

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

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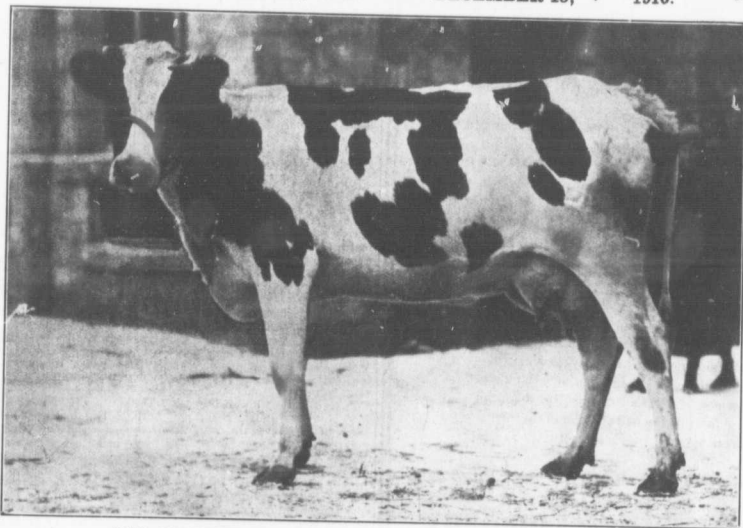
FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

DECEMBER 15,

1910.



THE CHAMPION DAIRY COW AT THE GUELPH WINTER FAIR

Another exception to the recognized show ring type came to the front on merit of production—the real test of a dairy cow—at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair last week when Calamity Starlight Butter Girl, a Holstein 3-year-old, won in the dairy test by a wide margin. A phenomenal point about her record was the high fat content of her milk; it tested 5.5% of butter fat. This cow is owned by Haley Bros., of Springford, who exhibited eight Holsteins in all that averaged a test of 4.1%. For full particulars of the dairy test, see the report in this issue.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

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Vol. XXIX.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 15, 1910.

No. 50

PASTURES MOST SUITABLE TO THE NEEDS OF ONTARIO FARMERS*

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

Mixtures Recommended for Various Kinds of Pasture Crops which are a Great Improvement over the Pasture Ordinarily Grown. The Advantages of Various Pastures and Supplementary Fodder Crops Explained.

THERE is probably no branch of farming in Ontario in which there is a greater need or a greater opportunity for improvement than can be found in connection with our grass lands, of which we have over six million acres. Of this area, over three million acres are used for pasture purposes annually. Both the quality of the pasture and the quantity per acre should be greatly increased. Timothy is not a particularly good pasture grass, and yet it is used more extensively than any other variety. I wish to state very clearly that in my opinion there are far too many old timothy pastures in this province.

With the object of getting information of practical value, a large number of varieties of grasses, clovers, and grains have been tested at the Ontario Agricultural College both singly and in combination for the production of pasture. The results which have accumulated from these experiments during the past 25 years are interesting and important. They show us that various mixtures can be used to good advantage in fulfilling certain requirements. I wish to present a few of the mixtures of grasses which might be used by farmers, according to their various requirements.

A PASTURE FOR ONE YEAR

A farmer sometimes realizes either in the autumn or in the early spring that his pastures will be quite inadequate for the purposes desired during the coming season. Under such circumstances, he is anxious to know the best way to supplement his present pasture lands. One of the ways in which this can be done is to sow a crop in the spring which can be used for pasture purposes in the same year in which it is sown. After testing 17 crops separately and six different combinations within the last 15 years, we are now in a position to state that the following mixture has been used during the past few years with much satisfaction: Oats, 51 lbs.; early amber cane, 30 lbs.; common red

clover; 7 lbs.; total, 88 lbs. per acre. The oats and the sugar cane can be mixed together and sown from the grain box of the seed drill, and the clover can be sown from the grass seed box placed in front of the tubes of the drill. If this mixture is sown during the first week in May, it is usually ready for pasture about the 20th of June, or six weeks after the seed is sown. The oats are early and rapid in growth; the sugar cane is later, stools well, and thrives in hot weather;

and after taking off one crop of hay, to use the land for pasture until it is again plowed. The clover soon disappears and the timothy forms a comparatively poor pasture especially in dry seasons. Some of the most important European grasses when grown in Ontario are very hardy and will withstand our hot, dry summers much better than the timothy. The following mixture is suggested as a very satisfactory one for average conditions when a pasture is required for two, three, four or five years: Red clover, 6 lbs.; alsike clover, 3 lbs.; meadow fescue, 3 lbs.; orchard grass, 3 lbs.; timothy, 3 lbs.; total, per acre, 18 lbs.

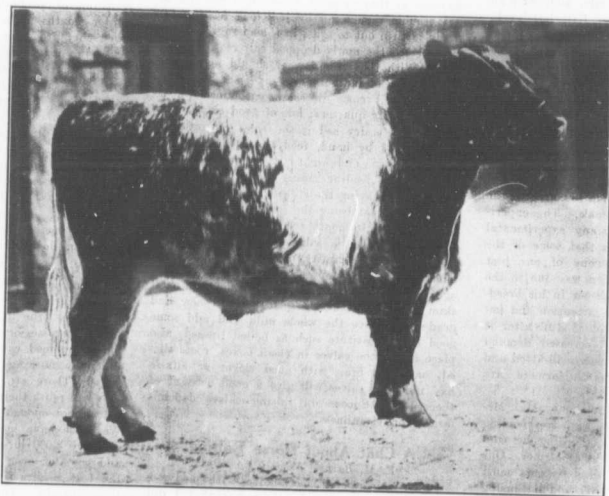
This mixture can be sown in the spring of the year either with or without a grain crop. It should be sown in front of the tube drill; the clover and the timothy from the grass seed box and the orchard grass and the meadow fescue by hand. It could be used as a hay crop the following year and for pasture afterwards. In comparison with timothy, this mixture will start earlier in the spring, produce a greater growth in the hot, dry months of the summer, and furnish a more abundant growth of leaves in the autumn.

PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURE

As time advances, I believe that permanent pastures will be used more and more in Ontario as our best farmers realize their value. Land, which is not required in the regular rotation of the farm, can often be seeded with a permanent pasture mixture to excellent advantage. From more than 20 years' work in testing different varieties of grasses and clovers both singly and in combination, I

would suggest the following mixture for a permanent pasture, under average conditions of soil, drainage and climate: Orchard grass, 4 lbs.; meadow fescue, 4 lbs.; tall oat grass, 3 lbs.; meadow foxtail, 2 lbs.; timothy, 2 lbs.; alsike clover, 2 lbs.; white or dutch clover, 2 lbs.; alfalfa or lucerne, 5 lbs.; total 24 lbs. per acre.

In Europe, it is very common for the farmers to use 45, 48, or 50 pounds an acre of permanent pasture mixtures. Our own seedsmen usually recommend a much heavier mixture than is here given. We have been very careful, however, to recommend nothing but some of the hardiest and most vigorous grasses, believing that in a short time some of the smaller grasses, such as the Ken-



Beef Type Exemplified in the Champion Steer at Guelph Winter Fair

"Boan James" the Shorthorn steer here illustrated, owned by James Leask, Greenbank, Ont., was champion at Guelph last week and reserve champion at the recent Chicago International Live Stock Exhibition. Note his depth and thickness of body. He is thick and even fleshed to a remarkable degree. Note his straight top and underlines, low setness, short neck, full quarters, and the light but strong bone.

and the clover forms the principal pasture in the autumn. All varieties are readily eaten by the animals, especially the oats and the sugar cane. If desirable, the clover may be allowed to remain over winter to furnish one or two cuttings in the following year. The tramping by the cattle has not caused any marked degree of injury either to the plants or to the soil. During each of the past five years, we have had eight or nine acres of this pasture which has carried more than one two-year-old steer per acre. The animals have thrived splendidly, keeping in the best of health, and gaining on the average two pounds a day.

It is a common practice among farmers to seed their grain with timothy and common red clover

*Part of an address delivered last week in the Lecture Room of the Guelph Winter Fair.

tucky blue grass, the Canadian blue grass, and the red top will gradually work in amongst the larger and more vigorous growers, as these varieties grow naturally in Ontario.

As in the case of the mixture previously referred to, the pasture mixture can be sown in the early spring either with or without a grain crop. It is better for the permanent pasture seeding to follow some cultivated crop which has been carefully looked after during the previous season. If the seed is sown alone, the tops of the plants should be cut occasionally during the summer and allowed to lie on the ground as a mulch. If a nurse crop is used, about one Lushel of barley or wheat per acre is recommended. As a rule, oats do not form a good nurse crop for a permanent pasture mixture. The seed for the permanent pasture should be sown in front and not behind the tube drill. Some of the finer seeds can be sown from the grass seed box and the others by hand.

Such a mixture as this, when once well established on suitable land, should produce a good pasture, appetizing to the animals, excellent in quality, abundant in growth and permanent in character.

Some Views on Beef Production

Four main factors have caused the present low standard of Ontario beef cattle, according to Mr. Thos. McMillan, of Seaford, who addressed an audience at the Guelph Winter Fair last week. Short-horn breeders, who were largely in the majority among breeders of beef cattle, in their eagerness to supply the demand of the Northwest and the United States for breeding cattle, have overlooked the milking capacity of their cows. This has caused the ordinary farmer to turn to the dairy breeds for sires which would reproduce females of profitable milking capacity. Agricultural experts, in all sincerity, had claimed that beef and dairy capacity could not be obtained in the same animal and thus had discouraged the breeding of dual purpose animals. The experience of many farmers and many experimental stations, however, have shown that some of the best beef cattle are the progeny of our best milking cows. The third reason was due to the indifference of the ordinary farmer in his breeding operations and the careless attention and improper feeding he gave the young stuff after it was dropped. Fourthly, an increased demand for beef has caused the marketing of ill-fitted and immature animals. Also, many farmers are rearing their calves.

As a remedy for these conditions, Mr. McMillan urged that the doctrine of better feeding and a more careful system of feeding be continually preached to the individual farmer. Our Exhibitions and Agricultural Departments must go on in the work of educating and enthusing the general farming public to breed cattle with broad backs, smooth and evenly-fleshed with the meat placed on the highest priced parts; the dams of such cattle should give large quantities of milk of good quality. He counselled against crossing beef breeds indiscriminately and said never to use dairy sires in producing beef animals. "I have great confidence that beef breeds will be all right," said Mr. McMillan. "Our Northwest is going more largely into grain raising and will soon be a beef consuming country; and I hope we will soon have access to the great market of the American Republic.

Mr. John Campbell of Woodville, in the discussion stated that he had found beef production to be very profitable. He had always sought early maturity in his animals and had been careful to keep up the milking capacity of his cows. He found that grass in summer and rape or its equivalent in the fall would produce beef from two to four cents a lb. cheaper than stall feeding.

Alfalfa was another very valuable forage plant. He advised young men who wanted a business which would be quite profitable and of fascinating interest to go into beef production along dual purpose lines.

Colonel McCrae, of Guelph, expressed the belief that dairying and beef raising should be kept separate and that the dual purpose animal was impracticable. He strongly criticised the Government for not aiding the beef industry as well as it does dairying.

Care of Calves

James Smith, Russel Co., Ont.

These few lines are intended more for the farmer who raises his calves by other methods than the natural one of letting the mothers raise them.

Wherever cattle are bred a great deal of interest centres in the calf. To ensure good quality calves we must have the parents of the right type, whether they be intended for beef or for dairy production, with these qualities in the parents. Yet very much depends upon the manner in which the calves are looked after. Thus while no amount of care and attention will turn a bad or moderate quality calf into a good one, proper attention will always result in the making of a better animal than when only bad or indifferent treatment has been meted out to it.

I prefer to have calves dropped in the fall months, as they come in a season when flies do not trouble them, and by judicious feeding are ready to turn out to grass in the spring. As may be expected the newly dropped calf requires most care. With these the farmer should never pursue a policy of indifference.

Calves that come in cold weather should be housed in cosy quarters; lots of good clean straw and always a dry bed is the rule. If intended to be raised by hand, feed three times a day, morning, noon and night, at regular hours for regularity in feeding means much. Pay special attention to having the milk of an even temperature, blood heat being the correct one.

After the first month two meals a day will be sufficient. To get a calf on properly, it should have a liberal quantity of new milk the first month. There is no substitute for this at that age. After reaching the age of one month, half skim milk may take the place of the new and gradually reduce the whole milk and add some good milk substitute such as boiled linseed, also place before the calves in clean boxes, roots sliced, oats and bran with good clover or alfalfa hay and your calves will give a good account of themselves. Success in raising calves depends largely on cleanliness.

A Chat About Horse Raising

F. M. Barber, Norfolk Co., Ont.

I have been raising heavy horses with good success for seven years. I only regret that I did not begin sooner, but the most of people would rather pay for their experience than to copy some other farmer who has been successful with breeding horses.

A farmer should never sell his best stock. He should keep them for breeding purposes. A common draught horse is worth \$175, and a good one is worth from \$300 to \$500.

I believe the outlook for good draught horses will be good for years to come. Some of my reasons for this belief are, that good farm help is hard to get, and one man with three good heavy horses can do more work than two men with four common ones. The binder, the manure spreader, and the double plow, all need good horses to make good time. There is lots of public work going on in the cities and on the railroads. I could not help but notice the heavy teams in Toronto recently. I believe 90 per cent. were Clydesdales. So long as so many people go west, there will be

a good demand for Ontario draught horses.

I have been farming for 27 years and I never made any money out of horses until I went into the Clydesdales. I have never had but one Clydesdale with a blemish. With the light horse, only about one out of three is sound. I would rather buy them than take the chance on raising horses of the lighter classes. I could sell 20 Clydesdales in less than a week if I had them.

The majority of farmers in my neighborhood are in favor of the heavy horse. There are quite a number of farmers who have been using a Percheron sire. They say they don't like so much hair. These are the fellows that will pay for their experience. Good legs and feet with hair is better than round bone and narrow heels. As a rule the Clydesdale has got better life than heavy horses of other breeds. The average farmer breeds about two mares. A farmer that is raising two Clydesdale colts each year has got a nice profit. The man with light or general purpose colts has got to hunt a buyer and take whatever he can get.

I claim that the only way to improve the draught horse in Ontario is to do away with everything but registered sires, and they should be of a certain standard.

Stable Management of Dairy Cows

Wm. Retson, Herdsman, Nova Scotia
Agricultural College Farm

There is no other phase of farm life more interesting or profitable, especially during the winter months, than caring for good dairy cows when they are given proper feed and attention. In caring for the dairy cow during the winter we must have a good comfortable, roomy stable. It is necessary to have lots of light and good ventilation. It is utterly impossible to get good results from cows, when kept in dark, ill ventilated and drafty barns such as are found on too many farms in Canada.

Few of us now approve of the old stationary stanchions or stakes. The newer makes are much more comfortable. There are a great many styles of stanchions on the market, most of them are good. I prefer the tubular pipe stanchion such as that made by the Loudon Company.

CEMENT MANGERS PREFERRED

Cement is preferable to wood in the fittings of a dairy barn, as it is more sanitary. Especially is this true in the case of mangers. There are no crevasses or cracks in a cement manger in which the food can accumulate and decay. Occasionally flushing out with water keeps them clean. There are then no bad odors and the cows will relish their food from such a manger.

It is not enough to have an up-to-date stable. We must have up-to-date dairy cows, not the ordinary 3,000 lb. cows; but the 8,000 lb. cows and cows of even greater production. To get the best results from these cows we must feed them liberally. This is a point that is too often neglected. Unless we plan to have our cows well fed we cannot expect much success as dairymen.

FEED TWICE A DAY

The two-feed-a-day system I consider the best. A good feed of hay is given in the morning, followed by roots or ensilage. The grain that each cow requires is better to be mixed with the ensilage. If fed enough at this time cows will not require to be fed again until four or five o'clock in the afternoon, when the roots or ensilage and grain are fed, followed by a liberal feed of hay. Water is within reach of the cows all the time.

My reasons for adopting this system of feeding rather than the common method of feeding every few hours are: The cows when accustomed to this method will rest contentedly all day, and not expect to be fed every time we pass through the stable. It is better for the cows, as it gives their digestive organs a chance to rest between feeds. It saves time and labor.

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Cattle Fed at \$1.58 a Ton

John Fitzer, Farm Supt., Macdonald College
The following figures give the cost of producing
corn ensilage on the Macdonald College farm.
Thirty-four acres yielded 640 tons.

Rent of Land at \$4 an acre.....	\$ 136.00
Manure 18 tons an acre, one-third charg- ed to each crop at an acre.....	204.00
Plowing 23 days at \$3 a day.....	69.00
Disc harrowing and harrowing 8 days	24.00
Seed 17 bush. at \$1.50 a bush.....	25.50
Sowing and Planting.....	18.00
Cultivating 6 acres a day.....	66.00
Hoeing and thinning 43 days at \$1.50	64.00
Cutting with Binder 10 days at \$3..	30.00
Twine 204 lbs. at 11 cents.....	22.44
Teams drawing to silo 34 days at \$3..	102.00
Men loading, unloading and tramping in silo 115 days at \$1.50.....	172.50
Use of Engine and cut box, 10 days at \$7.....	70.00
Use of general farm machinery at 30 cents an acre.....	10.20

Total crop, 640 tons; total cost.....\$1,013.64
Cost per ton \$1.58; yield per acre 18 tons, 1,657
pounds.

Winter Dairying Practised

C. H. Johnson, Dundas Co., Ont.

I prefer winter dairying, first, because we get
more clear profit from winter dairying than from
summer dairying; secondly, in winter there are



One of the Essentials to Cheap Pork Production is a Suitable Piggery

The splendid pig pen on the prize winning farm owned by Mr. Isaac Holland, Oxford Co., Ont., is here shown. Note the abundance of light provided as indicated in the large and numerous windows. Pigs, with the possible exception of brood sows, require to be well and comfortably housed in winter.

no flies to bother the cows and reduce milk yields; and thirdly, we have more time to look after the wants of the cow and care for milk in winter than in summer. We keep about 20 cows and try to have 10 or 12 of them fresh in October and November. Our farm consists of about 70 acres. During seven winter months we ship our milk to Montreal getting from 18 cents to 20 cents a gallon. In summer the price ranges from 14 to 15 cents a gallon delivered in Montreal. During the summer we generally send our milk to the condenser receiving \$1.05 a cwt. Last year we sold milk to the value of \$1,700.

Two acres of corn of the Leaming variety is sufficient to feed our cattle for seven and a half months. We have two silos, 12 by 15 feet and 30 feet high. The grain mixture consists of one part glutin meal, one part shorts, and two parts of peas, oats and barley. Four pounds of this mixture is fed twice a day to cows in full milk. When we have clover, it is fed in the middle of the day. When clover runs out, straw is used. Cows are watered in the stable and turned out on fine days for exercise. With such care and management as this, cows will milk just as well as they will on the grass.

Every farmer should have a field of roots. There is nothing to take the place of roots in making up a profitable ration. The grain is mixed with

the ensilage as it is thrown out of the silo. Lately I have been planning to have all of our cows fresh in the fall and dry in August and September. I believe we can make more profit in this way. Everyone cannot ship milk to the city but nearly every one can send it to a skimming station and raising calves is now a profitable business. Taking into consideration the small amount of land necessary to provide feed for wintering the cows in comparison to what it takes to pasture them in summer, winter dairying becomes all the more preferable.

Some Experiments with Swine

That every man should carefully investigate his own method of feeding was contended by Prof. G. E. Day of the O.A.C., in one of his addresses last week at the Guelph Winter Fair. Farmers should be very careful in making statements; and he believed that in estimating the cost of feeding, the cost of production, and not the top market value of the feeds used, should be considered. Live stock afford the means of marketing farm products frequently at a little more than their market value, and at the same time they return to the soil something that lessens the cost of production.

In an experiment this year, with middings at \$22; barley, \$22; oil cake, \$38 a ton; and skim milk at 20 cents a cwt., it cost \$2.46 each to raise 72 pigs from nine sows to an average age of 11 weeks. This figure does not include interest on investment, risk, labor, and manure.

Profits Made from Hogs

Peter Brodie, Queen's Co., P.E.I.

For 10 years I have been raising bacon hogs, and I find that there is money in them. I prefer to have my litters come about April 1st, so that they can get on the grass with their mothers by May 1st, or about that time, according to the weather. From the time they are able to eat, I have a trough for them by themselves, feeding skimmed milk and boiled potatoes. I do not wash them until they are about eight weeks old.

After weaning they are kept on pasture, fed skim milk, potatoes, and a little shorts and wheat bran, either scalded or soaked for 12 hours. I have fed rape for some years, but am going to give it up, as I consider peas and oats sown together, two parts peas and one part oats, cut green and thrown into the pasture twice a day, better feed than rape. New clover makes the best pasture, as the hogs eat it off clean. This feeding is kept up till they are four months old. They are then fed crushed grain, such as the farmers of Prince Edward Island generally grow for feeding purposes—barley, oats and peas, mixed with boiled potatoes while hot, and made soft enough to run out of the pail.

PORK AT FOUR CENTS A POUND

Hogs fed this way will dress 150 lbs. to 190 lbs. at eight months old. I believe that a farmer who keeps five or more milk cows, by pasturing his hogs in summer, feeding the skim milk, and the unsaleable potatoes and mangels, can raise pork for four cents a lb. When using potatoes always boil them. If feeding mangolds or turnips, pulping is best mixing with middings or cracked grain.

Pigs should be kept clean, provided with plenty of bedding in a dry place, but allowed to go in and out as they like. It is hard, however, to get out of the old system of giving the hog the poorest attention of any animal on the farm. Most of us still keep on feeding our young pigs shut up in pens all the time. Pigs so raised never breathe the pure air or bask in the sun as they like to do. And no man has a right to keep any animal in such a way that is intended for human food.

\$91.22 PROFIT ON 10 HOGS

I will give you the figures of two litters of pigs that I have raised. The first pen of 10 pigs was farrowed August 1st, and killed when six months old. When dressed they weighed 1,802 lbs. and were sold at 8½ cents a lb. for \$151.67. They were fed 45 bus. grain at a cost of \$21.45; 145 bus. potatoes, \$36.50; 40 lbs. skim milk a day, \$8.50; total cost of feed, \$66.45—a profit of \$91.22. The potatoes used were the small ones. Labor was not counted, as we considered that the manure paid for the work.

Lot No. 2 of nine hogs was farrowed October 2nd, and killed at four months and two days old. They weighed 990 lbs., sold at 8½ cents a lb., for \$86.62. The feed consumed by these hogs was 12 bus. mixed grain, weighing 40 lbs. to the bushel, at \$1.40 a cwt., \$6.72; 2,000 lb. skim milk at 20 cents a cwt., \$4.00; 50 bus. potatoes and turnips at 12 cents a bus. (the unsaleable ones), \$6.00; nine pigs at \$2.00 each, \$18.00; total cost, \$34.72—a profit of \$51.90 on nine pigs.

One great trouble that we find here is that the Luyer makes no difference between the short fat hog and the bacon hog. My opinion is that if used the right way the bacon hog can be produced as cheaply if not cheaper than the short fat hog. But as the farmer is more used to raising the short fat hog, while the buyer makes no difference in the price, he will continue raising the type he has been used to, despite the fact that the bacon type is the one required for the English market.

How careless or thoughtless so many are about the condition of the well. The cost of keeping the well in sanitary condition would not go far in paying a doctor bill, to say nothing of the distress and suffering of those affected, as well as the suspense of those in attendance.—J. R. Philp, Grey County, Ont.

Cows Would Be Ticked

If they heard you were getting

Champion Cow Stanchions

They appreciate a good thing.

They can move head around.

No Weight.

No Blisters.

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ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.
(LIMITED)
TORONTO, ONTARIO

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Positions Guaranteed Competent Men

MEN WANTED—Age 18 to 35, for Firemen \$100 monthly, and Brakemen \$80, on all Railroads. Experience unnecessary. No extra Promotion to Conductors or Engineers. \$150 to \$250 monthly.

RAILROAD EMPLOYING HEADQUARTERS Over 500 men sent to positions monthly. State agents sent all over. Railway Association, Dept. 341, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

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Farm and Dairy

would like to purchase Yorkshire Boars, Poland China Sow and Boar, and Berkshire Boar Pigs, from 6 to 8 weeks old.

Write Circulation Manager

FARM AND DAIRY

Peterboro, Ontario

giving prices and ages of pigs



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Dairy Cattle at Guelph

Holsteins, Ayrshires, Jerseys, all were well represented in the Dairy competition at the Guelph Winter Fair. In Number of entries a d in uniform excellence of the cows entered the dairy department was away ahead of any similar competition ever held in Canada. Holsteins were at the top both in point of entries and records made. Of the 42 cows in the test, 20 were Holsteins, 10 Ayrshires, six Jerseys, one Shorthorn, and five Grades.

The great need of the Winter Fair is more room and that particularly for the Dairy section. Had all of the entries arrived this year, there would not have been accommodation for them in the dairy stable. It is imperative that the directors of the show take steps to provide increased accommo-

5.1, with a score of 206.73 points. Suisie of Hickory Hill, owned by N. Dymont, Hamilton, gave 137.5 pounds of 4.4 milk in the three days, in the mature cow class, which received a score of 188.99 points.

The Jersey entries numbered the largest for some years. Aristocrat's Fanny, owned by B. H. Bull, was highest in the class, she having given 124.7 pounds of 4.85 milk. Mary, a grade cow, owned by C. E. Smith, of Scotland, Ont., made the very creditable record of 184.2 pounds of 3.4 per cent. milk.

The awards in detail are given in the table herewith.

Electric Power for Farmers

Speaking on Dec. 8, to the Middlesex County Council, Hon. Adam Beck announced the Government's plan for

The Dairy Test at the Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph

	Holsteins	Lbs.	P. C.	Total
		Milk	Fat	Points
Cow, 48 months and over.				
1st—R. J. Kelly, Tilsonburg, Idaline Pauline De Kol	232.1	3.5	249.80	
2nd—F. H. Dent, Woodstock, Nannie Mack	215.9	3.6	239.53	
3rd—H. B. Boller, Cassel, Allie De Kol Abberker	196.4	3.75	237.37	
4th—H. L. Haley, Springfield, Janthe Wedg Meachthide 3rd	184.6	3.96	234.54	
5th—E. Smith, Scotland, Fudina Hartog De Kol	155.3	3.5	231.15	
6th—C. E. Smith, Scotland, Aline Albino De Kol	192.0	3.15	204.07	
7th—M. H. Haley, Springfield, Brude Marguerite 2nd	156.9	3.5	181.7	
Cow, 36 months, and under 48:				
1st—M. H. Haley, Springfield, Calamity Starlight Butter Girl	176.9	5.5	291.42	
2nd—H. F. Patterson, Alford Junction, Spence Buttergirl	186.4	4.0	237.14	
3rd—H. Boller, Cassel, Maple Grove Tidy Pauline	155.3	4.7	234.85	
4th—M. L. Haley, Springfield, Bessie Spink Clothilde De Kol	156.6	4.0	198.57	
5th—A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Pauline Calanthus Posch	143.8	3.3	165.57	
Heifer, under 36 months:				
1st—R. J. Kelly, Tilsonburg, Dot of Elmwood	186.1	3.45	210.55	
2nd—A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Madam Posch Pauline	169.8	3.5	209.32	
3rd—M. H. Haley, Springfield, Mercena Artalissa	148.4	4.2	196.45	
4th—C. E. Smith, Scotland, Aline Albino Acme	142.0	4.1	185.89	
5th—M. L. Haley, Springfield, Tidy	147.3	3.5	174.26	
6th—M. L. Haley, Springfield, Tidy	147.3	3.5	174.26	
7th—M. L. Haley, Springfield, Homewood Queen	130.8	4.3	148.45	
8th—Fred Row, Currie's Crossing, Bonheur Belle	143.9	3.0	143.94	
AYRSHIRES				
Cow, 48 Months and over:				
1st—N. Dymont, Hamilton, Sussy of Hickory Hill	237.5	4.4	188.99	
2nd—N. Dymont, Hamilton, Fairy of Hickory Hill	133.2	4.6	187.74	
3rd—N. Dymont, Hamilton, Sawdrop of Hickory Hill	129.5	3.6	179.21	
Cow, 36 months and under 48:				
1st—H. A. J. McKee, Norwich, Scottie's Victoria	131.2	5.1	206.75	
2nd—H. A. J. McKee, Norwich, Scottie's Nancy	106.2	4.6	185.83	
3rd—N. Dymont, Hamilton, Cora of Hickory Hill	85.8	4.4	128.57	
Heifer, under 36 months:				
1st—H. A. J. McKee, Norwich, Scottie's White Rose 2nd	119.5	3.8	147.41	
2nd—H. A. J. McKee, Norwich, Scottie's Victoria 2nd	106.4	4.2	144.0	
3rd—H. A. J. McKee, Norwich, Scottie's Dandy 2nd	101.5	3.5	117.78	
4th—N. Dymont, Hamilton, Heather Belle of Hickory Hill	72.8	4.4	110.96	
JERSEYS				
Cow, 48 Months and over:				
1st—B. H. Bull, Brampton, Aristocrat's Fanny	124.7	4.85	190.37	
2nd—B. H. Bull, Brampton, Brampton Blue Fly	116.9	5.0	182.69	
3rd—T. H. Dent, Woodstock, Nina of Springbank	114.5	4.8	170.97	
Cow, 36 Months and under 48:				
1st—B. H. Bull, Brampton, Brampton Orange	98.8	4.8	149.44	
Heifer, under 36 Months:				
1st—B. H. Bull, Brampton, Brampton Fountain Rose	71.5	6.0	138.66	
2nd—B. H. Bull, Brampton, Brampton Lady George	86.8	4.1	123.51	
SHORTHORNS				
Heifer, under 36 months:				
2nd John Kelly, Shakespear, Gracey Gwynne	96.0	3.2	106.07	
GRADES				
Cow, 48 Months and over:				
1st—T. H. Dent, Woodstock, Frances	150.6	4.1	190.91	
2nd—H. G. Benfield, Woodstock, Lassie	118.2	4.65	180.07	
Cow, 36 Months and under 48:				
1st—C. E. Smith, Scotland, Mary	124.2	3.4	209.25	
2nd—T. H. Dent, Woodstock, Jane	107.1	3.55	193.10	
3rd—H. G. Benfield, Woodstock, Duchess	134.8	3.8	175.99	

dation in the dairy stable before another Fair.

A sensational record was made in the Dairy department by the three-year-old Holstein cow Calamity Starlight Butter Girl, owned by M. H. Haley, Springfield, Ont. Her photo is reproduced on our front cover this week. This cow gave 176.9 pounds of milk testing 5.5 fat. She was awarded a total score of 291.42 points. Next in point of production was Idaline Pauline De Kol, owned by R. J. Kelly, Tilsonburg,—232.3 pounds of 3.3 per cent. milk, which received a total score of 249.83 points.

In the Ayrshire class, the highest score was made by a three-year-old, the cow being Scottie's Victoria, owned by H. A. J. McKee, Norwich,—131.2 pounds of milk testing

supplying power to farmers. Low tension wires are to be erected to radiate thirty miles from the power centres. The Government will adopt the same principle in establishing these lines as in the municipal telephone system. As 20 farmers can go to the county council and have a telephone line erected, paying for it on the same basis as a local improvement, so will the Government foster the power lines.

"In a sense," said Mr. Beck, "the Government would be both the financial agents of the people. We will erect the low tension lines, which you will pay for at the rate of four per cent. on the amount, retiring the indebtedness at the end of 15 or 20 years in the same manner as retiring debentures."

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The Feeders' Corner

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

Winter Sheep Feeds

As indicated by the make-up of its stomach, the sheep is an animal designed for the consumption of rough feeds, such as various sorts of hay and fodder, to keep up the fertility of our soil and to keep our land clean, it is necessary to grow hay crops containing some clover, in rotation with crops that may be cultivated, such as fodder or shock corn. Such hay feeds have no particular market value, and should be valued according to the cost of producing them. Grains have a market value, and may be deemed of a dollar invested in producing rough feeds will produce more feed than a dollar invested in grain at market price. Rough feeds, therefore, should be grown and used as feed for sheep.

Breeding ewes, if in fair condition when put into winter quarters in the fall, are sufficiently prepared for their work by a gain of from 15 to 25 pounds per head. This gain allows for the development of the unborn lamb and the wool crop. Rations to make the ewe gain slightly and yet keep her thrifty, must be carefully made up. Some rough feeds contain considerable fibre. With them it is necessary to feed succulent or oily feeds. For example with oat straw, timothy or oat hay, roots or oil-cake should be fed. With clover, which is naturally laxative in effect, such a supplement is not needed. Exercise for the ewes, regularity in feeding, watering and salting, are the factors that count in sheep-raising.

RATIONS FOR EWES IN LAMB

- A few rations that have been fed in ewes in lamb with good results follow. They are the daily feed per 100 pounds live weight:
1. Second crop clover hay alone, 3.5 to 3.7 lbs.
 2. Corn fodder in which are rubbins, 3.7 lbs.
 3. Second crop clover hay, 1.5 lbs.; corn fodder, 1 lb.; oats and corn, 3 lbs.
 4. Second crop clover hay, 1.8 lbs.; roots, 1.5 lbs.; shelled corn, 3.
 5. Second crop clover, 2.5 lbs.; barley, .55 lb.
 6. Corn fodder, 2.6 lbs.; roots, 1.5 lbs.; oats and corn, 3 lb.
 7. Oat hay, 1.5 lbs.; 1.7 lbs. a pound of grain composed of barley, 98 parts; flaxseed, 2 parts.
 8. Oat straw, 2 lbs.; roots, 1.6 lbs., and 6 of a pound of grain composed of oats and bran equal parts.

Skim Milk Feed for Live Stock

Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph
Unfortunately we have very little data on the question as to the value of skim-milk as a food for live stock. This is a question so complicated with the value of other feeds, price of hogs and cattle, skill of the feeder, and so forth, that it is a well-nigh hopeless task to get accurate data on the counts raised.

In some experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College during the years 1908 and 1909 (for full details of which Farm and Dairy readers are referred to the reports of those years) it was found, in 1908 that "skim-milk gave the largest gain per pig, as well as the most economical gain." It was further found that the skim-milk was worth 68 1/2 per cent. more than separated whey, and 38 1/2 per cent. more than ordinary whey.

In 1909 the skim-milk proved to be 29 per cent. more valuable than ordinary whey and was equal to 13.25 lbs. meal. If we allow one and a half cents per pound as the value of the meal, we have nearly 20 cents as the value of 100 lbs. skim-milk fed to pigs.

Near Guelph we have to pay the farmers 20 cents per 100 lbs. whole milk, in addition to the price paid for milk fat, in order to retain the skim-milk for educational or experimental purposes.

A prominent farmer in a dairy section of Ontario when asked about the prospects of securing milk for a "dried-milk plant" in his locality said, "The farmers around would not sell their skim-milk for 40 cents in cart."

At the present price of hogs and hog products, and considering the great demand there is for stockers, helters and milk cows, we do not see how farmers can afford to sell skim-milk for 15 cents per 100 lbs. for the manufacture of casein or for any other purpose. Either the price paid for this dairy by-product must be increased, or else the business cannot be profitably conducted in this great stock-raising Province of Ontario. There are dairy districts, possibly, where farmers are not in a position to go in for stock-raising at present; or they may be afraid that if they go in for hogs extensively the price will tumble to a point below profit, as it did a few years ago, but as soon as the dairy farmers can do so, and as soon as the packers can assure them of a profitable and steady price, I feel sure that skim-milk will be utilized as a food rather than as a commercial product. It was intended by nature as a feed for nearly all classes of farm animals as well as mankind.

Combining the items of road construction and supervision (the latter about \$75,000), the total cost of road construction is \$1,404,197.88. With 1,125 miles of road built, the average cost per mile has been approximately \$1,250. This estimate, however neglects a large amount of incomplete and scattered work, so that the average cost per mile would be less—Highway Improvement.

This Cylinder Shows Why The "EUREKA" Root Cutter



is the best on the market. See how it is designed. Grooved knives, with the grooves on one blade opposite the teeth on the next, instead of slicing or pulsing, the "Eureka" turns out roots in shreds—thin narrow strips—suitable for any kind of feeding. The "Eureka" shreds from one to two bushels a minute, and turns so easily that a child can operate it.

In the "Eureka" the feed is kept free from dirt, the feeder bottom being made with iron rods, thus allowing all dirt to drop out before it can reach the shredding cylinder.

The sloping form of the cylinder makes the machine self-cleaning. Write for catalogue, which explains fully. The Eureka Plaster Co. Westcott, Ont.



WINDMILLS



Towers Girted every five feet apart and double braced

Grain Grinders
Pumps
Tanks
Gas and Gasoline Engines
Concrete Mixers

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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

Duties—Six months' residence upon and nine miles of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within at least 50 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 \$10.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empted site six months in each of three years from date of home-earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption, may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$10.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. COBY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for

CORRUGATED IRON

Galvanized, Rust Proof, Made from very finest sheets, absolutely free from defects

Each sheet is pressed, not rolled, corrugations therefore fit accurately without waste. Any desired size or gauge, straight or curved.

LOW PRICES—PROMPT SHIPMENT

Metallic Roofing Co.

MANUFACTURERS LIMITED
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

SHORT WINTER COURSES

WILL BE HELD AT THE
ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
GUELPH, CANADA

AS FOLLOWS:

- STOCK AND SEED JUDGING - - JANUARY 10th to 21st, 1911
POULTRY RAISING - - JANUARY 10th to FEBRUARY 4th, 1911
FRUIT GROWING - - JANUARY 24th to FEBRUARY 14th, 1911
DAIRYING - - JANUARY 2nd to MARCH 2nd, 1911

These courses are free and are intended for FARMERS and their Sons. Board may be secured near the College at \$4.00 per week. Send TO-DAY for a copy of our Illustrated Calendar.

G. C. CREELMAN, President

POULTRY YARD

Shipping Dressed Poultry

W. H. Tomhase, University Farm, Minn.

After the fowl has been dressed and are thoroughly cooled, they will be ready for packing. Poultry dressed for market should be kept off feed at least 24 hours previous to slaughter, and should not be drawn before it is packed for shipment. The action of the air on the inside of the fowl will cause it to spoil, and make it impossible to keep in good condition. Use a fat box, in which two layers of poultry can be packed. Wrap the head of each bird in paper, so that any blood which may be left in the head will not come in contact

with the body of the fowl and soil it. In some cases the whole bird is wrapped in wax paper.

Start a layer in the bottom of the box. Take each bird separately and fold the head to one side, and place it in the box with the head up. Continue in this way until the bottom layer is filled. Put in the upper layer the same way, except that the head is in the middle and the side of the breast is up. If this method is followed in packing, either side of the box may be opened when it reaches the market, and a nice, uniform lot of poultry will meet the eye of the purchaser.

The poultry may be packed in barrels of larger boxes, but small flat boxes are preferred, because they are easier to handle, and there is also less danger of spoiling while they are being shipped.

It is a good plan to establish a

permanent trade with some commission firm, meat-dealer, or large hotel, to supply them with poultry. This will insure a better price than when shipped only occasionally.

Poultry should be sent by express, so as to be on the road the least possible time. The cases, when shipped, should be plainly marked for whom and from whom they are, the number of birds in the case, and the weight.

Poultry Pointers

Meat must be provided to furnish protein for eggs on the market if properly picked.

Improved in the quantity and

quality of the poultry products should be the watchword of every progressive poultryman.

A feeding ration unbalanced, especially for the purpose it is intended for, and containing an excess of costly protein feed-stuff is wasteful.

Great care should be taken to never let a stale or dirty egg go to a regular egg customer, who is paying a price over the regular price. A dirty egg has the appearance of a stale and is not fresh.

If you have a select egg trade where you are receiving a fancy price for eggs, and have brown and white shelled eggs, sort them to color; their appearance will more than pay for the extra trouble.



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 from two to three weeks. It makes the milk richer than ever before.

MR. ANDREW WIGGILLICH, of Waindett, 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 feed they are getting. So 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 a "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 bloom or inspire the Animal. It fattens and strengthens it, permanently.

No other Specific known adds 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-thin Animals 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 figures a little over two-thirds of a cent per day.

Most "Stock Foods" in 50-cent Packages last but 30 days, and are given three times a day.

But Royal Purple Specific is given only once a day, and lasts 60 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 care each day.

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

Royal Purple creates an appetite for feed, and helps nature to digest and turn it into flesh and muscle.

As a Hog fattener, Royal Purple has no equal.

Never Off Feed

Dan McEwen, the horseman, says: "I have used Royal Purple Stock Specific persistently in feeding 'The Eel,' 2,021, largest winner of any pacer on Grand Circuit in 1908 and 1909, and 'Henry Winters,' 2,104, brother of 'Allen Winters,' winner of \$35,000 in trotting stakes in 1908.

"These horses have never been off their feed since I started using Royal Purple Specific. I will always have it in my stable. Your Cough Powder works like magic."

For Poultry

Royal Purple Poultry Specific is our other Specific. It is for Poultry—not for stock.

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 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 Fowl cholera fast 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 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. Am feeding the Stock Specific to two mixing cows, and they have increased 30 per cent. in milk. The Poultry results are even more marked than this. We have about 60 hens, laying age. 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 day, and those five days have been the coldest in 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, and 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 mare belonging to Mr. Clouston, of Montreal. She could not feed her any bran on account of causing violent scouring, consequently causing her to become weak and thin. We commenced using Royal Purple Stock Specific, and the results were wonderful. After using it three weeks, we found we could feed 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 to all. Yours truly, TOM SMITH.

Trainer for the Hon. Adam Beck.

We also manufacture:

- Royal Purple Lice Killer..... 25c
- Royal Purple Gall Cure..... 25c
- Royal Purple Sweat Liniment..... 50c
- Royal Purple Cough Cure..... 50c

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

W. A. JENKINS MFG. COMPANY, LONDON, ONTARIO

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HORTICULTURE

Renovating the Old Orchard

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

To change our neglected orchards from a state of worthlessness and disgrace to that of a revenue producer and a pleasing plantation, we should begin by giving trees the good conditions as possible. If necessary drain between every row of trees. If the ground is very hard it may be necessary to subsoil a space, say 10 feet wide, between each row of trees. Go over the orchard and note the varieties that give the best returns in an average number of years. Probably there are many of worthless varieties of which the trunks are sound and which will make good stock on which to graft. At the proper time in April have these grafted.

Remove all worthless trees at once by digging around and cutting the roots and then pulling out by attaching a chain to a limb, thus giving the horses leverage. If the tree is cut down first and the stump removed afterwards the task is twice as great.

WINTER PRUNING

In the winter cut out all dead wood and if the trees are too thick prune by taking a ladder and starting on the outside of the tree and thinning out the branches. After the outside is sufficiently thin remove the little that is necessary from the middle. Do not begin by climbing up into the tree. It is this method that has produced the cow-tailed, hollow middled tree that is so common.

In the winter add fertilizer of some kind, preferably barn-yard manure. In the spring plow the sod as shallow as possible and cultivate with a disc harrow.

Quebec Fruit Men Meet.—The cooperative packing and shipping of fruit orchard management, insect control and other questions of interest to orchardists were thoroughly discussed at the annual meeting of the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of the Province of Quebec held in the city of Quebec under the presidency of Prof. Macoun and Prof. Hewitt, Ottawa. Prof. Blair and Prof. Lochead, Macdonald College and by fruit men of excellent province. There was also an excellent exhibit of winter apples.

grown in the province and an exhibit made by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, showing apples grown in all parts of Canada. A fuller report of this meeting will be given later.

Community Breeding

Hoard's Dairyman recently in an article under the caption "Community Breeding" features the following extracts of interest to Canadians, and which is especially encouraging to the Howick district, Que. The extract is from a letter, received from that sterling farmer and teacher, Prof. H. E. Cook, Dean of the New York State School of Agriculture, in which he says: "I recently spent a day in the Howick section of Canada, south of Montreal, where I found the finest piece of organized dairy work that I have been fortunate enough to visit. Beautiful land, Scotch farmers, uniform methods, every man owning a splendidly registered Ayrshire cattle of superior type, raising large families, children devoted to the farm, and all working together without any written code."

Items of Interest

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has issued a call for the Dominion Forestry Convention to meet under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry Association in the City of Quebec, Jan. 18-19.

In an address read before the Canadian Society, New York, J. J. Hill made a strong plea for free trade relations between Canada and the United States. Full reciprocity, he claimed would be a great advantage to both countries.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Sydney Fisher on Dec. 9th, met a delegation from the principal packing houses of Canada, asking an amendment to the meat and canned goods law under which they would be compensated to the extent of two-thirds of their loss when compelled to destroy meat condemned by the inspectors.

The Great Winter Fair

(Continued from page 2)

of the Canadian Seed Growers Association, both in quantity and in quality. The Klinek trophy was won by J. A. Fletcher, Valetta. The Hodson trophy for the one winning the most prizes at the exhibition went to Duncan Carmichael, West Lorne. The Bates trophy, given for the best 25 ears of Flint corn, was awarded to L. D. Hankinson, Grovesend, who also won several other leading prizes in the C.S.G.A. and general classes. The leading exhibitors in Dent corn were Duncan Carmichael, and J. A. Fletcher. J. O. Duke took practically all the prizes in sweet corn. There was a particularly good exhibit of potatoes from Muskoka.

The Seed Department at the Winter Fair is becoming a central point at which growers place their seed upon the market. Thus, exhibitors meet customers who come in increasing numbers year by year to get the best seed that can be bought. The seed by auction did not receive extra prices. Some of the best oats sold for \$1.25 a bag, with the bag thrown in.

LECTURES

A wide range of subjects was covered in lectures which were given during three days of the Fair. As in former years, great interest was taken in these and they proved to be as

popular as ever. The more important and practical addresses and extracts from others will be reproduced in the columns of Farm and Dairy in early issues. Some of them are dealt with elsewhere in this issue.

A Treatise on the Horse, FREE

Conderary, Wn. Oct. 9th, 1909
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Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, and the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

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By order,
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AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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

2. **SUBSCRIPTION PRICE**, \$10 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$12 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add the postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed \$500. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not strictly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 5,000 to 10,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing the contribution 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 the treatment he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should he find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include in all letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction, with proofs thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears. In order to take advantage of the guarantee, we do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

AUTHORITIES SHOULD AGREE

"How can we expect that patrons of Ontario cheese factories will adopt any system of paying for their milk by test when our best authorities are not agreed as to what is the proper method of dividing the proceeds?" This pertinent question, often asked, was given timely reiteration by Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, at a recent dairy meeting in the Campbellford district. As the patrons of a factory, in annual meeting assembled, are willing to change from the pooling system, the meeting is immediately split up as to whether "straight fat" or "fat-plus-wool" is the right and best way of dividing proceeds. As a result no progress is made whatever.

Through their failure to agree on

some one best method of dividing proceeds at cheese factories, our dairy experts are retarding progress, which would otherwise be made in establishing some more equitable system of paying for milk at cheese factories. Did our experts agree on a common system "pay by test" would now prevail in many more factories than is now the case.

Our dairy authorities ought to get together on this question. Let it be discussed thoroughly, and some definite conclusion result. Then let them announce what, in their opinion is the only right and proper way to pay for milk. Until this is done "pay by test" will make no more headway than it has in the past.

ADVERTISE ONTARIO

Numbers of immigrants come to Canada each year with the intention of taking up fruit growing. They pass right through the splendid fruit producing sections of Eastern Canada and go to British Columbia. Apparently they do not even know that Eastern Canada can produce fruit. The far western province is getting the lion's share of these immigrants simply because of their well conducted advertising propaganda in the Old Country.

So thorough is their advertising campaign that British Columbia is known in England as the one place where fruit can be produced to perfection. The people of Ontario are pleased to see British Columbia doing so well but they would like to get a few of these desirable immigrants to settle within their own orchard sections; these fruit sections are equally good and are much more extensive and lower priced than those of British Columbia. These immigrants would stop here did they know of the fruit possibilities of the province, which could to advantage be advertised.

A Canadian National Apple Show, in Ontario, would attract world wide attention. It would prove to be a great advertisement for the fruit lands of Ontario in other countries even as the First National Apple Show held recently at Vancouver will be for fruit lands in British Columbia. Ontario has greater possibilities as an apple producing province than has her western rival. The area of land capable of producing apples is many times greater than in British Columbia and the markets are nearer at hand and larger. Ontario fruit growers have a splendid home market. They have the possibility of an increased market in the Eastern States. Furthermore they are nearer the great markets of England, Germany and France than are the growers of any other fruit exporting country.

Ontario needs only to make its resources better known to start a great development in her apple growing industry. This can be done in no better way than by holding a Canadian National Apple Show in this banner province next year. Such a show is a big proposition. To ensure its success plans should be laid immediately.

OVER-PRODUCTION OF CREAM

The question has been put to the editors of Farm and Dairy on several occasions of late, "Is there not immediate danger of an over-production of cream for the city trade?" The favorable prices offered by dairies in our larger cities are very attractive to those farmers so fortunately situated as to be able to take advantage of them, hence this feeling of unrest.

All indications point to the fact that there is not the slightest danger of any over production of cream—such cream as commands the additional prices offered by cities over and above what it is worth at a creamery. The large investment that a man must make, the extra equipment necessary, the express charges, the loss of cans and the quantity of cream that one must have before it would be possible to ship it at a profit—these things in the aggregate effectually bar any over-production.

And then we must consider that there is an ever increasing market for sweet cream in cities. We may cite Toronto as an instance. This city in the last 10 years has doubled its population. The population of the whole province of Ontario only a few years ago stood in the ratio of 60 on the farm to 40 in the city. Now it is the opposite, there being 40 farmers to 60 city people.

It would appear that there is not the slightest possibility of there being too much cream. Cities now have to go long distances in order to get supplies. This taken together with the fact that cream in such large quantities is being shipped to the States, not to mention the expanding market for ice cream, should put to rest any anxiety one might have in regard to over-production of cream.

GUARD THE REPUTATION OF OUR PRODUCTS

Every fall patrons of cheese factories and creameries are put to serious loss due to the use of feeds that cause disagreeable flavors in the milk and in the resulting product. It is difficult to build up a reputation for a brand of cheese or butter; it is very easy to lose it. With good milk all summer, the cheese or butter from a factory will get a reputation for quality. Customers will begin to enquire for butter of a particular brand, demand becomes greater and the price goes up. This is particularly true in the case of creameries. When the cows come off the pasture, however a few of the patrons in many creameries will start to feed turnips. One pound of turnip butter is enough to turn a customer completely against that brand. As a consequence the reputation of the brand is lost, the demand drops and the patrons lose in consequence.

In district dairy meetings in Eastern Ontario this fall, the importance of avoiding the feeding of turnips to dairy cows has been particularly emphasized. In many factories, all of the later shipments of cheese have been cut from one half cent to one cent a pound for turnip flavor. This cut does not represent the whole

loss. The loss in reputation of our dairy products is much more serious. In some cases this loss of reputation is due to the turnip milk of a comparatively few patrons. Makers in these cheese factories or creameries should absolutely refuse to take milk from a patron who feeds turnips to his cows. If a patron can not dispose of his milk at any factory, he will very soon find that there are many feeds which are equally cheap and just as suitable as turnips for milk production.

It was most strongly impressed upon all at the meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association and by the educational exhibits at the recent Ontario Horticultural Exhibition that we must spray if we are to get large crops of good quality fruit. Sprayed trees gave apples, practically all of No. 1 grade. Unsprayed trees in the same orchard gave apples wormy and scabby, such as would not class as No. 2's. Spraying can be made the salvation of the many acres of old and neglected orchards in Ontario.

Implements were never intended to remain, when not in use, in the open field or in the corner of

the barn yard, exposed to the corrosive action of the weather. They should be well housed. Not all implement sheds are what they might be. In every part implements are to be seen protected (?) by open sheds, with roofs that keep out little of the snow and rain. Owners of these sheds are ahead of the man who leaves his machinery in the open only in that a few dollars would repair these sheds and render them weather proof. These few dollars ought to be expended and the sheds made right. Implements are costly. It pays to keep them well protected.

"Rest and fat are the greatest enemies of the horse," so say the Arabs.

We are all accustomed to seeing farm horses Exercise the horse fall away rapidly in flesh when the hard spring work begins; this we have grown to expect. These horses given more intelligent care throughout the winter would not have been brought down in flesh so rapidly by spring work. Where it is at all possible, horses should be kept working the year round, or light work, at least, should be provided in the idle months of winter and the feed reduced in proportion to the amount of work. If work cannot be provided, turn them out in the barnyard for exercise each day.

It is a mistake to turn cows, which are giving milk, out in the yard in very cold weather under the

Cows Out impression that the In Winter "open air" at such times is good for them. If cows are so exposed, while stalls are being cleaned or for other reasons, it should be for a brief period only. When the owner, "loafing round" in the cold yard, feels that it is time for him to go indoors, also,

they should not remain out, shivering around a straw stack, any more than they should be allowed to suffocate in a dark, poorly-ventilated barn. And during cool, heavy rains, at whatever season, the cows should be kept under cover, as it requires a large amount of food to evaporate the water from an animal's back.

Care should be taken to discard all decayed ensilage, and not feed it to milking cows.

Discard Bad Silos first became common, milk from silage fed cows received a bad reputation. This was due in large measure to the feeding of rotten ensilage. On opening the silo it is better to throw away too much of the top layer than to risk feeding spoiled silage. Spoiled spots also, as they are found, should on no account be fed.

The Tariff Question

Mr. Albert Tamlyn, of Durham Co., Ont., one of the prize winners in the prize farm's competition held last year in that county, is one of the many in Ontario who are anxious to see the present tariff negotiations with the United States concluded on a basis that will result in the admittance of our farm produce to the United States markets free of duty and of the admittance of United States agricultural implements, into Canada, free of duty.

"I remember," said Mr. Tamlyn, "when the United States buyers used to come over here to buy lambs. Some of these buyers bought cattle and grain as well. I sold some barley on one occasion for \$1 a bushel. Good farm land in this section at that time was worth \$100 an acre. To-day, some land, near my farm, which sold at that time for \$90 an acre, is not worth over \$60 an acre. My grandmother had 50 acres in this township for which she was offered \$120 an acre. To-day the land is worth about \$80 an acre. I believe that if we can sell our farm produce in the United States markets free of duty, there would soon be a great increase in the value of our farm lands."

A Cow Worth Five Cows

A profitable cow is the registered Holstein, Bertha Black, 2327, owned by Otto Suhring of Sebringville, Ont. This cow was milking for 327 days. In her best day she made 81 pounds of milk and over 2,000 pounds in one month. In the 327 days in milk she gave 15,444 pounds of milk and 508 pounds of fat. The average price received by Mr. Suhring at his factory was 90 cents a cwt. The value of the milk from this one cow was therefore \$137.19.

The average cow of Ontario does not give over 3,000 pounds of milk. This cow therefore is worth as much as five average cows, from the point of milk production alone. When we consider the amount of feed which five cows would eat, compared with what the one cow would require, the advantage in favor of keeping good cows such as this one is apparent.

Regarding the feeding of this cow, Mr. Suhring writes as follows: "When Bertha Black was in test I fed her 7 1/2 lbs. of bran, 10 lbs. of chop, consisting of three parts oats and one part peas, three lbs. of oil cake, and 30 lbs. of roots a day. As we have no silo, we fed corn fodder and all the hay she would eat. When on pasture, I fed chop and bran and some green feed."

"In feeding my herd, I do not throw the feed into the manger and then go away. I always stay around and see how much each cow eats

and which she likes best, and then feed accordingly. We must take into consideration the individuality of each animal. I believe in housing early in the fall and in keeping the cows thoroughly groomed all winter."

Anent Farm vs. City Life

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I notice in the Oct. 27th issue of Farm and Dairy a letter written by E. A. McKim, of Grenville Co., making a statement that the average 8,000 lb. cow will never come, that there is no profit in farming, and that a young man without a trade would be better off to live in the town or city getting only \$2.00 a day. Now, Mr. Editor, having myself lived both in the town and in the country, I am prepared to say something on the other side of the question.

My experience was that those living in the city earning \$2.00 and even \$3.00 a day had a hard struggle for a frugal existence without a hope of ever owning a house and lot, with their nose to the grindstone, 10 hours a day, for month after month, year after year—a perfect slave, paying high taxes. The high cost of living keeps them continually complaining because the farmer asks so high a price for his produce that they cannot make the two ends meet.

THE MAN ON THE FARM

On the other hand a man on the farm with an average thinking capacity will succeed, and in a few years he will virtually own his home. I know a man with only 50 acres who will sell \$300.00 worth of hogs this year, also getting good returns from his cows.

As for the 8,000 lb. cow, I find they exist in numbers. I know a herd of cows that will average considerably over 8,000 lbs. each up to the 1st of Nov., with this month yet to figure on.

ALL IN FAVOR OF THE FARMER
The farmer who takes time by the forelock need not be a slave, nor yet his wife and family. He will be free, have a pure atmosphere to breathe, and can take a day off without loss of time or money.

I am of the opinion that Mr. McKim is in error and should investigate and not encourage young men to go into the cities where the starving hundreds would gladly exchange places with them. And now, Mr. Editor, I thank you in advance for this space to set forth my belief in the profits on the farm.—A. Turrill, Elkin Co., Ont.

Bean Growers and the Tariff

The bean growers of Western Ontario are agitating for a tariff change, which will make the duty on beans coming into Canada the same as that on the product going into the United States. At a recent meeting in Ridgeway, W. E. Galbraith, Pres. of the Ontario Bean Growers' Association, was appointed a delegate to wait upon the Dominion government and urge an evening up of the existing tariff.

The tariff as it now stands is 45 cents a bushel on beans shipped into the United States and only 25 cents a bushel when shipped into Canada. The growers, it is said, would be satisfied to see the duty abolished altogether. Failing that, they want it 45 cents a bushel, both ways. During the last five years according to Government statistics, three bushels of beans have been exported into the United States for two shipped into Canada.

We are enclosing our renewal to Farm and Dairy. We like the paper very much and would not be without it.—Oscar Gardiner, Morphett, Ont.



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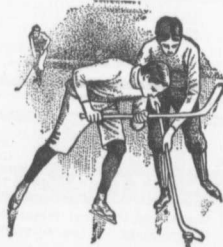
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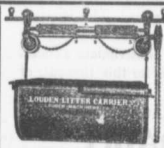
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Creamery Department

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

Creamery Meeting at Guelph

The creamerymen of Western Ontario held the largest and the most representative meeting in their history at the O.A.C. dairy school, Dec. 8. Makers were present from parts of Western Ontario never represented before and several were there from Eastern Ontario as well. Mr. Jno. W. Scott, President of the W.O.D.A. occupied the chair, and took a prominent part in the discussions. In his address of welcome Prof. Dean spoke briefly on some of the problems confronting the creamery men. Improvement in the quantity and quality of the raw materials, reduction in the cost of hauling and manufacturing and increased returns for the patrons are questions we must solve. Prof. Dean was enthusiastic over the work of the past year and the prospects for the creamery business in the future. The business of the college creamery had increased from \$32,700 in 1909 to \$49,026 in 1910. This, the Professor believed, was but a reflection of creamery conditions in Ontario.

THE INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT

Statistics showing the progress made by creameries during the past season were given in concrete form by Mr. Frank Horne, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario. Ninety-two creameries, having 17,971 patrons, had been visited. The production of the creameries was 9,652,000 lbs. of

butter, an increase over the season of 1909 of 1,602,000 lbs. The universal complaint of creamery men is that cream is too thin. There has been some improvement in this respect however as the average test in 1910 was 25.95 per cent. as against 22 per cent. in 1907. The oil test is almost exactly one six creameries now use it. The question has now turned to scales versus pipette. Sixty-nine factories are using the pipette and 23 the scales, which is nine more using scales than in 1909. It is rather significant that several factories that pay by the pipette sell their cream on the scales.

DEFECTS IN OUR BUTTER

The discussion of the subject: "Defects in our butter and suggestions for improvement," largely took the form of a discussion of the factors affecting salt and moisture content. Geo. H. Barr, Ottawa, cited one of his experiments to show the difficulty of controlling the salt content. The butter from two lots of the same cream, one salted alike, when tested by the Montreal-butter men tested very differently. It is not safe to make rough estimates of the butter in the churn. It should be weighed or the cream be weighed and tested to ascertain the amount of butterfat. The size of the granules and the time allowed the butter to drain were in the opinion of Jno. McTern, Owen Sound, and Instructor Fred Duff, the most important factors in influencing salting, if a proper quantity were added in the first place. J. B. Muir of Ingersoll, who buys a large quantity of butter in Western Ontario said that the greatest difficulty he had was to get a carload of uniformly salted butter. Another defect in the butter this year was old cream flavor.

CHURNING CREAM

Paying a premium of one cent a pound for cream testing over 25 per cent, while favored by a few, notably Mack Robertson, was not favored by the majority of creamerymen. "Such a lot of book-keeping would complicate my business," said W. W. Waddell, of Kerwood, and nearly all agreed with him.

The use of inferior separators came in for a lot of discussion in connection with the subject of grading cream. It is a shame the way farmers have been bamboozled into buying cheap separators that will not skim a rich cream. It is not advisable that creamery men sell separators directly to their patrons but they can do a lot of good by influencing those patrons who are getting new machines; to buy the Letter makes. Wm. Newman, Lorneville, suggested that having a separator agent connected with the creamery was a good way of getting around this difficulty. His book-keeping sold machines and kept the old ones in order. Mr. Newman did not favor paying a premium on rich cream. He had never found any difficulty in indexing his patrons to skim a 30 per cent. cream. Mr. J. H. Walker, Walkerton, whose butter was first at Toronto has only 24 per cent. cream which goes to show that sanitary condition is equally important with richness of cream. J. H. Scott said that he had had a pasteurizer for three years but had been unable to get cream rich enough to make pasteurizing pay. Micro cream and richer cream is what we must all work for.

CREAM OF THE FARM

After a summer's work to determine the best method of caring for milk on the farm, Mr. Geo. Barr said his results were anything but conclusive. He could say, however, that cream could not be kept for a twice a week delivery in the ordinary cellars of this country; and this is the way that 75 per cent. of our creamery patrons keep their cream. Even with an insulated tank and well water changed night and morning old cream flavors would develop in the butter if the cream is delivered only twice a week.

Refrigerators for the farmer were discussed. The chief danger is that the refrigerator would be used for all purposes and the cream tainted; otherwise they are more desirable than food tanks as much labor is eliminated. The importance of cooling in wet water before putting the cream in the refrigerator was emphasized by Mr. Taylor. "My best cream comes from a route over which Instructor F. Dean travelled one day with the cream hauler," said H. W. Parry, of Princeton. Instructors can do a good work in this line but at present there are too few of them to visit all patrons.

As a means of reducing the cost of hauling and improving the quality of the cream as well the creamery man should own his own teams and employ his own hauler. Many creamery men present had tried both ways and preferred to have their own teams.

SCALES VS. PIPETTE

The most lively discussion of the afternoon was that relative merit of the scales and the pipette. "There are just two questions we should ask ourselves," said J. F. Singleton. "First, is the principle right; second, is it practical?" No one present could deny the accuracy of the principle. Some of the points brought out in the discussion are as follows. In a scale with bearings the weight of the bottle will cause poor results in the last bottle filled. The certain scale which has no bearings is therefore preferable. The pipette discourages the skimming of high testing cream. Sour cream even if this cannot be tested accurately with the pipette on account of the gaseous content. It is no slower than the pipette when the maker has had practice. A full report of this interesting discussion will be given in a future issue of Farm and Dairy. Many important subjects for discussion were not touched upon owing to lack of time.

CHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE

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G. J. DUFF, Manager.

Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department. We are interested in matters relating to all questions on the subject of cheese making and suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to The Cheese Department.

Cheese Men Meet

Instead of holding district meetings this fall, the cheese men of Western Ontario held their annual meeting at Guelph on December 7th. There were no set speeches. Many questions of vital interest to cheese men were discussed. The interest never flagged throughout the whole afternoon. About 150 cheese men, both makers and buyers, were present. While so many cheese men did not attend this central meeting as would have taken advantage of the district meetings, the gathering was fairly representative and the general impression was that the first central meeting had been a success. W. Wadell, Kerwood, was in the chair.

Professor H. H. Dean welcomed the cheese men to the dairy school and expressed the hope that this central meeting should be continued as it would be a means of bringing the Dairy School more closely in contact with the makers. It was the opinion of Professor Dean that unless higher prices were realized by the dairymen in Western Ontario for cheese, dairymen in Western Ontario in the city trade, condensers, and creameries. In the college Creamery last year, the monthly was 25.1 cents per pound of butter. Cheese, to be as profitable, would have to realize to the patrons, 10 cents net.

CHEESE INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT

Many interesting statistics regarding the cheese industry in Western Ontario were given by Mr. Frank Hems in his annual report. Mr. Hems disagreed with Professor Dean, in his claim that a turn over in cheese to butter manufacture would bring better returns to the patrons. The price paid by the College Creamery, 25.1 cents, was two cents higher than the average creamery patron received. If there was a large turn over towards the creameries, the price of butter would in all probability decline and cheese would go up. Patrons would then go back to cheese. "It seems to me that the markets will regulate the relative standing of the two," said Mr. Hems. In 1909, 17,883 tons of cheese were made, an increase of 661 tons over 1908. To make one pound of cheese, 11.09 pounds of milk were required, as against 11.083 pounds of milk in 1908.

"Our campaign for pasteurization of whey has resulted in cleaner whey tanks. Even those factories not pasteurizing have come to the conclusion that it is cleaner whey anyhow. Why this year has been better than ever before. Therefore, we consider that our agitation has been a success."

DEFECTS IN OUR CHEESE

The subject, "Defects in our Cheese during the past season and suggestions for Improvement" brought out a lively discussion. That the quality of the cheese was better than ever before was the general opinion of the meeting. The severest criticism of Western Ontario Cheese was made by R. W. Steinhoff of Stratford who claimed that the makers were using too much salt during the warm weather and producing thereby a dry mealy cheese with an open and hard texture. Many cheese makers expressed themselves on this point and all were agreed that with the curing rooms which we now have it would be impossible to make a cheese which would stand the temperature and at the same time please the buyer without increasing the salt a little in the warm

weather. We must have cooling curing rooms.

"Keep the milk clean and cool. It. Who has a better method?" Was the way in which Mr. Waddell opened the discussion on the subject of improved cooling. The evening milk to 65 degrees if the milk from the evening's and morning's milkings were kept separate. If they were to be mixed, the evening's milk should be cooled below 60 degrees. Milk to be kept from Saturday night until Monday morning must be cooled to 55 degrees. Aerating the milk is worse than useless. If the can is set in a tank of cold water and the milk added as soon as drawn stirring is not of sufficient value to pay for the trouble. A. D. Bell, Tavistock, disagreed with Mr. Barr as to the value of stirring. "At his factories stirred milk will have no signs of cream on the top while unstirred milk will have thick cream that is lost in the strainer."

"PAY BY TEST" Although paying by test has been discussed at every district meeting for five years there are only 112 factories in Ontario in which the test is used. All the makers were agreed that "pay by test" is the only proper way of dividing the proceeds but there are two questions which must be decided before we can expect its universal adoption; what system shall we use and what shall do the testing? Professor Dean pointed out that casein and fat are of equal value in cheese making and that the combined fat and casein test as advocated by S. M. Babecek of Wisconsin was the only just and proper method. The cheese maker, however, has his time well taken up and has neither the time or experience to make these two tests expertly. "Official inspectors," said Professor Dean, "should be appointed to do the testing. In large factories, the testing could be done at the factory while smaller factories could send composite samples to a central testing station."

The absolute necessity of dairy authorities coming to some conclusion as to the proper method of dividing proceeds was emphasized by Mr. H. Barr. A meeting should be held to thresh this out and decide upon a uniform system.

In order to determine whether or not the production of cows was falling off, three factories in each group and the herds of 50 patrons for each factory were selected by the inspectors and an estimate made as to the annual production per cow. Records of 558 herds and 7,416 cows showed the average production for six months to be 4,220 pounds. The highest average for a factory was 5,755 pounds and the lowest 2,735. The price of cheese would be higher, but greater profits will accrue to the dairymen from improving his herd than from a higher price for cheese, larger production, better cows, and better feeding would do much to increase the cheese production of Ontario.

"COW TESTING WORK" "Nothing means more to the farmer, I don't see why more are not going in for cow testing work," said Geo. H. Barr in discussing the question of cow testing. In 1906 there were 2,896 cows being tested, in 1910, 10,421. The work is growing, but offered by the farmer is that it takes too much time, when one minute per cow is all that is required. J. F. Singleton called attention to whereby no provisions were made for prosecution for adulteration of milk in casein factories. The Ontario law and the Dominion Act should be amended, however. The substitution of whey for cream in the Dominion Act was briefly discussed by Mr. McHoover Burgessville, and W. W. Waddell. Both agreed that it was a great benefit to all. Full reports of the more important of these discussions will be given in future issues of Farm and Dairy.

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IHC Service Bureau The Bureau is a center, where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to everyone interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the IHC Service Bureau, they will receive prompt attention.



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PERHAPS it is a good thing to have an unsound hobby ridden hard; for it is the sooner ridden to death.

—Dickens.

The Road to Providence

MARIA THOMPSON DAVISS

(Copyrighted)

CHAPTER ONE

THE DOCTORS MAYBERRY, MOTHER AND SON

NOW, child, be sure and don't mix 'em with a heavy haul! Lightness is expected of riz biscuits and had oughter be dealt out to 'em by the mixer from the start. Just this way—"

"Mother, oh, Mother," came a perturbed hail in Doctor Mayberry's voice from the barn door. "Spangles is off the nest again—Letter come quick!"

"Can't you persuade her some, Tom?" Mother called back from the kitchen door as she peered anxiously across the gray barn where the Doctor stood holding the door half open, but ready for a quick close-up in the case of an unexpected snarl. "My hands is in the biscuits ain't I don't want to come now. Just try, Tom!"

"I have tried and I can't do it! She's getting the whole convention agitated. You'd better come on, Mother!"

"Dearie me," said Mrs. Mayberry, as she rinsed her hands in the wash-pail on the shelf under the cedar bucket, "Tom is just as helpless with the chickens at setting time as a preening elder is at a sewing circle. I can't use a feedle, too stiff to jine the talk and only good when it comes to the eating, from broilers to frying size. Just go on and mix the biscuits with faith, honey-bird, for I mistrust I won't be back for quite a spell."

"Now let me see what all these conceptions is about," she said in a commanding voice, as she walked boldly in through her son's cautiously widened door gap.

And a scene of confusion that was truly feminine met her espalpe glance. Fuss-and-Feathers, a stylish young spangled Wyandotte was waltzing up and down the floor and striking an appeal in the direction of a whole row of half-barrel nests that stretched along the dark and sequored side of the feed-room floor, upon which was established what had a few minutes before been a placid row of setting hens. Now over the rim of each nest was stretched a black, yellow or gray head, pop-eyed with alarm and reproach. They were emitting a chorus of indignant snarls, all save a large, motherly old dominick in the middle barrel who was craning her scaly old neck far over toward the perturbed young sister and giving forth a series of reassuring and commanding clucks.

"I didn't do a thing in the world to them, Mother," said Doctor Tom in a deprecatory tone of voice, as if he were in a way to be blamed for the whole excitement. "I was across the barn at the corner when she hopped off her nest and went on the

rampage. Just a case of the modern feminine rebellion, I wager." "No such thing air! They ain't nothing in the world the matter with her 'cept as bad a case of young-mother skeer as I have ever had before amongst all my hens. Don't you see, Tom, two of her setting have pipped their shells and the cheepings



"She's not making them for me," answered the Doctor

of the little things have skeroed the poor young thing most to death. Old Dominick have took in the case and is trying her chicken-sister best to comfort her. These here pullet spasms over the hatching of the first brood ain't in no way unusual. The way you have forgot chicken habits since you have grown up is most astonishing to me, after all the helping with them I taught you." As she spoke, Mother Mayberry had been rearranging the deserted nest by practised hand and had tenderly lifted two feeble, moist little new-borns on her broad palm to show to the Doctor.

"What are you going to do with them, Mother?" he asked, for though his education in chicken lore seemed to have been in vain he was none the less sympathetically interested in his mother's practice of the hen-craft. "I'm just going to give 'em to Old

Dominick to dry out and warm up for her while I persuade her back on the nest. As she gets used to hearing the cheepings from under another hen she'll take the next ones that come with less mistrust." And sutting her actions to her words Mother Mayberry slipped the two forlorn little mites under a warm old wing that stretched itself out with gentleness to receive and comfort them. Some budding instinct had sent the foolish fluff of stylish feathers clucking at her skirts so she bent down and with a gentle and sympathetic hand lifted the young inadequate back on the nest.

"I really oughter put on a cover and make her set on the next," she said doubtfully, "but it do seem kinder to teach her hovering a little at a time. Course all women things has got methering burned into 'em but it comes easier to some than others. I always feel like giving 'em a helping hand at the start off."

"You have a great deal of faith if you feel sure of the universally maternal instinct in these days, Mother," said the Doctor with a teasing smile as he handed her a quart cup of oats from the bin.

"Oh, I knew what you're talking about," answered Mother, as she scattered a little grain in front of each nest and prepared to leave in peace and quiet the brooding mothers. "It's this woman's rights and wrongs question. I've been so busy doctoring Providence Road pains and trying to make a good proper husband outen you for some nice girl, what some other woman have been putting ticks on to get ready for you that I've been too puffed to think about the wrongs being did to me. But not knowing any more about it than I do, I think this woman's rumpus all sounds kinder like a hot scribble thing around in unlikely and contrary corners for the bread of life, when she knows they is plenty of crumbs at the kitchen door to be 't up. But if you're going to ride over to Flat Rock, then you'll be singing like the birds out there; but I can't let myself think about the time's a-coming for you to fly away to the other people's trees to sing. When Tom told me about Doctor Stein's wanting to send a great big singer lady, what had lost her voice, down here to see if he couldn't cure her like he did that preacher man and the politics speaker, I was shivered for a time and, for I know things was kinder simple with us here and I was afraid I couldn't make you happy and comfortable. But then I remembered Doctor Stein had stayed 'most two weeks when he came South with Tom for a visit and said he had tacked ten years on to the end of his life by just them few days of Providence junketings and company feedings, so I might up your mind not to be poor and nene and poor and nene come on. I've got faith in my boy's doctoring same as them New York folks has, and I wanted him to try to cure you. Then I know you didn't have no mother to set up the suck throat nene. A little consoling comfort is no good to start heal-

left much of the lissome strength of her girlhood to lighten the maternally dignity of her carriage. Her starchy starched, gray-print skirt swept against a budding border of jonquils and the spring breezes floated an end of her white lawn tie as a sort of challenge to a young cherry tree, that was trying to snow out under the influence of the warm sun. Her son smiled as he saw her stoop to lift a feeble, over-early hop toad back under the safety of the jonquil leaves, out of sight of a possible savage rooster. He knew what expression lay in her soft gray eyes that brooded under her wide, placid brow, upon which fell abundant and often riotous silver water-waves. His own eyes were very like them and softened as he looked at her, while a masculine version of one of her quick dimples quirked at the corner of his clean-cut mouth.

"The bread of life—she found it," he said to himself musingly as he slipped the last buckle in his bridle tight.

"Elinory," called Mother Mayberry from the kitchen steps, "come out here and see the spring. Everywhere you look they is some young thing a-peeping up or a-reaching out or a-running over or wobbling or beating or calling. Looks like the whole world have done broke out in blooms and babies."

"I can't—I wish I could," came an answer in a low, beautiful voice with a queer, husky note. "It's all sticking to my hands, flour and everything, I don't know what to do."

"Dearie me, you've put in the milk a little too liberal! Wait until I sift on a mite more flour. Now rub it in light! See, it's all right, and most beautiful dough. Don't be discouraged, for riz bisenits is most the top test of cooking. Keep remembering back to those cup custards you made yesterday, what Tom Mayberry ate these for supper, and then tried to sneak one outen the milk-house to eat before he went to bed."

"Oh, did he?" asked Miss Wingate with slight winking in her pale cheeks. "I wish I could do something to please him and make him feel how—how—grateful I am—for the hope he's given me. I was so hopeless and unhappy and desolate when I came. But I believe my voice is coming back! Every day it's stronger and you are so good to me and make me so happy that I'm not afraid any more. You give me faith to hope—as well as to mix biscuits." And a pearly tear splashed on the rolling-pin.

"Yes, put your trust in the good Father, child, and some in Tom Mayberry. Before you know it you'll be singing like the birds out in the trees; but I can't let myself think about the time's a-coming for you to fly away to the other people's trees to sing. When Tom told me about Doctor Stein's wanting to send a great big singer lady, what had lost her voice, down here to see if he couldn't cure her like he did that preacher man and the politics speaker, I was shivered for a time and, for I know things was kinder simple with us here and I was afraid I couldn't make you happy and comfortable. But then I remembered Doctor Stein had stayed 'most two weeks when he came South with Tom for a visit and said he had tacked ten years on to the end of his life by just them few days of Providence junketings and company feedings, so I might up your mind not to be poor and nene and poor and nene come on. I've got faith in my boy's doctoring same as them New York folks has, and I wanted him to try to cure you. Then I know you didn't have no mother to set up the suck throat nene. A little consoling comfort is no good to start heal-



ing any kind of trouble with. I know I had plenty of that in my heart to prescribe out to help along with your case; so here you are not three weeks with a, a-mixing ric biscuits for Tom's supper and like to coax the heart outen both of us. I told him—Dearie me, somebody's calling at the front gate!"

(To be continued)

The Upward Look

Common Things Glorified

And the word was made flesh and dwelt among us . . . full of grace and truth.—John 1, 14.

Sometimes our daily duties seem commonplace and humble. As we see how much greater things others appear to be accomplishing we wonder why our lives should have been cast amidst conditions that give us so little opportunity to live up to the highest and best that is within us.

When such thoughts present themselves it is well for us to examine our lives carefully. Are we making the most of such opportunities as lie with-in our reach? If not, we may rest assured that we are not yet ready to undertake greater responsibilities.

Our whole life is a school. The little incidents of our daily life, the exacting round of daily tasks, the annoyances and discouragements that we constantly meet, are our books and they fail to learn the lessons that thus faint would teach. Or, we may look upon them as opportunities to grow in grace and strength of character and thus through the manner in which we deal with them we fit ourselves for the performance of the greater duties that will fall to our lot as soon as we prove ourselves capable of their performance.

The life of Christ affords us our great example. It is wonderful to think that at one time Christ was made flesh, that He emptied himself of many of his divine attributes and that He dwelt among us full of grace and truth. It is comforting to think that He suffered from the same physical limitations as we ourselves.

We are told (John 4, 6) that Jesus being wearied with his journey sat on the well. Thus we know that Christ can sympathize with us when we are tired. We read (Matthew 8, 24) that during the tempest on the sea Jesus slept. When He was tired, therefore, we see that Christ felt the need of sleep and rested. In Matthew 21, 18, it is related that in the morning as Jesus returned into the city he hungered. This shows that the Son of God felt the pangs of hunger as did his fellow men. While suffering on the cross Christ said: "I thirst." (John 19: 28) and later He died. Thus we see that Christ was subject to weariness, hunger, thirst and death just as we are. In addition to all this we know that He "was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin." (Hebrews 4, 15).

Christ had a purpose in all this. He desired to teach us for one thing that we must not despise little things. Christ could not have lived under more humble circumstances. His people were poor. He belonged to a despised people and he lived for most of his life in a small, country village. And yet, God was with Him and thus Christ was able to overcome his hu-

man weaknesses and to accomplish more in his short life than human mind can ever fully grasp. And God is with us. Are we asking Him in faith as Christ did repeatedly, for help and strength that we need? If so we may rest assured that He will grant it.—I.H.N.

For Our Boys and Girls

On page 11 of this issue of Farm and Dairy will be found our premium offer of a pair of fine nickel-plated skates in return for a club of only two new subscribers to Farm and Dairy. Every boy and girl reader of this paper can have one of these pairs of skates with very little trouble. We will send sample copies free, and there is no reason why the boys and girls shall not have many good times skating during the coming winter. Send in your subscriptions with \$2, and we will send you the skates at once. Address, Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Our New Serial Story

In this issue we are beginning the publication of our new serial story, entitled, "The Road To Providence." This story is bound to please our readers, as did our preceding serial, "Miss Selina Lue." "The Road To Providence," is written by the same author as "Miss Selina Lue," and is one of the most charming stories we have been able to find for Farm and Dairy. We trust our readers will be interested in it, and renew their subscriptions at once, that they may not miss any installment of the new story.

Garbage Reat

I was recently shown by a house-keeper, who is most exacting in regard to the sanitary conditions of her home, an admirable arrangement for her garbage can, which kept it perfectly safe from the incursions of cats and dogs, and in itself was most simple in design. Against the wall of an outhouse was a small brick platform the bricks being merely placed in position, no mortar or sand being



used. This platform is twenty-seven inches square and two bricks high and is flushed with the hose every morning. Once a week it is taken apart, the cement beneath thoroughly scrubbed, and the platform built up again. Above this, screwed to the wall, so that the garbage can slide easily, is a two-inch band of galvanized iron (bought at the tin-smith's), bent to fit, holding the can firmly and safely.—C. B. M., Peterboro Co., Ont.

To Lengthen Dresses Easily

Make a wide hem in the skirt of your growing girl's wash dress, two inches deeper than necessary, then run an inch wide tuck in the hem on the wrong side. This plan is also useful when machine-hemstitching a hem at bottom of skirt.

I received my Bible from Farm and Dairy for securing three new subscribers at \$1.00 each, and I think a great deal of it. It was worth working for. I wish Farm and Dairy every success.—Stanley E. Canfield, Oxford Co., Ont.

ONE DURABILITY

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is secured through an exact knowledge of what to use, how and where to use it, and a vigilant supervision over every detail during construction. The name Gourlay is an assurance of reliability, and the piano itself a guarantee of its possessor's musical taste.

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She knows that Windsor Salt makes the best butter—and she is not satisfied to make any other.

Windsor Dairy Salt is both a money-maker and a money-saver.

It makes money for farmers and dairymen because it makes butter that brings the best prices.

It saves money for them because, being absolutely pure, it requires less to properly salt the butter.

SEND US 75c to receive by return mail just good this beautiful little dress. It made with white washable material. It has a high collar and the waist and it is set trimmed with fancy pointed edge-trimmed with pink and blue. The whole dress is made of soft, warm dress goods in a dark blue and red plaid pattern. Send of this number and send it by return mail for only the small fee you see.

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Embroidery Designs

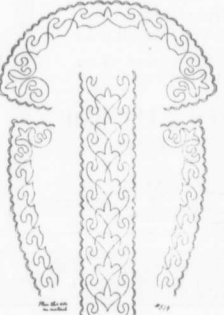
Designs illustrated in this column will be furnished for 10 cents each. Readers desiring any special pattern will confer a favor by writing Household Editor, seeking for same. They will be published as soon as possible after request is received.



491 Design for a Braided Border or Band. The border is three inches wide and two yards are given.



547 Design for Braiding Bands or Borders. The band is one and a quarter inches wide and four yards are given. Six yards of braid will be required for each yard of the design.



519 Design for Braiding the Front Collar and Cuff of a Shirt Waist or Blouse. Especially adapted to May Manton Pattern No. 6679. Soutache and Coronation braids and rat-tail cord are appropriate.



359 Initials Letters in Script.



388 Initials Letters in Old English.

Forty eight transfers of any one letter in any one design are included in each pattern, six three inches, six two and a half inches, twelve two inches, twelve one and a half inches, and twelve one inch in height. The work is designed to be done in solid embroidery and with either cotton or silk.

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

OUR HOME CLUB

Our Boys

So Aunt Faithie thinks we should give our boys their horse and carriage and butler book. I wonder if she is speaking from experience, or like myself from observation. This is a question that much can be said on, for like many others there boys and boys. What may make a man of one, may make a "good for nothing" of another. You know some men would trust as large over being a "school fool" as another would over being an M.P. A horse and carriage nowadays are a rather expensive present, and if there has not been good common sense taught the boy before he is given the horse and carriage, he is likely to lose his head, and before you are aware of it the father must watch his chance to have the use of the carriage at all. Of course the majority of farmers have a second rig, and father generally comes in for the worst. This is not the fault of the boy, but the parents. I believe we should be good to the boys, give them their horse and carriage, and anything else that you can feel is going to be a benefit to them. By so doing, make them better men, so that as they grow older they will honour their father and mother. Let us hear from "Doctor's Wife" and "Uncle Dick." — Aunt Jane.

PARTNERSHIP WITH THE YOUNG MAN
"Aunt Faithie's" article in the Oct. 13th issue, under the caption, "A good plan", is timely and to the point. I would go further and say, when the boy comes to years of discretion let the father take him into partnership. T. Jones & Son, (or sons as the case may be) sounds business like and is an incentive to better aspirations. What is more humiliating to a young man of 21 years than to have to ask his hire for almost every cent of pocket money, as is frequently the case. Place responsibility on the young man, allow him to offer suggestions and assist in working out the daily problems which concern the farm. Were this done, fewer young men would leave the farm. — Father.

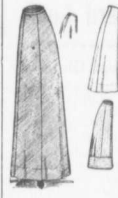
A BURNING QUESTION
We hear and read a good deal these days about the advantage of good home environment for street Arabs and immigrant boys, but I have never noticed a word regarding the disadvantage this often means to the farmer's family who accepts one into his home. Supposing the parents to pos-

sess a certain degree of refinement, why should not the home life of the farmer's family be ideal? This is a question of very great interest to me and I believe to many more mothers. Very much has been written about woman's proper sphere, about the wife and mother being the "home maker" and "the good angel of the home," but it is fair, even if she be an angel, to force her to be a missionary or jailer, or whatever you may choose to call the one who must undertake the task of reforming this class society— who are the children they don't know who—and fresh off the streets where they have known nothing but vice until some moneyed philanthropist picks them up? Who is the real philanthropist? Not the man who with a few kind words and the dollars he will never miss, ships them out to us. True, that is giving them a great chance. Is not the farmer's wife the real reformer? She must accept them into the sacred realm of her home, wash for them, mend for them and help build up their hatarvared bodies by catering to their voracious appetites every meal in the year. This often throws a restraint over the family at meal time and in the evening as whatever may be spoken of is rather an interesting subject by the time their imagination has worked on to it and they have repeated it to the next neighbor or his hired man. Many not very busy city sisters object to making it a respectable boarder, but there is no option for the farmer's wife. She must just be brave and make the best of a very bad situation. I for one feel that they should be sifted so that they might at least be respectable. After watching a few standing by the woodpile or lawn mower talking and gesticulating to an imaginary person, I find it hard to have perfect confidence in the best of them. We feel very much at their mercy sometimes. True, a great many turn out well, but that is because of the influence thrown around them by our families. What of our side of the question? Is it treating the Canadian farmer's sons and daughters fairly to force them to grow up so closely associated with such companions? I heard our Deputy Minister of Agriculture speak of this as a burning question, and if I remember rightly he said in his estimation the same life on the farm could not be ideal until the farmer's family might enjoy the sacred privacy of their homes as do the families of other men of business. Cannot someone suggest a way to help us in this matter, or must the farmer's wife continue to superintend a reformatory school to the end of the chapter? We know that if we have done our duty if we have done our best.—Dot.

The Sewing Room

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

FIVE GORED SKIRT, 6553



The width of the skirt with band is 2 yards and 39 in. waist.

BOY'S BLOUSE SUIT, 6558



COAT WITH FANCY COLLAR, 6553



and 42 in. bust measure.

GIRL'S BERTHA DRESS 6641



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

"De chiluns make fun of wuk with dese New Century Washers"
—Aunt Salina.

There is no labor in the ordinary sense in washing with a New Century. It cuts out all the drudgery, the back-breaking, the bad tempers, of wash day. Can be operated as readily sitting as standing.

A child can operate it without tiring exertion. Runs on steel ball bearings.

It will not rub holes in the clothes or tear off the buttons; cuts the time required for washing in half, and washes the clothes sweet and clean. At all best dealers.

"Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy" is a book full of secrets and hints on how to wash linens, matts, muslins, linoes, priests, gingham, etc., without injuring the fabric. FREE for a postal.

CUMMER-DOWSWELL Limited
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Record Prices for Grade Cows

Eleven grade cows were sold recently by public auction for \$1712.50. Twenty cows sold at this sale brought \$2627. These were all grades owned by W. M. Pearce, of Oxford Co.

The highest priced cow, a five-year old, gave over 14,000 pounds of milk in eight months. She sold for \$235, to Tom Underhill, of Embro. He also bought another cow paying \$160 for her. Two of the cows went to Frank Lloyd, of Newmarket, who paid \$190 and \$180 each, respectively. The one he paid \$180 for was a three-year-old, Seymour Cuthbert, of Swearing, bought two of the cows, one for \$105, and the other for \$190. Jas. Bradburn, Tiltsburg, bought one cow for \$147.50. Fred Albright, Derham Centre, bought one at \$115, and another at \$95. W. Groves, Ingersoll, paid \$105 for a cow, while J. Innis, Woodstock got another one at \$115.

During seven months this season, these cows averaged 9,187 pounds of milk, which brought an average re-

cord records of the production of each cow.

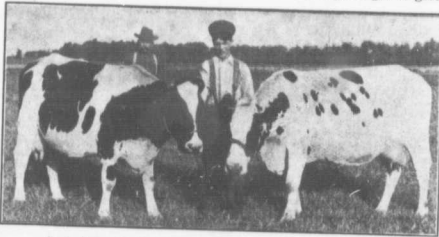
Vermin on Young Cattle

Kindly let me know through Farm and Dairy what will kill the vermin on my young cattle. I have tried many remedies without success.—L. J. D. Cold Brook, Ont.

There are many effective remedies, patented and otherwise, which can be recommended to rid cattle of lice. One of the most satisfactory remedies in our experience has been one that we made at home, consisting of pyrethrum insect powder one quart, mixed with five parts of Portland cement.

This may be put into a small tin can and sifted on to the animals through a perforated top, the perforations being small nail holes. The cement is very penetrating and clogs the breathing tubes of lice. This remedy has no ill effect on the cattle.—C.

Steel Silos.—The only way in which we can hope to get as good re-



Grade Cows with Records—They Sold for Exceedingly Long Prices

The cow shown to the left of this illustration gave over 14,000 pounds of milk in eight months this past season, she sold recently at public auction for \$235. The lighter-colored cow, to the right, produced 11,866 pounds of milk in eight months; she sold for \$195. Read the full report in the adjoining columns of an auction sale of dairy cows owned by W. M. Pearce, Oxford Co., Ont., who owned the two cows shown and who may be seen in the background of the illustration.

turn of \$108.16 per cow at the auction.

These cattle were purchased by Mr. Pearce last spring and some of them went in very thin condition and even to that extent were as I brought them home. "They wobbled as I brought them home." This remarkable production and the record prices received for these cattle affords one of the finest examples of the possibilities of grade dairy cows well bred and well cared for. It is a glowing testimony to the value of keeping individ-

uals from our dairy cattle in winter as on summer pasture is to first have a good silo and then have it filled with good silage. Personally I prefer the steel silo. This silo has not been on the market very long, but it is gaining ground fast. I find that steel silos preserve the silage both in color and in flavor. The silage is less affected with frosts than in other types of silos. It is the most airtight silo that can be erected.—James Boyd, Wentworth Co., Ont.

The Famous Rayo

The Lamp with Diffused Light

should always be used where several people sit, because it does not strain the eyes of those sitting far from it.

The Rayo Lamp is constructed to give the maximum diffused white light. Every detail that increases its light-giving value has been included.

The Rayo is a low-priced lamp. You may pay \$5, \$10 or even \$20 for other lamps and get a more expensive container—but you cannot get a better light than the Rayo gives.

This season's Rayo has a new and strengthened burner. A strong, durable shade-holder keeps the shade on firm and true. Easy to keep polished, as it is made of solid brass, finished in nickel.



Once a Rayo User, Always One.

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

The Queen City Oil Company Limited.

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

SAVES—MONEY—TIME—WORK—
AND REALLY COSTS NOTHING

You can easily afford this handsome, practical kitchen necessity. For our special offer (please send for details of it) lets you pay for it out of what it actually saves in lessened grocery bills. You should ask us about it at once.



Whole Table-Top one heavy sheet of

BRIGHT ALUMINUM

You cannot begin to know the CHATHAM by this picture, for the picture cannot show even one of its most pleasing and valuable features—the SOLID SHEET OF BRIGHTLY-POLISHED HEAVY ALUMINUM that forms the covering of the table-top and extension leaves. This ALUMINUM is extra-heavy weight, pure metal—LOOKS LIKE SILVER—LASTS LIKE STEEL—cannot rust—won't gather dust or dirt—easily cleaned—simply perfection! And this is the ONLY kitchen cabinet you can buy with an aluminum top—which ADDS FULLY FIVE DOLLARS TO ITS VALUE. Yet you pay NOTHING EXTRA for it!

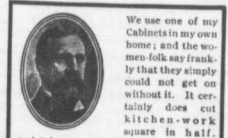
YOU MUST SEE IT TO KNOW IT

You must see the Chatham Kitchen Cabinet to appreciate how handy, compact, sensible it is. Exterior of specially-selected black ash, dark as rock and beautifully polished. Panels of golden chestnut. Bake-board, drawers and flour-bin of snow-white basswood. With the CHATHAM everything you use in cooking is at your fingertips. You can get meals ready sitting down. Your flour-bin (metal lined)—holds 75 pounds (!) is right under your hand in easy reach. Sugar bin (opened or closed by a touch) is just in front of you. Six air-tight canisters (free with every Chatham Cabinet) stand in the shelf-rack. Big, dust-tight drawers hold spoons, egg-beater, funnels, strainers, etc. ample closets for kettles, pans and the like.

Everything in its place—And you can tidy up as you go along when you have a place provided for all the things you now walk back and forth for, between pantry and table. The CHATHAM spares you all those countless steps. Cupboards for jams and tinned foods; three rooey drawers (besides the two large ones) for small packages. High top makes a fine shelf for dishes—enclosed on three sides. A rod at the back as a plate rack. Fine French plate mirror in center door—fix your hair in a second if any one comes. The CHATHAM is mounted on ball bearing castors. You can readily move it when you are sweeping up. Yet it is most solidly built—nothing shaky or wobbly about it. (Whole thing is dust-tight, mouse proof—a permanent, durable, satisfying kitchen help.

YOU SHOULD NOW INVESTIGATE

Yet, with all these conveniences—features found in nothing else—the cost of a CHATHAM is probably less than you imagine. You should write us for the address of our agent nearest you. He can name you a price that will surprise—and he will gladly show you the Cabinet and point out its merits. Allow us to send you illustrated, explanatory



We use one of my Cabinets in my own home; and the women-folk say frankly that they simply could not get on without it. It certainly does cut kitchen-work square in half. And I know we build it so well it can safely be GUARANTEED to you.

FREE BOOK JUST ADDRESS

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO.
CHATHAM, ONTARIO LIMITED

Makers of the famous Chatham Fanning Mill

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

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, December 12, 1910.—The annual statements of the various banks doing business in the Dominion are ample evidence of the large measure of prosperity that Canada has enjoyed during the past year. There is no sign visible of such prosperity receding any serious setback, and farmers can look forward with confidence to the future. Business in all branches continues brisk throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

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

WHEAT

The wheat situation has slightly improved, owing to lessened shipments to Europe but there is still a strong bearish tendency in the market, and croakers are prophesying a tremendous break after Christmas. The usual reports of damage in wheat growing centres are more than offset by the announcement that both in Russia and Argentina there will be a vast surplusage.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Veterinarian of Wanda, bore and kidney. The soil contains a poisonous waste, and is very costly. Write for a free trial bottle. This offer only good for 50 days. Limited to one bottle. 15-15-10. DR. BELL, V.B., Kingston, Ont.

FERRDALE'S CLYDESDALES AND HOLSTEINS

We are now offering for sale a number of bulls from 4 to 3 months old, bred by Korndyke King Schillhard, whose ten near set dams made 25 calves in 17 days. Also 40 eighteen months old grade heifers, all bred to a pure bred bull. This lot is of fine pedigree and first class condition. On giving notice visitors will be met at the C.P.R. station.

FIERMELLER BROS., Mount Eggle, Ont.

TANWORTH AND SHORT HOGS FOR SALE

Several choice young Sows bred by Imp. Harb, dams by Choice Canadian's champion boar 1901-83 and '05, recently bred to young stock hog. Also a few small sows. A small lot of broilers and two year old Shorthorn heifers. First class quality. Excellent milk strain. See right.

A. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.

55 HOLSTEINS BY AUCTION 55

—WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION—
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28th

BROWN BROS., LYNDALE STOCK FARM, LYN, ONTARIO

Among the offerings will be the highest record bull and highest record 2 year old heifer ever offered at public sale in Canada; also a son and daughter and other descendants of the \$2,000 Canadian Champion Bull, Para Jewel, Hengerveld 3rd. A.R.O. 30-39 bred in 7 days; 123 lbs. in 30 days; a large number of high record cows and heifers, and the great sire Count De Kol Pictetier Fall will be included.

TERMS: 9 months on bankable paper, with interest at 6 per cent. Catalogues on application.

B. V. KELLY, Auctioneer, BROWN BROS., SYRACUSE, N.Y., LYN, ONT.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months, or 25 insertions during twelve months.

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEINS. Young stock, all ages.—J. M. Monte & Son, Stanstead, Quebec.

CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE.—Large quantities of best stock, prices reasonable.—Smith & Richardson, breeders and importers, Columbia.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSBY TOWN, P. Q.—Importation and breeding of high class Clydesdales a specialty. Special importations will be made.—Duncan McEachran.

SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTH'S.—High class stock, choice broods. Present offerings: 2 year old heifers, fresh and in calf. Young bulls. Five Tamworth boars from Imp. stock, ready to wean.—A. C. Hallman, Brelau, Ont.

The market is at a standstill with quotations lower and all the continental exchanges as well as in Chicago and Winnipeg. Dealers in the local market give the following quotations: No. 1, Northern, 95¢; No. 2, 95¢; No. 3, 92¢ a bushel; No. 2, Ontario winter wheat, 85¢ to 86¢ outside.

On the farmers' market, fall wheat is selling at 85¢ to 86¢ and goose wheat at 81¢ to 82¢ a bushel.

In Winnipeg, No. 1 Northern closed at last advice as follows: December, 92¢; May, 95¢ and July 95¢ a bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

There is a steady demand for all classes of grain, business being the most lively in oats and corn. Dealers here give the following quotations: Canada western oats, No. 2, 35¢; No. 3, 37¢ at lake ports for immediate shipment; No. 2, Ontario white, 35¢ to 36¢; No. 3, 32¢ to 33¢ outside. 36¢ on track, Toronto. American corn, No. 2 yellow, 60¢; No. 3, 58¢; No. 2, new, yellow, 50¢; No. 3, 48¢ a bushel. Peas, 60¢ to 61¢; feed barley, 50¢ a bushel, malting barley, 57¢ to 58¢ a bushel; rye, 61¢ to 62¢; buckwheat, 45¢ a bushel.

On the farmers' market, grains are selling at the following prices: Oats, 37¢ to 38¢; peas, 75¢; barley, 55¢ to 60¢; rye, 67¢; buckwheat, 45¢ a bushel.

Montreal wholesalers quote as follows: Canada westerns, No. 2, 35¢ to 35¢; No. 3, 35¢ a bushel; Quebec white oats, No. 2, 37¢ to 38¢; No. 3, 37¢ a bushel; American yellow corn, No. 2, old, 60¢, No. 3, new, 57¢ to 57¢; a bushel; feed barley, 50¢; malting barley, 57¢ a bushel; rye, 61¢; buckwheat, 45¢ a bushel.

MILL FEEDS

Mill feeds are unchanged in price. Following are the quotations: Manitoba bran, \$19 a ton; shorts, \$21 a ton on track, Toronto; Ontario bran, \$20 a ton; shorts, \$22 a ton on track, Toronto.

Montreal prices are as follows: Manitoba bran, \$19 a ton; shorts, \$21 a ton; middlings, \$22 a ton, in bags to a ton.

HAY AND STRAW

The market for export hay is better and

slightly higher prices prevail, but in the local market there is a tendency in the opposite direction. Local quotations are: No. 1 timothy, \$12.50 to \$13; second quality, \$10.50 to \$11.50 a ton on track; Toronto; straw, \$6.50 to \$7 a ton on track, Toronto. On the farmers' market choice timothy is selling at \$17 to \$18; clover and clover mixed, \$14 to \$15 in bundles, \$15 to \$17, and loose straw, at \$8 to \$9. In Montreal supplies of hay and straw are tight but prices, owing to this remain unaltered. Dealers quote No. 1 timothy, \$12 to \$12.50; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11; clover and clover mixed, \$14 to \$15 a ton.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Trade is steady in these commodities and prices are unchanged. Wholesalers quote potatoes at 85¢ to 90¢ a bag in a jobbing way, and 70¢ to 75¢ a bag in car lots. Beans remain firm at \$1.80 to \$1.85 a bushel for three pound pickers.

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

The Montreal market is dull, but although the trade is easy at present, it will look for a sharp advance in potatoes in a few weeks time. At present prices rule at 90¢ to 95¢ a bushel.

Beans are quoted occasionally at \$1.65 to \$1.68 for three pound pickers. There is a very small demand and sales are very light.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The market is unchanged for eggs and likely to remain so, if the present weather continues. Strictly fresh eggs are quoted at 45¢ to 55¢ selected, 30¢ to 31¢; clover, 27¢ to 28¢ a dozen.

Poultry, dressed, are quoted as follows: Chickens, 15¢ to 16¢; turkeys, 15¢ to 20¢; ducks, 15¢ to 16¢; geese, 10¢ to 12¢; live weight, 10¢ to 25¢ a lb. On the farmers' market fresh and egg are selling at 50¢ to 60¢ a dozen and poultry at the following prices: Chickens, 14¢ to 15¢; fowl, 14¢ to 15¢; turkeys, 22¢ to 25¢; ducks, 15¢ to 17¢; geese, 14¢ to 16¢ a lb.

Montreal wholesale prices are as follows: Eggs, selected, 25¢ to 30¢; straight receipts, 22¢ to 25¢; a dozen; cold storage stock, 25¢ a dozen.

Poultry, turkeys, 15¢ to 17¢; chickens, 13¢ to 14¢; fowl, 14¢ to 15¢; turkeys, 15¢ to 16¢; geese, 10¢ to 12¢ a lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Trade is steady in dairy products and wholesale prices rule as follows: Choice creamery products, 10¢ to 12¢; prints, 23¢ to 24¢; separator prints, 24¢ to 25¢; ordinary quality, 18¢ to 19¢ a lb.

On the farmers' market choice dairy butter is selling at 20¢ to 30¢ a lb. Wholesaler dealers quote large cheese at 12½¢ and twigs at 12½¢ a lb. Trade is steady.

Montreal prices for dairy products are quoted as follows: Choice creamery, 10¢ to 12¢; western dairy, 11¢ to 25¢; eastern dairy, 24¢ to 25¢ a lb. Western cheese, colored, 11½¢ to 11½¢; white, 11½¢ to 11½¢; eastern cheese, colored, 11½¢ to 11½¢. The market is quiet but steady for both butter and cheese.

WOOL

Local quotations for wool are: Washed fleeces, 12¢ to 22¢; unwashed fleeces, 13¢ to 14¢; reject, 15¢ a lb. Prices are unchanged at Montreal; washed fleeces, 11¢ to 12¢ at 25¢ to 26¢, and unwashed at 16¢ to 17¢ a lb.

HIDES

The market is quiet. Dealers quote as follows: No. 1 inspected steer and cow hides, 10¢; No. 2, 8¢; No. 3, 5¢ a lb; calfskins, 15¢; sheepskins, 10¢ to 10¢; tallow, 6¢ to 6¢ a lb. At country points dealers are paying the following prices: Sheepskins, 8¢ to 10¢; lambskins, 10¢; horsehides, 12¢ to 15¢; horsehair, 30¢ a lb.

HONEY

Honey is steady in price, dealers quoting buckets at 75¢ to 85¢ in tin and 65¢ in barrels; strained clover honey, 10½¢ a lb. in 60 lb. tins; 11¢ a lb. in 10 to 15 lb. tins; comb honey, \$2.25 to \$2.50 a dozen.

FRESH VEGETABLES

There is a continued scarcity of good apples on the market. Spyrs are selling at \$4 to \$4.75; Greenings and Baldwin, at \$3.50 to \$4 a barrel.

Vegetables—Cabbage, 35¢ to 40¢ a dozen; beets, 60¢ a bag; onions, \$1.20 a bag; carrots, 50¢ a bag.

On the farmers' market apples are selling at 83¢ to 85¢ a barrel, according to quality; cabbage, 40¢ to 50¢ a dozen; cauliflower, 15¢ to 20¢ a dozen; to 50¢ a dozen; onions, 30¢ to 40¢ a basket.

SEEDS

Prices for seeds are quoted on the local market as follows: Clover seed, 87¢ to 87.50 a bushel; No. 2, 86.50 to 86.75; No. 1 red clover, 87¢ to 87.25; No. 2, 86 to 86.75; No. 3,

red clover, 85¢ to 85.75 a bushel. Receipts are not very heavy.

HORSE MARKET

There is a slightly larger demand for horses, especially from the Northwest, but trade might easily be better without exciting comment. The prices asked by the farmers are across what buyers care to pay. Heavy draft horses are selling from \$250 to \$350; agricultural horses, \$150 to \$200; drivers, \$150 to \$200; expresses \$200 to \$250; saddle horses, \$150 to \$250, and serviceably sound horses from \$50 to \$150.

LIVE STOCK

Although there is a noticeable decrease in the volume of live stock trade in the States, prices on the local market seem to be little affected thereby, save that in many grades quotations are firm. Lambs have recovered in price and butcher cattle are in keen demand. Feeders also are being largely asked for but the supply is limited and higher prices are being asked. Hogs are at the same quotations as last week. Calves rule firmly at quotations current last week. Dealers give the following figures:

Choice export cattle—\$5.75 to \$6.25; medium, \$4.80 to \$5.65; ordinary quality, \$4.50 to \$5.

Butcher cattle, choice—\$5.75 to \$6; medium, \$4.85 to \$5.20.

Feeders, choice—\$3.50 to \$4.50; medium, \$3.45 to \$3.55.

Stockers, choice—\$4.50 to \$5.

Canners—\$2 to \$2.50.

Milk cows, choice—\$60 to \$90; medium, \$40 to \$50; springers, \$50 to \$70; calves, \$4 to \$8.

Sheep, ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.60; bucks, \$3 to \$3.75; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.

Hogs, f.b. h., \$6.50; fed and watered, \$6.55 a cwt.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable says, in regard to the bacon trade: "The market remains steady and with light stock; holders not anxious sellers. Canadian bacon,

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, Dec. 10.—The local market for live hogs is easy in tone owing to the liberal receipts, which are rather light. However, the market for hogs is firm. Prices paid this week have ranged from \$6.75 to 7¢ a cwt. for selected lots weighed off cars.

Dressed hogs are also easy, and are quoted at \$9.75 to \$10 a cwt. for fresh-killed abattoir stock. There are a few country hogs offered at prices ranging from \$8.55 to \$9 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, December 10.—The trade in cheese is very quiet this week, practically in the hands of the Montreal enquiry from the other side is expected until after the holidays, as the traders there are too busy taking care of the big Christmas trade to worry about their fur supplies. There was a fairly heavy shipment by last week's steamer, the total aggregating 15,000 boxes, the bulk of them going to Liverpool, and consisting of cheese that were sold too late for shipment also for shipment to the rest of the world. The stock left here unsold is rather less than it was at this time last year, the great bulk of the stock in store consisting of cheeses that are being held here for English account.

There are still a few cheeses coming in from the country but only in small quantities will practically end the receipts for this season, and further arrivals will consist of a quantity of shipment to the rest of the world from other warehouses in the west. What cheeses are coming in are being settled for at 11¢ to 11½¢ for white and colored respectively.

The market for butter is very firm, with a good demand from the local dealers and also from the rest of the world. The dealers are quoting their choicest best creamery at 26¢ a lb., with ordinary second at 25¢, and Trade at 24¢ a lb. There are a few cases of under-unsold that can be picked up at less money, but the quantity is small and the quality is poor. The receipts for the week are fairly heavy and away above the quantity that was coming in at this time last year.

GOSSIP

Among the females included in the sale of Brown Bros., Ont., Dec. 28, will be Natyde De Kol 4th, 26.12 lbs. butter in 7 days; 10:25 lbs. in 30 days; average test of 77 per cent Fat; 19 lbs. butter in 4th, A.R.O. at 25.05, 19 lbs. in 7 days. Pauline Hengerveld, at 36 mos., 20.33 in 7 days; 10:25 lbs. in 30 days; average test of 77 per cent Fat; 19 lbs. butter in 4th, A.R.O. at 25.05, 19 lbs. in 7 days. Pauline Hengerveld, at 36 mos., 20.33 in 7 days; 10:25 lbs. in 30 days, and other high record heifers and a number of mature cows over 20

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In. In bulls they are offering a 4 year old, a son of the Canadian champion bull cow. His three nearest dams average 29.12 lbs. Also Count De Kol Pieterie Paul, 5 years old, the sire of more official record daughters than any bull of his age in Canada. They are also offering a number of young sons of this bull, as well as

Anent Yearly Contracts

Advertising always pays if one has something good to sell. If one has not, it is folly to spend money telling the public about his stock. The Dairyman who has good blood in his herd, who has confidence in his stock, and who appreciates them enough to give them the care and feed they desire, will find, as many others have found, that it pays to advertise regularly.

Advertising always pays. But frequently the largest losses come when the smallest amounts are spent. The advertiser may use a few dollars' worth of space and then discontinue advertising entirely. In such a case, the probability is that buyers will lose sight of him. Had he been more liberal, and had kept his advertisement before the public the returns would have multiplied the expenditure many times.

Difficulty in securing satisfactory returns from advertising, as experienced by some breeders, is due to lack of persistent, systematic, repetition. A great market for pure-bred stock is within the reach of every breeder, who reads Farm and Dairy.

The opportunity to reach this market is yours. Will you take advantage of the service Farm and Dairy can render you? Write our advertising department this week and sign a yearly contract to advertise your stock during 1911, commencing with the first issue of January.

grandsons from some of his highest record daughters, and sired by a grandson of Belle Korndyke, whose dam has an A.R.O. of 477 per cent. Included in this sale will be two grandsons of Sara Jewel Hengveld Jord, A.R.O., 30.31 in 7 days; 123.37 in 31 days.

CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARNER STANCHION

Send for my booklet and learn why thousands are being installed in the stables of many of the best breeders.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

WALLACE H. CRUMB, 241 First St. W., Conn., U.S.A.
Canadian orders to: W. H. CRUMB, 241 First St. W., Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

TAMWORTH AND BERSKIRE SWINE—Sire and sons for sale. W. W. Todd, Corinth, Ont., Maple Leaf Stock Farm.

REG. HOLSTEINS AND HAMPSHIRE HOGS—Maple Vista Stock Farm is now offering 3 extra good Bull Calves January, February and March (calves) from extra good cows: sired by Sir Beetie De Kol Post, Will sell cheap if sold in the next 30 days. Young Hampshire pigs (both sexes) for sale. Don't all pass by.

V. C. GILBERT, PAYNE'S MILLS, ONT.

CHESTER SWINE

From the old reliable firm Four young brood sows due to farrow in April, 1911; 2 young boars fit for service. Young stock, 3 months old, no dew, few lice, excellent sows and ewe lambs for sale—choice.

GEO. BENNETT,
Charing Cross, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

Four heifers coming two years old. Will sell right, as I am going to quit farming. They are bred from Reliance of Glenora, No. 14961.

J. W. BOGGART, McLeodwood, Ont.

AYRSHIRE BULLS

From Record of Performance Cows, one of 1909, one Mar., 1910, and 1 April, 1910 Write for particulars of good types and dam's record.—**W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.**

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

Are Well Known
They are from the best imported and home bred stock. They are true to type. They have good show yard records, as well as large records of milk and butter fat. Stock for sale. Write or come to Burnsides Farm.

R. R. NESS, Proprietor, Howick, Que.
E.W. 15-10-11

STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM

Is the home of most of the coveted honors at the leading eastern Exhibitions, including first prize old and young herd. **FOR SALE a few Choice Young Cows, also Bull Calves.**

HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Que.
C.S.R. 10

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES.

Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding of good types and have been selected for production. THREE young bulls dropped this fall, sired by "Nether Hall Goodtimes"—3641—(Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages for sale. Write or come and see.

"Phone in home" 15-11-11
J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que.

RAYBENSDALE STOCK FARM

AYRSHIRE & DESDALES YORKSHIRES

We breed cows that will fill the pail and horses that will draw a real load. Come and see our stock or write for prices. We are reliable and our best of quality imported and home-bred.

W. F. KAY, Proprietor PHILIPSBURG, QUE.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

Special offering of four young bulls, different ages, from imported stock. Write for particulars.

LAKESIDE FARM, PHILIPSBURG, QUE.
GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor
164 St. James St., Montreal

CHOICE AYRSHIRES

Are bred at "CHERRY BANK" A few young bull calves for sale. Write for prices.

P. D. MCARTHUR, North Georgetown, Howick Station on G. T. Ry., Que.
15-9-11

"La Bois de la Roche's" Stock Farm

Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRES, imported and home bred. YORKSHIRE and best of type. WHITE ORPINGTON, WHITE WYANDOTTES and BARRED ROCK Poultry.

HOR. L. A. FORBES, Proprietor
St. Anne & Bellevue, Que.

AYRSHIRE BULLS

The Commercial Kind! All descended from Record of Performance and Gr. Dam on Sir Beetie; all ages. Several fit as a yearling and ready exchange for heifers of the right kind. Prices right.

JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.

Prize Winner For Sale

Imported Ayrshire Bull, Morton Maine Purebred, —26568— (7227), bred by Robert Osborne, Ontario, Maine, Thomhill, Scotland. Calving at Sherbrooke and at first as a yearling at head of first prize young herd, Sherbrooke, 1908, was also leading herd which won sweepstakes and silver medal, over all dairy breeds, Sherbrooke, 1909. Won first as a two year old in three different classes, Provincial Exhibition, at Sherbrooke, at Quebec, Montreal, and at the C. P. C. Dec. 1909. Headed first prize aged herd at Sherbrooke, 1909, also aged herd which sweptstakes and silver medal at same exhibition, over all dairy breeds. Was also at head of first prize aged sweepstakes and silver medal over all dairy breeds at Three Rivers, 1909. Weight about 1600 lbs. Fine reasonable.

Gus. Langteller, Cap Rouge, Que.

AYRSHIRES

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

Imported and home bred stock of a ages for sale. Stock shows with great success at all the leading fairs.

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS
Long Distance Phone, Maxville, Ont. E-17-11

WORLD'S CHAMPION HERD OF AYRSHIRES

For Milk and Butter Production. A few bulls and heifers for sale at present. Call or address

WOODDISSE BROS.
Tangleyville Farm, Rothsay, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

Ayrshires of the right stamp for production, combined with good type and quality. Write for prices. 0-32-10

R. M. HOWDEN, St. Louis Station, Que.

HOLSTEINS

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

15 two year old heifers. A select bunch. Majority of only good stock wanted. A few 9 mos. old bulls with two and three years of their best dams tested.

R. CONNELL, Roebuck, Ont.
Grenville Co.

Wanted To Purchase

Registered Holstein Heifer Calves and yearlings, only good stock wanted. Address Box No. 11.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

If you are wanting HOLSTEINS, any age either sex, write:

GORDON H. MANHARD, Manhard, Ont.

FOR SALE

Dolly's Cornucopia, No. 6556, calved Feb. 29, 1909. Her dam is De Kol Post, 3473; butter, 7 days, 25 1/2 lbs; milk, 30 days, 35 1/2 lbs. Her sire is Cornucopia Aeb, No. 6000, a bull backed up by some of the best records of the breed.

JAMES A. CASKEY, Box 144, Madeo, Ont

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bull calves sired by Count Hengveld great cows, Grace Ayre and Homestead Cromwell, 25.33 lbs. butter in 7 days, and De Kol 700 lbs. milk; also 10017 lbs. milk, 20 days. These calves are from A. R. O. 20 with records of 20 lbs. Telephone, R.T.P. E. F. OBLER, Bronte, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

I am offering my stock Mantel Korndyke, grandson of Sara Jewel Hengveld, rising 3 years old. Also calves from R. of 3 dams. In Tamworth's 8 young sows. Some just bred and others ready to breed. Also single combed, White Leghorn cockerels.

J. McKENZIE, Willowdale, Ont.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

Will sell at public auction, Dec. 28th, Count De Kol Post, 3473, sire of producers and winners in the show ring, number 10 in the K. P. Pietertje 4th, A.R.O., 19 lbs. butter in 7 days at 25 mos. of age. Five heifers with 11 placed on sale.

2-2-11 **BROWN BROS., L'VY, ONT.**

EVERGREENS HOLSTEIN HERD

Offers 8 mos. to a 4 yr. old daughters of Velstra (777) the only bull in Canada, whose dam and sire's dam have each given 100 lbs. milk in one day; also comes in calf to this great bull; one of his daughters at 3 yrs. 11 days making 21.36 lbs. milk. This is the only list at her age in the world in the Dominion of Canada. There are others in our herd from which we are expecting even greater things. Prices right.

GEO. W. ANDERSON, Rossmore

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull Calf born February 14th, 1910. Sire Sir Asagie Beta Regis. Six dams in pedigree average 18.66 lbs. in seven days.

J. P. BALLEW, Lachine Rapids, Que.
6-10-10

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—Bull calf born Mar. 24th, 1910, dam first heifer of her age in Canada 1910, also 17 lbs. butter in 7 days. Bull calf born Apr. 17, dam sister to dam of No. 1. A.R.O. 36.5 lbs. 7 yrs., 17.40 butter. Bull A.R.O. 36.5 lbs. dam daughter of dam of No. 1 calf; official record at 2 yrs. and 13 d., 14.30 lbs. butter, also yearling bull from a 21 lb 3 year old. Prices right for immediate sale.

DAVID CAUGHNELL, Yarmouth Centre, Ont.

Centre and Hill View Holsteins

150 HEAD TO SELECT FROM

At head of herd we have three of the choicest bulls in Canada, the Colantha and the Norine, Cornucopia and King Segia strains. Dams and grand dams average over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. We also own the Champion 2 year old of America in 30 days average, also 5 1/2 place on cow and heifer over test; 2 mos. year old of America in 30 days average; 5 milk in 1906. For sale, males and females, singly or in car lots.

P. D. EDE

OXFORD CENTRE, P.O. Westlock Station
Long Distance Telephone

BROAD LEA HOLSTEINS

Choicely bred bull calves sired by Summer Hill Choice blood, also some choice young Cows. Prices right for quick sale.

CARL SMITH, Arkona, Ont.
Long Distance Phone.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF

FOR SALE—Pure bred Holstein Bull Calf, 5 months old, All breeding, nicely marked; dam won first at Newmarket fair, 1910.

C. R. DYKE, Armistage, York Co., Ont.

CEDAR VIEW REG. HOLSTEINS

Bull and heifer calves. Yearly heifers. Cows, now to freshen. Also some good grades.

G. W. COUNTRYMAN, Tweed, Ont.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

A number of nice straight Bulls descended from World record stock; also a few choice young Cows. Apply to

M. HARTLEY, Norwich, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

We are in the market for the Best Holstein stock that money will buy to head out herd of over 20 registered females, several of whom are making good in the Record of Performance. Send descriptions and breeding to

MONRO & LAWLESS
Eimdale Farms Thorold, Ont.

Homestead Holsteins

My crops were ruined with hail, so I would sell 4 heifers in calf to Peter Teale, 2 milks. Two cows, 100 lbs. milk, several of G. R. V. Visitors met by appointment, or from your convenience, with station.

B. R. BARR, Havelockville, Ontario
Middlesex Co.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

THE MOST VALUABLE OF ALL BREEDS. Illustrated Descriptive Booklets Free HOLSTEIN-FRESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA
Perkinston, Ont., Box 149, BRATTLEBORO, Vt. 25-11

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

All ages, at half their value; the producing kind

JAS. SUTHERLY, Box 99, DRUMBO, ONT.

SUNNYSIDE OFFERS

Sir Korndyke Hengveld, No. 9416, is nearly 3 years old, good size, level built, 1/2 white stripe face, fine legs, good udder, fine rump. He combines in a close degree the blood of Sir Beetie and the best of the Netherlands Hengveld and the Pietertje family; his dam has a 7 day butter record of 18.76 lbs. She is sister to world's champion heifer for his sire. See December list for full particulars. For price and record backing, address

A. D. FOSTER, Bloomfield, Ont
Long Distance Phone, Wellington.

Brookside Holsteins

Four bulls sired by Highland Vennan Korndyke (Imp.), 3 nearest dams average 30 lbs. milk in 7 days. One bull sired by cows sired by "Johanna Reg 4th" which carries 87% per cent. blood of "Colantha Johanna, Lady V." Milk 20.00 lbs. whose dams have high O. Tests.

W. L. LAMBKIN, FORDWICH, ONT

Why "Everitt's" Selected for Canada the "EVERITT"

We Needed a Car

In our 60 years of building horse vehicles, pressure from our customers demanded that the Tushodes produce in Canada a horseless vehicle—a motor car—which would be in that field of transportation as superior as the various Tushode horse-driven vehicles in any other country.

We wanted an ideal car at a low price—a car that would be handsome, comfortable, safe, efficient, simple and strong. This would answer the demands of the Canadian market.

Points? Cost? Worth?

After months of searching, testing, judging and comparing, we decided that the car for Canada was the "Everitt" car. We had to get a car that would stand Canadian roads without breaking down, would have a high clearance for the roughest roads, would have a staunch simple motor that wouldn't break down, twenty-miles from any where, would be operated and fixed easily by the owner himself. This car had to be comfortable under all conditions—light enough to be easy on tires. We found cars that nearly met these demands, but with selling prices high above fair intrinsic values. Slow methods of making and costly experiments made these high prices. We would avoid them for Canada. We would cut out the expense and give a car the equal of cars usually sold.

Same price as in U.S. **\$1,450** Two Years' Guarantee

With Extra Tire and Special Equipment

You Pay EXACTLY U.S. Prices

Canadians are not charged \$250 to \$400 over American prices in the "Everitt" car. The cost of the "Everitt" with extra tire and special Canadian equipment in the U.S. is \$1,450. The Canadian special equipment costs extra there—is not furnished in the United States—is furnished in Canada. \$100 extra is charged in the United States for the extra tire and special equipment that come with the Canadian "Everitt."

You pay the same price here as in the United States—no "duty" to add—no extra cost.

How Simple The Motor Is

The motor is simple in other ways, too. The oiling, for instance, is automatic. All four valves are brought up in the bottom half of the crank-shaft housing. This is like a dish, with oil on the side.

The bearings dash into this oil each revolution. They oil themselves. The splash oils the pistons, the oil on the cylinders. The splash also oils the crank shaft bearings, the cam-shaft, the cams, the push-rods. You personally need have only one care—to fill the oil chamber.

Power At The Tires

The power transmission in the "Everitt" is "flexible." We mean by that the motor, clutch, shaft and speed-gear box, leading to the rear axle drive, have "give and take" in them. If a rear wheel rises over a rock in the road, the axle lifts, the gear box and shaft rise slightly, the clutch and gears rise—there's no strain on the motor, shifting, tire and wheel.

To show how much power the "Everitt" can really get to the rear tires, we use only two universal joints, just behind the clutch. Universal joints consume power as they are out of line. In the "Everitt," unlike many shaft-drive machines, the transmission gears are placed at the rear axle, done away with one universal joint. The clutch and its universal joints are at the far end of the propeller shaft, where the movement is least. Minimum universal joint movement is in this design. Little power is lost. It means speed, and little strain on motor, shaft or rear axle. It is almost the only way to build a car for rough roads in Canada.

Big Wheels, Wide Bodies, Low Hung Car

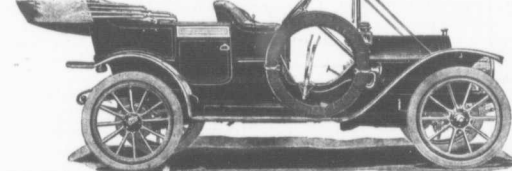
We wanted the "Everitt" to be far ahead of anything ever offered either in Canada or the United States. The "Everitt" has 34-inch wheels. You find such construction only in \$300 models and higher. Rear seats are extra wide, easily taking 3 passengers. This is a luxurious feature. All upholstery is hand-buffered leather—a feature not to be looked for in cars under \$1,500.

Long wheel base and short turning features make an easily handled car. The double-drop "Everitt" frame permits low center of gravity, pulling the load close to the ground, preventing skidding, at the same time permitting 11 1/2 in. road clearance.

We Meet High-Price Standards

Jigs and fixtures both standardize and lower cost. "Everitt" cost savings allow us to use 315 nickel steel. This gives you \$4,000 car material in a \$1,450 machine.

We meet high-price car standards in essential points. Cars at as high as \$3,000 offer no more than the "Everitt" \$1,450.



"EVERITT" STANDARD TOURING 1911 MODEL, \$1,450

Double-drop frame, 11 1/2 in. wheel base, 36 in. wheel, 34 in. axle, 34 in. spring cup in the bottom half of the crank-shaft housing. This is like a dish, with oil on the side. The bearings dash into this oil each revolution. They oil themselves. The splash oils the pistons, the oil on the cylinders. The splash also oils the crank shaft bearings, the cam-shaft, the cams, the push-rods. You personally need have only one care—to fill the oil chamber.

Yet, though we gave \$2,500 value, an understood in quality and perfection, we aimed to make the price \$2,000 or less. The problem was one of design, then one of manufacturing ingenuity.

We Sought "High-Price" Standards

In our search we planned to make a car that in material, design and working quality would be a de luxe car. This meant using 315 nickel steel in transmission gears, for instance, getting Bosch magnets, large wheels, and other "high price" details. It had to be a long-stroke, large capacity, four-cylinder engine, simple and long-wearing. We wanted our car to be consistency good, through and through.

Jigs and Tools

These things, added to car value immenely—made the car better. But they also added to cost. Could manufacturing cost—labor cost and material—be reduced, and how? We found they could be by using "jigs." "Jigs" are devices, metal fixtures. These hold each automobile part absolutely true while being made. They guide drills, planers, and other machines working on these parts to plane, drill, etc. exactly right. These parts must vary 1-1000ths of an inch, are all-ways absolutely true. A jig is a rigid, exact guide that forces absolute accuracy of work, so no pieces are imperfect, no pieces vary, no labor-time is lost, no time is consumed in adjustment.

The first cost is great. The labor-saving is immense. The speed of production is tremendous, nice work is started, after jigs are made.

We Find How To Give Canada Car Value

This was the new way to make automobiles. The old way was to make pieces roughly by working drawings, assemble these pieces, and fit them together by slow and laborious processes and slowly turn out a few cars at a high cost per car.

The design of the car being correct, the car we would give Canada would be a jig car. We could turn out a hundred such cars at the labor cost of turning out a single car made the ordinary way, and fitted together. This reduced cost. It gave value in the quality of metal used.

If we could get such a car, we could give Canada the greatest value known in car manufacturing. We could reduce the price. We could entirely make such a car in Canada, having its "jigs" already designed for it.

This is something new in Canada—making a car entirely from "jigs."

We Find The Car

Lack of "jigs" for making such a car as we wanted cut out many cars. Finally we found the "Everitt" a car of perfect design for Canadian roads, with 782 special jigs to build it by. Experiments on both car and jigs were avoided. Our search was ended. We selected the "Everitt." It was right. It met Canadian needs, the Canadian market price, the substantially and accommodation needed to give a "content" car. We took the car itself. We wanted a special plan. We built the 782 special fixtures, duplicates of the factory fixtures. The "Everitt" car has behind it all the advantages of fifteen years automobile design, and of modern machinery, without the cost of experimental work. By doing this we make in Canada, entirely out of Canadian material, a car with \$2,500 value and \$1,000 quality in bearings, etc., at \$1,450.

Equipment Complete

We equip the "Everitt" to be a complete car at \$1,450 \$100 to \$200 extra after you get your machine. A complete extra tire, with brackets and cover, is included. Set of 3 lamps and gas generator are included. Shock absorbers on rear springs are regular equipment. Hub-nail and foot rest are regular equipment.

The "Everitt" is a complete car at \$1,450 "as is." No other car approaches it. This regular equipment is the most liberal and complete ever offered.

The "Everitt" — Two Years' Guarantee

5 Models

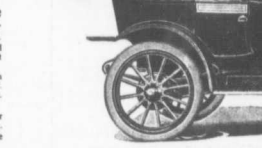
"Everitt" cars are — the standard part of the car, engine and framework is identical for the following models which we will make in Canada for 1911. The **STANDARD TOURING** model will be finished in touring and driving. The **FORE DOOR TOURING** model will be finished in touring and driving. The **SEMI-TONNAGE** Model, with detachable tonneau, transforms the car as desired to a two-seater runabout. The **TROOPER** model Model will have gasoline tank behind driver's seat. The **LIGHT** model Model conforms to general lines in the touring standard.

Perfect Motor

Four-cylinder, 4-cyle long-stroke motor has cylinders, valve chamber, valve stems, valves, valves, pump, and upper half of crank-shaft, and extra for upper half of crank-shaft bearings and push-rod bearings in one piece. The present packing of motor shaft has long life.

Perfect Motor

Four-cylinder, 4-cyle long-stroke motor has cylinders, valve chamber, valve stems, valves, valves, pump, and upper half of crank-shaft, and extra for upper half of crank-shaft bearings and push-rod bearings in one piece. The present packing of motor shaft has long life.



"EVERITT" FORE DOOR TOURING 1911 MODEL, \$1,500

Ultra Class Features

These are not found in one car, and not in its full word either at one time, or in full word either at one time. **BEAR AXLE SHIFTS** caused in wooden steel spinning. **BRASS** two on one hub-to-hub steel tapping and external contact. **COIL SPRING** of aluminum with rubber fets of chrome-treated leather to prevent chafing. **STRIKING** floor and upper half of crank-shaft, 17 1/2 in. wide, with both tie and spig ends on motor base. **FRAME**, Double-drop type, gives low centre of gravity, 11 1/2 in. clearance, free wheel side members, 14 1/2 inch. **SPRING**, 36 in. semi-elliptic at rear, set off in full word either at one time, or in full word either at one time. **FRONT AXLE** beam drop forging with drop springs. **REAR AXLE** and TRANSMISSION incorporated in one unit. **SEMI-TONNAGE** parts. All parts manufactured to within 1-1000ths inch. **Long-carriage, four-wheeled**. **Two Years' Guarantee** The "Everitt" is made throughout from the best materials and quality manufacturing with "jigs," and an absolute fit without rubbing or hand work. In the "Everitt" car this is

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Write for Catalogue 8

Agency Applications being Received and Territorial Allotments Now being Made for the "Everitt" Car for 1911.

EVERITT MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED

CREATING

Two Years' Guarantee

In place of a 60 day guarantee the "Everitt" car is guaranteed for two years. This is possible because each part is inspected many times before it goes to work, and each part is made to fit into work, is a perfect part. This means to you ample time to bring out any flaws in the material of the car by car inspection. It means that the Tushodes stand behind the car.

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