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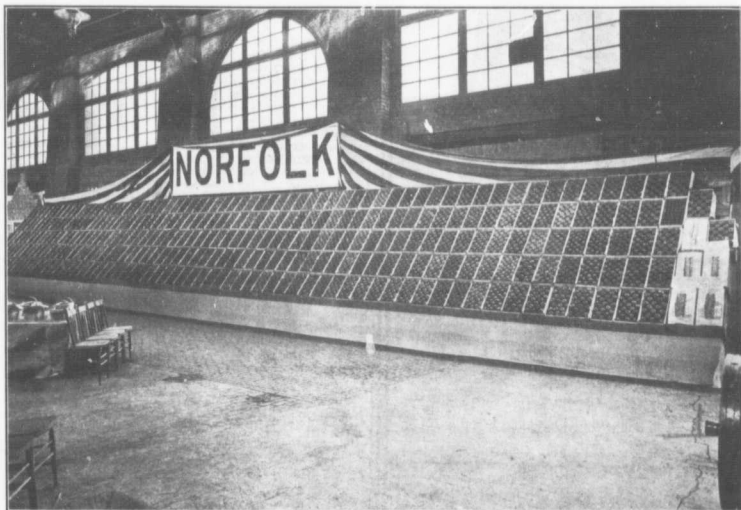
FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

NOVEMBER 24

1910.



AN EXHIBIT THAT PORTRAYS THE TREND, IN YEARS TO COME, OF APPLE GROWING IN ONTARIO.

The exhibit of 325 boxes of No. 1 fruit from Norfolk County, which was one of the attractions at the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition in Toronto last week, is one of which Ontario may well feel proud. Not many years ago, a total of 325 packages of boxed apples were not to be found in the entire show. The box is the ideal package for fancy dessert fruit, such as is produced in abundance in Ontario. As the apple growers of the province gain a deeper appreciation of this fact the apples of Ontario will more and more be packed in boxes.

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

What Do You Know ABOUT Cream Separators?

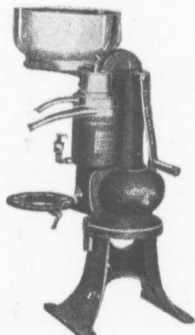
Do You Know that every important mechanical device has its imitators?

Do You Know that the Simplex Link-Blade Separator has its imitators?

Do You Know that the Simplex is the only separator having the self-centering bearings?

There is considerable you ought to know about separators, and the better you know

The Simplex Link-Blade Separator



the better you like it. The better you know some separators the less you like them. The best way to know a SIMPLEX is to have one sent on trial; you will like it so well you won't want to part with it. There are thousands of satisfied SIMPLEX users in all parts of the world, which should convince you that The Simplex Link-Blade is still in the lead.

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BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Canada, HAY CARRIERS, ETC.

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

Institute Delegates Convene

Marked interest, largely attended sessions and animated discussions characterized the convention of Farmers' Institutes and Farmers' Institute Clubs, which met in Toronto last week as arranged by the Superintendent, Mr. George A. Putnam. The information imparted to the delegates, and the enthusiasm engendered, should, during this forthcoming season, have a far reaching influence for good in the cause of a better agriculture over this province of Ontario.

The Farmers' Club movement came in for a great share of discussion. Testimony was given by representatives of various clubs as to the good work they are accomplishing and what a potent factor they are for the uplift of agriculture. Cooperation was the theme of many of the addresses and discussions. The district representatives of the Department of Agriculture and their work so far as the stock judging courses, farmers' clubs, and demonstration orchards are concerned, was dealt with in considerable detail; the Representatives who spoke along these several lines were H. C. Duff, Norwood; J. B. Hare, Whithy; F. Hart, Galt; A. D. Campbell, Morrisburg; A. McKenney, Essex; and I. F. Metcalfe, Orlingwood. It was shown that the District Representatives, the short courses, poultry circles and so forth are causing a great awakening among the farmers and that through these means the indifferent farmers, who heretofore have not been reached by the Institute, are reaping benefit from the work. The young men of the country are being interested and educated as never before and they are being developed by this means of agricultural education in a way, which portends splendid returns in the years to come for the small outlay now being made.

POSITION OF THE FARMERS' CLUB
Of these various means of reaching the farmer, it was plainly evident that the Farmers' Club stood paramount. A paper, prepared by Wm. Kerr, of Bronson, which in his address was read by A. D. Metcalfe, told of the splendid work being done by the Farmers' Club at Bronson. Among other things, they had formed a syndicate and had purchased a Clydesdale stallion. In various other ways they were bringing about tangible and altogether satisfactory results. Mr. F. C. Hart, district representative from Galt, told of the good work of one of his Clubs at Ayr. Among other things that they had accomplished was the securing of a railway siding where the farmers could to better advantage load their live stock. In other cases, a post office had been secured, rural mail short courses in stock judging inaugurated, crops had been improved and a general interest in better agriculture awakened.

Mr. Ross Huff, of Kent Bridge told of the great work that had been accomplished by his club in the matter of corn improvement. Members had through the Club learned much of corn and had increased their yield over 25 per cent, through improving their seed—and this the work of but one season.

SHORT COURSES IN JUDGING
Short courses in stock and seed judging such as have been conducted by the various District Representatives, were shown to be a splendid thing. These courses have proved to be exceedingly popular and in every case where one had been held there have followed requests for more. The attendance at these short courses has always been good and in some instances have numbered over 450. The statement was made, and it was accepted with unanimity, that it would be one of the best investments im-

aginable for the Province if a short course could be held in every township. Testimony was given by several delegates as to the efficient work of these short courses. One delegate in particular, Mr. Channon, of Victoria County, told how his son had acquired through these short courses a knowledge in judging live stock, and an ability to size up an animal, which surpassed his own ability gained from some 60 years of experience.

IMPROVE THE SCHOOLS
An evening session was held jointly with the Women's Institute in the Convocation Hall at the University. C. C. James Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Dr. Falconer, President of the University, were the principal speakers. Mr. James elaborated upon the great work the Women's Institute were accomplishing in the way of up-building and improving the homes of this country. He made reference to the condition of the school houses of Ontario and showed that they were not the kind of places to which one might wish to send our children. A few of them had been made attractive. These were the exception. The greater number of school houses were far from what they should be. The program improving these could and should be solved by the women of the land.

BE INTERESTED IN WORK
Dr. Falconer in his address developed the idea that whatever is done for the people in the way of enriching and guarding it has been done towards enriching and guarding the state. He put forth a plea for better care and improvement of the home. He pointed the one who must drudge at work and wait with a sigh for a few hours at the end of the day or a two week's vacation in the summer. How much better it is to be interested in the things we do. Not poverty, he said, but want of interest is the cause of social misery. We need to cultivate interest in our work; then will we never grow old in spirit.

At one of the sessions, the Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, extended the greetings of the Government to the delegates. He took the opportunity of impressing upon them the importance of the work which the Ontario Agricultural College and the District Representatives of the Department of Agriculture were doing for the province. He assured them that the Government in so far as it was able was willing to assist the farmers in every reasonable way.

CROPS CAN BE IMPROVED
Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the A.A.C., at the closing session, made plain the fact that farm crops can be improved, that they can be greatly improved, and that they should be improved, and Mr. Zavitz's address was one of exceptional interest to all farmers. It will be reproduced at length in a later issue of Farm and Dairy. One of the interesting points he brought out was in connection with the question of changing seed. The Professor declared that crops had been grown continuously without change of seed for from 16 to 21 years at the College and that in the case of 35 varieties of farm crops thus grown, the yield of grain per acre in 1910 was greater than that in the first or second years; thus did he prove conclusively that change of seed is not necessary when properly selected and that because of this there are great possibilities in crop improvement.

PROSPERITY DEPENDS ON FARMERS
Mr. C. C. James, at the same session in an address, "What Farmers' Institutes can do for Ontario Farmers, Merchants and Manufacturers," declared that the time had come to get away from theoretical talk and come down to practical things. He referred
(Continued on page 6)

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FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 24, 1910.

No. 47

WHAT POULTRY CIRCLES ARE DOING FOR FARMERS

H. C. Duff, B.S.A., Representative for Peterboro County, Ont.

The Cooperative Egg Circles are Meeting with Splendid Success—Some of the Difficulties Met with—How They Were Overcome—Many Things in Favor of the Movement.

THE co-operative Egg and Poultry Circles have brought farmers from two to seven cents a dozen above the market price for their eggs. Better prices than ever have been received for poultry. A start has been made in revolutionizing the deplorable methods of handling poultry produce in general, which now exist.



H. C. Duff, B.S.A.

The Poultry Circles started last June in the counties of Peterborough and Ontario have for their object the placing of poultry products on the market in a condition that they will command fancy prices. The demand for guaranteed new laid eggs and well fattened, neatly dressed table fowl is enormous. Consequently the problem confronting the members of the circles is not the matter of securing good prices so much as it is to raise the standard of their poultry produce so that it will realize the highest price.

SOME OF THE REGULATIONS

In order to place guaranteed new laid eggs on the market, the farmers who joined these circles agreed to stamp their eggs and to deliver them at convenient gathering stations twice each week during the hot weather and once each week during the winter. These stations, usually located at farm houses, lessen the number of calls to be made by collecting wagons and thus save expense as well as time.

In Peterboro County the wagon takes the eggs to a central station in the city of Peterboro. There the eggs are candled and graded by the superintendent of the circles. The results of the candling process determine the value of each member's eggs.

The first delivery of eggs was made in June.

Another One for You

At no extra cost to them, Farm and Dairy subscribers next week will receive the Second Annual Breeders' Number of Farm and Dairy. The issue throughout will be of the usual high order characteristic of the Special Magazine issues of Farm and Dairy. It alone will contain information worth a year's subscription price, and more.

Already there has been planned for next year EIGHT more of the Special Magazine Numbers of Farm and Dairy. They will be fashioned after the Magazine Numbers of the past year, with any improvements possible to make. Will you tell your friends about these Special numbers and of the many good things contained in Farm and Dairy? Tell them of the great dollar's worth. Tell them of the great wealth of helpful, interesting agricultural reading matter that is contained in each and every issue. Get them to subscribe now and they will receive a copy of the Second Annual Breeders' Number free, for their subscriptions will be dated from the first of the New Year.

What better Xmas present could you give a farmer friend than Farm and Dairy for a year?

Every member of the five organized circles had been made acquainted with the methods of ascertaining the quality of the eggs, and all were firmly convinced that they had delivered none but select. The results of the candling of these supposedly fresh eggs were astonishing. From six and one-half to seven and one-half per cent. of the eggs were rejected—and the writer knows from actual observation that the Superintendent was too lenient. The great majority of rejected eggs consisted of stales; but there was a considerable number that showed chick development!

The second delivery of eggs contained from three to four per cent. that met the disapproval of the Superintendent. The general appearance of the eggs delivered was none too good, and showed little improvement over the first lot. During the next few shipments the quality gradually improved, but Gunn, Langlois & Co., who are the buyers, complained continuously of eggs being dirty and poorly stamped. A letter was then sent to each member saying that a bonus of one cent a dozen would be given to cases of eggs containing no real small, stale, rotten, dirty or badly marked eggs; and that one rejected or unattractive egg would spoil a chance for a raise. The next report from Montreal stated that the eggs were the best that the firm was receiving. Since then the price has gradually increased, and the demand for stamped, guaranteed eggs in Montreal cannot be satisfied.

POULTRY AS WELL AS EGGS

The benefits to be derived from handling fowls through poultry circles have proven to be equally as great as in the case of eggs. The birds are killed at the central stations by experts and a discrimination in prices per pound has shown the farmers the value of selling nothing but well fattened birds. A death blow



Some Members of One of the Several Groups of Enthusiastic People in the Vicinity of Peterboro Who are Demonstrating that Cooperation is Decidedly to their Advantage

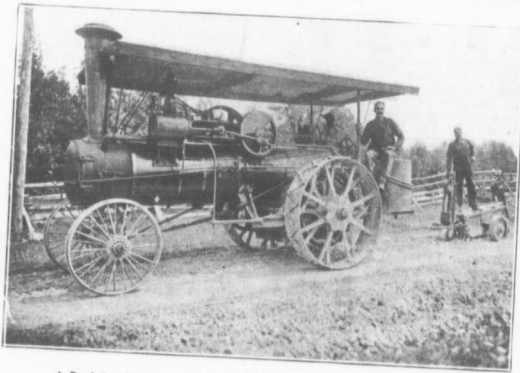
The photo reproduced herewith was taken at one of the central gathering points in connection with the Poultry Circle at Central Smith, Peterboro Co., Ont., at the time the first collection of "circle" eggs was made. These people on that day brought their eggs to Mr. J. A. McCreagh's place, whose splendid house forms the background for the photo. Since this first gathering, the poultry circles have demonstrated, in actual, hard cash results, that it is a good thing to cooperate and sell poultry and poultry products of quality. Information concerning the Peterboro Poultry Circles is given by Mr. Duff in the adjacent article. Mr. John I. Brown, who organized the circles, may be seen in the background highest up in the illustration.

has been dealt to indiscriminate breeding; one bred to a farm will soon be the rule, and many farmers have, through securing well bred male birds from Macdonald College and other reliable sources, taken steps to build up good flocks.

The wearisome work of dressing birds for the market, a task that generally falls to the lot of the farmer's wife, is avoided in the case of members of the poultry circles, and there is now, as well, no necessity for spending precious hours waiting on the varying local markets for a customer.

The demand from farmers for information as to the most approved methods of handling poultry is most marked; there is abundant proof that the poultry columns of the agricultural papers received by Peterboro farmers are now never overlooked. The possibilities of improving poultry products on the farm as well as improving the means for placing these products in the hands of the consumer have been strikingly demonstrated in Peterboro County, and the necessity for co-operation has been proven beyond a question.

The full educational value of the poultry circles cannot be comprehended on the instant. The adoption of the most approved methods for



A Road Scarifier Operated by Tractor Engine in Frontenac County, Ontario.

handling poultry on the farm becomes a business necessity, with, in the case of eggs, the weekly pay envelope as a constant and never failing guide. A cent or two deducted is accounted for in the report given in the envelope, and it either reveals carelessness on the part of the member or the need of some substance to improve the quality of the egg shells. Furthermore, the weekly receipt of the highest amount in cash for their eggs is the incentive which makes members strive for perfection in their products.

With these things all in favor of cooperative poultry circles, the enthusiasm of the Peterboro farmers in this movement in which they are the pioneers is easily accounted for. With similar incentives for producing the highest quality of other farm produce, the possible doubling or even trebling of the output of Ontario farm produce, would quickly become a reality.

Precautions against Milk Fever

Geo. P. Grant, Extension Service, Minn.
If a cow is to freshen in winter, a liberal supply of succulent or laxative food and light feeding of heavy, heating feeds, in the period just before freshening, is an excellent preventive of milk fever. It is the good cows only that are liable to contract this disease. It is quite common among heavy producers.

The very young calf never draws all the milk; and, therefore, it is unnatural for man to remove it all. An empty udder demands too much work for the system, and too much heat to replace the milk; therefore, very little milk should be drawn during the first three or four days. In severe cases of milk fever, air is pumped into the udder to fill it out. After three or four days, there is very little danger of the disease.

The cow should have warm water the first day or so; and a nice bran mash makes a good, cooling feed. The afterbirth should come from the cow within 36 or 48 hours; and if it does not, it should be removed by a careful man who is skilled at the task.

Immediately after calving the cow should be fed rather lightly, and her ration gradually increased up to the end of 30 days, when she will have reached the climax in milk production. Skill is required to bring a cow up to her maximum flow and have her maintain it.

A New Road Making Implement

The road scarifier is a machine almost unknown in Ontario, but is an extremely useful one for roadmaking purposes. A scarifier was used for the first time by the County of Frontenac during 1909. This machine cost \$475, and is used in breaking up the surface of old stone roadbeds in order that the roadbed may be properly shaped before putting on new material. It is of special use in a locality such as Frontenac, where crushed stone has been largely used for years. By means of the scarifier, the grading of these old roads can be more cheaply and effectively done.

When the road is properly shaped, there is a considerable saving of new material, as less new crushed stone is required to crown the road and fill up inequalities. This work is at times done with a road grader, but is a severe strain on that machine and usually results in considerable outlay for repairs. Counties and townships having the treatment of old gravel and stone roadbeds to consider should study the results obtained by the use of a scarifier.

Why I Practise Winter Dairying

David E. Summers, Dundas Co., Ont.
We have successfully practised winter dairying with a part of our cows for the last five or six years. We find that by having the cows freshen about Jan. 1, we have a chance to give the calves a good start during the winter. When spring arrives they are ready to be turned out on the grass and with very little care they do well.

We have to feed the cows in winter anyway. With a little extra feed they can be made to give a larger flow of milk during the winter than they do in summer and they more than pay for the extra feed and care given them.

AS GOOD AS FRESH COWS
We find that these cows when turned out to pasture in Spring do fully as well as those that freshen in the spring, thus producing more milk during the year. In winter there are no flies to fight against which greatly reduces the flow

of milk in summer. We have more time to care for cows in winter and it's a ship the cream or milk to the city where it is worth more than for cheese or butter.

Our cows are all purebred Holsteins. We find them good milkers and very healthy. The only difficulty is to get them dry to give them a rest before freshening again. One of my cows which freshened Jan. 7th, 1910, has given up to Oct. 1st, 11,068 lbs. milk; she will freshen again Dec. 10th. We are still milking her and it seems impossible to get her dry.

Winter Dairying with Ayrshires

Crockett Bros., Antigonish Co., N.S.

We keep a record of the milk given by each cow at each milking. The cows in our herd are nearly all grade Ayrshires. With one exception the best milkers have all been raised on our farm. Some of our milk records for last year are as follows:

NAME OF COW	TIME IN MILK	WEIGHT OF MILK
Spot	1 year	8,100
Jessie	1 year	8,110
Bloss	1 year	7,705
Daisy	1 year	7,504
Minnie (freshened at 26 mos.)	1 year	7,000
Minnie, 8 mos. on 2nd year		6,200
Pansy (freshened at 28 mos.)	7 mos.	5,200

Minnie is a daughter and Pansy a granddaughter of Jessie. The average for the whole herd last year was 6,300 lbs.

We like to have the majority of our cows freshen in the fall or early winter, as we find they keep up the flow of milk better through the winter months, and often go on the grass milking almost as well as when fresh. We have had an increase of 500 pounds in a cow's yearly milk production when freshening in the fall as compared with the record of the same cow when freshening in the spring. Winter calves also are preferred as we have more time then to look after them, and by the busy season, they can be turned out to grass.

WINTER FEEDING

The regular daily routine for the winter after the stock is stabled, is almost as follows:—At six o'clock a.m., we feed a small allowance of hay, milking while the cows are eating; they then get roots and mill feed. About 8.30 they are watered, then fed as much hay as they will eat up clean. They are then curried and left undisturbed until 4.30 o'clock, p.m. They are then watered again, given more mill feed and later, hay with a small amount of straw. This straw also provides bedding as it is merely picked over. About five-thirty or six o'clock, p.m. we start to milk after which they are again fed roots and left for the night.

For mill feed we use wheat bran and oil cake meal, in the proportion of three parts of bran, to one of oil meal. We feed one pound of this mixture for each four pounds of milk. We add to this mixture, when feeding, about two ounces of salt for each cow a day. If we notice a cow losing flesh on this mixture we substitute a portion with corn meal or shorts.

\$45 TO FEED A COW

Our root supply is largely turnips, of which we feed from 15 to 35 pounds to each cow a day. In feeding roots also we are governed by the weight of milk the cow is producing. We figure that it costs us at least \$45 a year to feed a cow. The best milkers, being fed heavier, cost more. Success with dairy cows depends as much on the regularity with which the cows are fed, watered and milked, as it does on the feed. Another important point is protection while watering. Our water supply is drawn from a 20 foot well at the corner of the barn. The stock drink at a trough sheltered by a windbreak at the North and West.

Don't forget to renew your subscription.

Good Stock Worth its Price

"I want a good stallion, three years old, weight about 2,000 lbs., sound in every respect, and of good conformation and breeding. For such a stallion I will pay as high as \$800." The foregoing is a duplicate of an order received by an importer of high class Percherons, who regularly makes large importations from France. Such an order cannot be filled. It is a very inferior stallion indeed that, when three years old, is imported and sold for \$800.

It costs more than \$800 to procure such a stallion in his home land. The people of the older horse-breeding countries are just as much alive, and more so, than we are to the value of a good horse. They know the value of their stock, and when selling they get it. Add to a high first cost the charge of transportation, the risk always attendant on a sea voyage, the cost of advertising, and it becomes evident that a good horse landed in this country and sold costs the importer some money.

A stallion such as wanted by the would-be buyer is worth \$2,000 to \$3,000—a large price, it is true, but nevertheless the investment is worth while. The progeny of this horse will command the top price on the market. This horse will leave his impress on the stock of some section for many generations. Suppose he gets 80 foals in a season. With the same feed and care these colts will be worth \$50 to \$100 more than will those from the ordinary scrub stallion. They will be worth at least \$25 more than those of the \$800 stallion when put up for sale as draughters. If the increased value were only \$10, the superior animal is worth \$800 more to the section every reason that he is in service. If the horse owners are alive to their opportunities they will be willing to pay double the service fee for a good sire.

If we would encourage importers to bring over good animals we must be willing to pay a price which is commensurate with the value of the animal as a sire of high class stock. Importers are business men, and if they find a large demand for stallions of inferior conformation and breeding they will cater to that demand, and we and the country at large will be the losers. If we want good stock we must pay the price.—"Middlesex."

Pure Milk—How to Get It

A. A. Westphall, Wentworth Co., Ont.

The production of sanitary milk for cheese and butter making is just as essential as for the city milk supply. If milk were taken care of as I will just outline, the maker would be relieved of most of his troubles and the producer would be well repaid. Bacteriology teaches us that when milk is cooled to 60 degrees F., and held at that temperature Bacteria Lactic Aerogenes and Bacillus Coli Communis (the two micro-organisms which cause most of the gas in cheese) grow very slowly if at all, and the desirable organisms have a chance to develop and produce cheese and butter of good flavor.

The care of milk should start with the cow. Before starting to milk, the udder and sides of the cow should be wiped with a damp cloth and the milking done by a cleanly person with clean, dry hands. Milkers too often wear the same clothing during milking that has done duty for every other operation about the farm. Their clothes may carry dirt from the chicken coop, hog pen, horse stable and so forth. Such clothing is unfit to be worn by any person while milking. A clean suit, not necessarily white, should be provided. There will be less danger of contaminating the milk and the cost of production will not thereby be increased to any extent. Milk should be taken from the stable as soon as drawn and carried to a clean milk house free from all objectionable odors and cooled to about 50 degrees F.

There is no part of the dairy work more important, or so often neglected, as the cleaning of dairy utensils. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that dairy utensils must, after the milk is washed from them with warm water, be scalded or strained. Nothing short of this will insure clean milk.

Successful Dairying in Nova Scotia

C. H. Black, Cumberland Co., N.S.

In order to make a success of dairying it is advisable, if not absolutely necessary to carry on the business in winter as well as in summer. If there is to be any slack time I would prefer to have it in the latter part of the summer, when the weather is hot and flies are troublesome. With proper conditions and plenty of good feed cows will give as much milk in January as in August and labor is more available then as other farm work is not so pressing. It must not be overlooked that prices of dairy products are usually higher in winter than in summer.

It may not be necessary to have expensive basement stables fitted with water basins for watering

cows.—[Editor.] As a grain ration we feed five to six lbs. of mixed grain, oats, barley and peas, and two pounds of what bran. Sometimes a little oil cake gluten or cotton seed meal, say one pound a day, is also fed in addition. I have little use for the various cattle foods or condition powders. A little salt every morning mixed in the meal aids digestion and keeps the cows drinking well. This is important as the milk flow depends very largely on the amount of water taken by the cows.

There is no other fodder grown to equal well cured clover hay. A little straw can be fed to good advantage along with clover hay, if plenty of roots are fed. The mixed grasses that grow on the improved parts of our dyked marshes are better for producing milk than timothy, they being richer in protein.

The Poor Cow Must Go!

C. F. Whitley, In Charge of Records, Ottawa.

From the records in the office of the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, received from members of cow testing associations, it appears that in the



To Canada belongs the Honor of having the Greatest Apple Show on Record

Canada's First National Apple Show held recently in Vancouver was the greatest show of its kind ever held in America. Heretofore, Spokane, Washington, U. S. A., show was thought by many to have been the last word possible in an apple show; now even the promoters and supporters of the Spokane Exhibition admit that the Vancouver Show as here illustrated struck the top-most notch. Practically all of the packed fruit on exhibition was in boxes, in the packing of which British Columbia fruit men excel.

in the stable. It is necessary however that the stable be fairly warm and well ventilated and that the cows have plenty of pure water and a sheltered place to drink. I have a good basement stable fitted with water basins and water piped in from a spring and consider it a good investment. It is quite possible however by the exercise of more care and labor to secure good results in cheaper stables.

Roots are the great essential for successful winter dairying in Nova Scotia. They are a much surer crop than corn. We can produce hay so cheaply that we do not find corn so necessary a fodder as do dairymen further west. We can get our succulent food cheaper with turnips than with any other crop.

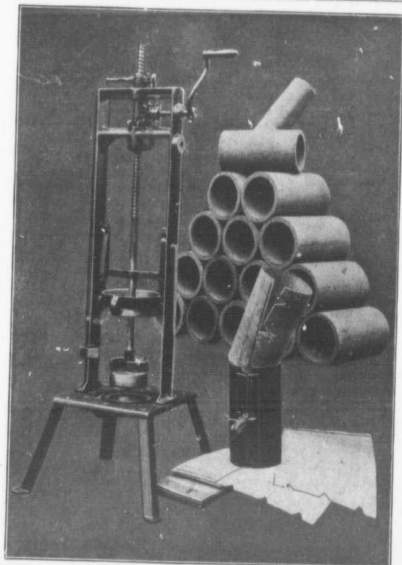
We feed about 20 to 40 pounds of turnips a cow each day, according to the tastes of the cow and the amount of work she is doing. Turnips are given in two feeds, after each milking. Grain is fed along with the turnips which are run through a cutter. [Our finest dairy products are not made from milk of turnip fed cows. Mangels are now substituted most generally in Ontario for turnips that used to be fed to dairy

month of August the average yield of 3,000 cows recorded in Ontario was 776 pounds of milk, 3.4 test, and 26 pounds of fat.

On dividing these cows into two groups, those yielding below that average and those above, it is found that 1,430 cows give an average of only 658 pounds of milk and 23 pounds of fat. Thus, had their yield been equal to only the average of all the 3,000 cows, they would each have given 118 pounds of milk more, or a total yield of an extra 168,740 pounds of milk. What a pity they did not!

The second group, those yielding above the average, includes the remaining 1,570 cows which produced 883 pounds of milk, or 107 pounds above the average of the 3,000 cows, and actually 225 pounds of milk above the average of the 1,430 poor cows.

The earnings of the good cows amounted to the huge sum of \$4,439.00 more, in the one month, than the earnings of the poor cows. This begins to open our eyes to the tremendous possibilities of increased revenue from keeping better cows. Why should we remain content with only "average" cows? The poor cow must go.



MAKE YOUR OWN TILE at a Cost OF \$3.00 TO \$5.00 PER 1,000 Perfectly Simple Simply Perfect

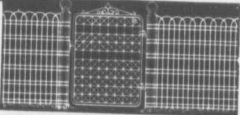
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Peerless Lawn Fence

Is Strong and Attractive. All the wires are uniformly crimped, large gauge, steel, galvanized, heavily galvanized and coated with zinc enamel. Never sags, never rusts, improves your property with a Peerless Fence. Chain link fence made more handsome and durable. Also full line of farm and poultry fence and a lot of wire for information.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Dept. H, Hamilton, Ont., Wainipeg, Man.



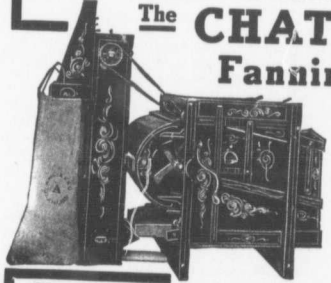
Clean Your Seed

Separate and grade ALL kinds of seeds—eliminate ALL weed seed, shrunken grains, broken particles and dust. You can do it easily, quickly, thoroughly with the Chatham Fanning Mill.

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Don't grow weeds or plant weed seeds. Let us ship you a Chatham immediately, freight prepaid, so you can use it right away. You pay nothing unless you are fully satisfied that

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The only machine that will rid your clover of that "Plantain" weed

which is about ruining nearly every Ontario farmer's clover this year. Maybe you don't know that your clover is full of this weed, but you will when you try to sell it, or when you plant it next year. This has been bothering Ohio and Illinois farmers until the Chatham comes along. It has saved hundreds of farmers yearly. If the Chatham doesn't do full work for you, you need it back and it hasn't cost you a cent. My free book tells all. Write for it at once and for my liberal free trial offer. Address Manson Campbell, President.

The Manson Campbell Company, Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Manson Campbell 201

The Bee Keepers Convene

It was estimated by bee keepers at the Ontario Bee Keepers' Convention in Toronto last week that about \$50,000 was the loss through the spread of foul brood in apiaries in the counties of Grey and Wellington alone; furthermore, 15 per cent. of the hives of bees in Ontario are afflicted with foul brood. Mr. Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, recommended a more rigid inspection of bees imported into Canada. He advocated the establishment of quarantine stations where diseased hives may be treated, or if necessary destroyed. A suggestion was made that practical demonstrations in effective methods of combating foul brood and other diseases be given regularly for the benefit of apiarists.

Many practical and helpful addresses were given the delegates in attendance. General principles in the management of an apiary and the handling of queen bees in particular were dwelt upon by Mr. A. Dickson, of Lancaster. Miss Ethel Robson, Ilderton in her address stated that women had an advantage over men in keeping bees. Bee keeping was preferable to poultry raising in that the work could all be performed in pleasant weather.

Instead of allowing individuals to compete for prizes at the Canadian National Exhibition next year it was decided that it would be preferable for the Association to put up the complete exhibit. Directors for the ensuing year were elected as follows: A. Dickson, Lancaster; A. McLaughlin, Cumberland; H. E. Eyre, Chantry; C. F. Chisholm, Walkridge; Jas. Storer, Lindsay; J. L. Byers, Mountjoy; J. F. Switzer, Orangeville; H. Boven, Niagara Falls; W. J. Craig, Brantford; D. Chalmers, Poole; D. Nolan, Newton Robinson and Miss Ethel Robson, Ilderton.

Winter Fair Program

The Winter Fair at Guelph will open with the judging of horses, beef cattle, sheep and swine on Monday, Dec. 5. Judging of cattle, sheep and swine will be concluded on Tuesday but the horse judging will continue each day and finish on Friday afternoon, Dec. 9th.

A special feature of the programme of addresses this year will be 10 addresses on the production of feed for live stock. This series will be opened by Mr. C. C. James, Ontario Deputy Minister of Agriculture, with an address on the "Poorest and the Best in Crop Production." Following this there will be an address on "Underdraining," two addresses on roots, four addresses on corn, one on grain growing and one on fodder crops. Other lecture sessions will be devoted to addresses on poultry, dairying, seeds and horses. The complete programme may be secured on application to the secretary, A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Institute Delegates Convene

(Continued from page 2)

to the splendid results being accomplished by the District Representatives, Farmers' Clubs, and so forth, and showed these to be steps in the right direction. He made it clear that if the farmers were prosperous, all were prosperous, and that just so sure as the farmers were not prosperous, all others would lack in prosperity, hence the importance to all of educational work amongst the farmers.

Additional interest was lent to the proceedings of the Convention by the presence of F. D. Ward, of Batavia, N. Y., and one of the conductors of the Farmers' Institutes in New York State. These men briefly addressed the delegates and took part in the discussions. A party of superinten-

dents of education from the Southern States, who are now touring Canada attended the closing session. Two of their members gave short addresses on conditions in the South. These were well received.

WHAT ONE BOY DID

One of these representatives, Mr. Shockey, of West Virginia, told of the great work that was being done there through the instrumentality of Boys' Clubs. They were introducing more corn and more cotton into the State through teaching the boys to raise these crops. One of these lads in this year raised 228 bushels of corn on one acre, which was more than his father last year raised on 12 acres. There are 3,000 boys enrolled in these clubs. The possibilities of the movement were instanced in the statement that there were 200,000 such boys that might be reached in the Southern States.

Many extracts from the more important addresses and the ideas brought out in the various discussions will be published in early issues of Farm and Dairy.

Items of Interest

Great difficulty is being experienced in choosing the five men to make up the judging team that the Ontario Agricultural College will send to Chicago this year. The number of competitors for a position on the team has been reduced to eight: H. A. Dorrance, R. S. Rutherford, C. S. Shibley, H. J. R. Sturtill, J. E. Smith, R. G. Thomson, Wm. Toole, J. B. Whale and M. C. Herner.

The attendance at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College this year is far in excess of any previous year. Forty-five students are already enrolled for the two year course and some 20 or more are expected with the next year. When the college started five years ago only 12 students enrolled for the regular two year course. The increase in enrolment at the College is but an indication of the revival of agriculture which is going on in Maritime Canada.

The Best Farm Locations

To the man looking for a home where productive land is available, the most favorable climate and abundant rainfall are the best paying farm locations in America. The Southeast is now the unequalled section of the country and close to the best markets. The largest returns from alfalfa, and other hay, wheat, corn and all truck crops. Lands unsurpassed for stock and poultry raising, and dairying. For fruit growing no region is more productive. The Southeast has opportunities for every kind of farming. The Southern Railway will help you to find the best location. Send for Southern Field and other publications to:

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\$5.00 a day easy. No experience needed. Sells on sight. Absolute necessity to farmers. Does work of 30 men. Pays for itself one hour. Write today. **MODERN MACHINERY CO., Box 57, Sarnia, Ont.**

The Feeders' Corner

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

Feeding the New Born Calf

Geo. P. Grant, St. Paul, Minn.

In the Dairy Division of the Minnesota Station, it has been the custom to allow the new-born calf to run with the dam until it has sucked the colostrum milk, and then to remove it from the cow. When the very young calf is removed from its dam, it should be placed in a small pen by itself, and not with the other litters. The idea is, to keep it from getting into the very bad habit of sucking other calves.

It is best not to attempt to feed the calf milk until 24 hours after the time it was taken away. It will then be hungry enough to drink milk without the attendant putting a finger into its mouth. As a rule, it is better to feed the calf its mother's milk, for the first week at least, or until the milk can be used in the dairy. Of course, the amount fed will vary with the size and strength of the calf; but, as a rule, from three to four pounds by weight, or three to four pints by measure, is what we recommend. Some consider it necessary to feed three times a day; but that is unnecessary; and, as it is no small amount of trouble, the noon meal may well be dispensed with.

CHANGE THE SKIM MILK

The second week, the calf should get half whole milk and half separated milk, at a temperature as near 98 degrees as possible, not increasing the amount. About the third week, the little thing is put on skim milk and it is still fed about the same amount, but with it is mixed a teaspoonful of ground flax. The amount is gradually increased, until, at the end of the first month, the calf is getting a heaping tablespoonful of flax-meal and about six pounds of skim milk twice a day. Some dairy authorities favor boiling the flax-meal; but it is then not as digestible, and is in condition to sour when loiled up in a quantity large enough to last from morning's feeding until night.

After the calf has reached the age when it commences to pick at hay, it should always have access to a little nicely cured clover; it is surprising how young calves will start to eating it. Some oats and bran may also be placed before it. Some people make the mistake of feeding oil-meal instead of flax-meal. They are not at all the same in composition, as flax-meal is ground before the oil has been extracted, and contains from 30 to 33 per cent. of oil; while oil-meal, or oil-cake, is made from flax-seed, from which the oil has been removed, and is therefore very rich in protein—just what is not needed, because the skim milk is rich in that ingredient. It is just as necessary that a calf receive a ration suited to a balanced ration.

A PERFECT FOOD

Whole milk is as near a perfect food as anything we have. After removing the fat, the milk is longer balanced, because the oil in the flax-meal takes the place of the butter-fat, in a measure; and the oil again meets the requirements of the little calf. If flax-meal is available, corn-meal ground very fine may be substituted as corn is rich in carbohydrates, and carbohydrates will take the place of fat, although the starch in it does not concentrate a form. The skim milk being rich in protein, none of the nutriment which goes to form the body-tissue or growth is removed.

Some dairymen consider skim milk thinner than whole milk, and of little

feeding value; so they make the mistake of feeding more of it. It is always better to have the calf continually looking for more, than to feed it so much as to get it out of condition.

IMPORTANT THINGS

Some of the very important things to be observed about calf-feeding are: regularly in time of feeding and amounts fed, as well as proper temperature of the milk. The nearer 98 degrees F. the milk can be fed, the better; and it should be fed sweet. Some dairymen feed sour milk, when the calves are older, and report good results. It should be remembered that this change from sweet to sour milk should be brought about very gradually; and, when once upon sour milk diet, the calves should not be changed back and forth from sweet to sour.

The Dairy Division has always obtained best results in feeding skim milk fresh from the cows, at as near the normal heat of the animal body as possible. If warm, sweet milk were not better than sour milk, for calf feeding, the average farmer would not go down into his pocket for \$75 to \$100 to purchase a cream-separator where there is a creamery at hand. If the milk is hauled to the factory, and there separated, the skim milk should be pasteurized before being returned to the farm. Pasteurization keeps the milk from souring, and also destroys germs of contagious diseases, like tuberculosis.

Where scales are not available for weighing the skim milk, it may be measured in a clean tin cup. You have all heard the old saying, "A pint is a pound the world around." This is not absolutely true in weighing milk, but it is near enough for all practical purposes. As to tinners in connection with the feeding of calves should be kept scrupulously clean.

Curing Stall Habits of Horses

To cure a horse of halter breaking, tie one end of a long rope to the manger, pass it through the halter ring, between the forelegs and up over the back, then down the other side, between the forelegs again and up through the ring to the other end and there tie to the halter. When the horse pulls back, the force is on his own back, and he will soon stop the habit. Do not let the rope hang loosely enough for him to get his legs over it.

Pawing in the stall and throwing the bedding back can be cured by nailing a one-inch by three-inch cleat on the floor between the manger and another one 18 inches to two feet further back. In pawing, the horse's hoof is drawn over these cleats, and he is soon broken of the habit, when the cleats can be removed.

Keep Stock Comfortable

A. D. Wilson, University Farm, St. Paul.

One of our good dairy farmers, living in Carlton County, Minn., who is also a Farmers' Institute lecturer, Mr. F. B. McLeran, in talking on "Care of Dairy Cattle," always emphasizes the importance of making the stock comfortable. He says that if they are made uncomfortable by being kept at irregular times, so that they spend a great deal of their time expecting to be fed, the discomfort shows in lower production. If they are made uncomfortable by having a poor bed, by being caught handled, by leaving a dog set on them, or by being left out in the cold or allowed to go thirsty, these conditions result in decreased production. He emphasizes the fact that one of the great advantages of weighing the milk every day, from each cow, is that it gives one a quick check on any condition that brings about discomfort to his animals. If any cow shows

a dropping off of her milk flow, as a rule a little observation will show that she has been made uncomfortable in some of the ways mentioned above; and, knowing these facts, the farmer is able to check these unfavorable conditions quickly.

One of the points that Mr. McLeran especially emphasizes is the importance of not allowing the cows to stay out in the winter when they are uncomfortable. He states that a good way to determine this is to take off your coat and go out in the yard with the cows, stand around and act just as the cows do. When you begin to feel uncomfortable and feel like going into the house, put the cows in the barn.

Dairying in Ontario

A comprehensive little pamphlet, entitled, "Dairying in Ontario," will be issued by the director of Colonization, for Ontario. The pamphlet points out that dairying is one of the great industries of Ontario. It states that there are 97 creameries and 1,177 cheese factories and that a conservative estimate of the total value of dairy products for the year 1909 would be at least \$31,000,000.

A fund of valuable, practical information is contained in the pam-



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may reserve 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 cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of three years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to clear homestead) 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 provinces. Price \$10.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$50.00.

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

It is a Hard Job

To shove a loaded wheel barrel up a slippery plank in the winter time especially.

DON'T DO IT

Get a LOUDEN LITTER CARRIER with overhead track and a boy can clean out your stables.

Write for catalogue, etc., to

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MANUFACTURERS OF BARN AND STABLE EQUIPMENTS.

It Does More Work For You

Because the feed opening will take larger charges of hay, because the compound leverage power is greater, because the sweep is shorter enabling the plunger to give more strokes in a given time, the Dain Pull-Power Hay Press has much greater capacity than a push power press.

With the DAIN the horses never complain of heavy draft. There is no pitman or other high obstruction for the horses to stumble over. There is no heavy rebound, no whipping of the tongue to make the horse's necks sore, as with pitman-presses. The simplicity of the compound leverage construction reduces the draft to the simplest degree. The Dain is the easy hay press—easy on horses, easy on men.

You can set the Dain Pull Power Hay Press quickly anywhere as it does not need to be level. Because it delivers the bales towards the horses and away from the stack, it can be set at the centre, or any part of the stack. Thus you do not have to fork the hay so many feet as with press-frames that have to be set at end of stack. You stand up all the time you are tying, too.

Three men with the Dain can do as much work as five with ordinary press

Dain Pull-Power Press

The Dain has no delicate mechanism—no toggle joints—to get out of order. Neither will exposure to the weather cause it to warp, shrink or swell out of shape. It is practically all steel construction. The Dain is good for more than a lifetime of steady, satisfactory service.

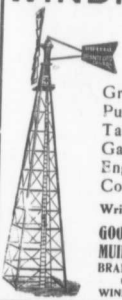
We build feed power hay presses, too—all steel and double-gear.

Now, what is your name? We want to know in order to send you a catalogue explaining our hay presses fully. Please tell us on a postcard right away.

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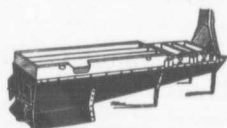
FOR SALE - A few good Cockerels, of the following breeds: Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Single Comb White Leghorns, Single Comb Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, at \$2.00 each.
J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Caladon E., Ont.

phlet. The whole dairy industry is reviewed, the review touching upon production, cheese factory and creamery work and the work of dairy in farm cheese making are dealt with in practical articles. Some attention is given to breeds of dairy cattle and the hog upon the dairy farm.

The importance of Ontario is clearly set forth in the pamphlet by a table of statistics, which gives the fiscal estimates and value of the field crops of Canada for the year 1909 as given out by the Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa. The figures for Ontario are given as \$200,398,000. Saskatchewan comes second with \$97,677,500. From the full table given it is learned that Ontario ranks higher than any other province being nearly 40 per cent. of the whole, fully double that of the next important, and greater than the three grain growing provinces of the North West combined. Farm and Dairy readers who are interested, may secure a copy of this pamphlet free on application to Director of Colonization, Toronto.

The man that puts a lot of cider in his cellar for get hard may be laying up something for his boys that can not be kept in barrels.

COME AND SEE US AT THE QUELPH WINTER FAIR, DECEMBER 5-9th, 1910



We have arranged to exhibit one of our many sizes of Evaporators and a complete line of most up-to-date Maple Syrup and Sugar-makers Supplies at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, to be held at Quelph from December 5th to the 9th, 1910. If you are a maple Syrup maker the "Champion" Evaporator will interest you, as it is the most profitable Evaporator on the market. Made in 22 different sizes. Write for free booklet to

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POULTRY PRIZE

\$100.00 IN GOLD

FOR THE BEST EXHIBIT

OR

TURKEYS, CHICKENS, DUCKS AND GESE

JUDGE.—Professor Frd. C. Elford of McDonald Agricultural College.

Write for particulars and entry blanks

Gunn, Langlois & Co., Ltd.
MONTREAL, QUE.

CANADA'S LEADING PRODUCE AND POULTRY HOUSE

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

POULTRY YARD

Preparing Poultry for Market

The care which is taken in killing, plucking and packing poultry, if the poultry are well dressed in the first place, decides the grading which they will get on the market. The little extra time and trouble spent in properly killing and packing the birds will be well repaid by the fancy prices paid for poultry of first quality. Poultry intended for shipment to our larger cities in particular should be well dressed as the best class of buyers on these markets are very discriminating and a few small points may make a big difference in the price. Gunns Limited, Toronto, give the following pointers on dressing poultry which all poultrymen would do well to consider carefully.

1. Starve the birds 24 hours before killing to empty the crops.
2. If possible, kill by bleeding in the neck.
3. Pluck while still warm, removing all feathers on turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls and chickens.
4. Birds should hang at least 8 to 12 hours before packing, if possible over night, so that the animal heat may have an opportunity to escape from the body.
5. Pack neatly in suitable crates, boxes or barrels.
6. If possible have the birds in each package of uniform weight, quality and appearance.
7. Pack inferior birds in separate packages.
8. Mark on each package your name and address, also number of birds contained therein, kind, and net weights.
9. Never scald poultry to remove the feathers. If scalded birds are offered for sale, but that at the same figure you would pay for inferior or number two stock.

One Hundred Dollars in Gold

To encourage the production of better market poultry, Gunn, Langlois & Co. of Montreal, are offering prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 for the three best shipments of dressed turkeys; \$15 and \$10 for the two best shipments of chickens; and \$15 and \$10 for the two best shipments of geese or ducks. The rules governing the competition are as follows:

Competitors may enter in either class but shipments must consist of the following numbers in each class: 12 turkeys, 24 chickens, 12 ducks or 12 geese.

Poultry must be killed by bleeding in the mouth, must be undrawn, dry picked and clean of feathers.

Poultry must be packed in cases containing 12 birds each.

Birds must be delivered by express at the warehouse, 241 St. Paul Street, Montreal, between Dec. 13 and 16.

Competitors must be farmers only. Two or more may cooperate and ship under their joint names.

Entry blanks properly filled in must be mailed to reach us not later than Dec. 10.

Particulars of shipment must be mailed to us the same day goods are despatched.

Competitors must agree to furnish particulars asked for on forms sent on application.

We shall have the right to purchase, for cash, at current market prices, all the poultry shipped to us for competition.

Professor F. C. Elford has agreed to act as judge, and his decision shall be final. Results will be announced December 24th.

Entry forms and further information can be obtained by writing to Gunn, Langlois & Co., Montreal.

Poultry Pointers

Grit, charcoal, and meat should be fed more now.

Did you get a supply of roots for winter feeding? They are good and not an expensive food.

Don't shut up everything tight with the first cold spell that comes. Plenty of fresh air will not hurt, but a draft on the fowls should be avoided.

Neatness and attractiveness has much to do in selling dressed poultry and holding regular customers. You can afford to send out nothing but the best to your regular customers; better sell the poorer for less at the market, than to ever let the customer know you had it.

How to Dress Poultry.—Mr. John I. Brown, Manager of the Special Poultry Department for Gunn, Langlois & Co., Montreal, while in the Farm and Dairy office last week, authorized us to announce that he was contemplating the matter of giving demonstrations on how to kill, pluck and dress poultry. These demonstrations will be given at a public meeting for any poultry circle that will make application for it to his firm at Montreal.

Special Offer



50 Cents

No books in existence contain in the same space so much knowledge about the different trades and professions as do the I. C. S. Handbooks. They are compiled from the Courses of the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., which have been written by the best experts in the country. These little books are therefore, consulting experts of the highest rank—practical memoranda of inestimable value to the executive, foreman, and managers. They are invaluable as promotion aids for ambitious men in subordinate positions, because they can be easily understood without a knowledge of higher mathematics, and contain just the information needed by men to secure promotion.

SPECIAL OFFER.—For a limited time we are selling these Handbooks, durably bound in cloth, with gilt titles, containing on an average of 375 pages and 175 illustrations, regularly sold for \$1.25, at a price for each Handbook of

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HORTICULTURE

Ontario Horticultural Exhibition

In quality and arrangement the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition this year surpassed in excellence all previous shows held by the Association. The splendid displays of fruit, flowers, vegetables and honey met with the approval of all critics, and served to draw forth expressions of wonder and delight from visitors of other countries who were accustomed to think of Ontario as a land of ice and snow. "Its great! I don't know what you brought me over here for!" exclaimed Mr. B. J. Case, President of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association who had come over on request to address the Fruit Growers. "Why the possibilities of Ontario as evidenced by the fruit on exhibition at this Fair are enormous."

A pleasing feature of the show was the large number of excellent entries made by the young fruit growers who had previously never exhibited at commercial dealers in honey were barred from exhibiting this year the honey exhibit was below the average in size; the quality however was all that could be desired. The showing of vegetables in the words of one of the exhibitors was a "whirlwind." The number of entries in all classes was large and the quality was "the best yet."

APPLES

Owing to the short crop in Ontario this season, the number of entries in the competitive classes of apples was not quite so large as last year. Any deficiency in numbers was more than made up for by the exhibits of the various Departments of Agriculture. The box as a package for show fruit was much in evidence. The packing showed decidedly more skill this year than on previous occasions; very few poorly packed boxes were on exhibition.

A house made of apples and exhibited by the Counties of Northumberland and Durham attracted particular attention. An illustration of this unique work appears on this page. This exhibit contained 250 boxes and 70 barrels of No. 1 apples. The roof, pillars and sides of the house were completely covered with apples. On the roof of the house alone were five barrels of No. 1's. The exhibit was sold to go to the London Exposition in 1914. Norfolk County had the largest exhibit of boxed apples ever made in Eastern Canada. In one continuous row were 325 boxes of Norfolk grown apples, the boxes being arranged five deep. By the judicious blending of colors the word "Norfolk" was spelled along the face of the exhibit.

The splendid results to be obtained by spraying, pruning and cultivation in old, neglected orchards were strikingly illustrated in the display made by the Simcoe County Branch of the Department of Agriculture. All of the apples in this exhibit were from the deteriorated orchards, from which Mr. I. F. Metcalfe has cleared this past season. In the centre of this exhibit were photographs illustrating the orchards before and after pruning. In addition to the main exhibit, entries made by owners of these orchards in the competitive classes secured one first and two seconds on barrels, five firsts and three seconds on boxes, and several firsts and seconds in other classes, these from orchards, which formerly produced No. 2's and culls.

Ontario County had an attractive exhibit of 72 boxes and 30 barrels of apples collected from its orchards. While no demonstration orchards were conducted in this county, Mr. Hare, the Representative is endeavoring to

encourage spraying; he remarked that it was much easier to get exhibition fruit from the sprayed orchards than from these unsprayed.

Prince Edward County, as well as boxed apples, had canned fruit on exhibition. Baked apples were given away to visitors at this exhibit to illustrate the splendid cooking qualities of Prince Edward Talman Sweet's, Leeds and Grenville and the Jordan Harbor Experimental Farm also had attractive exhibits. In the latter exhibit, piles of apples from sprayed and unsprayed trees demonstrated in the fine quality of the apples in one pile compared with the wormy and scabby apples in the other, the benefits of spraying.

APPLES ORIGINATED IN CANADA

The Dominion Department of Agriculture had an exhibition plates of 20 varieties of commercial apples, which originated in Canada, and 100 seedlings, which had been produced at the Experimental Farm Ottawa. Boxed fruit from Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia were found side by side in the exhibit.

In the competitive classes boxed



Much Credit is due the Men Responsible for this Exhibit

The fruit growers of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, for their exhibit at Toronto last week, which exhibit is illustrated herewith, are entitled to the highest commendation. Last year with very little outside assistance and with little organization, the fruit growers of these counties made their first exhibit at the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition. This year they placed an exhibit, which with the unstinted admiration of all. Fruit growers of other counties, from the success of this exhibit, should be encouraged to take part at future Horticultural Exhibitions.

fruit predominated. According to the judges, the quality of the fruit was just as good if not better than in previous years. There was great improvement in the packing. Professor Crow, Guelph, pointed out to an interested audience some of the defects in packing of the fruit on exhibition. The most desirable styles of packing for commercial shipping were explained. Baldwins predominated in the boxed packages.

There were 55 entries in barrels. Probably the best packed barrel was one shown by the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. Mr. P. J. Carvey, Dominion Fruit Inspector criticized the barrel packs, however, well understood and most as heretofore. Mr. W. F. Robinson suggested that competent inspectors be appointed by the Provincial Government instead of by municipal boards or requesting the Government to appoint such inspectors. A resolution was passed commending the Ontario Legislature on its policy of appointing district representatives and endorsing a rapid extension of this work. It was suggested that lectures in insect and fungus pests be given in the public schools, particularly in the fruit sections.

That no change should be made in the present duties on fruit without first consulting the tariff committee of the Fruit Growers' Association was the subject of a resolution that elicited considerable discussion. The duties on (Continued on page 12)

Fruit Growers Meet

If these individuals who consider the rural population of Ontario to be unprogressive and not doing its share in building up the country had been present at the Annual Meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association, held in the Temple Building, Toronto, Nov. 16 and 17, they would have concluded that the members of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario do not belong to that part of the rural community that has been designated as "unprogressive." The various sessions were characterized by the keenest interest from start to finish. Lively discussions followed each address and the president Mr. Jas. E. Johnson had difficulty in keeping the program down to schedule time.

Several important resolutions were brought in and passed. Any alleviation of the transportation problem, the greatest nuisance with which fruit growers have to contend, delays in shipment, carelessness in handling, and pilfering of fruit while in the hands of express companies is causing serious loss to all fruit growers. Mr. W. H. Bunting, chairman of the

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FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

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

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 5,000. The actual circulation of each issue, by including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and extra copies sent from 5,000 to 10,500 copies. No variations are accepted at less than the full subscription rate. The circulation list does not contain any dead circulation. Sundry detailed particulars of the circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by countries and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

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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 we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we not only protect our readers, but our reputable advertisers as well. It is not intended to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include in all letters to advertisers the words, "Is your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of your 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.

WHY FORM COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

The past season with a short crop in all parts of Eastern Canada, the advantages to be derived from cooperative packing and shipping have been more prominently demonstrated than ever. Reports received by Farm and Dairy from all parts of Ontario show that members of cooperative associations have received higher prices than those disposing of their fruit in the usual manner. In some cases, the difference has amounted to as high as \$1.00 a barrel when the fruit was finally marketed.

It is possible to produce fruit which cannot be excelled for quality and yet lose through poor marketing a large portion of the returns that should be received. Small fruit growers should be taught to appreciate the benefits of cooperative fruit growers' associations in disposing of their crops.

The success of all big concerns in cities is due to their being in reality

cooperative enterprises. The main work of the many men in one of these concerns is to manufacture the goods in which the concern deals. The disposal of goods is under the supervision of a few men who make a specialty and of salesmanship, who study markets and are in a position to sell to the best advantage.

Why should we not apply cooperation of this kind in horticulture? It is now being done in many associations. Each individual farmer, with a few acres of orchard is not able to give the time necessary to the study of the problems of packing and marketing. By combining with neighboring farmers they are able to employ a manager who can give all of his time to studying the problems concerned with the marketing end of the business. The success of cooperative fruit growers' associations is due to the working out of this principle. The packing and marketing are under the supervision of a man, a specialist in that line.

Cooperation among small growers is the only way by which they can hope to reap the largest returns from their orchards. We need more and more to apply the principles of cooperation, such as are exemplified in large industrial plants, in apple growing and in other branches of farming and we will then reap returns more in proportion to our investment and efforts expended.

SOME PROFIT IN POULTRY

Eggs that cost 10 cents a dozen and on being marketed realize to the producer 48 cents a dozen for a period of over three months are worth producing. Hens in the past may have been of so little importance that a farmer was warranted in placing the care of them with the women folks and children. Can he afford to ignore hens now? We think not.

For years Farm and Dairy has been seized of the vast importance of the poultry industry and the possibilities it offered the average farmer. That is why we devote so much space each week to a poultry department. That is why we publish a special poultry annual each year, and in various other ways seek to foster the industry and to disseminate the most practical and helpful information pertaining to it.

Professor Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, in his speech at the Poultry Short Course held recently in Elmira, Ont., and which was reported in Farm and Dairy last week, stated that he had been offered 48 cents a dozen for the eggs produced at the College until the first of March next and that these cost 10 cents a dozen to produce. These eggs it must be remembered are eggs of quality. They are produced in quantity and they are placed on the market in an attractive manner, graded in color and size, and placed with the consumer almost as soon as laid.

Consumers object pointedly to paying even 30 cents a dozen for eggs such as ordinarily produced and marketed. The demand for quality eggs, however, is never satisfied and people are willing to pay any price to secure

such eggs. Realizing these facts as we do, is it not time that we gave more study and attention to poultry? No other class of farm stock responds so quickly to proper attention and responds so abundantly as poultry.

RESULTS OF SHELDON'S WORK

Small investors, in various parts of Canada, by the thousand entrusted their hard earned savings to the man Sheldon, of Montreal, who made use of it with such splendid results for himself! Sheldon, through his advertisements, which were placed in the larger dailies, appealed to the get-rich-quick passions of his audience. He offered returns of 9,000 per cent. This he hoped to realize from gambling on the stock markets. Several thousand Canadians from their acquaintance with Mr. Sheldon were to quit sadder, and—may we hope—wiser. Mr. Sheldon is reported to be living in retirement near Pittsburg, Pa.

Among this man's victims are numbered a fair sprinkling of farmers; in fact, a goodly number are interested in his game. These people will find experience a surer teacher and, in this particular case, a most expensive one. A return of five per cent, in the business world is considered a good investment. A few concerns such as the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Suez Canal pay from 10 to 15 per cent.

The operations of such men as Sheldon are regrettable. People who get the idea into their heads that they can make big money quickly become dissatisfied with their own business and are often prevented from investing in legitimate enterprises. Papers leaving their columns open to accept such advertising as that of Sheldon's are promoting fraud. Farm and Dairy refuses such advertising and publishes only the advertisements of such firms as we know to be reliable.

"Are you going to the Winter Fair this year?" If possible for you to attend, and you are a farmer, you should answer in the affirmative.

Attend the Winter Fair

A trip to one of the Winter Fairs can be made of great educational value. There are to be seen the very best specimens of cattle, horses, sheep and swine. Then, too, facilities are such as to be most favorable for seeing the animals placed. The judges are required to give reasons for their placings, thereby adding greatly to the educational value of the show. Profitable experience can be gained by any man who takes in the whole fair, watches the judging carefully and attends the lectures on agricultural subjects.

Good milk cows with succeeding years are becoming more and more difficult to buy. It seems only as yesterday

Keep Best Cows when fairly good milk cows could be obtained for \$30 or \$40 a head. Now a milk cow easily realizes \$70 to \$80, and if pure bred from \$100 up. City milkmen have for years purchased the best cows, milked them as long as they were profitable and then disposed of

them, and made no effort to replace the stock, except by purchasing anew. As a result, some sections of Ontario have parted with their best cows and the average production per cow in these sections is actually decreasing. Dairy men in such sections must awaken to the fact that if they will have good profitable cows, they must keep the best ones for breeding. If any are to be sold, sell the poor ones. The good ones are the kind to keep. Only a rich man can afford to keep a poor cow.

Dollars, and many of them, not only literally but actually, are carried away from the manure pile

Conserve Manure that is left exposed to the weather. The most valuable portion of the barnyard manure is that part which is easily leached out by rain water. It is worth while either to supply a suitable manure pit or to spread the manure directly on the field. The better system on most farms is to haul and spread the manure directly on the land. A dollar saved is a dollar gained. Some of us might gain quite a few dollars by better conservation of manure.

A Farm and Dairy correspondent, whose letter was published on page 13

November 17th, claims **Position of Our Cheese** do not hold the same

predominant position on the English markets as do those of Denmark or New Zealand; he refers particularly to cheese. In this he is incorrect. Canadian cheese holds the predominant position on the British market, and the best of Canadian cheese is classed as "finest." Up to the present time Canadian cheese has always commanded a premium over the New Zealand make. By keeping up the quality of our cheese, there is no reason why we should not continue to hold the position on the British market that we now have.

It is poor economy to keep dry cows on a starvation ration, as they will not be in condition to

Dairy Cow Economy do a good year's work when freshening. A cow of the dairy type

will draw upon her body fat for a time, to produce dairy products; but, as self-preservation is one of nature's first laws, she cannot be expected to continue to draw on her own supply unless she has a little extra laid by. The failure to recognize this fact and to practise a rational manner of feeding dry cows is largely responsible for the low yields made by most of the dairy cows of Canada. Verily, we cannot fool a cow either when dry or when milking.

Confidence is the corner stone of large business operations. Confidence is likewise needed

Confidence where one is to deal in business with men who are personally acquainted. We can assure our readers of the integrity of our advertisers, in harmony with our Protective Policy printed on this editorial page.

The Problem of the Indifferent Farmer

"In the Province of Ontario we have 175,000 farms, the annual production of which totals about \$350,000,000. If by some magic process of regeneration we could turn all the indifferent farmers into wide-awake progressive, up-to-date farmers, the total production would easily be doubled and it is not beyond the reach of possibility to treble our output."

These were the words of Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, in an address before the Annual Meeting of the International Association of Farmers' Institute Workers, held in Washington, D.C., last week. Other prominent Canadians at the meeting were: G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Institutions for Ontario, who has been president of the International Association for the past year; Dr. G. C. Creelman, President of the O.A.C., and W. J. Black, President of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Mr. James' speech was an eloquent effort to bring home especially to the resident of the city and the town, to the banker and the business and professional man, the fact that whatever helps the farmer to larger production and larger life necessarily contributes to the prosperity and uplift of the whole community.

A GREAT PROBLEM

"The possibility," said Mr. James, "of adding two or three hundred million dollars yearly to our rural income surely makes this a big problem. Let me ask right here: Is there any other problem on the American continent that comes into the same class with it? You gentlemen who are engaged in this field know how it is to be worked out. You know the foundation courses upon which this great wealth may be built. These courses are plain and simple: (1) Drain the soil; (2) sow only the best seed; (3) carefully protect and store the products of your fields or orchards; (4) feed these products only to profitable stock; (5) put the finished product on the market in the best form."

"If we could in some way bring the indifferent farmer to the knowledge of these five plain, convincing lines of work, we would have solved the problem—all else would come easily as a natural sequence. And what a solving of other problems there would be! A man in our Province who has been a failure for many years said to me the other day: 'Push the drainage of land; spend money on it. If you can get all the farmers to drain their land you will solve the problem of good roads, for they will have money enough to build them for themselves. Increase the incomes of the individual farmers and we will have the means at our disposal to develop the public school system along rational lines. And so we might enlarge upon this question along many lines."

EASIER TO BUILD DREAMDROUGHTS

"All this line of development looks to be so simple, and therein is one of the greatest difficulties—it is its simplicity that makes it so difficult. It is easier to build a Dreamdrought than an agricultural college. We can accuse the interest of two continents in solving the problem of aerial navigation, but it is difficult to get the people to support the proposition of spending money freely in teaching the indifferent farmer how to drain his land, why he should use only the best seeds, why he should test his dairy cows, why and how we should spray his apple trees, and how, in short he can increase his income by \$1,000 a year."

"Now we are to solve the problem of the indifferent public. If the development of our agriculture means the greatest wealth creation within

the nation and if the stirring of the indifferent farmer to better things is the key to the situation, why do not our people—manufacturers, bankers, professional men, business men, and intelligent farmers—rise in a mass and demand that this work be undertaken and carried through? There are at least two reasons: In the first place, there is a too prevalent opinion that work done among and for the farmers is a charitable contribution to a class that should be able to take care of themselves. What a woeful misconception of this movement! Helping the farmers to larger production and to larger life can be justified only on the ground that thereby we are contributing to the prosperity and uplift of the whole community.

A town of 5,000 people is surrounded by a farming community. Through the agricultural uplift \$1,000,000 could easily be added to the annual production of the surrounding and contributing country. It is conceivable that such an addition could be made without touching or affecting every banker, every manufacturer, every storekeeper, every doctor, every lawyer, every newspaper owner in the town!

What was needed, Mr. James continued, was that the subject should be taken out of the country and discussed in the city, by Boards of Trade, Bankers' Associations, Retail Merchants' Associations, Teachers' Conventions. People should be brought to realize that it was not local, but national; not charity, but an investment of public funds that would yield big returns to the whole people. It should have the attention of men who have built big industries, planned great enterprises.

Pointers about Swine

Skilful feeding has much to do in rearing the best pigs. No other animal on the farm shows neglect quicker than a pig.

Be sure that the breeding sows are not getting too fat, or too thin.

The pig is so sensitive to the cold that it will completely bury itself in the bedding to keep warm if the shelter is inadequate.

No other farm animal is given such poor quarters as the pig. Still none will give better returns for good care and treatment than this same pig.

Keep the pigs growing constantly. The best results will be obtained by feeding a little under their capacity, rather than all they can consume.

Sows may be kept from eating their pigs by giving them a great variety of food for two months or more before the pigs come along. It should include some animal food and plenty of salt.

The secret of feeding pigs is to know how much and enough without feeding too much.

To fatten pigs profitably, the individuals selected for feeding should be good ones. There is a vast difference in pigs in fattening proportion of bone, weight, and so forth. There are several good breeds of pigs having similar degrees of aptitude for fattening. These breeds have been so disturbed over the country that any farmer who is willing to make the effort may have only improved animals in his pens. Not to do so is exceedingly stupid.

The man who pig receive nothing but kicks and blows will never succeed in the pig-raising business. The man who is not on the best of terms with his sows will lose many litters of pigs, to get out of the way whenever he comes near to feed or care for her and in her tramping and worrying some of the little fellows will be sure to get hurt. Sows with pigs too young to get out of the way should be kept as quiet as possible. This can never be if she distrusts her attendant.



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| 6—Fences, Gates and Bridges. | 22—A. B. C. in Cheese Making, ready for use. Enables you to arrive easily at the profit and loss for the year. This book was arranged, by Mr. W. H. Hay of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. |
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The First National Apple Show

Canada has had its first national apple show and we may well feel proud of its success. It was held recently in Vancouver, B.C., and was the greatest show of its kind ever held in the world. Large exhibits were made by British Columbia growers and by growers from the famous apple growing sections of the Western States. Exhibits of apples grown in all parts of the Dominion were made by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The prize list was the largest ever offered at a horticultural exhibition, amounting to \$25,000. It is estimated that in the show there were 1,638,000 apples and these apples were valued at \$50,000.

The part of the show which attracted the most attention was an exhibit of car lots of 600 boxes each. In this class, there were 12 entries, the sweepstakes prize going to Central Okanagan Lands Ltd. The total prize money won by this single exhibit was \$1,100. In the district displays, Kelowna was awarded first, the prize money being \$500 and a gold medal. The displays of plates and boxed apples were the largest ever seen at any exhibition and the quality throughout was excellent.

British Columbia fruit men excel in lox packing. The exhibit which attracted the greatest attention of any single entry was the carload lot shown by the Kelowna Farmers' Exchange. So perfect was the pack that in each of the 600 boxes, there were just 120 apples. The judges gave full

points for the packing of this exhibit. British Columbia is the newest of Canada's fruit growing provinces and great credit is due to the men who made this show the "best yet." An idea of the magnificence of the show on page five of this issue. And this may be gathered from the illustration is only part of the show as several accessory buildings were also used.

Fruit Growers Meet

(Continued from page 9)

fruit coming into Canada are very low compared with those that the United States importers of Canadian fruit are compelled to pay. It was the general opinion, however, that would be of great advantage to Canadian orchardmen.

NATIONAL APPLE SHOW IN ONTARIO
There was considerable discussion as to the advisability of holding a Canadian National Apple Show in Toronto next year similar to that which was held recently in Vancouver. A resolution was brought forward favoring the holding of such a show and the board of directors were constituted a committee to look further into the matter.

Mr. D. Johnson, President of the Association in his opening address, referred to the decline of the Apple Industry in Ontario which he characterized as being due to the ravages of insects and fungus pests, to lack of buyers being willing to take fruit for inspection of fruit under the Fruit Sales Act, due to lack of sufficient funds to carry on the work that the Ontario Government cooperate with the Dominion Government to carry on a mere rigid inspection of fruit at shipping points.

According to B. J. Case, president of the New York Fruit Growers Association, the weakest point in farming to-day is the lack of a proper system of keeping our books. Mr. Case has 170 acres of orchard on his farm in New York of which he has made a great success. His address was one of the most interesting ever delivered before the society. Severe trimming to keep the heads compact, low headed trees, the use of mammoth clover as a cover crop, cultivation, fertilization and thinning the fruit are essential to best results. An orchard should return at least 10 per cent. on a valuation of \$1,000 to the acre.

Over production of fruit is practically impossible and is something that need not deter anyone either from improving their old orchards or setting out new orchards. Such is the opinion expressed by such representative fruit men as Robt. Thompson, Harold Jones, A. E. Sherrington, G. H. Mitchell, and James E. Johnson.

From an orchard, which previously had not yielded over 40 barrels of apples through proper care in this season of small crops, Mr. J. B. Mitchell of Clarksburg harvested 170 barrels for which he received \$570. The expenses including rent amounted to \$365, leaving a net return of \$205. A similar testimony to the value of proper care for an orchard was given by R. R. Sloan of Porter's Hill. He stated that he had old orchards which had given returns as high as \$18 a tree or \$530 an acre.

One of the most important moves made by the fruit growers this year was the shipments of peaches to the British market. The success of this experiment and the advisability of continuing the shipment was thoroughly discussed by Mr. C. A. Dobson, Hamilton; Mr. Robt. Thompson, St. Catharines; Mr. J. E. Johnson, Simcoe; and Mr. W. W. Moore, Markham's Division, Ontario.

At the close of the meeting, Mr. J. A. Ruddick of Ottawa announced

that he had been ordered by the Minister of Agriculture to announce another Fruit Conference to be held in Ottawa next fall, Ontario to be represented by nine delegates. The following delegates were appointed to represent the association at this conference: Harold Jones, W. H. Dempsey, R. W. Greenon, Jas. E. Johnson, W. H. Bunting, Robt. Thompson, A. W. Peart, D. Johnson and E. D. Smith.

Other interesting and instructive addresses were given by R. R. Waddell, Simcoe; W. F. Kidd, Collingwood; M. C. Smith, Burlington; A. D. Campbell, Morrisburg; L. Caesar; Guelp; M. B. Clark, Wellington; D. H. Jones, Guelp; Prof. Saxby Blair, Macdonald College; Louis Meunier, Paris, France; and S. E. Todd, Petrolia. Fuller reports of these addresses will be given in future issues of Farm and Dairy.

Distribution of Seeds

By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution is being made this season of samples of superior sorts of Canadian grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution has been secured mainly from the Experimental Farms at Indian Head, Sask., Brandon, Man., and Ottawa, Ont. The samples consist of oats, spring wheat, barley, field peas, Indian corn, (for ensilage only), and five lbs. of each of wheat or barley, five lbs. sufficient in each case to sow one twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn, peas and potatoes weigh three lbs. each. For fuller particulars concerning the matter address the Dominion Cerealist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Applications may be sent in any time from the 1st of December to the 15th of February. A check postage is required on mail addressed to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.—Wm. Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms.

In order to aid in making productive the burned areas of the Rainy River District, the Ontario Government have appropriated the sum of \$2,000 to be expended in grass seed for planting the burned districts. This seed will be distributed among settlers who have suffered from the conflagration.

Renew your subscription now.

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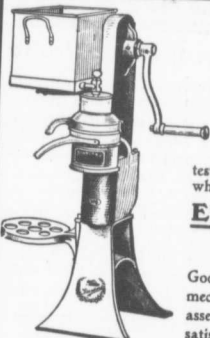
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the heart of every farmer who tries it, every dairy expert who tests its skimming, and every agent who sells it.

Efficiency Accounts For It

Good material, good machinery, good mechanics and care in making and assembling, is your best guarantee of satisfaction with the "Standard". The gearing and every bearing runs in oil. There are no glass lubricators, and no oil can. The bowl is built to skim perfectly and does it. The machine turns easily, is easy to clean, and has a low supply can. All running parts are enclosed. Write for our catalogue; it explains all about it, and will be sent free.

We will also send you information about our "Standard" Manure Loaders for loading on to a wagon or spreader. Write today for particulars of these machines.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited
RENFREW, ONT.

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

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Cheese Department

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

Adopt A Uniform Test

J. A. Ferguson, Leeds Co., Ont.
The more we study milk values and how to give each patron his proper share of the proceeds the more we see the necessity of having a uniform basis for paying for milk. The plan outlined by the executive of the Dairyman's Association is to have all factories paying according to the fat content of the milk. This is the only fair way.

It is found by actual test that the casing found by the butter-fat in almost regular proportion. There was always a man sending three per cent. milk get equally as much for his product as the man who sends four per cent. Take wheat for instance. The government has set a standard by which No. 1 wheat is valued at more than No. 2 wheat. Why? Because No. 1 will make more flour than No. 2. We find the same difference in milk. The richer milk makes more cheese or butter than milk poor in fat.

UNIFORM TEST ADVOCATED

A few years ago there was a great discussion between some of our leading dairy authorities as to which was the proper way to pay for milk. Dairy-men in one part of the Province said the only fair way was to add two per cent. for casing. The men from the east claimed that the straight fat test was the better way. Whichever way is adopted let it be uniform, with competent men to make the test. Results will justify the government in passing laws whereby all factories will be required to adopt a uniform method of testing and paying for milk.

It will go a long way towards securing a better milk supply when patrons find that their test can be increased by mixing milk. The cream in cool milk cools more readily with the milk before the sample is taken when poured into the receiving can. Patrons respond to such an inducement to do their work well.

MORE MILK PER POUND OF CHEESE
Every year it is taking more milk to make a pound of cheese. What are the reasons for this? One is that there is too much over-ripe milk. Another is the lack of skill in controlling.

NITSIDE FARM FOR SALE

One of the best farms in Western Ontario, beautifully situated in a bend of the river. With, Blenheim Township, Oxford Co., in a high state of cultivation, up-to-date buildings, good fences, fine orchard and all kinds of fruit trees from the busy town of Paris; one mile from the village P. O. A fine chance for an old country farmer to invest in a Canadian home. I will sell stock and implements with farm. Apply to E. Martin, Channing P. O., Oxford Co., Ont.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

CHEESEMAKERS AND BUTTERMAKERS can find profitable employment during the winter months by working for Farm and Dairy. Exclusive territory given reliable and honest men. Write for full particulars to Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

WANTED—Married man and woman to do general work on farm. Protestant preferred. Duties to commence at once. Apply with references stating wages, etc., to Box H., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

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

the moisture in the curds. But the greatest loss occurs in the cutting on weights by the Loyer.

If the plan of paying for milk by the butter-fat test is adopted, in the near future we will see the amount of milk to make a pound of cheese reduced, and the milk will be of a better quality. Your cows will be weeded out and better ones take their place. One of the greatest tasks before the instructors to-day is to educate the producer in the proper care of milk.

The Canadian Cheese Industry

There are symptoms of a serious loss in the cheese export business, which ought to receive more attention than has yet been accorded it. After ousting the United States from the British Market, Canada showed her ability to supply the needs of that country by furnishing nine-tenths of her imports. Little fault was ever found with the quality, and the trade appeared to be fairly well systematized on this side. In 1906 our exports amounted to \$24,441,664. Since then, however, we have been running down in quantities. In 1907 (9 months' reports, owing to change in ending of fiscal year) they were \$22,028,281. In 1908 \$22,921,780; 1909 \$20,398,482, and for the year ending with March, 1910, \$21,647,006. This year so far as reports show, though conditions of the pasturage were unusually good in the dairying section, the exports promise no serious gain, but rather a comparative loss.

More cheese is eaten in Canada, especially in the Northwest, as the population increases, and immigrants from the British Isles come into the country, though it would appear that the consumption of cheese is on the decrease among British people. Last year the foreign import into the United Kingdom fell off by 20,305 tons, Holland shipping only 12,564, compared with 14,500 tons the previous year, and the United States only 1,700 tons, a drop of 2,065 tons from 1909, and of 26,384 tons from 1901.

Colonial imports made up by an increase of nearly 10,000 tons for almost half of the falling off from foreign sources, which left the total drop 10,000 tons, with the home production slightly declining. The total from the colonies was 102,579 tons. Canada sent 79,661 tons of this, and New Zealand, it should be noted, 22,651 tons. The Dominion has fallen from her position of supplier of 90 per cent. of the colonial import, to an importation of about 80 per cent., while the New Zealanders, in spite of their long, but occasional passage against them, are slipping into her place.

It will be satisfactory to imperialists that foreign imports are decreasing, and that it is another of the colonies of the empire which is supplying the deficiencies. But it is a somewhat serious thing that the Canadian trade should dwindle, especially since we have the land and the grain food to supply all of England's needs of cheese. The quality of the goods is evidently all right also. If, as the farmers have sometimes claimed, the difficulty is with the merchants and commission men who attend the marketing, it ought to be known, that some remedy might be applied. We have noticed on several occasions the holding up of business by the difference between the ideas of buyers on an English account, and sellers here. There ought to be no such difficulty, if with the long freight carriage against her, New Zealand can profitably cut into the market.—Canadian Journal of Commerce.

I have 34 patrons sending milk at present. Of this number 20 are handling this milk at the Barry address.—J. W. Lawson, Carleton Co., Ont.

Learning by Experience

Learning by experience in any occupation is necessary up to a certain point. The fundamental principles of the practice of cheese making can only be learned by practical experience in the factory. But did it ever occur to you that learning by personal experience when you have become master of the first principles is the slowest way of learning invaluable? You will slowly add to your knowledge by the personal experience that you gain, but why not start out and get the experience of the very best men in the industry by reading their books?

It is an old saying that experience teaches fools. It is equally true that wise men learn from the experience of others. Why go on working with antiquated ideas when it is possible to get the very latest knowledge in connection with cheese making at low cost by reading some of the many good text books available?

The long winter evenings cannot be spent to better advantage than in improving your knowledge of the art of cheese making by reading and studying a good text on the subject. In this way you may get not only knowledge of the best practical methods, but get as well a knowledge of the principles which underlie the practice, or in other words, the theory, a certain amount of which is necessary to a good maker. Write Farm and Dairy about books for cheesemakers.

We have been greatly helped in our home by reading Farm and Dairy, which has been much improved and continues to improve with each issue.—A. Patterson, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Get The World's Best CREAM SEPARATOR In The First Place

You cannot be satisfied long with an inferior cream separator. If you get an inferior machine, you would naturally wish you had The World's Best.



The Sharples Dairy Tubular Separator
This why not get a Sharples Dairy Tubular in the first place? Later than and different from all others. Only superior separator. Only modern separator. Built on the only known principle of constructing a simple separator. In world-wide use for many years. Patented. Produces twice the skimming force of common separators. No dikes or other complicated contraptions in the bowl. Skims faster and twice as clean as common separators. Many times easier to clean, wears several times longer. Undoubtedly, self-evidently superior to all others.

SUBMITTED FOREVER
Behind that guarantee is the oldest separator concern on this continent. We made the first cream separator manufactured on this continent. Write for catalogue No. 253. See Tubular superiority for yourself.

30 Years
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.
CALVES CALL 744 A. WITHOUT MILK
Booklet Free
Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

EUREKA SANITARY CHURN



There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stone-ware—top in clear glass. Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn. Also made with Aluminum top. The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remain upright. If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA," do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue. **EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODBOLT, ONT.**

FIRST ANNUAL TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

UNION STOCK YARDS TORONTO

MONDAY AND TUESDAY
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Grand Display of Live Stock. Auction Sale of Prize Winners

\$1.100 IN CASH PRIZES

Entry Free. Entries Close December 1st, 1910
Admission Free. Public Invited. Reduced rates on all Railroads.

Entry blanks and full particulars on application to
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UNION STOCK YARDS, - TORONTO



WHAT we like determines what we are, and is the sign of what we are; and to teach taste is inevitably to form character.

MISS SELINA LUE

MARIA THOMPSON DAVISS

(Continued from last week.)

Miss Selina Lue, generous and tender of heart, keeps the grocery at River Bluff. She feeds the five babies whom she cares for in soap boxes, in the rear of the store. Her friend, Cynthia Page, learns that she has taken a young artist, named Alan Kent, to board. They are introduced and Cynthia is managed at the young man's apparent assumption of instant friendliness, and leaves abruptly. Cynthia alone with Miss Selina, confides her fears that her beautiful home must be sold, and is taken to see Kent's pictures. Kent tells Miss Selina of her love for Cynthia and is partly overheard by Cynthia. Miss Selina gives a party to all her friends for Kent and Cynthia's friend from the city is one of the guests. Cynthia now loves Kent, Kent's father, who is wealthy, and from whom he has been estranged because of his painting, comes accidentally to the Bluff in his car and takes Miss Selina and all the children for a ride. On his return he is reconciled to his son, and meets Cynthia.

"UPON my word, that's a sweet little fellow. I bet a posy for an old man—do you hear?—sweet little girl! Come over here and sit by me and I'll hold you in, and the baby too." And so as the big red machine puffed down the street to the grocery, Ethel Maud and Blossom rode on the box-seat as it were.

And the moment they came to a standstill they were surrounded by the mothers of the joyous youngsters and a babble ensued that was confusion confounded.

Mrs. Kinney clasped her wriggling offspring as they were handed down to her in turn, and with such she managed a "Thank you, sir," that sounded as if they had been returned from the grave to her maternal bosom. With the last in her arms she turned and said: "Miss Selina Lue, I thank you for this y-happening to 'em what they won't never forget. They ain't a mother or child on this Bluff as could git along without you a single day."

Mrs. Dobbs affirmed the remarks of Mrs. Kinney heartily, but she was overcome with a shyness two hundred and ten pounds in weight, so could only nod. Her pride in the exalted position of Ethel Maud was overwhelming, but she lifted down Kinneys and Tynes with impartial delight. "Miss Selina Lue," she said, "I'm hold Kent for you, I do wish her mother could see you drive up. You don't know how a mother feels when she sees her children in rich and stylish company."

At last these were left only Ethel Maud and Blossom to descend, and the old gentleman took the baby while the child slowly climbed down, assisted by her mother and Bennie.

"My my!" exclaimed Miss Selina Lue. "Looks like when you git 'em all together this Bluff is rich in children. Who's going to take Blossom? Everybody have got a armful and more." And she was just about to deposit Carrots on the steps when she exclaimed: "Lands alive, if here ain't Miss Cynthia in the nick of time! Give Blossom to her please, mister."

And so it was, that out of a very lovely arms that the old gentleman loved the gurgly baby, and he had a look into beautiful and very deep blue eyes; and with the lock something walled up and overfrowned a certain arid and anger-wasted area in

his large old heart, and in the twinkling of his keen, dark eyes the waters of forgiveness had made it to bloom with its accustomed flowers of good cheer, generosity, and the star-bloom of peace. His journey for the purpose of incriminations became one of discovery of treasures long possessed but unacknowledged—and others to be possessed.

It was at this auspicious moment, as the mothers were all absorbed in

both a tremendous squeeze, Blossom included. And all the time never a word passed between them, only Mr. Alan's eyes were very bright and his hand trembled so that Miss Cynthia took it in her free one and Blossom caught his sleeve.

"Well," said Miss Selina Lue, "well I oughtn't to ever pray kneeless, for the Lord shure listens to me! Mr. Kent, I oughter have come here and he made acquainted with Mr. Alan's father, what's come to make us a visit. And, Bennie, you and Sammie run down that dominick rooster, he's the fattest thing on the place, and he'll have to do for a calf in the pot.

And to think I didn't know him—and they do so favor!"

The day of adventure and excitement came to a close for Miss Selina Lue as she sat on the grocery steps in the moonlight, waiting for Mr. Alan to come down from the Hill Mansion, where he and his father had been dining with Mrs. Jackson Page. When he came they sat silently for a few moments while he finished his cigar; then Miss Selina Lue said, as she laid her hand on his arm:

"Mr. Alan, honey, I know what a heft of trouble have been lefted off your heart this day and I've been sitting here a-rejoicing over your coming through so good. Looks like in all the world they ain't nothing that jest grinds down on the heart like unkind feelings where love oughter be, especial in blood kin. I am thankful I feel a long and loving life for you and your father together, fer you've both done had a lesson in being away from one another."

"Miss Selina Lue, I don't know what you said to him to-day, but when I offered to spend the night at the hotel with him, he said he wanted me to come right back and stay here with you. I believe he is going to apply for a soap-box for me. He seems to feel about your guardianship as do Mr. Flarity and the others."

"Well, looks like when I think of

"What would you say if I told you that Alan is going to buy the Hill Mansion and all the property for—of a wedding present—for her? And you'll always let me have the barn, so you see we are going to be in big soap-boxes right where you can attend to us the rest of our lives."

"Oh, Mr. Alan, you, to tell how I feel! My Lord is just about to crowd my heart with blessings!" And Miss Selina Lue's eyes shone in the moonlight.

"Miss Selina Lue," said Mr. Alan slowly, as a man speaks from his inmost soul, "in the letter—and my father—they want me to paint one more picture—for the chapel. If I can paint what I feel when I see you with your mangel-child in your arms—I will paint a picture for the whole world. Perhaps some day—"

"If you do, Mr. Alan, you'll paint the picture of a woman that lives by the loving she gits and gives—and the love of God. But don't make me cry—I'm jest a-smiling through my tears."

THE END

The Old House

J. McGlennon, Northumberland County, Ont.

One farmhouse old, with gables gray, Round which the woodbines droop and cling, Where swallows twitter all the day And russet-coated robins sing, I cross your threshold worn and old, Half hidden by the tangled grass, That seems to thank my footsteps bold, That nods and shivers as I pass.

How still and lone the empty room, No voice to speak a kindly word, No laugh to drive away the gloom. Where often happy echoes straggled, In the far off happy long ago, Glad footsteps rang along the hall, And voices spoke in accents low. The words most dear and sweet of all.

How bare and cold the lonely hearth Where happy faces once were seen And voices rang in merry mirth The cheerful song and jest between; Where are the ones who gathered here In that glad, happy time of old? Ah, me, no answer greets my ear. All lonely, silent, bare and cold.

Here at our mother, tender-eyed, The peace of Heaven in her sweet face; We used to linger at her side And count this spot a hallowed place. How lonely seems the empty room, Where mother's face no more I see. Perhaps, from out the shadowy gloom Her loving spirit looks on me.

Here father sat at close of day; I see his kindly features clear and true. Though he has gone so far away, Beneath the churchyard's flowers and grass

His face was hidden long ago, Where daisies watch the sunbeams pass Across the graves so green and low.

How sad, how still. The churchyard's gloom

Is not more sorrowful than this; Dead faces haunt the empty room—The forms and faces that I miss; They whisper to my lonely heart, The unbidden tears will fill my eye: The years have drifted us apart—Old lonely, lonely house, good-bye.

It is economy for the housewife to save the pieces of tin that come out of the salubrious as they are frequently of such a shape that they can be got into any kind of a corner or crack and become of much value as a scraper for pots, pans, pipes, furniture, moldings—in fact anything that needs scraping.



Simplicity in Arrangement

The tendency in these days is to overcrowd our rooms with useless articles of furniture. The arrangement shown above is most pleasing, giving an air of spaciousness and luxury, while the furnishings are most simple themselves. Note the corner built in sideboard in dining room, in the rear, the most conveniently placed seat at foot of stairs, and lack of useless bric-a-brac. Such an arrangement could be carried out in many homes, with little cost.

questioning, in listening to the children and exclaiming over the wonders of the expedition with Miss Selina Lue, that Mr. Alan stepped from around the corner of the grocery at the side of the "ottermobile" before he knew of its presence. And before he had time to do or say anything the old gentleman reached down and gave him a tremendous squeeze directly before the astonished gaze of Miss Cynthia and Blossom. Then he went to still greater lengths, for he hopped down as nimbly as Bennie could have done right between Miss Cynthia and Mr. Alan and gave them

you and Miss Cynthia having to move away from me to the other side of town my heart just hops down. I have woken up more than once wet-eyed about it, but I try and think I will have the remembering of you to love. The Lord have been good to me in letting me have so many remembrances and I ain't serving Him right by getting unhappy, so I won't." As she spoke, Miss Selina Lue smiled at him wearily.

"And that's just why I hoped you would wait up to see my father to-night," said Mr. Alan as he took her hand.

The annual Institute upon the after-noon of the present on their energy in one things and of That it and in the rest most n

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A ROUSING CONVENTION OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

Enthusiastic and Interesting Addresses Indicate Strong Growth of Women's Work in Ontario.

The opening session of the ninth annual convention of the Women's Institutes of Ontario was held in Convocation Hall, Toronto, Wednesday afternoon, November 10. Between four and five hundred women were present and from the expectant look on their faces and the enthusiasm and energy shown by the officers in charge, one was led to believe that great things were in store for the delegates and others who were in attendance. That these expectations were realized and in no small degree is expressing the results of the convention in a most mild manner.

The subjects selected for discussion at each meeting were timely and well chosen. They were placed in the hands of some of Ontario's most capable women and they were handled in a manner most creditable.

Mrs. Dr. Wilson of Parkhill presided at the opening session. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. A. M. Heustis of Toronto, the reply to which was given by Mrs. Wm. Bacon of Orillia. Mrs. Bacon dwelt upon the importance which rural life and its contributions have towards making the national life of a country in sending so many of its sons and daughters to the Universities of Canada. She said that the largest part of our students from Canada were those who come from the country. She next mentioned the most important agencies which make up a successful and ideal home. She emphasized particularly the cultivation of a cheerful disposition and the entire devotion of women to the chosen cause of women kind—that of home-making. "Teaching of household duties is necessary and we should send our daughters to places of technical education such as that provided by the Macdonald Institute and the Domestic Science Department at St. Anne de Bellevue."

SUPERINTENDENT PUTNAM'S ADDRESS
A burst of applause from the five hundred women present was tendered to Supt. G. A. Putnam as he came upon the platform to deliver his address to the audience. Mr. Putnam only returned that morning from a rousing convention of Women's Institutes at Washington, D.C., and he was filled to the brim with women and their doings from the country to the south of us. Mr. Putnam said in part that the records and statements received by his department from day to day cannot but impress and enthuse one with the magnificence and possibilities of the work which we are doing, but in coming face to face with the women who have been behind the guns and gained the victories already to the credit of the Institute, one is doubly impressed

with the importance of the task before us.

It is a great responsibility for the officers to guide the deliberations of their respective local societies along lines which mean so much to the future well-being of the citizen of this young and ambitious country which is being forced to assume such grave responsibilities in nation building at this time. The assimilation of the large numbers who are coming to us from many lands each year, and making of them citizens who will maintain the high ideals which have characterized Canadians in the past, is a responsibility which the loyal subject will be glad to accept. The Institute must if it lives up to its opportunities, play a large part in this.

In the early stages of the Institutes the reply to inquiries as to how the work was progressing in any particular society was nearly always in some such manner as this: "We have splendid times. I got a most excellent reply at the last meeting and many of the ladies were delighted to get a copy of my method of canning raspberries." Now the replies are quite different. They indicate the Institutes are not self-centered but are reaching out to help others. Local libraries are being established in increasing numbers and travelling libraries are being asked for by many of the Institutes. The beautifying of home surroundings and towns or villages is receiving consideration, street lights are being installed, permanent quarters provided for the Institute meetings and libraries. The members of the Institute are successful in enlisting others in such objects as the beautifying of country cemeteries and church-yards, and the improvement of rural schools.

With our six hundred branches and a membership of 16,000, attendance 135,000 for the past year, which promises a material increase during the current year we have a means through which information upon many topics of vital interest to the individual, the family, the community and the nation, may be most effectively disseminated among the women of the Province.

The Institute cannot be expected to take the place of the school or the college which teaches Home Economics. We are most anxious to render acceptable service to the women who have not had the advantage of a broad education and have not the time, even though they had the inclination, to follow any definite line of study. There is no good reason, however, so far as I can see, why many of our societies should not be given an opportunity to take up a somewhat systematic consideration of many of the problems bearing upon family and community life. We trust that this feature of work will receive your careful consideration and thought. More of Supt. Putnam's address will be published later.

ARCHDEACON CODY'S REMARKS
An item not down on the program but one which proved to be most pleasing and interesting was a short address by Archdeacon Cody of Toronto. Archdeacon Cody said: "There is a tendency today to require personal comfort as the supreme end of life." "We should teach," said he, "a sense of our mission to humanity, that God has given us a splendid country to hold in trust for the good of the whole world." Secondly, we should teach that nations, ancient and modern, have flourished in such degree as they have obeyed the laws of truth and righteousness. Thirdly, we should teach that progress is based on the ideals of justice, equity, freedom, and of progress in matters secular. Fourthly, that as Froide had

said, the fear of God had made Britain great; and, fifthly, that the State which was often treated as a distinct entity is made up of individuals, and it can never be great so long as men are mean and ignoble."

Continuing, Archdeacon Cody said: "Pleasure is not the supreme end of any of us. Children are suffering in

silence in homes and schools trying to make life everything that it should be. Happiness must be studied by the housewife. The wives of to-day should be the greatest teachers. The schools do much but they have not time to do it all. The mother should supplement what is not done in the schools. Cheerfulness can be best



**THOROUGHNESS
IN
CONSTRUCTION**

INSURES



Gourlay Pianos

Against Loss of Tone, and tone is the most important factor in any piano. In every Gourlay Piano the expert knowledge of its builders and the determination to use **NOTHING BUT THE BEST** either in labor or material, produces a sympathetic richness of tone that is unmatchable among Canadian pianos.

**WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES
GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING
188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO**

**Dry Your Clothes on a Wet Washday
With a New Perfection Oil Heater**



When clothes can't be hung outside, and must be dried in a room or cellar, the New Perfection Oil Heater quickly does the work of sun and air. You can hang up the wet clothes, light your Perfection Oil Heater, open the damper top, and the heat rises and quickly dries the clothes.

Do not put off washing to await a sunny day in order to avoid mildew. Dry your washing any day with hot air from a

**PERFECTION
SMOKELESS
OIL HEATER**

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

It gives just as much heat as you desire. It is safe, odorless and smokeless.

It has an **automatic-locking flame spreader**, which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back, so the wick can be quickly cleaned. Burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, because of a new device in construction, and can always be easily unscrewed for reworking.

An indicator shows the amount of oil in the font. Filler-cap does not need to be screwed down, but is put in like a cork in a bottle, and is attached to the font by a chain. Finished in Japan or nickel, strong and durable, well-made, built for service and yet light and ornamental. It has a cool handle and a damper top.

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

**The Queen City Oil Company,
Limited.**

CHRISTMAS FOR MOTHER



Solid Oak or Mahogany finish. Rocking Chair, polished and carved panels, embossed cobble seat. Given in return for club of only five new Subscriptions to

**FARM AND DAIRY
Peterboro, - - Ontario**

Send soon, a good Christmas Gift for Mother.

taught in the home. Train your boys and girls for the duties of Christian citizenship.

ADDRESSES FROM REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTES

Short addresses and discussions from some of the most model institutes in Ontario occupied the balance of the program for the afternoon. Mrs. Dr. McPhail of Manilla, Ont., told in an interesting manner of the organization recently organized in Manilla in her town. This Institute believes in picking its officers from different parts of the village and letting the various officers arouse interest and enthusiasm in the work in their own immediate section. This brings the whole village into closer connection with the organization and makes the interest more widespread than otherwise. Mrs. McPhail said: "Let all your officers take part at every meeting. Utilize the whole belonging to your Institute and give them something to do in their own special line. Make each one feel responsible for a certain part of the work."

FIRST EVENING SESSION

One of the most interesting addresses given at the Convention was that presented by Mrs. S. K. Kitchen of St. George, who took for her subject, "A Country Housekeeper's Idea." I wish it could have been the good fortune of every farmer's wife in Canada to have heard Mrs. Kitchen, and I believe that could everyone of us visit Mrs. Kitchen's home where we would find there almost the ideal farm home. "System is everything," said Mrs. Kitchen, "and without system you can do nothing. The farmer who does not know how to do or four years previous just what crops he is to grow on certain fields is not an up-to-date farmer. The woman on the farm who does not know what kind of vegetables and fruit she is going to grow is certainly not an up-to-date wife. She would not have to ask her husband what she should grow, she should know herself. Perhaps Mrs. Kitchen was found different circumstances than many of our farm women. Perhaps even she has made the circumstances more ideal herself. She went on to say: "Have enough money to pay for the heavy work you need done. Do not have to ask for every cent you have. Twenty-five dollars is an ample amount of money to keep in the house purse at any time. All other funds should be placed in the Savings Bank, and one should be able to manage on sums ranging from \$1 to \$5 or \$10 per day as necessarily demands. Cooking, I consider one of the principal accomplishments of any woman as the cooking and serving of food plays an important part in every home. More thought and more care are required on the cooking than on any other part of the house work. Other work is a secondary importance. Fixed rules for work are bad and foolish in the extreme. I would advocate every woman being at home for social intercourse with her neighbors one afternoon a week and let it be known which afternoon is yours. Begin married life with a man who has no bad habits. You will have no extra work thrust upon you then in order to correct his bad habits. Start right. Live within your income and see that everything is used with care and economy. No matter how ill your luck may be, always manage to save something, no matter how small." Mrs. Kitchen was an advocate of the simple life. She closed her remarks urging women to live naturally and cheerfully in the home.

INSTITUTES IN NORTHERN ONTARIO
A most enthusiastic and bright woman was Mrs. Dr. Margaret McAlpine of Toronto who visited the Women's Institutes in the northern part of Ontario about a year ago and who gave one of the most interesting and entertaining account of her trip

in that vicinity. Many of the Institutes in old Ontario have much to do to compare with some of these new or Institutes. After they have had many years of existence as the old ones they will far surpass the membership and accomplishment of work of many of the older Institutes unless they take on a new lease of life. "Many people," said Mrs. McAlpine, "have the idea that Northern Ontario is of little account, and that is where they are entirely wrong. The women of Northern Ontario do not know what the word obstacle means when they make up their minds to accomplish anything. When Mrs. McAlpine visited the Convention at Mindemoya she was more than surprised to find an Assembly Hall much larger than the Granite Skating Rink in Toronto. There were in attendance at this first Women's Institute Convention over 200 women and about 50 men. They had driven anywhere from five to 45 miles to attend this Convention, coming from all directions to the village. "When a woman will drive forty-five miles in extreme weather," said Mrs. McAlpine to attend a Convention, "she is in earnest and intends to make the Convention go. It was most inspiring in relation to the reports of these Institutes and to the reports of institutes in Northern Ontario are doing such good work in their section. At the evening meeting there were over three hundred present which speaks most creditably for these people." At Ft. William Mrs. McAlpine attended a convention where over 500 women were present. A most enthusiastic reception was given to the ladies by the city council and the civil authorities of Ft. William and Pt. Arthur. Owing to missing train connections some of these ladies were left at a station about six miles distant from Ft. William. They telegraphed to the place of convention that they would be late but that they would be late, and arranged to defer the opening of the convention until they arrived. They then walked the six miles. The Rainy River meeting which I attended was simply great in its earnestness, and bubbling over with enthusiasm.

(Continued next week)

The Upward Look

Going to the Father

"I go unto my Father."—St. John 14, 12.

Death, which is but the beginning of life eternal, is one of the mysteries which enter into all our lives. It is one of the great agencies which our Heavenly Father uses to draw us closer to Him.

The great object of Christ's life was to triumph over death. His victory over the grave was meant to show us clearly, what we know but yet are so apt to fail to fully realize our earthly life represents but a brief period of time. Christ, while on earth, let it be known that He was going to His Father. Death held no mystery for Him. It merely meant leaving the things of this life to enter His Father's kingdom. It was as though He was sojourning in a foreign land, which, when His mission in life was ended He was to leave to be at home with His Father.

And that is what He desired that what we call death should mean for us. He taught us to say, "Our Father, which art in Heaven." Thus we know that His Father is our Father. And thus we have the same assurance that He had that when we pass through death it is but to enter into a new life with our Father.

Christ died in the prime of life. Apparently His mission on earth had barely commenced. His disciples must

have felt, as we know that they did until He arose again, that it had been a failure. To-day we know that Christ's life, brief as it was, was a success; that His mission on earth had been accomplished when His Heavenly Father called Him home.

And as it is with all of us. We are on a journeying, or should be, to our Father's kingdom. Some of us are called home sooner than others. We may grieve that we are not permitted to continue our journey together. We may wonder why our dear ones have been taken from us. They may have been with us for but a brief period. It may be difficult for us to see why they were given to us at all. Or they may have been a source of strength and comfort to us for years so that their departure leaves us desolate indeed. And yet we must not doubt that God knows best when their mission had been accomplished. It may be that He needed them in order that we might be led to exercise greater care in avoiding the pitfalls that surround us as we pursue our journey to where He and they await us. Therefore we should rejoice for we are not as others who are without hope inasmuch as we know that "we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with the Lord in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air; and thus shall we ever be with the Lord! (1 Thessalonians 4, 17).—L.H.N.

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Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

Ladies! just see how easy I do a big tubful with my 1900 Gravity Washer. I start the tub whirling. Then the gravity device under the tub begins to help and the rest is just like play. Wash a tubful in six minutes! How that for quick and easy work. Write for my free catalogue and see this marvelous machine on trial. I don't ask for notes or cash in advance. I simply let me pay for it a little each week out of the money it saves me. They treat everybody the same way.

You can have one shipped FREE

on thirty days' trial, the same as I got mine. The trial company will let you pay for it in the same easy way. I offered me the Washer will actually pay for itself in a very short time. *Money did!* I would not take \$100 cash for my 1900 Gravity Washer if I couldn't get another just like it. It does beautiful work—dishes anything from heavy blankets to daintiest lace. Every housewife who has a tubful of wash to do should write to Mr. D. E. JOCH, Manager, The 1900 Washer Co., 357 York Street, Toronto, Ontario, for their beautiful Washer Book and general information of a Washer on free trial. R. H. Frederick.

This offer is not good in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg or Vancouver and suburbs, as we have branch offices in these places. Special trial arrangements are made in these districts.

The Sewing Room

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

GIRL'S COAT



The coat finished with a big collar in sailor style is a favorite, and it is becoming to the younger girls. This one can be treated that way or finished with a notched collar as preferred, and it can be made to cover the dress or shorter.

Material required for girl (10 yrs.) is 4 1/2 yds. 27 in. or 8 1/2 yds. 52 in. with 1/2 yd. of silk for collar and cuffs.

The pattern is cut for girls of 8, 10 and 12 yrs., and will be sent for 10 cts.

PLAITED TUNIC SKIRT, 6836.

The skirt with plaited top and soft flounce is very pretty and graceful. It will be found in all to all materials that are of sufficiently heavy weight to be trimmed with contrasting material, as illustrated, or with bands of braid or finished with hems only.

Kilting required for medium size is 7 1/2 yds. 24 or 27 in. for girls of 10 yrs. For the gored upper portion will be needed 1 1/2 yds. 36, and for the trimming 2 yds. 27 in.

The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 in. waist and will be mailed for 10 cts.

TUCKED WAIST, 6825.

The waist made with draped lapelled portions at the front, allowing use of pleats, is new and smart. This one is closed invisibly at the back and is tucked to give exceptionally becoming lines. It will be found appropriate for a variety of materials, silk and light weight wool, and also the many washable waistics that are used at all seasons.

Material required for medium size is 4 1/2 yds. 21 or 24, 2 1/2 yds. 36 or 2 yds. 44 inches wide.

The pattern is cut for a 34, 35, 36, 40 and 42 inch bust and will be mailed for 10 cts.

DOUBLE-BREADED COAT, 6828

The long loose coat is a useful garment in this one is exceedingly smart and is available for travel and general use. It can be rolled open with the fronts, to give the effect illustrated or it can be buttoned up closely, as shown in small view.

Material required for medium size is 7 yds. 27, 41 yds. either 44 or 52 in. wide. The pattern is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 in. bust, and will be mailed for 10 cts.



OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Contributions Invited

NOVA SCOTIA

ANTIGONISH CO., N. S.

WELLFALL, Nov. 14.—We are having a wet fall. Plowing has been delayed. Pastures have been good; young stock are going into the stables in fine condition. Turkeys are a good crop. Potatoes are scarce and selling at 50c a bushel. Beef is higher than for many years. Few cattle that are fit for beef will be fed through the winter. Pork is to be 7½c; oats 50c.—Tom Brown.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PRINCE CO., P.E.I.

MARGATE, Nov. 16.—Pork has been selling at 7½c a lb. There is no market with a large supply in the farmers' hands ready to kill. Heavy horses are in good demand at from \$150 to \$225 each. Lambs are 4 to 4½c a lb., live weight. Wet weather for the past few weeks has hindered the farm work. The roads are in a bad condition.—L. G.

ONTARIO

LEEDS CO., ONT.

FRANKVILLE, Nov. 14.—So far as stock is concerned, we are face to face with winter conditions. There will be a sufficient supply of fodder and farms are quite jubilant. The few farmers that may have to buy a little hay and grain will be able to do so at very reasonable prices. Live hogs have taken an advance in price. It is believed that the fall in price is only temporary. There are very few fat cattle for sale—not more than enough to supply the local butchers. There are no export cattle.—W. H. M.

VICTORIA CO., ONT.

HARTLEY, Nov. 17.—Fall plowing is nearly completed. The stock is in good condition. The root crop is all housed and is a fair crop. Turnips are good. Mangels are not so good as in previous years. Corn is plentiful, also hay. A good supply of feed will help to bring stock over the winter in good condition. Hogs are not increasing. Prices are fair. Poultry are plentiful and a good price.—W. M.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

GALT, Nov. 12.—A conference of all of the Farmers' Clubs in Waterloo County was held in Galt on Nov. 11 and 12, by F. C. Hart, B.S.A., the District Representative of the Department of Agriculture, to discuss ways and means of improving the Farmers' Clubs. Mr. H. H. LeDrew of Guelph, and Mr. C. F. Bailey of Toronto,

were the speakers from outside. Among those present were: C. Hallman, Breslau; J. C. McKay and J. G. Seip, Linewood; Chas. Hilliard and J. J. Wilkinson, West Mountain; A. S. Forbes and J. S. Woods, Seneca; A. R. Smith and W. Coljum, New Hamburg; Anson Grog, Edwin Groh, L. Snyder and James Wood, Preston; R. G. Arthur, Brantford; Alex. Edward and Wm. Mason, Ayr; Wm. Elliott, Alex. Slater, W. J. Douglas, Wm. Slater, Wm. McKenzie and Ed. Elliott, Galt. Similar conferences for the county will probably be held annually.—F. C. H.

WATERLOO, Nov. 15.—We have had some plowing finished but most of us will have had weather in a few days. Cattle

Part of Mr. Hopkins' Clearing

This photo from which this illustration was reproduced was taken shortly after Mr. Hopkins erected the house, also shown on this page. Mr. Hopkins' first barn may be seen in the centre at a distance. Since this photo was taken he has built one of the finest barns in the settlement.

have been stabled a week. Extra good feeders have been put in this fall. Feed of all kinds is plentiful and the demand for nearly all handled and are returning 80 to \$100 an acre, according to yield and sugar per cent. The best pulp is an excellent succulent food for cattle.—C. H. S.

BRANT CO., ONT.

FALKLAND, Nov. 18.—Oats are a good crop. Grain was well filled. Barley is a poor sample being much shrunken. Cattle are in good order, and the demand for feeders is quite strong. Fall litters are coming strong. The price of fat hogs is lower, at 82.50.—L. T.

FALKLAND, Nov. 9.—The weather has been cold and frosty. Turnips will be a good average crop. Little damage has been done by the turning loose or rot. Ship-pers are paying 11c a bush. Wheat has a good top. In a few early sown fields the fleas are light but bringing good prices. One

of solid bush. After six years spent upon this farm he built this fine house. The smaller illustration shows the character of the land in the district. In the distance may be seen Mr. Hopkins' first barn. On the road in the near foreground is to be seen Miss Hopkins with horse and rig. Since that photo was taken Mr. Hopkins has erected an up-to-date barn. He intends making of his place a first class dairy farm. He is building up a herd of high grade Holsteins.—J. H.

GOSSIP

A great deal of interest is developing in the first annual Toronto Fat Stock Show to be held at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, on Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 12th and 13th next, and indications are ray for a large number of exhibits and visitors

A prominent feature of the show will be the auction sale of the prize winning cattle, sheep and hogs for Christmas market.

You Can't Cut Out
A BOG SPANIN, PUFF OR THOROUGHLY
ABSORBINE

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. 12c per bottle at "Lovers of Horses," Book #178.

Mr. S. Nixon, Kilbridge, Ont., writes Jan. 21, 1910: "I have used ABSORBINE with success on a curb."

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So sure are we of the all round superiority of our telephones that we will welcome the opportunity of sending you two or three for a comparison test with others. Write us for particulars.

Our telephones are made in Toronto, in one of the best equipped telephone factories in the world. They are distinctly high-class. They are built so as to give steady service without material depreciation. Their cost of maintenance is low enough to surprise you. And they are guaranteed for ten years against defective material or workmanship.

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Magnificent Exhibits
OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE, SEEDS AND POULTRY.

Practical Addresses

A special feature of the programme of addresses this year will be ten addresses on the production of feed for live stock. This series will be opened by Mr. C. C. James, Ontario Deputy Minister of Agriculture, with an address on "The Poorest and the Best in Crop Production." Following this there will be an address on "Under-drainage," two addresses on roots, four addresses on corn, one on clover, one on and one on fodder crops. Other lecture sessions will be devoted to addresses on Poultry, Dairying, Seeds and Horses.

Judging Commences Monday Afternoon.

and Continues Monday Evening with some of the Best Classes of HORSES, BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE AND POULTRY

Single Fare Rates on the Railways For complete programme apply to the Secretary.

JOHN BRIGHT, Pres., Myrtle Station.
A. P. WESTERVELT, Sec., Parliament Buildings, Toronto.



A Substantial Farm Home in Algoma District
The illustration shows the home of Mr. A. L. Hopkins. This house was erected by Mr. Hopkins six years after he went on to a farm of solid bush.

farmer who picks his own apples is receiving \$4.25 a bbl. F.O.B. There is considerable fall plowing still to be done. Wheat is 55c; oats, 35c, and barley 45c.—L. T.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.

ERIE VIEW, Nov. 8.—Winter apples are packed and shipped. Mangels and sugar beets are abundant. The buckwheat crop was a fair yield. Local buyers are offering 40c a bushel. Hogs are selling at \$7.00 a cwt. Butter, 25c. Poultry in good demand; live weight, 9c; dressed chickens, 12½c a lb.—E. B.

ESSEX CO., ONT.

ARNER, Nov. 15.—Practically all are busy hunking corn. The yield in most cases is up to the average, while others are away below. This is due to the drought of the past summer and lack of tillage. Fall wheat is looking well. Even the late sowing did remarkably well. Since the drop in pork very few hogs are on the move. Grain is at a standstill. The wheat crop is still in the farmer's bins.—A. L. A.

ALGOMA DISTRICT, ONT.

LIVINGSTONE CREEK.—The splendid home shown on this page is located five miles east of Thessalon. It has eight large rooms, is finished with hardwood and is heated by a furnace, as well as being equipped with every convenience. Mr. Hopkins, who owns this place, came here from Burlington, Ont., and started on this farm

"De right ting for de Missus Christmas Gift"

Q A woman appreciates a sensible gift from her husband or son at Christmas.
Q Something that will relieve her of the back-breaking and nerve-racking worries of ordinary household duties—something that shows her you really care—



A New Century Washer

for instance, it sweetens a woman's disposition. It enables her to get cheaper help and keep them longer. It saves the clothes and thoroughly cleanses them, because it forces the water through the fabrics. It prevents disease entering your home from public laundries.
Q Write for "Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy."
Q At all dealers or direct.

CUMMER-DOWSWELL Limited
HAMILTON, ONT.



MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Nov. 23.—Farmers have had no reason to complain of the net results of the fast closing year, nor does there seem to be any special cause for apprehension in regard to what the conditions will be in the immediate future. Politics, of course, have a very direct bearing on agriculture and it is to be hoped that in the many important questions that are looming up, both in this country and the Motherland, nothing may occur to retard the progress of our agricultural interests. The question of a certain measure of reciprocity with the United States, is probably the one in which Canadian farmers are most directly interested, as, if passed, it might open a great market for certain branches of their produce.

Business in all branches of industry is brisk, and the expansion in the West, especially along the lines of railway, is continuing with unabated activity.

Call money in Toronto rules at 5½ to 6 per cent.

WHEAT
The bears and the bulls have each been

having their turn this week in the wheat market, and at latest advices the bulls were uppermost. There is nothing startling to chronicle, however, in the matter of prices. In the United States, the new wheat is in splendid condition, as also in this country. Local dealers give the following quotations. No. 1, Northern, new wheat, 58½¢; No. 2, 59½¢; No. 3, 59½¢; old wheat, 5¢ higher, 62¢ to 63¢ a bushel, outwinter wheat, 62¢ to 63¢ a bushel, outside. On the farmers' market, fall wheat is selling at 58¢ to 59¢ a bushel, and goes at 58¢ to 59¢ a bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

Coarse grains do not show material change, except that oats and corn are a trifle weaker in demand. Quotations, however, remain unchanged. They are as follows: Canada Western oats, No. 2, 38½¢; No. 3, 39½¢; at lake ports, No. 2, Ontario white, 33¢ to 34¢; No. 3, 32¢ to 33¢ outside; and 33¢ to 34¢ a bushel on track, Toronto; Peas, 48¢ to 52¢; American yellow corn, 59¢ to 60¢ a bushel on track, Toronto; rye,

62¢; feed barley, 48¢; malting barley, 56¢ to 57¢ a bushel; buckwheat, 40¢ a bushel. On the farmers' market, grain are selling at the following prices: Oats, 38¢; peas, 75¢; rye, 72¢ to 75¢; barley, 62¢; buckwheat, 52¢ a bushel.

In Montreal, dealers quote the following prices for grain: Canadian Western oats No. 2, 38¢ to 39½¢; No. 3, 38¢ to 39¢; No. 3, Quebec white, 38¢; American yellow corn, No. 3, 56½¢ to 57¢; No. 4, 54¢; feed barley, 47¢ a bushel.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Potatoes, according to local wholesale quotations are 60¢ a bag in car lots. On the farmers' market they are selling for 70¢ to 75¢ a bag. There is every prospect of their being at a good stiff figure by spring.

Beans are unchanged in price, dealers quoting \$1.90 to \$1.95 a bushel for primes and \$2 to \$2.10 a bushel for three pound pickers.

Montreal prices are as follows: Green Mountains, 40¢; ordinary in car lots for export purposes; Ontario potatoes, 75¢ to 80¢ a bag in car lots, on track, Montreal. There is the former market. In Montreal. This year's product is quoted at \$1.65 to \$1.68 a bushel for three pound pickers.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

There is nothing stirring to chronicle in the butter and cheese trade in car lots. On country points farmers, owing to the good state of the roads, are bringing in large quantities. In the former article, and prices are inclined to be a trifle lower in consequence. This is not likely to continue for long, however.

Local dealers give the following quotations: Choice creamery prints, 25¢ to 27¢; choice dairy prints, 23¢ to 25¢; separator prints, 23¢ to 24¢; ordinary market, dairy 20¢ a lb. On the farmers' market, dairy butter is selling at 30¢ a lb. There is a good demand for cheese, large cheese being quoted at 12¢ and twins at 11½¢ a lb. Butter is advancing in Montreal, and choice creamery is quoted by wholesalers at 24½¢ to 25¢ a lb. Eastern cheese are at 11½¢ by dealers at 10½¢ and Western at 11½¢ to 11½¢ a lb.

HIDES

Prices for hides are unchanged, but the market is listless. Dealers quote as follows: No. 1, inspected cows and steers, 10¢; No. 2, 9¢; No. 3, 8¢; inspected steers and bulls, 10¢ a lb.; calf skins, \$14 to \$17; lambskins, 60¢ each. At country points dealers are paying as follows: Tallow, 6¢ a lb.; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1.10; lambskins, 55¢ to 60¢ each; horsehides, \$2.75 to \$3; horsehair, 30¢ a lb.; catkins, 12¢ to 13¢.

Montreal prices for hides differ little from those current in Toronto. Beef hides are at the same figure per grade; tallow is high in price, best quality fetching 7¢ a lb.

WOOL

Local quotations for wool are as follows: Washed fleeces, 21¢ to 22¢; unwashed fleeces, 13¢ to 14¢; rejected, 10¢ a lb.

HAY AND STRAW

There is an active demand for hay but supplies are light and prices in consequence remain firm. Wholesale quotations are as follows: No. 1 timothy, \$12 to \$12.50; second grade, \$11 to \$11.50 on track, Toronto; straw, 65¢ to 87¢ a ton on track, Toronto.

On the farmers' market choice timothy hay is selling at \$18 to \$20 a ton; clover and clover mixed, \$14 to \$17; straw in bundles at \$16 to \$18, and loose straw at \$8 to \$9 a load.

In Montreal, choice timothy hay is quoted by local dealers at \$11 to \$11.50 for No. 1; \$10 to \$10.50 for No. 2 and \$7.50 to \$8 a ton for clover mixed.

Baled straw is quoted on track Montreal at \$5 to \$5.50 a ton.

HONEY

There is a very fair trade in honey, with prices unchanged. Dealers quote as follows: Stratified clover honey, in 50 lb. tins, 10½¢ a lb.; in 5 to 10 lb. tins, 11¢ a lb.; choice comb honey, \$2.25 to \$2.50 a dozen; buckwheat honey, 75¢ a lb. in cask.

Montreal dealers quote as follows: Buckwheat honey, 6¢ to 7¢ a lb.; white clover, 7¢ to 8¢ a lb.; comb honey, 14¢ a lb.; buckwheat honey, 12¢ a lb.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Following are the latest wholesale quotations: Apples, \$3.50 to \$4.50 a barrel; cranberries, 40¢ a basket; cabbage, 40¢ to 50¢ a dozen; turnips, \$1.50 to \$1.75 a bushel; \$1.10 to \$1.30 a basket; parsnips, 40¢ a bag; beets, 30¢ to 45¢ a bag; celery, 25¢ to 40¢ a basket; gherkins, \$1.50 to \$1.60 a basket; egg plants, 15¢ to 25¢ a basket.

On the farmers' market fruits and vegetables are selling at the following prices: Apples, \$2 to \$4.50 a barrel; cauliflower, \$3 to \$5 to 10¢ each; dry onions, 25¢ to 30¢ a

basket; beets, 20¢ to 25¢ a peck; celery, 40¢ to 50¢ a dozen; citron, 15¢ to 20¢ each.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs are soaring in price. Trade is very active. Following are local quotations: Cold storage stock, 25¢ to 27¢; new laid 35¢ a dozen. On the farmers' market, 45¢ to 50¢ a dozen are the ruling prices.

Dealers' quotations for poultry are as follows: Chickens, 12¢ to 13¢ a lb.; turkeys, 20¢ to 22¢ a lb.; ducks, 15¢ to 16¢; geese, 10¢ to 12¢; geese, 10¢ to 11¢; all dressed weight, live weight, one cent to two cents a pound higher. On the farmers' market, dressed chickens are selling for 14¢ to 16¢ a lb.; turkeys, 15¢ to 16¢; fowl, 12¢ to 14¢; geese, 10¢ to 14¢, and ducks, 13¢ to 20¢ a lb.

In Montreal selected eggs are quoted by dealers at 20¢ a dozen in car lots; straight receipts at 27¢ and new laid eggs at 45¢ a dozen. Wholesale prices for poultry are as follows: Turkeys, 15¢ to 17¢ a lb.; chickens, 15¢ to 14¢; fowl, 10¢ to 11¢; geese, 12¢ to 13¢ a lb.

HORSE MARKET

Prices still rule very high in all grades, but there is a degree of active trade, the sums asked being almost prohibitive to many would be purchasers. The following may be regarded as nominal prices: Drafters, \$225 to \$275; drivers, \$150 to \$200; harness horses, \$250 to \$225; and serviceably sound horses, \$250 to \$100.

There is a great scarcity of horses in Montreal and prices are higher even than

Send It to-day

Still there is time; but you must be prompt if you would take advantage of the special opportunity that is afforded you in the *Standard Breeders' Numbers*—out next week—to get next a buyer for your pure bred stock.

Notwithstanding the additional value to you of advertising space in this *Breeders' Number*, the price remains at the same low rate of 98 cents per inch.

Reach out now for your pen and prepare the advertisement that you will introduce to the world, what you have for sale to the Breeders of Canada, who read *Farm and Dairy*. Use plenty of space. Post your letter to-day. Have it ready for *Farm and Dairy*, Peterboro, by Saturday—in any case not later than Monday, November 28.

In Toronto, heavy draft horses fetching as high as \$350 each; drivers, from \$300 to \$200; and serviceably sound horses, \$60 to \$100 each.

LIVE STOCK

Meat prices are confidently expected to fall. This is due in great measure to the latest wonderful corn and oat harvest in the United States. In consequence, the price of corn which at the same period last year cost 75¢ a bushel, costs 57¢ a bushel, and is being sold at a premium, as much cheaper than they were last year. While Canada has been laboring under the same conditions, prices in this country, which the States, prices are bound to get lower in order to prevent the American shipping this dressed country, which the reduced cost of feed would undoubtedly enable him to do. It is interesting in connection with the prevalent meat prices that Germany is contemplating the admission of foreign live stock in order to counteract the high prices that are ruling at present in that country.

A tremendous lot of western stock is to be seen at the present time in the Toronto stock yards. There has been no marked change in prices. Shippers are lamenting and tending downwards, and hogs have had another decline.

Prices quoted by local dealers are as follows: Export cactus, choice, 86¢ to 86.25; medium, 85.50 to 85.90; ordinary, 84.50 to 85.00; wet, hams, choice, 75.00 to 85.75; medium, \$4.25 to 4.50; choice, \$3.50 to \$4.00; wet, feeders, 85¢ to \$3.50; stockers, choice, \$4.75 to \$5.25; medium, \$3 to \$4.25; hams, 85¢ to 88¢.

Milk cows, choice, \$675 to \$700; medium, \$30 to \$45; springers, \$40 to \$60; calves, 83 to \$20.

Sheep, ewes, \$45 to \$4.80; bucks, \$3 to \$4.25; lambs, \$6.75 to \$5.90 a wt.

Hogs, 1.00, \$6.60; fed and watered, 97¢ a wt.

NEVEST DESIGNS BEST MATERIALS CAREFULLY MADE

BEATH IMPROVED

STRONGEST CONSTRUCTION EASIEST RUNNING QUIKKEST MOISTING

FEED AND LITTER CARRIERS

Made in Two Styles. Awarded Medals and Diplomas Toronto Exhibition. LIVE AGENTS WANTED

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE B AND PRICES

W D BEATH & SON LIMITED TORONTO

ACTION SALE

Farm, Live Stock and Implements

AT

Irena, Dundas Co., Ontario

5 miles from Iroquois, G. T. Railway

Tuesday, December 6th, 1910

at 1 o'clock P.M., sharp

11 Pure Bred and 12 Grade Holsteins

PURE BRED HOLSTEINS.—2 cows, six years old; 2 cows, four years old, 1 cow, three years old; 2 heifers, two years old, (all except the year old cow are due to freshen in Feb. and March); 1 heifer one year old, and 2 heifer calves: 1 bull coming three years, Calamity Prince of Glenwood, sire Prince Posch Calamity 2nd, from Calamity Jane 2nd, and Prince Posch Calamity, Calamity Jane 2nd from Calamity Jane.

FARM contains 88 acres, all cleared and in excellent state of cultivation; 15 acres of young orchard, 600 apple trees and about 100 other fruit trees; excellent garden, underground.

HOUSE.—Frame, 28 x 34, complete in every detail; recently painted—a real home.

BARN.—42 x 76, 8 ft. stone wall; basement, stable, with double doors and windows; well ventilated, cement floor. Power windmill; water piped all through stable.

COTTAGE.—14 x 26, built in 1907. Hen house, 12 x 36.

REASON FOR SELLING.—Appointed Superintendent of Jordan Harbor Experimental Fruit Farm.

TERMS

On Farm, 10 per cent. at time of sale; 40 per cent. when deed is given; balance to suit purchaser. Farm subject to reserve bid. On Stock and Implements, all amounts of \$10 and under, cash; over that amount eight months on approved joint notes, without interest. Four per cent. discount for cash on credit accounts.

A. D. HARKNESS, Prop. THOS. IRVINE, Auctioneer

IRENA, ONT. WINCHESTER, ONT.

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The Trade Bulletin's London cable says: "Canadian bacon is quoted at 6s to 6s 1/2."

PETERBORO HOG MARKET
Peterboro, Nov. 21.—Danish hogs delivered on the English markets last week totalled 31,600. The demand for bacon in the Old Country is very poor. The quality of hogs on local markets is heavy. The George Matthews Co., quote the following prices for this country's shipments: f.o.b. country points, 86.75; shipments; f.o.b. ports, 87.25 a cwt.; delivered at abattoir, 87 a cwt.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET
Montreal, Saturday, November 19.—The market for live hogs is slowly declining in the face of the heavy receipts, and the bulk of the offerings this week were picked up at prices ranging from 87 to 87.25 a cwt., for selected lots weighed off cars.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE
Montreal, Saturday, Nov. 19.—There has been during the last few days a slight improvement in the tone of the market here, brought about by the increased demand from Great Britain for immediate shipment before navigation closes for this season and as a result a considerable quantity of cheese will be moved this week and next, when the last steamers of this season are booked to sail. The demand has been sufficient to develop a good demand at the final cheese boards for the few lots being offered for sale, and good prices have been paid, white cheese selling at 10 1/2¢ and colored at 11 1/2¢ at Pictou. Everything offered in the country was picked up at about these prices. The market will see the country pretty bare of cheese, with the stocks mainly in Montreal, although several thousand boxes of cheese will be stored at various points in the West.

The receipts are keeping up well, the total for this week being fully 20 per cent greater than for the corresponding week a year ago. The net increase for the season will probably amount to about 40,000 or 50,000 boxes representing the increased make during the final weeks of the season, when conditions seemed to be more favorable than they were last year.

The butter market is very firm owing to the dropping off in the receipts of fresh butter and the continued high demand from the west for supplies of creamery butter. This demand has assumed great proportions this year, and since the first of January it is estimated that fully 300 cars, representing over 80,000 boxes of butter, have been shipped from Montreal to Winnipeg and other points farther west. Prices this week are very high, and the demand is being asked for finest creamery ex cold store, with fresh receipts selling at from 34c to 35c according to quality.

CHEESE MARKET
Campbellford, Nov. 15.—60c boxes board; all sold at 10 1/2¢; last meeting of the season.

CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARMER SANCTION
Prof. F. G. Holyar, of Mt. Herman School, Mt. Herman, Ohio, writes: "We could not get along without your warmer Stanchions." Send address for book-let of information to WALLACE H. CRUMB, P. O. Box 4, Canadian orders filled from Canadian branch. All correspondence should be addressed to Wallace H. Crumb, Inc. Write name office after State in inquiry if you prefer booklet in French or English.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

TR. STALLION by Champion Right Forward, Imp. Chas. H. Barron Beau, Imp. Yearling stallions and fillies by best sires in the country, bred mostly all from imported mares. Imp. 1 year old fillies just received.—H. H. Holby, Manchester, Ont., P. O. Station; Mervie, C. P. R. 7 Phone.

CLYDEDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE—Large selection of best stock. Prices reasonable.—Smith & Co., breeders and importers, Colborne St. Ont.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMS TOWN, P. QUINLAN, breeder and breeding of high-class Clydesdales a specialty. Special importations will be made.—Dunn & McKeown.

Stirling, Nov. 15.—Offerings all sold at 11 1/2¢.

Pictou, Nov. 18.—11 factories boarded 592 corder; highest bid, 11 1/2¢. All sold. The board adjourned for the year.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Vender cures kidney, inflammation of the bladder and inflammation of the prostate. Agents wanted in every county. Write or come to office only for 50 cents. Limited to good bottles. 15-10-10
DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

TAMWORTH AND BERKSHIRE SWINE—Borns and sows for sale. J. W. Todd, Ormiston, Ont., Maple Leaf Stock Farm. 187-11

TAMWORTHS AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE
Several choice young hogs sired by Imp. Boar, dams by Colville's Choice, Canada's champion boar 1901-5, and '05, recently turned sows. A few very choice yearling and two year old Shorthorn heifers. First class family. Excellent milking strain. Prices right.
J. A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.

REC. HOLSTEINS AND HAMPSHIRE HOGS
Maple Villa Stock Farm is now offering 3 extra good quality sires, February and March calves) from extra good cow and young Boarlets Du Ko Poch. Will sell them cheap if sold in the next 30 days. Young Hampshire pigs (both sexes) for sale. "Don't all speak at once."
E. C. GILBERT, - PAYNE'S MILLS, Ont.

FERNDALE'S CLYDEDALES AND HOLSTEINS
We are now offering for sale a number of bulls from 4 to 5 months old, sired by Kerry's of Green Shillards, whose ten near east dams made 25 lbs. and over, of butter grade heifers, all bred to a pure bred bull. This lot is of good size and in first class condition. On giving notice visitors will be met at the C.P.R. station.
PIERRELLER BROS., Mount Elgin, Ont.

Cut this out as it will appear only twice.

GODERICH JERSEY HERD
Only two young bulls left from St. Lambert mothers, sired by Handsome Cow 299 C. J. C. 1901, 1902. The most celebrated bull the Island ever produced who sired Eminent sold for \$10,000. Sensational Fern sold for \$10,000. Flying Fox sold for \$7,500; Golden Jolly sold for \$11,000 for prices to
GEORGE LATHWADE, - GODERICH
This bull will be sold at bargain. We do not keep stock over.

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE
Four heifers coming two years old. Will sell right, as I am going to quit farming. Any bred from Belleance of Geneva, N. O. 1491.

J. W. BOGGART, McCrewood, Ont.
Ayrshire Bull For Sale
PRICE ALBERT, 7887.—White and brown, calved Dec. 15, 1909, bred by Five Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Que., sire Lessenness Royal Warrant (Imp.) 17025, (5383), Dam Geneva Dairy Queen 14252. A fine bull of fine conformation, mostly white, with red and white horns. For further particulars, apply to
G. FINLAYSON, Ormestown, Que.

AYRSHIRES
BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES
Are Well Known.

They are from the best imported and home bred stock. Write or come to Burnside Farm.
R. R. NEES, Proprietor, Howick, Que.

AYRSHIRES
Ayrshires of the right stamp for production, combined with good type and quality. Write for prices.
R. M. HOWDEN, St. Louis Station, Que.

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES
Imported and home bred stock of a age for sale. Stock shown with great success at all the leading fairs.
ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Newville Ont. 6-4-71
Long Distance Phone.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES
Are Bred at "CHERRY BANK"
A few young bull calves for sale. Write for prices.
P. D. McARTHUR, of Georgetown, 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 other types. WHITE ORPINGTON, WHITE WYANDOTTES, BARRED ROCK, Poultry.
HON. L. FORBES, J. A. BIRBAUM, Proprietor, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

AYRSHIRES—PRESENT OFFERING
A few good cows from 6 to 10,000 lbs. milk per annum. Also bull calves, all ages up to 12 months. B.P.R. on special terms.
JAMES BEGG, R.R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.

Prize Winner For Sale
Imported Ayrshire Bull, Morton Mains Penryn, -26565- (7827), bred by Robt. Osborne, Morton Mains, Thornhill, W. Ontario, Calved February 1, 1907. Won first as a yearling at Sherbrooke and at Quebec, 1908. First prize age herd at Sherbrooke, 1909. Was also heading herd which won sweepstakes and silver medal, over all dairy breeds, Sherbrooke, 1908. Won first at a two year old, at Three Rivers, Quebec's Provincial Exhibition, at Sherbrooke, at Barton, Vermont, U.S.A., and at Quebec, 1909. Headed first prize age herd at Sherbrooke, 1909. Also herd which won sweepstakes and silver medal at same exhibition, over all dairy breeds. Was also at head of herd which won sweepstakes and silver medal, over all dairy breeds at Three Rivers, 1909. Weight about 1500 lbs. Price reasonable.
Gus. Langletier, - Cap Rouge, Que.

HOLSTEIN

Homestead Holsteins
My crops were ruined with hail, so I must sell 10 cows or heifers in calf to Peter Peck, O.A.C., for \$2000 each. Two miles from Harrietsville Station, C. P. E. Visitation by first stage, or from phone connection with station.

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

TWO YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

Record made by dam of one for last milking period was 15,534 lbs. milk, 550 lbs. butter. Also one for 13 months. Average 1500 lbs. Butter Girl, first prize dairy test, Ottawa, 1909. Terms reasonable.
MOUNT DAIRY, MILTON, ONT.

HOLSTEINS AND AYRSHIRES
Thoroughbred Bull calves of both breeds FOR SALE. Write
Trettheway Model Farm WESTON, - - ONTARIO

Brookside Holsteins
Four bulls sired by Highland Verman King (Imp.) 3 months old. Average 26 lbs. butter 7 days. These calves are out of cows sired by "Johnanna King" who calved 87; 7 per cent blood of "Colaba" the Johanna Lad, Mr. Field's \$8,000 bull, whose dams have high O. cows.
W. L. LAMBORN, FORDWICH, ONT.

Homestead Holstein Herd

Headed by the great young sire Dutchland Colanahs Sir Abbecker. Dam and sire's dam average 27.85 lbs. butter in 7 days. He is the result of crossing Tidy Pauline De Ko, 28.44, the best member of this famous family, with the great dam of Colanahs 4th's Johanna, 35.22 lbs. butter breeding. Bull calves offered from one to 12 months old, from dams up to 25 1/2 lbs. butter in 7 days.
EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS, Que. Box 254 Aylmer West, Ont.

Wanted To Purchase
Yearlings Holstein Heifer Calves and gearings; only good stock wanted. Ad.
Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

HOLSTEINS
If you are wanting HOLSTEINS, any age, either sex, write:
GORDON H. MANHARD, Manhard, Ont.

Do you want a first class Cow or Heifer bred to a first class Bull? Francy 3rd's Admiral Ormsby heads our herd. Dam, Francy 3rd, Canadian Champion Butter Cow. Sire, Sir Admiral Ormsby, sire of the world's champion 2 year old heifer.
TF J. A. CASKEY, Box 144, Madoc, Ont.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bull calves sired by Count Hungerveld Faye De Ko, who is brother of the two B.S.S. bull butler in 7 days, and De Ko 780 lbs. milk; also 10,017 lbs. milk in 100 days in dairy test. Sale on 7 days. Cows with records of 30 lbs. Telephone.
E. P. OSLER, Bronto, Ont.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS
Eight bulls, 6 to 9 months old sired by Sir Pieterze Poch DeBoer and Prince De Ko Poch; latter is the only son of champion cow in dairy test, 1908 and 1909, and from B. of M. dams.
J. W. RICHARDSON, Haldimand Co. Caledonia, Ont.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

We are now offering for sale a 13 mos. old-son of "Count De Ko Pieterze Pan" sired by Prince De Ko Poch, sire of Sara Hungerveld Korndyke, from an 18 lb. cow. Both choice individuals. Fit for service.
BROOK BROS. LYM, ONT.

EVERGREENS HOLSTEIN HERD

Offers 8 mos. to 4 yr. old daughters of Veltora Tryphon (271) (Imp.), the only bull in Canada whose dam and sire's dam have each calved in one over 100 lbs. milk in one day; also cows in calf to this great bull, one of his great daughters at 3 yrs. 11 days making 23.16 lbs. butter in 7 days; in this 3 yrs. list at her age she has never been beaten in Canada. There are others in our herd from which you may expect even greater things. Prices right.
GEO. W. ANDERSON, Rosmore

"LES CHENAUX FARMS"

VAUDREUIL, QUE.
HOLSTEINS—Finest in the ring and at the stall. Gold Medal herd at Ottawa Fair.
They combine Conformation and Production.
Bull and Heifer Calves from our winners for sale.
DR. HARWOOD, Prop. D. BODEN, Mgr. E.O-15-11

RIVERVIEW HERD

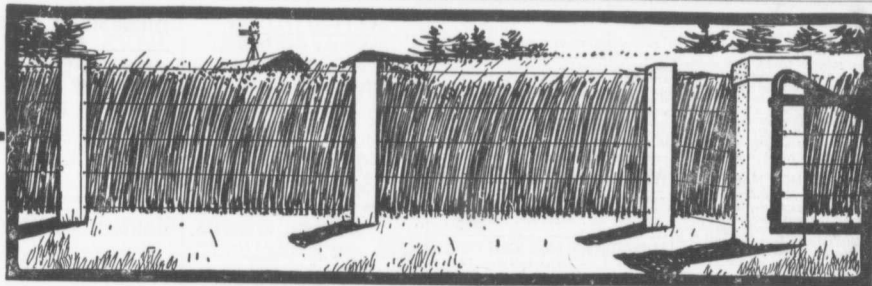
Offers Bull Calf born February 14th, 1910. Sire Sir Augustus Best. Sire's dam in pedigree average 25.60 lbs. in seven days.
P. J. SALLEY, Lachine Rapids, Que.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

THE MOST PROFITABLE CALF BREED
Illustrated Descriptive Booklets Free
MRS. T. A. C. BROWN, Box 52, CANADA E. LAUGHTON, BECY, BOX 142, BRATTLEBORO, VT 8-5-11

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

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



Concrete Fence Posts Like These are Sightly, Strong and Permanent

Note the contrast between CONCRETE and WOOD, as shown in the two pictures.

Concrete fence posts in many localities are cheaper than wood. In addition, they are more durable than those of stone, brick or iron. These latter materials are subject to change and decay, while Concrete fence posts will last for generation after generation—just as strong and as serviceable as the day they were first put up.

Our new illustrated book,

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"

is sent FREE

to every farmer sending us his name and address. It gives all the necessary particulars about how to erect Concrete fence posts. Shows how to make the Forms and mix the Concrete. Everything is explained in plain, direct language so that you can do much of this work yourself.

You will be literally surprised at the great improvement Concrete fence posts will make in the appearance of your farm, besides providing more efficient protection for your fields.

Poor fencing is about the worst source of trouble to a farmer. Its insecurity is going

to bring about an intolerable condition of affairs. To turn cattle into pasture, go to bed or drive to town and find when you wake up or return that they have "broken bounds" and are straying all over the concession and your neighbor's property, is to place yourself in an uncomfortable position, requiring apologies, explanations and possibly the paying of damages to straighten things out.

If lawsuits over wills by dissatisfied heirs have been many, it is safe to assume that disputes over poor boundary fencing have precipitated collisions equally as numerous and costly.

Concrete in the fence gives an air of prosperity and stability to the entire farm. It looks like success. It adds a definite value to the place.

Things constructed of Concrete need no repairs, nor painting. Insurance is unnecessary. Concrete is fireproof and wear-resisting. Its first cost is small, but its lasting durability makes it the most economical and most all-round satisfactory building material to be had anywhere.

Any farmer who has ever used Concrete—and the number is growing vastly all the

time—is enthusiastic about its economical, slightly and sanitary qualities. He will tell you that, from his silo to his hitching-post, he prefers it to any other material.

Let us show you by a straightforward, practical talk on Concrete exactly how it will benefit you as a farmer. Suppose you ask us to-day for your copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"? It will tell you how to use Concrete in construct-

Barns	Hens' Nests	Stables
Cisterns	Hitching Posts	Stairs
Dairies	Horse Blocks	Steps
Dipping Tanks	Houses	Tanks
Foundations	Poultry Houses	Troughs
Fence Posts	Root Cellars	Walks
Feeding Floors	Silos	Well Curbs
Gutters	Shelter Walls	Etc., etc., etc.

Send for this book. Read it and prepare to do some concrete work this fall. Cut off the coupon or use a postal if it's more convenient. Mail it to-day and you will get your copy promptly by return post.

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

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