipeg, David Smith, of Gladstone; Brandon and Regina, H. G. Clark, of Georgetown; Calgary and Edmonton, G. H. Hutson, of Lacombe; Vancouver and New Westminster, J. L. Clark, of Norval.

GRANTS TO FAIRS

It was the feeling of the majority that the matter of grants to fairs be left over for this year on account of the money that is to be spent on advertising. Mr. R. J. Fleming opposed the matter of grants to exhibitions, but on motion of Mr. Bull, grants of \$25 each were made to the following

six exhibitions: Ottawa, Halifax, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and New Westminster, on condition that they duplicate the amount offered for Jersey cattle and that the prizes given for Jerseys be equal to those given to cattle of other breeds.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in convention at Regina, representing 8,000 farmers on Feb. 10, adopted a resolution unanimously endorsing the reciprocity agreement.

Most farmers can make use for farm work of three heavy draught mares. If he sells good colts from these, he can well afford to have a driver for fast work—H. G. McKillop, Peterboro Co., Ont.

STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINE



is popular because it is **SAFE STRONG SIMPLE**. We Guarantee You That This is a Fact.
If you are in doubt ask for our 57 Catalog. After reading it you will know ALL ABOUT ENGINES

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.
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Land For The Settler

160 acres of land convenient to Railways in Northern Ontario's great Clay Belt for each settler. The soil is rich and productive and covered with valuable timber.
For full information as to terms of sale and homestead regulations, and for special colonization rates to settlers, write to **DONALD SUTHERLAND**, Director of Colonization, Toronto, Ontario.
HON. JAMES S. DUFF, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, Ontario.

We do Not Have to run down other makes. say our goods are as good as some other make.

We lead the way in Hay Tools, Feed and Litter Carriers, Cow Stalls and Stanchions, Barn Door Hangers etc. Others follow.

Send for our Catalogue and Prices

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JERSEYS FOR SALE

Twenty head of High Grade Jersey Cows and Heifers, one half milking, all will freshen from March to October. The mature cows will milk from 5.000 lbs. to 6.000 lbs., heifers promise even better. They are free from Tuberculosis, nor cuts, every animal guaranteed as represented, and only offered for sale on account of illness.

We also offer Two Registered Bulls. Come and see them if you want a working herd that will make you money. Act quick.

A. W. Caton & Co. RIVERSIDE FARM NAPANEE, ONT.



REFUSE to regard as unfortunate the treatment you receive from others; let it stimulate you to deal more justly with yourself and with them.

The Road to Providence

(Copyrighted)

MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

(Continued from last week.)

SYNOPSIS OF THE ROAD TO PROVIDENCE
Mrs. Mayberry, a country physician's widow, living near the town of Providence, has taken into her home Elmore Wingate, a beautiful young woman and a famous singer who has mysteriously lost her voice. Mrs. Mayberry is much loved for the skill with which she treats minor ills. Her son Tom is a rising doctor in the city, but among the home neighbors there is a humorous preference for "Mother Mayberry's remedies." In learning to mix and bake "light biscuits" and accomplishing other domestic tasks Miss Wingate becomes happier than she has been. Mother Mayberry takes into her home Martin Luther Hathaway, the little son of a poor manufacturer. Miss Wingate discovers in the course of cutting out doll clothes for Eliza Pike, how much she is coming to care for Tom Mayberry, and he, in an anxious consideration of her future, realizes that his strongest desire in life is to be able to restore her power to sing.

"WHY," said Lis Hoover, "I'm ashamed of you not to fix his foot, and that you, too! Didn't Bud Pike tell you last night how he cut his little brother's nail and didn't hurt him a bit, neither? Bud is going to get him to fix his next stubbed toe himself. Bud ain't no bigger boy than you, but he knows a good doctor same as Mis' Mayberry and me does when he sees one." There are ways and ways of contending masculine obstinacy, and evidently life had taught Mrs. Pratt the efficacy of beguilement. Without more reluctance 'Lias disappeared around the house in the direction of the office wing.

"I'm mighty glad you come along this morning, Bettie," said Mother Mayberry, as she threaded a new needle with a long thread. Little Bettie had seated herself on the floor and begun operations with the spool and a piece of string that yesterday amused little Hoover, whom Mrs. Pratt deposited opposite her within reach of her own lalancing foot, for the baby's age and backbone were both at a tender period. "I've got a kinder worry on my mind that I'd like to get a little help from you as to know what to do about. Have you noticed that both the Deacon and 'Mis' Bostick look mighty peaky? Course most o' them ain't down here, but the Deacon has been sick, and she has a spell of nursing, but they don't neither of them pick up like they oughter. Mis' Bostick puts me in mind of a little, withered-up, gray seed pod when all the down here blows ed away, and the Deacon's britches fair flap around his poor thin shanks. Something or other just makes me sense what is the matter."

"And me, too, Mis' Mayberry. I've been a-feeling of it for some time, since we all quit out with the nursing and taking 'em complimentary dishes of truck. They is—is hungry." Mrs. Pratt brought out the statement of the fact in a positively awestruck voice.

"That's what I'm afraid it is, Bettie," answered Mother, "and it hurts me hard to think how he have served the Lord and helped us all in our duty to Him and each other, she a-giving us of her hearty of sister-

love, and now, when they's old and feeble, a-feeling the pinch of need. The young can reach out and help themselves to they share of life, but it oughter be handed old folks with thoughtful respect. 'We've got to do something about it."

"Course we have," assented the widow heartily. "But how are we a-going to just give 'em things offen a cold collar? 'they're both so proud. With owning the house, the bit the church gives 'em would do the rest,

You know that you mean to renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy in a few days, so why not sit right down and do it now?

but the Deacon have taken that debt no 'count Will Bostick run off and left left 'em at starvation's door. But that's neither here nor there; we've got to do something. They don't need much but food, and Mis' Bostick is used to weak now to cook it if they has the ingredients gave 'em to hand. They must be did for some way."

"And we've got to do it without a-giving them a single hurt feeling, either," said Mother. "Enough good-will will hide any kind of charity pill, I say. Not as what we asked to come in after supper. Everybody could help, and it could be made real pleasant with the men thing could be gave 'em new Sunday pants. We did that once before five years ago to his birthday, and they was mighty pleased. Let's do it again."

"But that was before this disgrace of Will happened, and they didn't need all sort of complimentary. When we were gave it's charity, but what we don't want is just a present. We've got to find a way to do up in a present package for 'em."

"I declare, I feel right put to know what to do." Mother Mayberry's voice was actually worried, and she paused with her scissors ready to snip bands.

"Well we oughter be thankful we've got the things to give, and we'll find some sort of way to slip up on the blind side of them about the taking of them. The Deacon's britches is one pressing thing. Can't we take some of the Church carpet money and get Mr. Hoover to buy him a pair when he hauls corn to town Monday?"

"Yes, indeed, we can," answered Mother Mayberry, radiant at the very thought of this relief proposition. "It's a heap more important to carpet the Deacon with britches than the church floor right now. Between them and her old bombazine, Mis' Bostick have spent the year with her patch-thimble on her finger."

"I declare, it hurts me so in church to look at her elbows and back to see that I can't hardly listen to the Deacon pray. Patching is the most worrisome job a woman has to do, according to my mind," said the widow, with an expression of distaste on her beaming face. "I've done patched two men, and I know what I'm talking about."

"It is a trial," answered Mother Mayberry, "and Mis' Bostick's life have been a patched one at the best, a-morning in the Methodist wagon from one station to another and a-trying every time to cut herself out with a new style to suit each congregation."

Anyway, I reckon all women's lives have worn thin and had to be darned in some places, but patches on her garment of life ain't going to make

consulting Tom and leaving me out. I think she's got her eye on my prettiness. They never was such a master-hand of a child in Providence before."

"There you are right," laughed the widow. "It's getting so that they ain't a child on the loose as will let its own mother look at a cut 'em or a black bruce 'fore 'Liza have done her say about what is to be did. I believe it is as you say, Mis' Mayberry, and 'Liza can't raven for will push it on and more'n do her part in the filling of the child's cov'ers."

"That she will," answered Mother Mayberry heartily. "July Pike spoils a heap of time turning over life to find for certain which is the right sticks close to us, but once found, she'll plan it all out at the top stove. We'll and then get it down to days who to send what regular. I'm thankful for this leading of how to take care of our old folks, and I know you are, too."

"Couldn't nobody be thankfuler," answered the rosy widow, "and the thing of that dish is a-going to give me to be good and seeing after them girls and the house cleaning. They are both master hands, but if Buck Peasey was to happen to tie himself up to the front gate, it would be good by dust pan and mop for Pattie. Not that I don't feel for 'em, but I like of that rampaging boy of Mis' Mayberry's, and it's mighty hard not to kiss her saunter into a little chat when the men folks call you. How are you prettiest and most stylish? Ain't she have ever saw? I wonder if she would lend me that long-tailed waist she wears to get the pattern off to make an one. Clara May and Pattie one?" As she spoke, Mrs. Pratt rose, picked up little Hoover and set Bettie on her little bare feet.

"I know she will be glad to, and most exact. Here she are now! Child, Mis' Pratt have been so complimentary of your looks and clothes that I'm sorter set up with pride over you."

"Good morning, Mrs. Pratt, exclaimed the singer lady as she appeared in the doorway with the suscitated Martin Luther at her side, the darling babies! You are not going, are you?" The widow and Miss Wingate had developed a decided attraction for each other, and their blossoming friendship delighted Mother Mayberry most obviously.

"I wish I didn't have to," answered Mrs. Pratt, beaming with smiles, which little Bettie echoed in the coquetted around her mother's skirts with Miss Wingate. "But it's most to feed my own, and I've got months to 'em with the horn blows."

"Elmory, child, you're that pink, long-tailed waist of your'n that pink, make one by, please," said Mother Mayberry, with total unconsciousness of that very article of design in wearing apparel. The garment in question was a very lovely, simple cut linen affair that bore a distinctive foreign trade-mark. "I want to make one for herself by it, and maybe Clara May and Pattie, too. They ain't no worldly feeling as good as having your clothes admired, is they?"

Often a housekeeper is troubled in trying to take cakes out of the tin in which they have been baked. A sure way out of the trouble is to turn the pan upside down and lay on the bottom of the cake a cloth wrung out of water. After about five minutes the cake can be removed at once and not be broken or crumbled into pieces.

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The Upward Look

Are You Growing?

For it is God that worketh in you both to will and to do His good pleasure.—Philippians 2:13.

The true Christian life is a life of growth. It can never stand still. "If I cease becoming better," wrote Oliver Cromwell, in his Bible, "I shall soon cease to be good."

We grow by struggling against the forms of evil that are operating ceaselessly in our lives. The mere act of resisting these influences is an act of growth. Thereby we increase in moral strength and in fiber of character. This is what is meant when we are told to "count it all joy when we are told to divers temptations." (James 1:2.) To neglect to struggle is to go back. Each time we give way without an effort

fort to some of our besetting sins, we lose ground. Continued failure reduces our powers of resistance and strengthens the forces of evil that are at work to pull us down.

The Christian should ever be growing better. For we are sure to occur to these through God's grace may be made stepping stones towards successes. Each failure should serve only to show us more clearly our own weakness in the unequal combat against Satan, and drive us closer to God, who alone can give us the victory. Fighting in God's strength we can go on from victory to victory. Each victory means growth in character. Unless we are growing upward we are slipping downward.

The first step towards improvement is to realize that it is necessary that we shall be advancing. As Christians we must recognize the duty of ceaseless change. Christ is our ideal. We must realize that we must ever be striving to become more and more like Him. It helps us when we realize that the mere act of thinking about Christ and longing to become like Him brings into play a great spiritual law which, though we may not be aware of it, operates to make us more Christian. We become like what we like and think about most.

Each year, each month, each week, we ought to be asking ourselves, "Am I really better than I was? Have I more self control, more patience and sympathy? Do I think more of God and more lovingly of God? Am I more kind and unselfish, and helpful and tender? Do I do my work with more ease and power? Am I quicker to obey God and to do the work He assigns and more responsive and tractable to His spirit? Am I making progress in these things?"

God is the source of all wisdom and power and love. If we will but trust Him and gladly submit ourselves to His guiding, moulding hand we will soon find that He is working in us to do according to His good pleasure. His desires for us are infinitely grander and better than anything we could hope for, for ourselves. Let us then open our lives to Him in order that we may be transformed into His image.—I. H. N.

No kitchen outfit is complete without a bottle of carbon-oil. This is no new concoction. It is an old remedy, equally good for soothing and healing burns has not yet been found. The preparation is sometimes found under other names, but can easily be made at home by mixing equal parts of raw linseed oil and lime-water. An emergency bottle should always be at hand, in case of danger from too close contact with steam or heat of any kind.

Here's a Home Dye

That ANYONE Can Use.



HOME DYEING has also become more or less of a difficult undertaking—Not so when you use

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With **DYOLA** you can color either Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the **SAME Dye**. No chance of using the **WRONG Dye** for the Goods you have to color.

OUR HOME CLUB

Perhaps the subject of cooking is hardly within my province as a "school marm," but I am going to venture from my little red school house and talk about "Cooking."

Were it not for poor cooks and cooking what would the funny papers do? What would take the place of all the jokes on Mrs. Newbold and her biscuits that are like unto cannon balls, and her pie that one man said had to be "cut with the grain" or not at all?

But seriously—poor cooking lays the foundations of a great many of the failures in life. No child can do his best at school, nor no man nor woman in business, unless he has three good meals every day. It is also accountable for several of the ills that flesh is heir to, and it often results in intemperance. It leads sometimes to unpleasant domestic scenes.

The way to keep men and boys good-natured and agreeable is to feed the brutes and not only feed them but feed them well and often. Wise girls know the proverb which says, "The way to man's heart is through his stomach. Isn't it a very natural way? Most men appreciate a good dinner and they naturally pick out the girl who can supply this necessary best."

Perhaps you're wondering why this time what I'm driving at—but it's this: The time to make good cooks of girls, is when they are going to public school. Most girls can set a table and cook a plain meal. That is far from being a cook. There are a thousand and one things known only to the good cook. That spell success in that art. Without a fair knowledge of these one cannot hope to succeed.

Things look very simple when one watches mother doing them. They are so many pitfalls when one first attempts them one's self.

Some boys out camping thought they'd poach eggs over toast. They knew that poached eggs were usually to be found on toast but how to get them there was another matter. They finally ended by putting the toast in a dish, pouring on the water and breaking the eggs in so that they'd fall on the toast. There is plenty of hope for imagination in guessing how successful the venture was. It would be a very good plan if every girl spent a part of every day or every Saturday in learning to cook. Such knowledge is easily carried and is sure to be of use some day. If Mary wants to be a teacher or a missionary, a stenographer or just plain Mrs. Somebody, teach her to cook first. Let her do other things come after, and let the other things live without poetry, music and art. We may live without conscience and live without heart; We may live without friends, we may live without books; But civilized man cannot live without cooks."

—The Schoolmarm.

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.

GIRL'S KIMONO WITH YOKE, 6885

The kimono joined to a plain yoke is comfortable and a favorite. This one can be made in full or in saquee length as liked. The sleeves can be left free, as shown, or they can be made long and gathered into bands.

For the 10 yr. size will be required 5 yds. 27 inches, 4 1/2 yds. 36, or 3 1/2 yds. 44 in. width. For the 12 yr. size, 5 1/2 yds. of silk for the band for the long kimono. For the short kimono will be needed 2 1/2 yds. 27 in. wide, 1 1/2 yds. 36 or 1 1/2 yds. 44, with 1/2 yd. of silk for bands.

The pattern is cut for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 yrs.

BLOUSE WAIST, 6885

The waist with overlapped front portions, is new and fashionable. Here is a model that can be finished with a frill or without.

Material required for 16 yr. size is 3 yds. 24 or 27 in. wide, 17 1/2 yds. 36 or 15 1/2 yds. 44, with 1/2 yd. of plaiting for the frill.

The pattern is cut for misses of 14, 16 and 18 yrs.

FOUR-PIECE SKIRT, 6886

The skirt overlapped at front and back is one of the very newest. This one is effectively trimmed with buttons and will be found an excellent model for narrow materials as well as wide. It can be made with a high waist line or with a belt, consequently it is adaptable to all figures. The trimming of buttons is exceedingly attractive.

Material required for medium size is 5 1/2 yds. 27 in. wide, 4 yds. 44 or 2 1/2 yds. 52 in. width. The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist.

HOUSE GOWN OR WRAPPER, 6882

Simple house gowns are always comfortable and satisfactory. This one is tasteful and becoming. It can be treated just as illustrated or the yoke can be cut on a straight outline and the neck outlined either with a round collar or cut to form a square.

For medium size is required 9 1/2 yds. 27 or 7 1/2 yds. either 36 or 44 in. wide.

The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure.

When You See How It Works



You will want a "CHAMPION" washing machine right off. The Momentary Balance Wheel, which almost runs itself, the up-and-down stroke of the Lever, which means greatest power with least effort—the absolute perfection of the "CHAMPION"—will make you want one for your home.

"Favorite" Churn gets all the better out of the cream. Key to churn, too. If your dealer does not handle these home necessities, write us.

DAVID MAXWELL & CO., ST. MARK'S, 76



SEND US 75c. Receive by return mail just out the beautiful 1911-12. Made with all the latest improvements. The most perfect wringing and mangle with large rollers. Patented front breast pressure rollers. The whole drive is elaborately fitted with large buttons. The material used, non-ferrous, is made in Germany and is the best in the world. It comes in sizes from 4 to 12. It is the most complete and best in the world. Write us for a list of the number and send 75c. by return mail for the 1911-12. STAMPAHL GERMANY Co. 45, South Lincoln, London, Ont.

"Dis New Century is my second release from slavery"

—Aunt Salina.

- 1 The New Century frees women in town and country from all the slavery of wash day.
- 2 There is more than 25 years' experience behind this washer.
- 3 It is efficient, simple and durable.
- 4 If your dealer doesn't handle them write us direct.



CUMMER DOWSWELL Limited HAMILTON, ONT.

"Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy" is a book full of advice on all the washed washes, mangles, mottos, linens, prints, glazings, etc., without leaving the fabric or loosening the dyes. FREE for a post.

A Successful Winner

Our readers will be interested to see the photograph of Karl Woof, a 14 year old boy of Prince Edward Co., Ont., who has recently been fortunate in winning two pure bred Berkshire pigs as a premium for sending a club of 18 new subscribers to Farm and Dairy.



Karl Woof.

Karl is a bright lad, and writes Farm

and Dairy that it took him only two half days each time to secure his two clubs. Many of the people he canvassed subscribed for Farm and Dairy immediately, and he found it a very easy matter to secure his clubs. The two pigs which we sent him were shipped for Farm and Dairy by Mr. Wm. Duhague, Cherry Valley, Ont., and Mr. W. F. Elliott, Coleman, Ont.

Karl is much pleased with his pigs, and says they are a credit to Farm and Dairy. Here is a chance for any smart boy to become the owner of pure bred stock without much trouble and no expense to himself.

Renew your subscription now.

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

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

WINDSOR
THE SALT
THAT MAKES
THE BUTTER
BETTER



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

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

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

Pin This Up**How to Make a Home Beautiful**

Coat your walls with Muresco, and you will be surprised at the beauty of the result.

Muresco can be applied over smooth hard plaster, or over hardwood or metal. Its cost is small.

**MURESCO
The Best Wall Finish**

Muresco comes in many tints. We supply stencils for decorative effects.

Ask your dealer for Muresco, or write us for literature. When buying paint, be sure that you get Moore's House Colors. They are economical and durable. MOORE'S Paints and Varnishes for every purpose.

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

**A Quebec Institute**

Mrs. G. M. Beach, Cowansville, Que. The first organization of the Women's Institute to be found in the Province of Quebec took place in the Township of Dunham, at Dunham village, Jan. 27th.

The ladies got inspiration from reading in Farm and Dairy about the work the ladies are carrying on in Ontario.

We formed an executive committee and decided to ask Mrs. Muldrew, of Bellevue, to come and help us organize. She very cheerfully responded to the invitation and gave us a very instructive address.

We have a list of twenty names for a beginning and are encouraged to know that others intend joining us later.

We hope soon to hear of similar organizations in other parts of Quebec and that our sisters in Ontario will give us their hearty approval and encourage us by writing from time to time through the columns of Farm and Dairy.

We wish through your paper to thank Mr. G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, Toronto for literature bearing on Women's Institutes which he sent us on request, and Dr. Harrison of Macdonald College for his kind message, offering us speakers at any time.

Keeping Children interested in Home

Mrs. M. Greydon, Peel Co., Ont. 6pt to-day is how to interest children in their own homes that they may not seek entertainment and pleasure in questionable places.

I would suggest that parents manifest an interest in anything that interests the son or daughter, and do not turn a deaf ear to their enthusiasm. How much more contented they would become if the parents or older sisters and brothers will give ear to them and help them plan a night's enjoyment instead of hearing them say, "Oh, I'm going over to Jack's; there's lots more fun over there." Recreation is always necessary to a full rounded manhood or womanhood. Take part in, and encourage, any form of recreation that will help the young people to be honest, manly and strong, and avoid that which is weak and degrading. Music, I think, is one of the first and most successful agencies in securing a love for home. What more pleasant evening could you wish than that of music by your own girls and boys. You have not much time to get lonely or blue when you have girls and boys who are lovers of music.

If the home is kept well supplied with wholesome reading, including the latest works of good writers, our boys and girls will not poison their minds with trashy novels, but will appreciate that which is elevating and ennobling.

It pays to have our homes attractive in appearance and surrounding. Don't forget "the boy's room" and use all your pretty fixtures for the girls. Make all the rooms attractive and comfortable. A word to the parents of the position in the family, as one to be respected. You must trust her, take her into your confidence, advise her, and let the younger members of the family know that she desires their consideration. Let it be known that she holds an office of consideration in the home. Be proud of her and she will not disappoint you. She desires your love, encouragement and sympathy, and I am sure you will get all that and a great deal more in return. Look how much more interested she will be in the home, if she knows she is doing part of the upbuilding. Then with the "big brothers," don't

be narrow minded with them. Allow them the perfect freedom of their homes, and don't have them going elsewhere because you don't approve of this little thing or that little thing.

A Comfortable British Columbia Home

Our illustration shows the comfortable and cosy farm home of John Chapman, Chilliwack, B.C. Mr. Chapman has a farm of 160 acres, in the centre of which is situated the house shown in the illustration. The barns and outbuildings do not appear in the



A Cosy Farm Home in British Columbia.

picture. Mr. Chapman writes that the land on his farm is clear, and in a high state of cultivation. The soil is of the best rich, leaf mould, and river sediment. The house is large and roomy and has nine rooms, four rooms upstairs and five on the ground floor. "The people in this locality," writes Mr. Chapman, "enjoy the use of the telephone and the rural mail delivery."

Desserts usually are costly. All recipes should be scrutinized, and those which need much butter, eggs in winter, etc., and such things should be shunned. Fruit, if in season and not of costly kind, usually makes a cheap dessert. Nuts are useful, or crackers and cheese and coffee.

Renew your subscription now.



If babies could have their choice, they would never be washed with anything but

Baby's Own Soap

It is so pure and fine it cannot irritate or harm their delicate skins.

"Best for baby—best for You."

ALBERT SOAPS LTD., MFGS., MONTREAL.

**CAPABLE
OLD COUNTRY
DOMESTICS**

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

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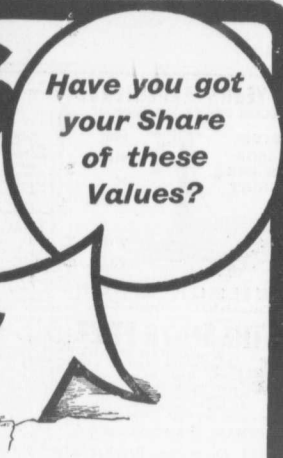
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EATON'S

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY

SALE



Have you got
your Share
of these
Values?

**THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY
EVENT WE HAVE EVER HELD**

THE REASONS WHY

"PHENOMENAL VALUES" accurately describe the different articles listed in our January and February Sale Catalogue. They are certainly worthy of your investigation, and as this Great Sale will positively end on Feb. 28th you should lose no time in taking advantage of it. Every item is a special value, specially selected and specially priced, to induce quick buying.

A CAREFUL EXAMINATION of our Catalogue will convince you that now is the time—now is your opportunity to secure a good supply of every-day needs at prices far below what you have been accustomed to paying.

QUICK SERVICE is a characteristic feature of the **EATON** Mail Order Department. The most prompt attention is given to every order. Whether it amounts to 5c or \$100 makes not a particle of difference, as we aim to please and satisfy you all. If we fail to do so

WE WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY IN FULL

Take Advantage
of this
Great Sale



THE
LAST
MONTH



OUR ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE

Stands behind every purchase, and it protects you in every possible way. You run no risk, you take no chances; in fact, you cannot possibly lose a cent when you send an order to **EATON'S**. If the goods don't arrive promptly; if they are damaged in transit; if they do not please you in every way; or if you do not consider them the best values you ever obtained, send them back at once and we will refund your money in full, and furthermore we will pay the transportation charges both ways.

EATON'S FREE DELIVERY OFFER

Make your order up to \$25.00 and we will pay the freight charges to your nearest railroad station in Ontario, Quebec or Maritime Provinces. There is less packing and less clerical work in connection with large orders than with small ones, consequently we can afford to pay the transportation charges on large orders without raising our prices or lowering the quality of our merchandise.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Saturday, Feb. 11th.—A large volume of trade is reported by wholesale houses. Prospects in all lines of industry are bright.

Every day we become sure of reciprocity in natural products with the United States. From the first it has been almost certain that the proposed agreement would pass the Dominion House.

Markets opened quiet with little export demand for wheat and prices on the local market suffered a slight depression.

WHEAT

Markets opened quiet with little export demand for wheat and prices on the local market suffered a slight depression.

COARSE GRAINS

There is little difference noted from last week in the quotations for coarse grain. Demand has been brisk for rye and barley.

POTATOES AND BEANS

The potato market has been steady and demand brisk during the week. A very mild advance in price is to be recorded.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Prices here are unchanged from last week for butter and cheese. Quotations are as follows: Creamery butters in 100 lbs.

ket choice dairy butter is quoted at 26c to 27c. Large cheeses are quoted at 13c to 13 1/2c.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There has been a slight decrease in prices for poultry produce but a further fall is not expected for sometime as with 1910.

A Great Market for You

Bull calves, after they have reached a certain age, must be sold else they fail to return a profit to their breeder owners.

SEED GRAIN.

And then it may be that you have seed grain for sale. You can advertise it to advantage in Farm and Dairy.

Will you sell your stuff to the best advantage?

Will you sell your stuff to the best advantage? Will you seek the ready buyers? Will you place your advertisement where it is most likely to be read?

far as eggs are concerned

far as eggs are concerned legislation prohibiting the sale of stale or rotten eggs would do a great deal of good.

two cents less. On the farmers' market strictly new laid eggs are 35c to 36c; turkeys, 20c to 24c; ducks, 17c to 19c; fowl 14c to 15c; and chickens, 17c to 19c.

HAY AND STRAW

There have been no changes in hay and straw on the market this week but prices have been well maintained.

MILL FEEDS AND MEALS

Mill feeds have advanced in price. In some cases as much as \$1.00 a ton, and there are abundant signs of scarcity in the near future.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

On the farmers' market apples are selling at 25c to 27c a bushel, according to quality.

HORSE MARKET

The demand for good heavy horses is as keen as ever and many horses have

been shipped to the West during the past few weeks. Good heavy drafters are quoted all the way from \$250 to \$500, and those of medium weight \$150 to \$250.

LIVE STOCK

The trade in live stock during the past week has been brisk and prices generally well maintained. The week opened with prices very satisfactory to sellers.

Prices for sheep and lambs

Prices for sheep and lambs range lower than the average for the past three or four years at the same time. Some stock changed hands at prices \$1.00 lower than were quoted at this time last year.

Prices for hogs on Toronto markets

Prices for hogs on Toronto markets are at the close of the week very real and were quoted at \$7 to \$7.10, which will net the farmer about \$6.50; \$7.30 was paid for shipments fed and weaned.

JUST A FEW LEFT OF THE STADACONA FARM STOCK

The following must be disposed of as the farm is sold. IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION, GARTLEY EDWARD 26125

6 years old next May. A horse of substance and quality. Also one of his get STADACONA PRINCE, 18422

Foaled June 23rd, 1908. Write or come to Stadacona Farm. GUS. LANGELIER, Proprietor

CAP ROUGE, QUEBEC.

28 - HILS ELINS BY AUCTION 28

ON Wednesday, March 1st, 1911

Balm of Gilead Farm, Toledo, Leeds Co., Ont.

The herd consists of 6 registered Cows and 2 Heifers rising two years and 3 rising one year; 1 Bull rising three years.

The remainder of the herd consists of well graded Cows. All Stock and Machinery must be sold as the Farm is sold.

Accommodation on grounds. If informed by mail or phone prior to date of sale parties will be met at Irish Creek station, the day before or day of sale.

D. C. Haley, Auctioneer

Isaiah Parker, Toledo, Ont.

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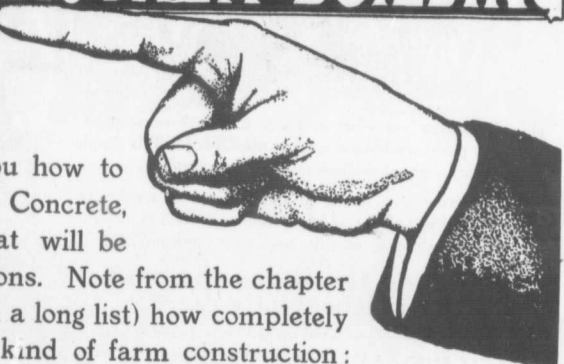
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SEND FOR THIS BOOK BEFORE YOU BUILD ANOTHER BUILDING



Tells you how to construct, of Concrete, Farm Utilities that will be used by future generations. Note from the chapter headings (selected from a long list) how completely the book covers every kind of farm construction:

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

The steady rise in the price of lumber during the past decade has compelled the farmer, who is a large consumer of lumber, to look around for a suitable substitute.

The uses of lumber on the farm are manifold, and it is a question of great importance to the progressive farmer to find a material which will replace lumber at a cost within his reach.

At the same time the price of cement, owing to advanced scientific methods and improved machinery, has been greatly reduced until it has reached a point which has placed its use within the reach of everybody.

Concrete recommends itself to the farmer because of its cheapness, lasting durability, and its general utility. With it the farmer can do his own work or have it performed under his supervision without the aid of skilled mechanics.

Lumber used in damp places and on wet ground—as, for instance, on barn floors,

feeding floors or ground, or in construction of water tanks, is very short-lived and requires replacing every few years.

Concrete, like wine, becomes better with age, and the very dampness which destroys lumber calls out the best qualities of the cement by making it harder and harder until it can only be destroyed by dynamite.

Concrete can be used on the farm for every purpose for which lumber is used. It can be used to great advantage for well tops, feeding floors, foundations, for buildings of all kinds, corn crib floors, stable floors, cellar floors, cellar hatchways, fence posts, culverts, silos, approaches to barns, around watering troughs, also in covering with cement whole barnyards, and last, but not least, in the construction of concrete water supply tanks and drinking tanks.

Modern sanitary investigation has led us to a better understanding of the vital importance of cleanliness in keeping stock and handling farm products.

Concrete can not only be used as cheaply and sometimes at less cost than other materials, but from the viewpoint of lasting quality, economy in upkeep, as also of cleanliness, it is infinitely superior.

A concrete building is not subject to deterioration. It is fire-proof, rat-proof, free from vermin, and will stand the severest wear or weather, requiring no repairs.

From a sanitary point of view a concrete building can be washed down, scrubbed, disinfected, steamed or sterilized so as to destroy all germs, while it can be kept sweet and wholesome with the least expenditure of labor.

Send for our new illustrated book (as pictured above). It's free. The information it gives you is valuable, intensely interesting, with actual photographs, plans, explanations, and directions. It tells you how to mix concrete, prepare the ground, make the forms—so clearly and thoroughly that you can do most of this work yourself.

Just tear off this coupon—or take a post card if it is handier—sign it and you'll get your copy by return mail.

Canada Cement Company, Limited, 71-80 National Bank Building, Montreal

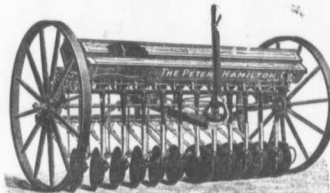
Be sure and tear off this
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TODAY

You may send me a copy of your book,
 "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."
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 Address _____

The book that tells
 everything you need to
 know about Concrete.

BE SURE AND SEE THE PETER HAMILTON AGENT.

He will tell you all about our
"LEADER" DRILL



The "Leader" is what its name implies because it has earned that position amongst seeding machinery. It is simple in construction, light of draft, durable and accurate.

Ask any farmer who has used Peter Hamilton machinery, and he will tell you of the satisfaction he has had in using it. If you cannot see our agent, write to-day for catalogue F.

The Peter Hamilton Co., Ltd.
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

WHICH WAY ARE YOU PAYING FOR AN IHC GASOLINE ENGINE?

THERE are two ways—a quick, easy way and a long, costly way.

The first way is to go to the IHC local dealer, pick out the style and size suited to your needs—pay for it—take it home and set it to work. It will operate your cream separator, feed grinder, thresher, fanning mill, turn your grindstone, saw wood, etc.

The other way is to get along as best you can without it, and pay for it over and over again in the time and money you lose by not having it.

"Procrastination is the thief of time," and time is money. An IHC Engine saves time—saves money. It's an investment that pays big dividends, day after day, year in and year out, through its capacity for doing work at less cost than any other power.

IHC Gasoline Engines

are made in all styles and sizes, 1 to 45-H. P., vertical and horizontal—stationary, portable, and tractor. Their efficiency, economy, and dependability have been proved by years of service. Thousands of owners consider an IHC Gasoline Engine one of the best paying investments they ever made.

If you want to know more about what an IHC Gasoline Engine will do for you, and why it is that IHC construction insures more power on less gasoline consumption than any other engine, you should call at once on the IHC local dealer, or, write for a copy of the IHC Gasoline Engine catalogue.

While you're delaying you are paying, so why not have what you're paying for.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lehighville, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Warburton, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

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Chicago U S A

IHC Service Bureau

What is it? A clearing house of agricultural data. What does it do? Help farmers to help themselves. How can it be used? By sending 25¢ for questions and answers. We are co-operating with the highest authorities in the industry and every source of information will be made available to solve your problem. We shall be pleased to have an opportunity to assist you. Write the IHC Service Bureau.

LET ME SEND YOU A CHATHAM FANNING MILL FOR THIRTY DAYS FREE.

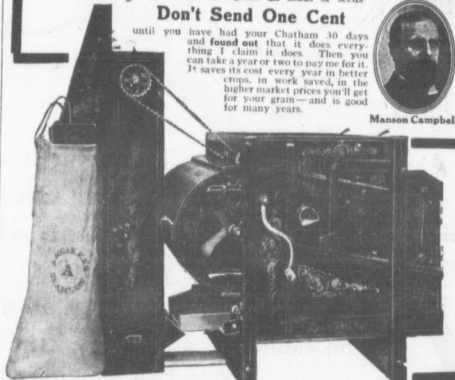
I'll pay the freight, no matter where you live—give you every chance to test the machine thoroughly, in actual use right on your own farm, to see that it actually does completely clean, separate and grade all kinds of seeds.

Don't Send One Cent

until you have had your Chatham 30 days and found out that it does every thing I claim it does. Then you can take a year or two to pay me for it. It saves its cost every year in better crops, in work saved, in the higher market prices you'll get for your grain—and is good for many years.



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The Only Machine That Positively Rids Clover of "Plantain" Weed

Buckhorn Plantain is the pest that has bothered Ohio and Illinois farmers recently, until the Chatham completed it. Now it has come to Ontario and you'll probably find this year's clover full of this weed. Maybe you won't know it, until you try out it will cost you a lot of money. Only the Chatham will do the work—that's why you need your Chatham right away.

Cleaned Seed Means Higher Market Prices, Better, Surer Crops, Less Work

That's how the Chatham pays for itself so soon, and keeps on making bigger profits for you every year. We'll prove to you that the Chatham will add \$29 a year extra profits on every 40 acres. Isn't such a remarkable machine worth trying? Then write at once for my true book and liberal offer.



The Fastest and Most Successful Smut Destroying Machine is the CHATHAM GRAIN PICKLER

This low-priced device puts an end to smut in wheat or other grain. Built staunchly, all of wood, and will last a lifetime. Uses either bluestone or formalin solutions. No metal to corrode. Works fastest and smoothest. Pickles 60 bushels of wheat an hour, 80 bushels of oats. Guaranteed to work right. Pays for itself in one crop.

Get My Free Book and Liberal Offer At Once

This seed question is of vital importance, as you'll realize when you read my big, free book. My experience of over 45 years in building fanning mills cannot fail to help you. Ask about my **You Need a CHATHAM Right Now!** to clean and grade your grain and rid your clover of the dangerous "Buckhorn plantain" weed. Don't delay. Write me to-day. Remember, you can have a Chatham 30 days FREE. Address Manson Campbell, President.

The Manson Campbell Company, Limited
Chatham - Ontario