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FARM AND DAIRY

&

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

DECEMBER 12

1912.



A SPLENDID ADVERTISEMENT OF THE MERITS OF COMMUNITY BREEDING

Animals of great substance, line quality and attractive appearance, the kind that top the market, are characteristic of the horse stock on the farms of Scotland. The big breeders have splendid horses; but so have the small farmers. Such a wide dissemination of pure bred, well bred stock will be achieved in Canada only when communities specialize in one breed, and devote their whole attention to its improvement, as has Scotland with the Clydesdale, and Normandy with the Percheron. As we adopt this community method of breeding scenes such as the one illustrated herewith will become more and more common on Canadian farms. Even more necessary is community breeding for the improvement of the dairy cattle of the country.

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BETTER FARMING AND
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The "SIMPLEX" Cream Separator

As shown in the illustration here-with, is a convenient machine. It is of convenient height to operate. The supply can be low down, and yet the discharge pipes are high enough up to discharge into standard sized milk cans.

The machine is easily accessible for cleaning. It is substantial and heavy. It will last almost a lifetime.

It will pay you to know all about the "Simplex". There are exclusive features on the "Simplex", not to be had on any other separator.

In addition to its mechanical construction, which is all to the good in your favor, we are sure that there is no manufacturer using a higher grade of material than we use in the "Simplex" separators. Take for instance the bowl spindle. It is made of a special formula, furnished by one of the best metallurgists in the country. In fact the consulting metallurgist for the leading manufacturers of American automobiles.

This steel is subjected to a special heat treatment, whereby it has an elastic limit, three times as high as ordinary steel. The same is true of the bowl cover, and of the spindle point or pinion, that meshes with the larger spur gear. It is made of Vanadium steel, or nickel steel, of the same kind that is used in the transmission gears in the best grade of automobiles. We believe we are the first to use these special alloy steels in cream separator construction.

The "Simplex," as far as we are able to judge, represents a higher manufacturer's cost than any other separator on the market. The two Hise-Bright Bearings that go in every "Simplex" Hand Separator, and which are manufactured in Berlin, Germany, cost more than all the bearings put together in most other cream separators. And yet on account of the large number that we import, single orders covering over 10,000 bearings at a time, we are able to furnish them as extras at a reasonable price, so that the cost of replacement, if needed, is not more than in other machines.

We believe that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating."

We allow you to try out the "SIMPLEX" on your own farm.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3 1/2 ft. from the floor.



IS HE DESERVING OF ALL THE ADULATION HE RECEIVES?

No man by his own unaided efforts ever added to the world's actual wealth, one million dollars. Great fortunes have been largely made up of the wealth produced by others and through a monopoly of some description derived from their rightful course into the possession of the monopolist. One man organizes a steel trust, corners the natural sources of supply, makes millions of dollars out of the consumers of the country, and then proceeds to give back to the people in the form of public libraries a small part of the wealth taken from them. Another gets a monopoly in oil, becomes a billionaire, and establishes a splendid reputation by the liberality of his charities and endowments of educational institutions. These kind hearted monopolists are willing to do anything for the people but get off their backs. But would it not be better for people in general were they given the produce of their labor in the first place? This could be done by taxing all natural resources of the country and all monopolies at their full value. This is the course advocated by the Farmers' Organizations of Canada.

Suggestion for Improving Dairy Herds

"It is alleged," says Dr. A. S. Alexander, of Wisconsin, "that more than 90 per cent. of the bulls in use in the dairy districts of my state are grades and scrubs. This lamentable state of affairs indicates plainly that the results of 40 or more years of writing, teaching, preaching, and persuading against the use of such undesirable males are unsatisfactory and improvement should now be introduced. Only by the general use of pure bred dairy breed bulls can dairy cows be graded up and improved in quantity and quality of milk production. The general use of such bulls and employment of better methods of feeding and management would in a comparatively short time increase the present yearly average butter production of the Wisconsin cow from 175 to 350 pounds or more. Two top crosses of dairy breed blood have produced a grade cow that yielded 630 pounds butter in one year. Some scrub cows produce only 90 pounds butter a year. The 175 pound butter cow hardly pays for her board and care. The 90 pound butter cow is kept at an actual loss. Only profitable cows should be kept.

"Pure bred bulls would be used were they everywhere available. They are not available now. They should everywhere be made available. This might be accomplished by the use of creamery company capital. It would be a legitimate and profitable investment of capital.

"Are you interested get busy. The parties vitally interested in this matter are the producer of milk and the buyer of milk. If the producer had better cows, sired by pure bred dairy bulls, he would make more and better milk at a greater profit. This would mean more and better

supplies and better profits for the owners of creameries, cheese factories, condensing factories, skimming stations, and milk distributing stations.

"The creamery and factory owners should buy pure bred bulls and maintain them where they can readily be seen. Such introduction of pure bred cows, calculated at cost, could be checked from the patrons' creamery checks. The danger of disease being spread by the bulls would be slight and easily prevented by sanitary precautions. All male calves produced should be 'vealed.' All heifers should again be mated with pure bred sires. Continuous grading up should be done and no cross breeding practiced. Such introduction of pure bred bulls would quickly eliminate grade and scrub bulls, set the right example, encourage owners of dairy herds to own and use pure bred bulls and in time lead to the ownership of pure bred dairy cows by the creamery companies. Wisconsin needs and should put into practical use every pure bred dairy bull produced in her domain out of the state every year. The plan proposed would lead to the home use of all of the bulls we produce.

"Let us stop merely advising the cow owner to use a pure bred bull, place a pure bred bull where he can use it and then get him to use it. This is done improvement will be sure, rapid and profitable."

How do Dr. Alexander's remarks apply in Canada? Would his suggested method of improvement meet with the approval of Canadian farmers and factorymen?

One of my neighbors bought four pigs. He purchased all the food for these except what was fed from the house and when ready for the butcher sold them at a profit of \$35.—Jas. E. Orr, Middlesex Co., Ont.

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FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

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Vol. XXXI.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 12, 1912.

No. 50

THE TAXATION OF FARM IMPROVEMENTS AND THE LAND QUESTION

An Address Delivered by H. B. Cowan, Editor-in-Chief of Farm and Dairy, on Nov. 21st, before The Select Committee of the Ontario Legislature Appointed to Consider Proposed Amendments to the Assessment Act.

THE rapid advance that has taken place during the past few years in the value of land in cities like Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, has diverted attention from the fact that there is an important problem connected with the prevailing land values in our country districts. While land in the business centres of some of the cities mentioned has been increasing in value until it is now worth, in some instances, over \$1,000,000 an acre, land in our country districts has been held at values which have contributed to the depopulation of our rural districts.

For years we have been accustomed to accept each advance in land values, either in the city or country, as a sign of increasing national prosperity. We thus have failed to realize that each advance in land values is attended by certain undesirable results. It is to this last aspect of the situation that I desire to draw your attention this morning. It explains my reason for believing that I desire to draw your attention to the two bills now under consideration by this committee is embodied into a provincial law, it will prove a decided benefit to the rural districts of this province as well as to the urban centres.

When farm land increases in value it does not benefit farmers as a class as much as we are apt to suppose. Instead, when farm values pass a certain point, the final results to the country may even be injurious rather than beneficial. Farmers who own such land are led to either sell or rent it. In either case its ownership passes out of the hands of the man who works it into the hands of men who speculate with it, or who use it as an investment for their money. This leads to an increase in the number of tenant farmers. We have many splendid tenant farmers in Canada. Some of them are as good farmers as we have anywhere. Nevertheless, where this class of farmers greatly predominates, as some portions of the United States show, you will find rotation of crops neglected, little live stock kept and very little community life or community spirit. It is hardly the fault of the tenants as you cannot build a community where short term leases prevail, as they usually do. Under such circumstances the tenants are shifting more or less constantly. One cannot, therefore, expect them to have any permanent interest in the community.

HIGH LAND VALUES INCREASE TENANCY

How certain is this principle in its operation is shown by the fact that in those States in the American Union, except in the south, where land values are the lowest the proportion of farmers who own their own farms is the highest, while in those states where the values are the highest the percentage of farmers owning their farms is the lowest. In Maine, where land values average from \$20 to \$40 an acre, only four per cent of the farmers are tenants. In central Illinois, under central law, the very heart of the corn belt, where land sells at \$300 an acre and over, the proportion of tenants to owners is the highest

of any section in the northern states, ranging as high as 67 per cent. Furthermore, it is on the increase. In 1880 only 25 farms out of every 100 in the United States were worked by tenants. Year by year since then the number of tenant

greater.

make it correspondingly more difficult for others to purchase his land from him as the amount of capital that will be required to effect such a purchase will be proportionately

Supposing that he sells it. He then ceases to be a farmer. The same influences that increased the value of his farm, he will find have increased the values of other farms in the same neighborhood. Thus it will take relatively as much money to buy equally as good a farm in the same locality as he obtained for his old farm. Such an exchange of farms, therefore, would not as a rule, be of any special financial benefit to him. He has two alternatives: He can either invest the proceeds from his sale in some other business or move to some locality that while lacking the advantages possessed by his old farm has equally as good land that may be obtained at lower cost. This is what thousands of Ontario farmers are doing. They are selling their relatively high priced land in Ontario and moving west or north, where land as fertile may be obtained at lower cost. Each increase in the value of Ontario farm land increases this tendency.

EFFECT OF HIGH LAND VALUES

Every advance in the value of farm land makes it increasingly difficult, also, for the farmer to settle his sons on farms in his neighborhood. This condition has created a difficult problem for many farmers. Often it has led them to give their sons a start in some business instead of attempting to settle them on farms.

The same problem confronts the boys when they plan to launch out for themselves. In days gone by it was possible to purchase farms by making a small cash payment and assuming a mortgage for the remainder of the purchase price. To-day a much larger cash payment generally is required while the interest on the mortgage that has to be assumed constitutes such an annual burden on the earning powers of the farm as to furnish a serious obstacle to such an undertaking. This condition also explains why we are unable to hold permanently our fair share of the thousands of immigrants that each year enter this province. Lacking the capital required to purchase a farm in the older districts of Ontario, they seek work in the cities or move to the west or north where land may be obtained on easier terms.

EFFECT OF PROPOSED REMEDIES

Frequently we hear people advocating the extension of electric car lines into the country districts, the building of better country roads, the establishment of free rural mail delivery, the construction of rural telephone lines and the improvement of country schools as methods for preventing rural depopulation. Each of these are most desirable I am in favour of them all. Those who advocate them deserve to be encouraged. The main effect that would follow the adoption of such improvements would be to in-

Two Important Bills

Two important bills are receiving attention at the hands of a select committee of the Ontario Legislature. One of these was introduced by Mr. J. A. Ellis, the Conservative member from West Ottawa. If adopted by the Legislature it would give both rural and urban municipalities the power, should they so desire, to reduce the tax on improvements, such as houses, barns and underdrains, by not over 25 per cent, a year, and to increase the tax on the value of the land. Thus in four years all taxes could be removed from improvements and placed on the value of the land. Or, a municipality might reduce the tax on improvements by 25, 50 or 75 per cent., as it desired, and continue it on that basis.

The second bill is the same in character. It would give municipalities power to abolish all taxes on improvements in one year if so desired, or by 40 or 60 or any other percentage the municipality might prefer. This latter bill was introduced by Mr. N. W. Rowell, the leader of the Liberal Opposition. The address published on this page relates to these two bills. It is reproduced in this issue with the object in part of answering questions asked by readers of Farm and Dairy following the publication in the November 14th issue of Farm and Dairy of an article by Mr. Cowan entitled, "Some Fundamental Reasons for the Depopulation of our Country Districts."

farmers has increased. To-day they represent 57 per cent. of farm population. If, however, there is included those farms that are so heavily mortgaged that the owners are virtually tenants it is safe to estimate that over half of the farms in the United States to-day are worked by tenants. Publishers of leading farm papers in the United States, with whom I have discussed this matter, freely admit that the problem these conditions are creating is becoming a most serious one and one that it is going to prove difficult to adjust.

There is little danger that we will reach such conditions in Ontario, at any rate not for years to come. Nevertheless we should endeavor to profit from the example revealed by the conditions across our southern border.

There are only two ways in which a farmer can profit from an increase in the value of his land. These are by selling or by renting his land. As long as he continues to work his land an increase in its value will not increase his revenue from that land one dollar. Instead it will increase his temptation to sell it. It will also

crease the value of the farms in the districts where they are established. The amount of capital required to purchase such farms would thereby be increased. This would be attended by all the results already mentioned and would expedite rather than retard rural depopulation. Not until some means is found of preventing the owners of the land that will be benefited by the introduction of rural conveniences from capitalizing these benefits through increasing the value of their land, will such improvements have any material effect in accomplishing what it is now claimed they will. An increase in the tax on land values will furnish a partial remedy at least for this condition.

In many sections of Ontario farm land has not increased in value of late years. In some localities its value has decreased considerably. This does not necessarily alter the situation. Even at its present value this land will generally be found high in price compared with equally as good and possibly even better land in newer sections of country.

Another consideration should not be overlooked. While the prices realized for the products of the farm have shown a marked increase of late years, the cost of producing these products has increased on many farms even more rapidly. This is particularly true of the item of labor. Many farmers are utterly unable to obtain competent help. Thus instead of being able to benefit as they otherwise might from these higher prices, through increasing the production of their farms, they have been forced to reduce their output. Thousands of acres of land in Ontario that were under cultivation a few years ago are in pasture to-day. Thus farmers have not benefited from these prices as much as might be supposed. The increased prices paid for farm products has tended, however, to prevent any marked decrease in the value of the land, and in some cases have led to its appreciation in value.

LAND'S TRUE VALUE

The true value of land should be determined by its earning power. Thus, land that is capable of producing \$3.00 an acre, over and above the cost of production, if the prevailing rate of interest is 5 per cent., is worth \$60 an acre. Unfortunately this method of valuing land is seldom adopted. Instead the owner neglects to allow himself enough for his own labor, and credits the difference to the value of the land. This may thus be made to appear to yield a return of \$5.00 an acre. This increases the apparent value to \$100 an acre. Or the owner looks forward 10 or 15 years and anticipates a time when his land, through an increase in population or from other causes, may be actually worth \$100 an acre. He, therefore, shows up its present price \$10 or \$20 an acre more, in an effort to discount this future possibility. Considerable land in Ontario, particularly in the fruit districts, or where new railway lines are anticipated, is being held at such speculative prices. In consequence young men who are unable to wait to realize the possible future returns from increased land values are prevented from buying such land at the prices ruling. Even if they did buy it they would be unable to realize a fair interest return upon their investment.

How such conditions as these work out may be seen when the returns from an average farm are analyzed. A farm that represents a value in land, live stock, buildings and implements of \$10,000, which yields a net profit of \$600 a year, after all expenses have been paid, has done well. The interest return alone on such an investment, however, at 5 per cent., would be \$500. This leaves the farmer a net return for his labor, and the labor of the other members of the family, aside from his living expenses, of only \$100 a



The Pride of its Owner—The Pick of the Judge

Most farm men and every farm boy can derive all kinds of satisfaction and pleasure out of a good driving horse. The satisfaction that it gives the boys should be enough to induce every farmer who has some to own a driver. The roadster here illustrated is owned by W. J. B. Davidson, of Durham Co., Ont., and was the first prize winner at the Millbrook Fair.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

year. Can he be blamed, therefore, if he decides to sell out in order that he may re-invest to better advantage elsewhere, and go where he can obtain a larger return for his labor? It is this condition which explains how it is that in the newer sections of country, where unappropriated land is plentiful, it is cheap, but the wages of labor are high. Men will not readily work for others when it is easy for them to obtain land of their own. On such lands the returns that go to labor are much larger than is the case on the more expensive land in the more thickly settled districts.

A MISTAKEN POLICY

Under our present system of taxation every time a farmer follows the advice of our agricultural colleges and puts up a silo, builds a milk house or otherwise improves his land, he is punished for his enterprise: His taxes are increased. They are continued at the increased rate each year thereafter. No allowance is made even when he has had to borrow the money required to make these improvements. This is a condition of affairs that is bitterly resented by progressive farmers everywhere. Careless and indifferent farmers, however, who are content to lag along in the rear without making much needed improvements, are generally fairly well satisfied under existing conditions. They know that the other fellow is helping to pay a share of their taxes. Why, then, should they complain? It is thus that we encourage the careless farmer at the expense of our best men.

THE REMEDY

The remedy for these conditions will be found to be embodied in a large measure in the principle involved in the two bills your committee has under consideration. By making it possible to remove the tax from improvements and placing it all on the value of the land, you encourage farmers to make improvements, and you discourage the careless working of the land.

A tax on land values will also help to reduce the speculative value of land. On the other hand the revenue derived from all land that is being properly worked will be increased somewhat, as there will be no tax on improvements,

(Concluded on page 7.)

Does Heavy Feeding Injure Dairy Cows?

Dr. Henry B. Parvill, Chicago

Although there is room for the best judgment as to what is consistent with health, all experience in the rearing of animals as well as human beings goes to show that growth and assimilative power are dependent upon judicious feeding of food in the early period of life. Let us not be led astray by the popular dictum founded upon sound observation that it is well to keep calves hungry. Whatever truth there is in that observation is but a practical method and not a principle. It is simply a way of satisfying ourselves that the calf is not overfed and does not at all mean that the purpose for which we are working would not have been better served if the hungry calf had been fed more. It must consequently be regarded as a measure of safety and not as a principle of action.

With other domestic animals whose rearing is attempted under different physical conditions there is no suggestion that it is desirable to keep them hungry. In draft colts, for example, whose value is related to size, all experience goes to show that early feeding is indispensable. Less trouble occurs with them, however, because of the freedom of their lives as compared with the hothouse methods employed with dairy calves.

DOES FEEDING TO BEST TYPE

This question, however, presents itself and is prominent in the minds of many breeders. Does the heavy feeding and development of dairy calves have a tendency to transform them from the dairy type into the beef type? You are perfectly familiar with the discussion of that subject and with the difference of opinion that exists. Practical men have had actual experience that leads them to fear such conflict.

My opinion is that no such conflict need occur. I believe that where full feeding of dairy stock has had bad results, if at all, it is in incorrect feeding rather than in excessive feeding. Let me here call attention to the fact that growth of a calf is a matter of skeleton and not a matter of flesh. All people agree that the dairy cow, and particularly the Holstein-Friesian cow, should be brought to its full size. All breeders know that it is only to be brought to its full size by forcing it during its first two years. The simple question is, need anyone fear to do it lest he impair the milk function?

DAIRY QUALITY HEREDITARY

I am strongly of the opinion that the heavier feeding consistent with health of proper skeleton forming foods cannot interfere with the dairy type. I believe that the dairy function is not an accident; that it is an endowment derived from the sum of the ancestors and that whatever possibilities there are in a given animal are to be fostered and augmented by stress feeding in youth rather than the reverse.

So far as science throws any light upon it at all it distinctly favors that view of the matter. In our effort to create a strong transforming machine for turning food into milk we not only must begin this early but we need not fear that in the process we shall destroy the milk type by creating another type. If there is no such fear, then the factor of size is at the same time secure, and if, moreover, it is true that assimilative power, skeleton and milk function are all dependent upon essentially the same kind of food, viz., high protein food, the problem seems to take a definite form.

Right here, let me call your attention to something which is not always realized. Bones are not primarily lime of phosphate. They are primarily tissue, more like gristle, a high protein substance, and must have abundance of protein material to form them. Lime and other salts are put into them ultimately for the purpose of stiffening, but the growth of the skeleton is a protein growth. This we are liable to forget

Profits

I had month, be just at him labor p Mrs. Jo while M for lost of parti up to t est to u "I d conversi chores a I did m but it's do aroun be here said that home a waned

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"No, intend t that silo solved a stuff in failed in milk silo was turer car near W cow ma should I of prote that se tenths o and that protein 280 lbs. minute meeting solved r Here you how it would ration."

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Profitable Feeding of the Dairy Cow

By "Farmer Smith"

I hadn't seen Neighbor Jones for about a month, and I had begun to think that he must be just a speck mad at me for the way I went at him regarding his method of handling the labor problem, when lo and behold, if he and Mrs. Jones didn't drop in the other night, and while Mrs. Jones and my Mary were making up for lost time discussing subjects that were not of particular interest to us men, we just pulled up to the stove for a talk on subjects of interest to us.

"I'd have gotten over earlier for that little conversation we mentioned," said Jones, "but chores are keeping me busier than I expected. I did manage to get a little fall plowing done; but it's a caution how much work there is to do around the stables. Fact is, we wouldn't be here to-night only my woman rebelled and said that she wasn't going to be penned up at home any longer just because I was tired and wanted to go to bed early every night."

TOO MUCH FOR ONE MAN

I could see by the look in Jones' eye that he, too, was getting tired of being penned up, and was in just the right mood to discuss winter dairying or any other method of keeping a man profitably all winter and being less of a drudge himself. I was just wondering how to get started on the subject when Jones gave me the cue.

"I was talking with the bookkeeper over at the mill the other day," said he, "and I remarked that probably you would be one of their best customers for feed, considering the number of cows you are milking now. 'Not much,' replied the clerk. 'Smith buys a bit of cotton seed and is around with oats to be rolled quite frequently, but there are lots of farmers through this section that run bigger accounts than he does.' How do you do it? Do you feed your cows ensilage altogether?"

WHERE ENSILAGE FAILED

"No, I made that mistake once and I don't intend to make it again. The first winter I had that silo I was under the impression that I had solved all feeding problems and I proceeded to stuff in ensilage and mighty little else. My cows failed in flesh and went down to almost nothing in milk yield. I had just about decided that the silo was a fraud when a Farmers' Institute lecturer came along, a fellow named Groh from up near Waterloo, and showed me as plain as day where I was off. He explained that any dairy cow making from 20 to 25 lbs. of milk a day should have at least two and one-half pounds of protein in her food. He had a chart there that showed that corn ensilage has just nine-tenths of a pound of digestible protein to a cwt. and that to get our two and one-half pounds of protein we would have to feed each cow at least 280 lbs. of ensilage a day. I decided that very minute that I'd never miss another Institute meeting, for there was one of my big problems solved right away."

Here Jones butted in. "Yes, but did he tell you how to get that protein? Strikes me that it would take a pile of meal to balance up that ration."

ALFALFA ENTHUSIASM JUSTIFIED

"You have always smiled at me when I get extra enthusiastic over my alfalfa," answered I, "but I got the fever that self same day. This man Groh proceeded to show that just 25 lbs. of alfalfa will supply that necessary two and one-half pounds of protein. I got right into alfalfa the next spring. In fact, I had started a few acres the spring before on speculation; so the next winter I was all ready to try out Mr. Groh's system. Here's the way I figure it.

"My ensilage costs me in the silo about \$1.50 a ton. My alfalfa hay, yielding as it does four

to five tons to the acre, doesn't cost me a speck over \$4, including all charges. Forty pounds of ensilage, that's what I feed a cow a day, is therefore, worth three cents. Twenty-two pounds of alfalfa is worth a little over four cents. That is, it costs me between five and six cents a day for the feed to produce 25 lbs. of milk. How much is that 25 lbs. of milk worth?"

"Well, at least 30 cents," answered Jones, "if you deduct cost of delivery of the cream."

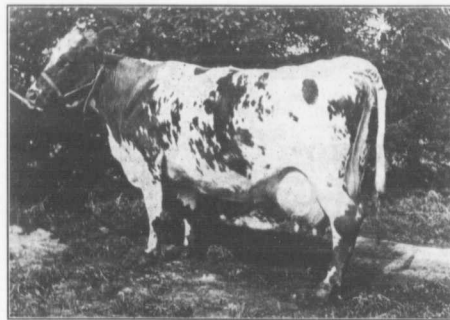
WORK PAID AT \$3.00 A DAY

"Yes, and it's worth more than that shipping it to the city, but call it 30 cents. That leaves me 24 cents a day profit on every one of my 15 cows, or \$3.60 a day. That man you dismissed, Jones, wasn't costing you over \$1 a day, board and all. Did you have the same number of cows fed in the same way as I have you would have \$2.60 a day for your labor."

Jones was beginning to look interested. But Jones doesn't believe in giving in too easily. "Oh, yes," he said, "but there is the cost of maintaining your stables, interest on the investment in your herd and a whole lot of things to be considered. Besides, along next year when my cows are giving a full flow at practically no expense except milking them, you won't be getting very much of anything. You have to get something ahead for that period of scarcity. Fact is, I don't believe you are getting very much better wages than a good man does in harvest time."

I soon got Jones off that track, however. "I'm not working as hard as you are," I said. "It doesn't cost me any more to keep my stables in repair than it does you, and pray, how much are you getting?"

"Not much of anything," admitted Jones.



A Great Old Cow with a Remarkable Dairy Test Record

Barah 2nd, owned by John McKee, Norwich, Ont., the Ayrshire cow here illustrated, is now in her sixteenth year, and is still hale and hearty, and going good work at the pail. She has probably won more prizes in Winter Fair Dairy Tests than any other cow living. In 1902 she was first in her class in the Quebec Dairy Test and had second highest score in the test. She showed up her public career in 1910 by going to Ottawa and winning first in her class. In her fourteenth year she made 11,636.2 lbs. of milk and 442.35 lbs. of fat in R. O. P. test. This cow is the mother of Jean Armour, the world's champion Ayrshire cow. "Like produces like."

Then he took a few more puffs at his pipe while he started into the fire. "Well," he said reflectively, "\$2.60 a day isn't bad, but I thought from the way you live that you must be doing even better than that."

BETTER COWS RAISE THE INCOME

"Yes, I am," I confessed. "I am doing a good deal better than that. In the first place, my cows don't average 25 lbs. a day except at the end of the winter. The first three or four months of milking, their average will come around 40 lbs. a day."

"No," I said in answer to the query in Jones' (Continued on page 15.)

Pointers on Calf Rearing

J. E. Smith, Elgin Co., Ont.

If crops were to fail and feed prices go even higher than they are, the last animals on our farm that we would allow to be stunted in feed would be our dairy calves. A cow may fail in milk when not fed to her full capacity; but she will come back at the next lactation period just as good as ever. A check in the growth of the calf, however, can never be remedied entirely, and they are deserving of first consideration.

Our calves are allowed to get a good drink of colostrum as was intended for them by nature. Colostrum is essential in that it is nature's purgative. But after that first feed they are never allowed to suck the cow. It is better for the cow and better for the calf. Our calves get their mother's milk for two weeks. If handled gently it is comparatively easy to teach them to drink. We dip our fingers in the pail and allow the calf to suck the fingers. Gradually we get the calf's nose nearer and nearer the milk, and at the end of a lesson or two, it is drinking as nicely as one could desire. Altogether we would not feed a good sized calf more than 10 lbs. of whole milk during the first few days. We prefer to feed three times a day, warming up the milk to blood temperature in the middle of the day. At the end of the second week we feed about six quarts a day. We then start to substitute skim milk gradually and at the same time to teach the calves to eat grain. We would not feed over seven quarts of skim milk a day until after the calf is six weeks old and only in rare cases would we feed any more than 10 quarts of milk a day. To teach them to eat grain we first drop a handful of very finely ground oats and middlings in the bottom of the milk pail, and the calves soon learn to lick it up. By the time that they are on skim milk entirely they are eating enough grain to keep them growing vigorously.

We frequently see linsseed meal recommended as the best food for calves when they are deprived of the butter fat in the whole milk. This does not look reasonable to me. Linsseed meal is a rich, nitrogenous food. Skim milk is richer in nitrogenous food than is whole milk, as the butter fat that is separated from it contains absolutely no nitrogen. To add linsseed meal, therefore, is to add a food rich in that very constituent of which the calf is already getting quite enough in

its milk. We have gotten first class results by feeding cheaper foods such as very finely ground oats and shorts.

About the time that the calf is being weaned we start to feed bulky foods to develop a good big middle. We keep hay before the calves most of the time. Well cured clover or alfalfa is preferred, but in the growing of the latter, we have as yet made only a start. A little ensilage is also fed and the amount increased in accordance with the calf's appetite. After weaning at five months old, we continue the same (Continued on page 15)

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The Feeders' Corner

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

Selecting Steers for Feeding*

By J. L. Torney

The block is the supreme and final test of the best animal. The butcher desires an animal that will deliver the highest percentage of good cuts, and



Fig. 1.—Rear View of Model Steer

show refinement in parts that are not edible, in order to reduce waste. Fineness of bone, lack of pannichina and a small head are thus desired by the butcher, but the steer with light bone, small paunch and frail head would be unable to go through the feeding period and make economical gains.

Even though the strong, vigorous, capacious feeder may not turn out at the finish into the exact ideal of the butcher, he is the one that puts on the largest and steadiest gains, endures heavy feeding for the longest time, finally finishes out with the greatest weight, and yields the highest percentage of prime beef.

In selecting feeders, there is perhaps no point more important than the back. A wide, straight, strong back, with a well sprung rib, is essential. (See figure). The girth of the steer should be large—that is, the distance around the body back of the shoulder should be as large as possible. This means more room for vital organs and insures a better constitution than is otherwise likely to prevail. Associated also with a large girth is a well sprung rib, making a wide back on which there is room for the deposition of a large quantity of high-priced meat. There is also greater depth of chest and greater digestive capacity with a large girth.

STUDY THE HEAD

The head is an excellent index to the character of the feeder, because there is a relationship between the different parts of an animal's body. The steer with a wide head is usually a good feeder; a wide head goes with a food capacity for putting on a large

*Many dairy farmers, some of our best ones in fact, make a practice of buying in a few steers in the fall of the year to consume surplus feed. The profit or loss of profit from this practice will be determined largely by the type of steer we buy. The article published herewith, from the pen of J. L. Torney, a Wisconsin cattle expert, along with the cuts, should help us in forming in our mind an ideal of the feeding steer. And an ideal is necessary to good buying.

amount of flesh. Usually the steer with a wide head will grow thick through the body and wide across the back like the steer shown in figure. Width of muzzle is also important, because it indicates capacity for food consumption and for good breathing. The eye should be prominent, clear and placid, indicating health, and a quiet disposition which is desirable in an animal destined to take on flesh.

Although the neck is not a choice cut, it is thick and short on a good steer, for a thick compact body, a necessity in a good feeder, usually accompanies a short, thick neck.

The brisket, which is the flesh covering the point of the breast bone between the fore legs, is not choice meat but on the well-built steer it is well let down and has good width, thus conforming to the general thickness throughout and helping to complete the parallellogramic form desired in the good feeder.

SHOULDER POINTERS

The shoulder should be evenly covered, compact and wide at the top. While width of shoulders at the top is a mark of a good feeder, steers with extremely wide shoulders should not be selected, for they are usually coarse and have unduly prominent hip points. The shoulder should blend smoothly with the neck, leaving no crease or definite line where the neck and shoulder meet. This imaginary boundary line between the shoulder and the neck is known as the "shoulder vein." The expression "a full shoulder vein," means that the neck and the shoulder are well blended. Toward the rear, the shoulder should blend well into the back and sides of the animal so that there is no tendency toward "tying in" which is always characteristic of an animal with a poor heart girth.

The coupling, that is the distance from the last rib to the "hook," or hip point (See Figure 3), should be short in accordance with the general compactness desired throughout. The steer should also be wide in this region and well muscled, with no indication of being sway backed. This is the region of the loin from which valuable cuts are taken.

The rump of the steer (as shown in Figures 1 and 3) should be long, wide

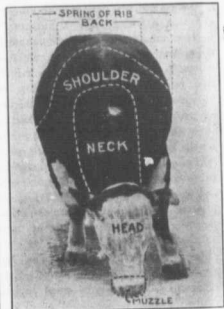


Fig. 2.—Front View of a Model Steer

and level. This is the region bounded in front by the hooks, or hip points, and extends backward to the tail head and downward as far as the pin bones on either side of the tail head. While width at the hooks is desirable, too much prominence is objectionable. Smoothness of covering is the thing most desired in the finished steer, and this is difficult to obtain when the hooks are too prominent.

"Patchiness" or the assembling of fat in patches is most common on an-

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imals with prominence either at the hocks or at the pin bones. The pin bones on the good type are set wide apart and smoothly covered. A drooping rump is undesirable, but not more objectionable than one too prominent at the tail head. A prominent tail head, usually associated with prominence at the hocks and at the pin bones, tends toward patchiness, and generally goes with a rump that is hard to cover smoothly. "Twist" is generally used to refer to the flesh between the thigh bones. "Thigh" is used to refer to the flesh on the out-

sult might naturally be expected to follow is indicated by what has taken place in New Zealand. In that country the population in those rural municipalities, which tax both land values and improvements increased between 1901 and 1907 only eight per cent. In those localities where land values only were taxed the increase in population amounted to 66.1 per cent.

A tax on land values, further, would aid in returning to the community a larger share than at present of the increase in land values that now attaches to the land that is benefited when improved roads are extended or other public improvements are made.

I have given careful consideration to the two bills that are before your committee and am convinced that the adoption by the Legislature of either one of them will be of great benefit to the agricultural interests of Ontario.

Why we Keep Sheep

F. Birdsell and Son, Peterboro Co., Ontario.

The reason that we have always kept a large flock of sheep is that many years ago our farm was very rough, having just been hewn out of a fine forest, which necessitated a large expenditure of money, labor, and time before machinery could be used. Naturally our minds ran to sheep, which could be raised with little expenditure of time and could be fed in winter on fall threshed peas which, being sometimes poorly threshed, was to the advantage of the sheep. As time ran on and we had cleared part of the farm from pine stumps, the flock was reduced, until today we are down to about 90 breeding ewes.

The great trouble we find at present is that our stump fences, of which we have in the neighborhood of eight miles, are getting out of repair, and sheep find bad places in the fence quicker than cattle. Another trouble is in getting men who can shear sheep. We have tried the sheep shearing machine but with us it has not been a success.

WHY SHEEP ARE DECREASING

The breeding of sheep on the average Canadian farm, has been sadly neglected for many years. This is due in part to the low prices of wool. The great bug-bear, however, has been the ravages of dogs. The latter evil has been somewhat ameliorated by legislation compelling all dogs to be taxed.

From 10 to 15 sheep may be kept on every 100 acre farm, thereby increasing the return without any, or very little, disbursement. Sheep are great destroyers of weeds and if fences are good, may be allowed to run on the road with advantage. Both to the road and the farmer as they destroy a great many weeds that would otherwise go to seed and be carried by the wind over the surrounding country. And at the same time improve the look of the road. As farm scavengers sheep are far and away ahead of all other animals. They should net, however, be kept solely as scavengers or the sheep will suffer as well as the weeds. Sheep require less care and lighter work than other animals—especially dairy cattle, and the profits considering the capital invested, etc., equally as good.

Good treatment, persistently followed, will lead to comparatively clean fields in a very short time. Those who are following regular crop rotation, and who are providing such crops as barley, rye and clover, that will permit plowing and cultivation during the hot season, are experiencing very little difficulty in completely cleaning their fields of noxious weeds.

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FARM AND DAIRY

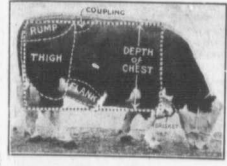


Fig. 3.—Side of a Model Steer

side of the thigh bones. (See Figure 1.) Taken altogether they constitute the quarters. Plumpness, fullness and thickness, with good muscular development and flesh well carried down both on the inside and outside, constitute good thighs and twist, and consequently good quarters. Guard against the steer with a poor thigh and a high, saucy twist, for he will not develop well fleshed quarters.

ADDITIONAL POINTERS

In the region of the flank, the steer should be full and low, so as to make the underline from the brisket to the flank level and to complete the parallel form obtained from a side view.

Select steers with short legs, for short legs decrease the amount of offal and increase the killing percentage. Also, short-legged animals do not travel about much. They thus save their energy and use their feed for gain. A strong bone without coarseness is to be desired. Too much refinement is associated with a weak constitution.

Symmetry of outline, or balancing of parts, is a very important point in selecting steers. By symmetry is meant a general uniformity throughout with no part out of proportion with any other part. Depth of chest should be balanced by depth of twist, and width of shoulders should be accompanied by width throughout.

In addition to the foregoing points, the steer should have a pliable skin of reasonable thickness, covered by a heavy mossy coat of hair. Pliability of skin and mossiness of coat indicate thrift and general well being. Thickness of skin and hair indicates good constitution.

Taxation and the Land Question

(Continued from page 4)

such as buildings, fences, underdrains and so forth. A farmer who has land worth \$5,000 and improvements worth \$4,000, would pay somewhat higher tax on his land, but he would not pay any tax at all on his improvements. Thus he would be benefited. The farmer, however, who has \$7,000 worth of land and \$1,000 worth of improvements would pay more taxes, or make a better use of his land. Such a condition would tend to bring into use more reasonable terms much good land now largely idle, and thus would make it easier for sons of farmers and for tenants to acquire and work land of their own. This is a condition that should be encouraged. It would help to increase the population on our farm land. That this re-



Some farmers are like Gladstone. You will remember he got his exercise by chopping down trees.

Some farmers—a good many of them—are getting theirs like the man in the picture above.

Trundling one wheelbarrow-load after another for half a day from stable to yard is exercise all right. And what a "plug" it is to get a well-filled wheelbarrow up the plank gangway on to the manure heap—especially in winter.

But have you time for this exercise? Then why do it?

You wouldn't think of sowing or reaping in the old-fashioned way. Then don't make cleaning out stables the exception.



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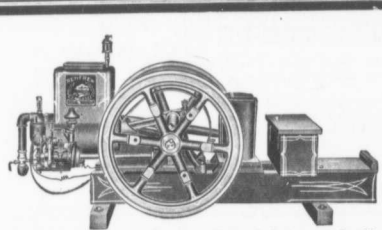
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have from 1/5 to 1/4 more real flesh-forming food-value than other feeds. This has been proved by actual tests on the Livingston Farm. From the very first they fatten the cattle and better the milk.

Made by skilled experts, with every up-to-date manufacturing aid to help them—by the Old Patent Process, which cooks the food, insuring its keeping for any length of time and making it more easy to digest.

Neither too soft (which means waste), nor too hard (which hinders digestion)—the animal gets the full strength of each particle. Suppose you try them at once—they both

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HORTICULTURE

Protection of Young Fruit Trees

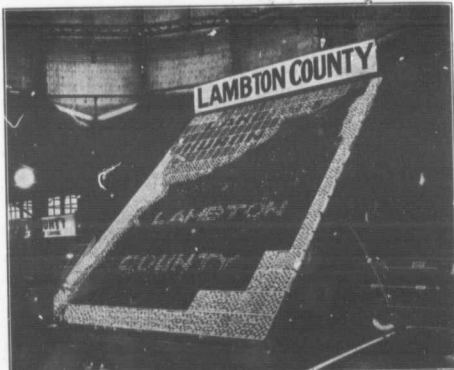
By "Ex-Student," King's Co., N.S.
An ounce of prevention is worth several pounds of cure when it comes to protecting the trunks of young fruit trees from sunscald; in many cases there is absolutely no cure. While attending the Nova Scotia Agricultural College for the two-year course, Prof. Sears, who was then Horticulturist at the College, impressed the value and the how-to-do-practical way. He took us all out to the orchard and while some of us wielded the hoe clearing rubbish away from the base of the young trees, the rest of us wound paper

minutes a tree and is cheap insurance.

Small Associations are Best

Jas. E. Johnson, Simcoe Co., Ont.
My advice to fruit growers who are planning to start a cooperative society is to start small and take in only desirable members. And then these members should meet together oftener to discuss the business of the society and lay plans for extending its usefulness than do the members of the cooperative societies now organized.

I do not consider it wise for an association to plan to extend its operations too extensively as for instance over a whole county. I believe that several small associations employing one salesman will be more successful and satisfactory than one large association extending its operations



The Most Striking Exhibit at the recent Ontario Horticultural Exhibition

Single displays including 352 boxes of apples are not yet so common at our Horticultural Exhibitions as not to attract special attention. This was the case of the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition made by Lambdon Co., Ont., at the recent Ontario Horticultural Exhibition. As will be seen by the illustration apples of different colors were utilized in forming an immense map of the county. W. H. Porter, B. S. A., District Representative of Lambdon county, is deserving of much of the credit for the arrangement of this splendid display.

—Photo, courtesy of Mr. Porter.

around the trunks, both the winding and the tying being done in the most approved fashion. And then he gave us a talk on the subject.

Sunscald, he explained, was due to the action of the sun in thawing out the sap on one side of the tree while the other side was still frozen up solid. This alternate freezing and thawing had the effect of breaking the cellular tissues and resulting in various ways of protecting the trunks of young trees, such as tying cork stinks around them, wood veneer, setting up a V shaped trough made of two boards on the sunny side, and wrapping with building paper or evel newspapers.

It was this latter way that appealed to me most strongly and the way that he was practicing. With one low-headed tree such as we use, one newspaper is sufficient for a tree. We wrap it carefully around the bottom and tie with a piece of binder bandage fashion. An important point is to tie tightly at the top so that snow and water cannot lodge inside the paper and freeze there. If this were to happen the condition of the tree would be worse than without protection. It is for this very reason that we start to wind wrappings around the trees from the bottom so that the various plies will overlap. It takes only a couple of

over a big district.

In the big association we have to sell all the fruit in a lump. In a district there may be sections with undesirable varieties. If growers are paid a certain price a barrel irrespective of variety it is not fair to those growers who are producing a more marketable fruit. And it is almost impossible to arrange a varying scale of prices for different varieties when selling in a lump. Give me the small association with foot light methods.—Extract from an address.

Remember when purchasing fertilizers that the finer the ground and the drier the substance, the greater their value.—A. N. Annear, York Co., Ont.

With a good sharp hoe or spade remove all grass at least one foot from the trunk of apple, plum, or other trees, that are apt to be girdled by mice. It is a good plan to protect small trees with wire netting or by throwing a few shovelfuls of clean dirt around the trunk of the tree. Then after the first snow, tramp around the tree so that there will be no place for mice to find a nesting place. Thousands of trees were killed last season by mice girdling them during the winter. In almost every case these trees grew in weeds or grass which gave a ready refuge for mice.

PO

Preparing

In putting process—ar mas and e be in hand be warm a and bracin go for a is more of food-pickin. This return. Son is the is desired, much, and a great tor hindrance to one birds a exercise is An example Give three more than age. Avoc never feed fowls. Th unsatisfac dirty surfac against the sible on a Turkey's do from the ya the better, ness.

Meals m on. Buckw best to fat in its resul marble wh of the mai mod is al whaten me cheap food only half e cheapest. ly into a Allow one each turkey soft food. And the big ewasting consume a more need b Buttermil produces m Use a muc in which to gulk is a We feed t turning, n have soft e each meal v fuls of wh whole whea the small India the doughy and this c Make no th the daytime shed is av This is muc in which to k is a Homestead.

A Varied

Jus. E. O. I was rec in our neigh and Elgin experience in poultry farming. "We like fer laying, experience v A flock of B for, will soon We feed the walled bra Brown Legh like by one them to fou count of the round plu sell poultry get the real

POULTRY YARD

Preparing Turkeys for Market

In putting turkeys on the fattening process—and all intended for Christmas and early winter markets must be in hand now—let their night house be clean and wind proof, but sweet and bracingly ventilated. Let all out at daylight, when they will be on the go for a stroll over the fields. This is more of a fresh air ramble than a foot-travelling-up excursion, and they soon return with enormous appetites. This is the condition above all that is desired, as they cannot eat too much, and a disinclination for food is a sure sign of the feeder and a hindrance to the turkey. The ravenous birds are treasures and the early exercise is one of their best tonic.

An ample breakfast sets them up. Give three meals a day, giving no more than what is consumed each time. Avoid throwing away food.

Never feed the turkeys with the other fowls. This is most wasteful and unsatisfactory. Do not feed them on dirty surfaces; nothing is more against them. Feed as often as possible on a clean spot in the fields.

Turkeys do not object to be called from the yards, and the further afield the better, as it all assures freshness.

WHAT TO FEED.

Meals must be largely dependent on. Buckwheat meal is one of the best to fatten turkeys. It is active in its results, and produces flesh of marble whiteness. It should be one of the main foods employed. Oatmeal is also excellent, and so is wheat meal. We are not going for cheap foods. We never do; they are only half effective. The best is the cheapest. Mix together or alternate into a somewhat crumbly dough. Allow one dessertspoonful of fat to each turkey daily. Mix in with the soft food. This tells wonderfully, and the birds like it. Turkeys are fond of green food. They consume a lot in the fields daily, and more need be added to their food now. Buttermilk is excellent for them. It produces meat of the highest quality. Use as much as possible as a liquid in which to mix the meal. Skimmed milk is a good substitute.

We feed three times a day now—morning, noon and evening. They have soft food every time, and after each meal we give them a few handfuls of whole grain. This may be whole wheat, heavy white oats, or small Indian corn. Giving it after the dinner time facilitates digestion, and this can never be too active. Make no attempt to shut them up in the daytime, unless an airy open shed is available. They will resent being shut in, while ample fresh air keeps all going briskly. — Irish Homestead.

A Varied Poultry Experience

Jos. E. Orr, Middlesex Co., Ont.

I was recently talking with a lady in our neighborhood, Mrs. John Auckland, Elgin Co., Ont., who has a wide experience with the various classes of farm poultry. Here is a tale of her poultry experience in her own words:

"We like the Brown Leghorns best for laying, and also the *From a long experience we give them first place. A flock of Brown Leghorns, well cared for, will soon overflow the egg basket. We feed them small grain, corn and washed bran, hot with peppers. Brown Leghorns for table use are well liked by our customers, who prefer them to fowl of other breeds on account of their rich gamey flavor, and rounded plumpness. It pays best to sell poultry dead, as one can hardly get its real value any other way."

"We raise quite a flock of geese every year. Last year we had a goose that laid 12 eggs, and from that reared up 12 fine young geese. We never fed them one particle of anything until fattening time, when they then get corn.

"Turkeys are more difficult to bring to maturity," she continued. "So many maladies appear to overtake the young poults. We shut them in clean yards for about a month, giving them plenty of clean water, in clean vessels. If cleanliness is omitted, it is 'good-bye poults.' For feed we give them broken biscuits and dry meal, with plenty of pepper. Our motto in the poultry business is four P's, namely, Plenty, Pepper, Poultry, Profit. And if cleanliness is omitted, an excellent or beaten. The flock of turkeys are now driven back to the pasture fields, and allowed to range around. They must not be kept in confinement. Out in the fields they pick up many grass-peppers and bugs."

"We used to raise Pekin ducks, but lately have grown tired of them, as they are not pleasant around the house."

Good Order and Good Eggs

Sunbeam, Leeds Co., Ont.

"Let everything be done decently and in order," cannot be ganayed, as I often think of these words. They can be applied to every line of work. It should be our aim to reach a high standard of perfection in whatever business we are engaged. If we are farmers let us strive to do our work perfectly, to make the best of our opportunities; and we surely will be amply repaid by the feeling of satisfaction and happiness we enjoy, besides the additional profit. For work done right is certainly more lucrative than if done in a careless, slipshod manner.

SATISFIED WITH PRICES

In our towns now eggs are a good price. In the city they are even dearer. Last winter we received as high as 40 cents a dozen. We should feel well satisfied with our prices. And we should earnestly endeavor to give to our customers, as far as is possible, the worth of their money.

So many fail to believe that as great care should be taken of eggs as of butter or of any other perishable produce. The shell of the egg is porous and will readily absorb badness from its surroundings. For instance, if germs of any contagious disease are lurking around, eggs like milk and butter will take them in.

HOW WE DO IT

Eggs should be gathered daily, and if soiled carefully washed in lukewarm water, dried and put away in a cool place where the atmosphere is pure, until ready for market. In summer especially they should not be left overnight in a warm room. Even for setting purposes eggs should be clean.

That is our system, and we have always received the highest price; often a great deal more than those who are careless. We never hear any complaints from our customers, but instead, in almost every case, are highly complimented on having the best and purest eggs they can buy. And our only secret is cleanliness.

Try our plan and note the result.

The best egg producers are not always the best fowls for market purposes.

As long as poultry is kept in a haphazard way it will not yield a large profit.

Largest Profits are secured only from livestock that is healthy and vigorous.

PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR puts stock in profitable shape. "You can make money if it fails." 25c. 50c. \$1. 25-25-Pail, 1015

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POULTRY AND EGGS

In addition to operating the largest creamery business in Western Ontario, we are among the very largest egg and poultry handlers. We can guarantee thirty cents or better, your station, for strictly new-laid eggs, and are prepared to pay the highest price for poultry, especially crate-fed chickens. Write NOW for full particulars.

SILVERWOODS, LTD.
Successors to Finsell-Silverwoods, Ltd.
LONDON, ONTARIO
See our Ad. for Cream, page 14

BANKRUPT BELTING BARGAINS

Positively 25 to 75 per cent. saved—New and Second-hand, all kinds and sizes for every purpose. Also enormous stocks of Iron Piping, Valves, Shafting, Flanges, new and Re-laying Rails, Saws, Chains and Cables, Roofing, etc. Write us for prices and tell us what you need. Catalogue on request.

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Edward Charles Ryott
AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR

Padlock Book Sales are my specialty. Many years successful experience out from Woodstock, Oxford Co., Ont., qualify me to get you satisfaction. Correspondence solicited.—173 Carlaw Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Maple Evaporators

TO the live farmer our Perfect Maple Evaporator and a sugar bush can be made to produce a revenue when it is needed. With our Maple Evaporator sap is easily and economically converted into the finest quality maple syrup. The body of the Perfect Evaporators made of heavy sheet-steel, thoroughly riveted and braced with steel angle and fitted with cast iron door and frame. The working of the evaporator is very simple—put the sap in at one end and it comes out syrup at the other.

Send for literature Leaflet

STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO., LTD., 6 James St., TWEED, ONT.

CUT THIS OFFER OUT AND KEEP IT

Bargain Skate Offer

For Our Boys and Girls

Only two new subscriptions to get a beautiful pair of skates. Just show Farm and Dairy to two of your neighbours—get their orders—we send the skates two days later.

It is so easy that last year we gave away nearly one hundred pairs of skates on this offer.

Kind of Skates

Hockey skates—the kind most girls and boys are wearing—or Lever Clamp skates to put on ordinary shoes.

They are heavily nickel-plated, and of the best steel. They stay sharp and keep bright. We send you exactly the kind you would select for yourself.

Send 8 orders to F. & D., with \$200 state kind of skate and length of shoe

Some Xmas Gifts

Birthday Ring
Girls 10k Gold Ring, set with 3 Pearls and Double Stone for 3 months, Emerald for May, ruby for July, oval for Oct., etc.
For only 3 new subs.

Pearl Bar Brooch
Gold Bar with arool design, set with two rows of pearls.
For only 3 new subs.

Vanity Purse
A dainty Leather Purse that every girl's hand needs. Fitted with finger straps.
For only 2 new subs.

Camping Watch
A Great little time keeper, heavily silver plated, guaranteed movement. Extra fine offer.
For only 2 new subs.

Pearl Stick Pin
Gold bow knot, set with pearls. A very drowsy pin. Shows beautifully on a silk tie.
For only 2 new subs.

Skating Boots
Boys' or Girls' Boots, Low lacing, fine leather, self-reforced uppers.
For only 4 new subs.

Enroll in our "Subscription Workers Club" and get latest premium offers, receipt thanks, order form and samples.

SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT, FARM AND DAIRY

CAVAN FARM FOR SALE

WE ARE INSTRUCTED TO SELL: Farm of 150 acres, chiefly clay loam, only 7 acres unutilized; 2 barns, 30x64 and 30x50, connected; stone stable under both; 1 log stable with hay loft; one implement shed, 24x40, with hay loft; one driving shed; one house of 9 rooms, recently renovated, 13 acres as present sowed in fall wheat, 1 Mile from G. T. R. and 3 from P. R. 9 Miles from Peterboro and 5 from Millbrook. One of the most attractive farms in Durham County can be secured for \$7,000 \$2,000 cash. The balance arranged to suit purchaser. Possession in Spring. Apply direct to

WOOD & BARNETT

10 VICTORIA ST. TORONTO

Southern Farm Facts

Land at \$10 an acre up Allala makes 4 to 6 tons per acre; Corn 60 to 100 bu. All hay crops yield heavily. Beef and Pork produced at 2 to 4 cents per lb. Apples pay \$100 to \$200 a year. Truck crops \$100 to \$400; other yields in proportion.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Books & Maps \$2.50 or \$4.00. \$2.00 by mail will help you find a home in this land of opportunity. Booklets and other facts—free.

M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent
Room 9, Washington, D. C.



Canada at the International

Not for years have Canadian live stock breeders been so prominent at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago as they were at the Fair last week. In quantity and quality of exhibits and in the value of the prizes won, Canadian stockmen excelled themselves. Canadian entries number nearly 300, and of these 32 head were cattle, four herds being represented.

The grand champion steer was Glenearnoek Victor, an Aberdeen-Angus grade, bred and exhibited by Jas. D. McGregor and Sons, of Brandon, Man. This is the most coveted prize of all

reputation of Canadian stock at the Chicago International, was along with a splendidly fitted steer, White Jim, but so strong was competition that he was awarded fifth prize in the yearling class.

CANADIANS WIN ON CLYDESDALES
In the horse classes Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont., did their country credit. One of their animals, Lord Gleniffer, a seven-year-old Clydesdale stallion, was awarded the grand championship of the breed. Graham Bros. also won first and fourth in aged stallions, fifth in three-year-old stallions, first in two-year-olds and second in yearlings. There was not a poor Clydesdale on exhibition, and the

instance, in both swine and cattle classes, they were called on to place awards on breeds of stock that we do not have in Canada, and with which the boys were entirely unfamiliar.

Champion Farmer Receives his Award

The evening of December fifth made history in the village of Caledonia the special occasion being a banquet held in honor of Messrs. Matt and J. W. Richardson, the founder and present proprietor respectively of Riverdale Farm. It was Mr. J. W. Richardson, who this year won the prize offered through Farm and Dairy for the best dairy farm in the province of Ontario and who won the second prize offered for the best dairy farm in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. So pleased were the friends of the Messrs. (Concluded on page 15.)

HOOKED IN THE UDDER

But Douglas' Egyptian Liniment Saved The Injured Quarter

When one of your animals is so badly hurt that there seems little or no chance of healing the wound then is the time to use Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

Mr. G. P. Ashbocker, of Evans Mills, N.Y., says: "While driving cows to pasture one of them was hooked in the udder, the horn penetrating so far that the milk ran out in a stream. Every one I talked with, said there was no chance of saving the injured quarter. But I decided to try Egyptian Liniment. I syringed this Liniment into the wound of udder and after three applications, she lost no more milk, and the wound healed so nicely that it is almost impossible to find the scar. I believe there is nothing equal to Douglas' Egyptian Liniment for cuts or sores of any kind." Be sure—keep Douglas' Egyptian Liniment on the premises.

25¢ at all Dealers. Free sample on request. Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont.

EASTERN ONTARIO

Live Stock

AND

Poultry Show

Will be held at

OTTAWA

Jan. 14th to 17th, 1913

Increased Prizes and Classes

for
**HORSES, DAIRY AND BEEF CATTLE
SHEEP, SWINE, SEEDS AND POULTRY**

\$12,000.00 IN PRIZES

PRACTICAL LECTURES

Will be given by prominent men on subjects relating to the various Live Stock Classes, also Seeds, Poultry and Field Crops.

Single Fare Rates on all Railroads.

For programme of judging and lectures apply to Secretary.

PETER WHITE Secretary
President, Ont. Carp, Ont.



Our New Live Stock Commissioner "On The Job"

In this illustration his many friends will recognize Jno. Bright, recently appointed Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, at his desk in the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa. It was thus on a recent visit to Ottawa that an editor of Farm and Dairy, one of Mr. Bright's first visitors, found him. Mr. Bright, unlike his predecessors in office, is not hampered with the directorship of the veterinary service of Canada, and can devote all his energies to forwarding the cause of more and better live stock for Canada.

the championships awarded at Chicago, and it was an award well won. The champion, though only a grade, possessed all the desirable characteristics of the Angus breed that have made its members champions at Chicago almost every year since the inception of the Fair. Glenearnoek Victor was round and smooth, thickly covered and as good an animal as has ever won at Chicago. Mr. McGregor had other notable wins in his credit as well, among them being, first in three-year-old bulls with Leeroy 3rd of Meadowsbrook, second in two-year-olds with Expert of Dalmany and first in aged and two-year-old cows.

Shorthorns were very strong at the International and Canadian exhibitors wore up against competition of the keenest kind. Mr. Caswell, of Saskatchewan, got third place on two-year-old bulls with Gainford Marquis, champion at the Canadian National Exhibition, and one of the best show bulls in Canada. Mr. Caswell was second in junior yearling bulls with Lavender Marshall. J. Lesek and Son, Greenbank, Ont., the firm that has done so much to make the

winning of the Canadian firm are all the more to be noted at that account. As usual, Canadian breeders came out strongly in the classes for sheep. J. and D. J. Campbell, of Woodville, Ont., won the grand championship for fat wethers on a yearling, pure bred Shropshire. Campbell so won the championship on Shropshire ewes, and was third with his flock. Two Canadian breeders, H. M. Lee, of Highgate, and L. Parkinson, of Guelph, Shropshire. Campbell so won the championship on Shropshire ewes, and was third with his flock. Two Canadian breeders, H. M. Lee, of Highgate, and L. Parkinson, of Guelph, Shropshire.

In the students' judging competition the Ontario Agricultural College team was sixth with 3,869 points, and the Manitoba College team tenth. United States colleges succeeded in getting the first five places, the Iowa State College coming first with 3,885 points. This is somewhat of a change from last year, when the three Canadian colleges represented stood first, second and fourth. It must be remembered, however, that our Canadian boys work under great difficulties in judging at Chicago. This year, for



"WE NEVER SLEEP"

Owl Brand Cotton Seed Meal Makes More Milk

From the Feed you have because it supplies PROTEIN 41 per cent.

Mix it with your ensilage and it makes your cows milk better. It supplies that milk-making building element Protein, which costs ensilage less.

The most economical feeding stuff you can buy is Owl Brand Cotton Seed Meal. It is

CHEAPEST AND BEST

Write us about the feeds you have, we will then have our Expert Feed Man give you the Best Rating you can feed to make most money from the feeds you have. This service is Free.

Feeding instructions, and information about the material value (\$35.00 a ton) of Owl Brand Cotton Seed Meal, sent you free on request.

Write us to-night and we will send you this literature and a Sample of O. B. Cotton Seed Meal.

We will be pleased to quote prices delivered at your station.

ALLEN & SIRETT FEED BROSERS

Pacific Building, TORONTO, Ontario

Canadian Agents for
F. W. Brode & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

What more Appropriate Gift for Christmas than a Year's Subscription to

The Canadian Countryman

a magazine conveying the thought of leading Canadian citizens and publicists on subjects Educational, Political, Economic and Civic?

People who are reading
The Canadian Countryman
and who are interested in it :

Farmers
Land-Owners
Market Gardeners
Fruit Growers
Merchants
Bankers
Students of Agriculture
Tradesmen
City Folks Interested in Agriculture
The Country Woman
School Teachers
Lawyers
Doctors
Veterinary Surgeons

The Canadian Countryman views agriculture as both an industry and a trade—the fundamental industry of the country upon which the prosperity of the nation depends. The Canadian Countryman is practical and broad-gauged. It takes the reader away from his own neighborhood; brings to him the success of others interested in agriculture in other places; brings to him new ideas; increases his learning, his productiveness and his earnings.

Sixty per cent. of the population of Canada are directly interested in agriculture. Ninety per cent. are wholly dependent on its progress. Every person is more or less associated with this, Canada's greatest industry.

All the great interests of Canadians everywhere are Common. But they are great—and should be better understood.

To giving the facts about Canada to Canadians, so that our rapidly increasing population will be the *right sort* of Canadians, *The Canadian Countryman* is dedicated.

Over a thousand dollars are being spent every week in getting and printing up-to-the-minute information and advice on the conditions of cultivation, of marketing, in farm management, in government agricultural policies, in rural life. The great economic problems of Canada and the Empire will be discussed by the best writers.

To send a year's subscription to *The Canadian Countryman* as a Christmas present would be like sending fifty-two different presents throughout the year, for the recipient will be receiving every week a Magazine brimful of practical articles on poultry, live stock, road building, the dairy, farm machinery, the church, the rural school, the grange, farmers' clubs and other aspects of country community life; cooperative marketing; building and furnishing the house; fire insurance on farm buildings; a regular department on the scientific advance of agriculture and new inventions; wholesome fiction and verse; and a strong editorial page that *stands always for the interests of Canadian Citizenship.*

If you are wondering what gift will be most acceptable to friends and if you wish to avoid the rush and crowds at Christmas, let this suggestion solve your difficulties. The Canadian Countryman has prepared a beautiful Christmas card which will carry the name of the person who orders the subscription and which will be mailed in time to be received on Christmas Day by each person for whom a subscription is ordered. This way of announcing the gift adds greatly to its attractiveness.

Give your own name and address as well as the name and address of the recipient when you remit, and clearly state that it is intended as a Christmas Gift. Order now, sending \$1.00 for each subscription (\$1.50 in the United States). By sending promptly, any possible delay will be avoided, but the announcement will be held and mailed so as to be received on December 25th, while the subscription will be started with our Christmas number.

The Canadian Countryman Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



1. **FARM AND DAIRY** is published every Thursday. It is the organ of the Ontario, Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairy and Associated Producers of the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association.

2. **SUBSCRIPTION PRICE**, \$1.00 a year, in advance. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add six cents for postage. Notices to change address or subscriptions are sent to all subscribers, who then continue to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription free for a club of two subscribers.

3. **REMITTANCES** should be made by cheque, British, Empire Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. No exchange is required at the bank.

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

5. **ADVERTISING RATES** quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

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

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.—The paid subscribers to Farm and Dairy exceed 14,738. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies not sent but subscribers are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 15,675 to 17,300 copies. No subscription rates are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as any reading medium of these columns. To protect our readers we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will refund the amount of our issue within one month from date of this issue. If it is found that we are guilty of its occurrence, and that we had no facts to be as stated. If it is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." Refunds shall not pay their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are first to be paid through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men to advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

A MISSION WORTH WHILE

The greatest value of the Farmers' Club, or any other organization that tends to draw farmers together, is one that cannot be measured in dollars and cents. This prime value was well brought out by Mr. Frank Hart of Waterloo County, the "Father" of the Farmers' Club Movement in Ontario, at the recent convention of Farmers' Clubs held in Toronto: "I believe," said he, "that many boys and girls have been literally starved into the towns. The barn raising, the logging bee, the quilting bee, and such old-time entertainments, have passed away. The Farmers' Club must now start in and offer to the community the social life that the passing away of these old-time institutions has robbed it of."

Succeeding speakers from other Farmers' Clubs in other parts of Ontario, showed that they, too, appreciated the social value of the Farmers' Club.

We rejoice to know that in many rural sections of Ontario this winter the social life of the community will be quickened by organizations such as the Farmers' Club. We will, however, call attention to one danger in connection with these organizations that it would be well to avoid. All Farmers' Club organizers and supporters have not the same appreciation of the relation of these Clubs to the social life of the community as has Mr. Hart and the delegates who were with him at the last Convention. Many members regard their Club as an educational institution pure and simple. These members make their Club cater to the need of one class of the community only, the farmers themselves, and to only one side of their needs. No organization can be successful in quickening the social life of a community unless it includes in its membership the women of the district and provides for their amusement and instruction as well as for the discussion of agricultural topics.

We are now at the beginning of another season of Club work. We will do well to bear in mind the social as well as the educational value that we may derive from our local Farmers' Club.

THE TAXATION QUESTION

Shall we or shall we not tax improvements? This is one of the most important question that will be up for discussion at the next session of the Ontario Legislature. At the last session two bills were introduced, one by a Liberal, the other by a Conservative member, that would give to municipalities in Ontario the privilege of levying a higher tax on land values than on improvements, if the ratepayers so desire. A commission appointed by Premier Whitney, is now engaged in gathering information regarding taxation methods, and among others, the Editor-in-Chief of Farm and Dairy, on an invitation from the commission, journeyed up to Toronto recently to tell the commission why we believe that a taxation of land values rather than a taxation of land values and improvements, would be an advantage to "our people." The evidence as submitted by our Editor-in-Chief, is published on page three of Farm and Dairy this week. But we do not need to confine ourselves to fine sounding theory or convincing logic in discussing this question of taxation. The system has been submitted to actual test. In New Zealand been allowed to tax land values in preference to improvements. Let us see what their two experiences has been with these two modes of taxation.

In 1896 the General Assembly of New Zealand passed an Act giving municipalities the right to adopt the system of taxing the unimproved value of the land only, if they so wished. Provision was made for a return to the old system of rating if desired after three years' experience with the new one. Out of two hundred and twenty-one municipalities in New Zealand,

one hundred and seven have voted under the Act, and eighty-seven have adopted the new system. There has been ample opportunity for these municipalities to test the system thoroughly. They have had time also to return to the former basis of taxation had their experience with land taxation proved unsatisfactory. Only two out of eighty-seven municipalities, however, have made the change and every year more municipalities are changing their system of taxation and taxing land values only. It will be of particular interest to Farm and Dairy readers to know that the great majority of municipalities now taxing unimproved land values only are in the rural districts.

An explanation of the increasing popularity of the taxation of unimproved land values only is found in the report of the Commissioner of Taxation for New Zealand. This report shows that between 1901 and 1907 the population in the districts that taxed both land and improvements increased eight per cent. In the districts that rated only the unimproved values of the land the increase in population was 66.1 per cent. In the cities and towns the increase in population in the municipalities that taxed both land and improvements was 18.5 per cent., and where land values only were taxed 21.7 per cent.

Such has been the success of land value taxation in New Zealand. We could tell of many other instances where the taxation of land values and the exemption of improvements has proved to be of most decided value to both farmers and townspersons. We have examples of increased prosperity following on taxation of land values only right here in Canada. Every progressive farmer in Ontario stands to benefit by the passage of either of the bills now before the Legislature. Let our people make themselves heard in favor of land value taxation through their local members.

JUST ROBBERY

It has been definitely announced that the new issue of sixty million dollars of Canadian Pacific stock will be offered to shareholders on January second at one hundred and seventy-five dollars a share. Were this stock offered on the open market it would readily bring from forty-five to sixty million dollars more than will be paid for it by the shareholders; that is, the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway are taking out of the pockets of the people of Canada these many millions of dollars and will not give one cent in return. This latest addition of water to the C. P. R. stock figures out to six dollars for every man, woman and child in Canada, and for an average family of seven it means a forced gift of forty-two dollars. It is true that this tax will not be paid directly to a tax gatherer, but it will be paid just the same in the higher prices that we must give for all commodities that we consume, due to excessive freight

charges that will be levied to pay interest on that "water." Here is how it works out:

The profits made by the Canadian Pacific Railway have been so large that a share, the par value of which was one hundred dollars, now sells on the open market for two hundred and fifty dollars. The Canadian Pacific Railway has decided that they will greatly extend and improve their lines, hence they are making a new issue of stock. Were this stock sold on the open market it would bring approximately two hundred and fifty dollars a share. That is, for every share sold there would be two hundred and fifty dollars to invest in more and better rolling stock and in new lines. But it is not the way the Canadian Pacific Railway is going to do it. They are going to give their own shareholders the privilege of buying this new stock and they are going to sell it to them at one hundred and seventy-five dollars a share, instead of the two hundred and fifty dollars that it would bring on the market. And instead of having two hundred and fifty dollars to invest in new rolling stock they will have but one hundred and seventy-five. But the freight and passenger rates will be kept at such a level as to pay interest on the market value of the share, or two hundred and fifty dollars.

It would be bad enough were this steal of forty-five million dollars or more to go into the hands of rich Canadians; but the money is not even to remain in Canada. There are twenty-five thousand shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company who will participate in the benefits of this steal, and of these twenty-three thousand are living in foreign countries. Hence the people of Canada are handing over forty-five million dollars to foreigners, and will get absolutely nothing in return.

One would think that the laws of our country which follow so assiduously the sneak thief who runs away with a pocket handkerchief or a dollar bill, or a man who steals bread that his children may not starve, would be even more keen to prevent such robbery as is proposed by the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway. If there is no legislation to prevent such steals, it is high time that there was.

In recent issues of Farm and Dairy we have discussed taxation for road building, how the Highway money should be raised and how it should be spent. Skilled

Highway Engineers
 rection of expenditures, is another point of vast importance if we would have the best highway at the smallest cost. The road overseer has been with us so long that we have almost come to regard him as a fixture. But he is one of the weakest points in our present system of highway management. A better plan of road supervision, and one that has worked out most successfully in several states of the United States, is to have a highway engineer to supervise all

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AD. TALK LVII.

Backed by satisfactory service of real value good advertising is bound to succeed.

It has been so with the German Potash Syndicate, Toronto, of which Mr. B. Leslie Emrie is Manager for Canada.

Six years ago Mr. Emrie came to Canada to open this branch of the Potash Syndicate, after being for two years with the offices of the Syndicate in Germany.

He came to interest our Canadian farmers in using Commercial Fertilizers in general, and Potash in particular, this being his chief interest. His was propaganda work, — arranging experiments with farmers and Agricultural Educational Institutions.

He has published literature, commanded freely the services of newspaper advertising (the Farm Press), addressed farmers' meetings, and has employed agricultural college graduates to do field work out amongst the farmers.

The results: Whereas six years ago very little interest in Canada was taken in commercial Fertilizers, or in Potash, now the interest being taken is very great indeed. The general interest has increased greatly.

Whereas six years ago very little interest in Canada was taken in commercial Fertilizers, or in Potash, now the interest being taken is very great indeed. The general interest has increased greatly.

The increase in the consumption of Potash and other fertilizers has been very considerable.

The consumption of Potash has increased by about 35% a year so far.

So great has been this increase the Home office in Berlin, Germany, have found it advisable to open a branch of their Commercial department also in Toronto, to be known as the German Kali Works, with offices in the Temple building.

The chief object of this new office is one of service—to establish uniform prices, making sales direct where necessary, enabling our farmers, who often hitherto have been paying too much for their Potash to obtain the same at minimum cost.

Of the various agencies contributing to his success in advancing the interests of the German Potash Syndicate in Canada, well known to all, is the FARM PAPER ADVERTISING as being the Principal. It has been through Farm Papers like Farm and Dairy that he has gotten his enquiries on which he has worked and developed the satisfactory Canadian business which their's now is.

Advertising and the Farm Press generally, has removed mountainous difficulties from the path of the German Potash Syndicate. It can do as much and even more for others having big problems of farmer distribution to solve.

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

the roads of the country and who is directly responsible to the council for the work done. This engineer is given full power to determine just what roads shall be improved, and how they shall be improved. His only limitation is that a certain percentage of all county road money must be spent in the township in which it is raised. This expert supervision has been found to lead to such efficient expenditures that the engineer's salary is not regarded as a burden but rather as a good investment. Had we such expert supervision in Canada we would soon see permanent returns for the large amount of money we annually expend on our roads.

Points on Draught Horses

R. B. Smith, Ontario Co., Ont.

In giving our opinion on horses we must have an ideal of conformation in our mind, otherwise we cannot see the defects in horses in general.

Desirable points to look for in the horse's head are of medium length, set well and prominent, fair width behind the eyes and flat, an eye that is bright, tall and prominent and a nasal bone that is straight, a muzzle that is full and strong, denoting good lung power, lips that are not too heavy, front teeth that come close together and a good width between the incisors.

The neck we look for masculinity, a stallion and femininity in the mare. In either case the neck should be well muscled. The head should be neatly attached to the neck and the neck well blended into the shoulder. I also like a good length of neck. A short chubby neck does not find favor with me nor does a ewe neck.

The shoulder is made to support the collar and it should be so that the collar will set well back. The withers should blend easily with the neck and back.

In judging draught horses I look for a back that is short and well coupled, loins that are broad and well muscled, a croup that is thick and not drooping to the sides and a dock that is well set up.

PROTECTION FOR VITAL ORGANS.

What is the horse's chest? Some people would point to the breast but that is not where the lungs are. They are behind the shoulder and horses must have a good girth with a rib that is long and well rounded to make room for the lungs and other vital organs. A rib that is too flat to my mind indicates a poor doer. It will take twice as much feed to support them.

The elbow should be set well under the body. Legs far apart, considered by some desirable, destroys good action and I believe strong action. The forearms should be of good length and well muscled, the knee broad, flat and free from puffiness as should also be the fetlock. There is no excuse for meanness on the cannon bone of the good horse.

A part of the leg that deserves particular attention is the pastern. This should be of fair length and oblique so that on hard pavements, strong concussion resulting in side bones may be avoided. There is such a thing as having the pastern too long, but I would by all means breed away from the short, upright pastern.

I object to a narrow, pinched in hoof-head. It should be broad and the hoof of fine texture and not flinty. A flinty hoof is bound to be split in shoving.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PARTS.

The points that I would look for in a hind leg are to see that the stifle is well under the body and fairly

strong, that the gason is well muscled and that the hock is free from puffiness, clean and angular and free from bony enlargement and hard cartilage. A strong hock is an important feature as there are more ailments in this one joint than in any other one part of the horse. We want no meanness from the hock down.

I like a fat croup that is fair sized and clean and a pastern that is not too long. The hoof-head should be large and the hoof a little more oblong than round. It is not objectionable for a draught horse to toe out a little behind although the action in front must be straight. I find that perfectly straight action behind is always accompanied by wide action at the hocks.

I would not think of giving my judgment on a horse without first seeing that horse move. Both at the walk and trot. The gut should be straight and true with the loek snapped up sufficiently that it wags from the bottom of it from behind. I like to see a horse that is symmetrical, that is, a horse that has all parts in proportion to all other parts.

Taxing the Billboards

Considerable attention is being given to the billboard nuisance of our cities and country towns. This nuisance is even creeping into the country and spoiling some very pretty landscape views. Civic societies are considering ways and means of eliminating the billboard with its inartistic, undesirable features. As a result some of the larger billboard advertisers are paying more attention to artistic effects and featuring less objectionable things.

At best the billboard is undesirable and inartistic and some means of entirely suppressing it should be found. The French Parliament provided a law, which went into effect last June, taxing the billboard from \$10 to \$50 a square yard, according to its size. The larger the billboard, the heavier is the tax. If it bears two advertisements, the tax is doubled and if three, it is tripled. It is said that, since the passage of this law, no new billboards have been erected and it is quite likely that, after the three years of grace given to those already in use are past, the billboard nuisance will be almost entirely done away with in France.

It is said that in New York alone the revenue derived from the billboard amounts to nearly a million dollars annually. These boards are even built in open violation of laws regulating their construction and are unsafe and unsightly. Scarcely a trip is made on the street cars or railroad trains, or even public wagon roads, without passing through lanes of flaming advertisements which, very often, especially in the rural districts, cut off pleasant views of field and forest.

Why not tax this nuisance enough to put it out of business, or at least reduce its use very greatly?

Some of My Beliefs

By "Cowboy."

I believe in abundant exercise and nutritious feed for cows and young stock.

I believe that a heifer bred for milk production cannot be ruined for that purpose by too good feeding previous to her first calving.

I believe that the most important time to practice good feeding with a dairy cow is when she is dry.

I believe that a soft, comfortable bed to lie on will be reciprocated by the cow in an increased milk flow. Likewise by absorbing the liquid manure we double the fertilizing value of the animal excrement.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

ARE IN A CLASS
ALL BY THEMSELVES

As much superior to other separators as other separators are to gravity setting systems.

DeLaval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.

Montreal Winnipeg

NEWERMIFUGE

The best and most effective remedy for bots and other worms in horses.

(Guaranteed by the Farmers' Horse Remedy Co. under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 31971.) It is guaranteed to kill and bring from the body dead in from 24 to 36 hours all pin worms and bots.

It is absolutely harmless and can be given to mares in foal before the eighth month. Practical horse owners have written us Newermifuge has removed between 500 and 800 bots and worms from a single horse. An animal whose stomach is full of worms cannot get fat or help being obstinate. Send your order today. Beware of imitations. 6 capsules, \$1.25; 12 capsules, \$3.00. Farmers' Horse Remedy Co., Dept. A.S., 397 - 7th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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

WINTER TERM from JAN. 2nd, 1913

ELLIOTT

Business College

Che. Yonge and Alexander Sts. TORONTO, Ont.
Canada's High-Class Commercial School.
Highly recommended by former students.
Graduates in strong demand.
Write for New Catalogue

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 10th January, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times per week, over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Young's Point, Ontario, to commence at Postmaster General's pleasure.

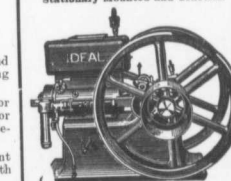
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office at Young's Point and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Kingston.

H. MERRICK,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
26th November, 1912.

GASOLINE ENGINES

11 to 50 H. P.
Stationary Mounted and Traction



WINDMILLS

Grain Grinders, Water Bows, Steel

Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.

Brantford Winnipeg Calgary



THE CASHIER SAID—"I notice your Butter Checks have been getting bigger lately. Did you buy another cow?"

THE FARMER SAID—"No, I'm using WINDSOR SALT. It makes better butter and I am getting better prices. It certainly does pay me to use Windsor Dairy Salt."

THE CASHIER SAID—"I should say it does. Do you mind if I let some of my friends in the secret?"

THE FARMER SAID—"Go ahead. Tell them all to use WINDSOR DAIRY SALT if they want to get the 'top' price for their butter!" 67D

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!

Why make butter during the winter months when you can ship your cream weekly, and get the highest market price? If within one hundred miles of London we can guarantee you, for your butter fat for December, at least 30¢ per pound F. O. B. your nearest express office, and supply cans for shipment 4, 6, 8 or 10 gallon to suit your requirements. We remit immediately each shipment is tested. A post-card will bring a can (specify size suitable) and enable you to give this system a fair trial.

SILVERWOODS, LTD.
Successors to Havelock-Silverwoods, Ltd.
LONDON, ONTARIO
See our Ad. for Eggs and Poultry page 9

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family or of any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by a public trustee 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 40 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 preempt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$1.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$1.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, P. B. Unsworth, has authorized of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Creamery Department

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

Winter Carelessness

J. C., Wellington Co., Ont.

I notice that many dairy farmers all seem to think that winter relieves them of all responsibility in the care of cream. They believe that nature will take care of the cream better than they will and because it generally reaches the factory in a fairly sweet condition, they believe that it is O.K. I know many farmers who leave their cream standing around the stables longer, wash the separator less thoroughly and less frequently in winter, and nevertheless believe that they are doing their duty by the buttermaker.

I believe that milk and cream should be handled just about as carefully in winter as it is in summer. While the cream apparently reaches us in fairly good condition, the effect of this carelessness is bound to be noticeable in an inferior quality of butter. This inferiority is not all due to carelessness; with the separator, although that does its part. The worst feature that we creamery men have to contend with is the infrequent deliveries in winter. Many patrons object to sending their cream more than once a week because it will keep sweet that long. While the bacterial growth that causes sourness is slow, I contend that cream changes chemically in the week and that some of the butter made from apparently sweet cream is a pretty rotten product. I do not like either its flavor or its keeping quality.

We have especially requested all our patrons to deliver their cream every other day in this winter, if possible, and at least twice a week and to wash their separators with the same regularity that they do in summer. I have told them that the better quality of butter that we will then turn out will in the long run more than compensate them for their trouble. We creamery men must be educators along lines such as this.

A Butter Maker's Winnings

There was a mild sensation in the dairy world last September when it was learned that the first prize lot of butter exhibited at London, Ontario, had scored 100 points, and this declared perfect lot.

Mr. J. H. Martin, the maker of this butter, has been managing the St. Valentin Creamery in Quebec province for three years. During each of those three years his winnings at our leading exhibitions have been noteworthy. A list of Mr. Martin's winnings follows:

EXHIBITIONS IN 1910

Toronto Exhibition: Export butter, 2nd, \$20; butter in pound prints, 4th, \$15; Lutter in fancy packages, 4th, \$15.

Ottawa Exhibition: Export butter, 1st, \$30; butter in pounds, 1st, \$12; best lot of butter, 1st, gold medal or \$30.

Provincial Dairy Competition: Export butter, 99 points, silver medal, diploma and \$13.

EXHIBITIONS IN 1911

Quebec Exhibition: Export butter, 1st, \$25.

Shelburne Exhibition: Export butter, 5th, \$5.

Toronto Exhibition: Export butter, 1st, \$20; export butter, 1st, \$20; butter in fancy packages, 1st, \$30.

London Exhibition: Export butter, 4th, \$10; butter in pounds, 1st, \$20. Ottawa Exhibition: Export butter, 1st, \$30; best lot of butter, gold medal or \$25.

Provincial Dairy Competition: Bronze medal, diploma and \$1.

EXHIBITIONS IN 1912

Ingersoll Winter Exhibition: October butter, 1st, \$25; butter in pounds, 4th, \$10. Best lot of butter, 2nd, \$10; with Arbery butter color, 1st, \$10; best Los, 3rd, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Quebec Exhibition: Export butter, 4th, \$10.

Ottawa Exhibition: Export butter, 2nd, \$37.50; butter in fancy packages, 1st, \$15.

London Exhibition: Export butter, 100 points, 1st, \$20; butter in pounds, 3rd, \$10.

Toronto Exhibition: Best score, all-rotor, 3rd best score, 1st, \$15; export butter, 1st, \$25; export butter, 1st, unsalted, 3rd, \$15; butter in pounds, 1st, \$25; butter in fancy packages, 1st, \$25.

Truly a notable record. Mr. Martin may well be proud of what he has done.

Striking One's Level

A buttermaker has received a raise in salary from the firm he has been working for, because some other factory has offered him a higher salary. It seems that it took the farsightedness of some other creamery association to bring the present employers to a realization of what a good man they really had.

The buttermaking profession is just like any other. Sooner or later a man strikes his own level, and he must realize that he has struck his own level when he fails to progress. We are familiar with a good-sized creamery down in Iowa where one buttermaker has been in the same creamery for nearly 30 years. He receives a salary of \$80 a month and has received the same for years. That buttermaker has struck his level. If he had been worth more to the creamery he would have received it. In that same creamery the old oil test churn had never been done away with until very recently, and then with the greatest reluctance on the part of the buttermaker.

Failure to progress and keep up with the times has made the pace slow. We dare say that that creamery association would have been several hundred dollars ahead to-day had they employed a progressive, up-to-date fellow who kept up with the times, reduced the cost of manufacture in different ways, etc., and the fellow that can produce the goods it is to speak, in the fellow that gets ahead. Thoughtful study of one's work will help. Have you reached your level?—Butter, Cheese and Egg Journal.

Favors the Pipette

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

I prefer the pipette for taking samples of cream. It has the advantage of being quicker. If the cream is of a uniform grade and in good condition the patron, to my mind, gets just as good results as if the scales were used. I have always found that the pipette gave good satisfaction when carefree men were used. Average tests of the cream delivered to the creamery is 28.35 per cent. I am aiming to get my patrons to skim a 32 per cent cream. When this standard is reached the pipette will be even more satisfactory than now.



Canadian Airmotors

Provide Power FREE for Pumping Water

"The wheel that runs when all others stand still." Strongest, easiest-running, strongest windmill made. Self-regulating. Gives steady power and greatest service.

Write for FREE, ask full of important facts about the admittance Address nearest office.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd.
TORONTO 100
Windsor, Ontario

DISTRICT DAIRY MEETINGS

District dairy meetings will be held in Eastern Ontario as follows:

Russell, Vars, Dec. 12; Grenville, Hockton, Dec. 12; Hastings, N., Queensboro, Dec. 17.

CREAM WANTED.

We furnish freights and pay express charges. Our cheques are issued every fifteen days and are cashed at par anywhere. If you live in Ontario and milk cows who not ship your cream to the best market? Write for fuller particulars.

TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

Cheesefactory For Sale
Good location in village, Durham county, near Peterborough, Ont. Fully equipped. Make goods? tone cheese. Reason for selling, must sell. - For full particulars apply to:

BOX 596, - FARM AND DAIRY, ONT.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

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

Roofing

Free Samples
Free Catalogues
Free Plans

If you are interested send us a Post Card with the word "Roofing" and your name and address—then we will send you valuable information about your roofing needs.

The Galt ArtMetalCo.
253 Stone Road Galt Ontario

Cheese Department

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

That Dairy Exhibit

A Dairy Exhibit in connection with the annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairywomen's Association would be a most desirable addition to the attractions of the meet. The Farm and Dairy first advocated such an exhibit a few weeks ago, letters have reached us from cheese makers in the East commending the scheme, from cheese and butter makers in Western Ontario telling of the advantages their exhibit has been to them, and from exporters at Montreal endorsing our suggestion. We have yet to hear a dissenting voice. Following are just a couple of the numerous letters that we have received. There are many more to come:

A MAKER'S IDEAL.

"I have often wondered why the E. O. D. Association does not follow the example of Western Ontario and hold a winter dairy exhibit. If such an exhibit were held in connection with the convention I believe that it would be a good drawing card and that there would be more cheese makers and factory men attend. And after the exhibits are judged there should be a lecture by an expert on the good and bad points of the exhibits.—E. E. Chafee, Glenagary Co., Ont.

"I believe that the holding of an exhibit of cheese at the E. O. D. A. convention would be a step in the right direction. I think that the cheese would have to be made in September or October, as there are not many cheese factories that have cold storage in which to keep cheese. We would not be able to keep cheese in show condition if made too early in the season in an ordinary curing room."—Wm. R. Linn, Hastings Co., Ont.

Champion Farmer Receives His Award

(Continued from page 10)

Richardson and their estimable wives, who have played an important part in the development of the great farm at Caledonia, that they felt they could not let the occasion pass without tendering them a banquet and having a public presentation of the prizes which had been won.

In spite of bad roads and an unfavorable night, every seat was occupied, a number being present from Toronto and other outside points. A most attractive souvenir menu had been prepared. On its front appeared likenesses of the Messrs. Richardson. Over that of Mr. Matt Richardson appeared the following:

"A grand old man, long may he live, Good counsel and advice to give; An anchor sure, gaining any tide; The man who founded 'Riverside'."

Over the illustration of Mr. J. W. Richardson was the following inscription:

"As black and white 'twixt man and man Is much the best and safest plan; So you'd feel quite safe, nor feel alarmed, With black and white upon the farm."

On the back of the menu had appeared an illustration of the Riverside homestead. During the evening the various speakers spoke appreciatively of what had been accomplished by the guests of the evening in turning, as they had, the tide of fortune which

had one time ran against them, and developing their farm until it had become one of the noted farms in the Dominion. All present seemed to appreciate the honor that had come to Haldimand in the winning of this great honor.

THE TOAST LIST

Lieutenant R. L. Nelles, of Toronto, presided. Speeches were delivered by Frank Hens, of London, Superintendent of Dairy Instruction for Western Ontario, in reply to a toast to the Dairywomen's Association; by D. Z. Gibbons, in reply to the toast to Haldimand farmers, and by Rev. Wm. McKinnon and Jas. McGregor in answer to the toast, "Professional and Commercial Interests."

The presentation of the prizes was then made by H. B. Cowan, editor-in-chief of Farm and Dairy. In his address Mr. Cowan mentioned that while all nations have delighted to honor their public men, we are only today beginning to honor those men who achieve success in agriculture. Prof. Burbank is noted to-day as one of the leading men of the continent. The late Hon. John Dryden was honored by the presentation of his photograph to the Guelph Agricultural College, where it was believed it would serve to encourage the young men to strive to achieve equal success. Only recently the King had conferred a degree on Mr. C. James, Ontario's talented Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Was it strange, therefore, that the people of Haldimand should gather to honor two such men as the Messrs. Richardson and two such women as their wives who have brought such honor to the county? Mr. Cowan described the various Prize Farms Competitions that have been held, and stated that the most noticeable characteristic of the prize winners was the fact that each had started out with the greatest asset any man could have—the spirit of a determination to succeed, which had carried them through all their difficulties and over all obstacles.

Mr. Cowan then presented the winners with a magnificent grandfather's clock as emblematic of the first prize for Ontario, and with a grand leather upholstered oak rocking chair as the second prize in the International contest, and Dairy has always endeavored to give useful prizes in these contests. Those given in this case were the choice of the winners. Both the winners replied briefly, thanking their friends for the honor done them and praising Farm and Dairy for the value of the work it was doing for the promotion of agriculture.

Other speakers were Messrs. W. G. Ellis, of Toronto, and Dr. English, of Hamilton, who replied to a toast in honor of the Holstein-Friesian Association. J. J. Mason, of Toronto, who replied to the toast of "A Pure Milk Supply." Mr. F. M. Chapman, of the Farmers' Magazine, also responded to the toast "The Cheese and Butter Interests," and by Mr. J. J. Parsons, of Toronto, past president of the Western Ontario Dairyman's Association, who answered a toast—"The County Council." During the evening songs were rendered by F. Atkinson and musical selections by The Caledonia Orchestra. The evening was much enjoyed by all present.

Pointers on Calf Rearing

(Continued from page 5)

feeding, only increasing the amount of grain feed and shortly after that they go out on pasture.

A frequent remark made by men who see my calves is "Haven't you got them too fat?" Our calves are in a good deal better flesh than the average that you see around the county, but we believe that this is

an advantage. We like to see them looking slick and growing like weeds. We have been told that such good feeding is apt to injure their milking qualities, but we have had many generations of calves freshen in our stables, and we have yet to see that their milking qualities have been injured in the least. If the calf is bred for milk production, no amount of good feeding before her first lactation period will injure her as a milk producer. The pure bred heifer will soon convert that surplus flesh into milk. We lay most stress on the feeding the first winter when the start that the calf gets has much to do in determining its whole future usefulness.

Of course, comfortable quarters kept perfectly clean and disinfected every two or three weeks with zenolene or some such disinfectant, are absolute necessities to successful winter calf rearing.

Profitable Feeding of the Dairy Cow

(Continued from page 5)

"I don't feed them in the same way that you do," he replied. "I give 15 lbs. of milk they require an additional one and one-half pounds of protein in their ration. Of course, it would be impossible for a cow to eat enough alfalfa hay to get all that extra protein, so we have to feed grain. I add about two pounds of cotton seed and six pounds of rolled oats to that ration we talked about a few minutes ago."

"And what does that cost? Strikes me that cotton seed meal at present prices is pretty expensive feed."

"Yes, but if cotton seed meal costs more than bran it is about three times as rich, and you have a 40 cent cost for grain a day, or a total of 16 cents to feed a cow. That 40 lbs. of milk is worth 48 cents, you say. That leaves me a profit of 32 cents a day a cow, or \$4.80 a day for my herd. Would you be willing to work for \$3.80 a day after you had paid off the hired man?"

Jones was thoroughly interested now, and I could see the light of a new purpose dawning in his eye. The other questions that he asked me were asked for information and not in a combative spirit.

IF NO ALFALFA, WHAT?

"Do you always have enough alfalfa?" he asked first. "Yes, for this last year or two," he replied. "At first when my crop of alfalfa was limited I fed clover and a trifle more grain, but from the figures given to you, you can see that there was still a good profit." "Didn't you tell me some time ago that you were able to make good use of your straw in winter feeding? Wouldn't that necessitate more grain?"

"Not at all," I replied. "Good oat straw has about twice as much protein in it, pound for pound, as has ensilage. We run it through the cutting box and mix it in with the ensilage a few hours before feeding. When feeding time comes around the straw is soft and palatable and the cows like it. Of course we don't add much straw."

Just then Mary came around with some tea and cake and Jones and I had to drop the subject for the time being. I have an idea, though, that Jones will be building a silo next summer, go to the show, give his previous declarations by seeding a field to alfalfa, and will be looking for a man who will engage for the year round.

Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOOT, CAFFEIN, ROCK OR RUBBER FROM ABSORBINE

Will remove them and leave no blemishes. Cures any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair. Horns can be worked. 50¢ per bottle delivered.

Book 6 Free.
A 50-page 7x11. Urnment for making for Bolls, Brimston, Oldfash, Swinerton, and for feeding Vains, Vaccinations, Linars, Pans, Fats and a host of other uses. Will tell more if you write. Manufacturers only by W. F. WOOD, P. O. 223 Emmaus Bldg., Montreal.

ECONOMIZE!

Raise Calves On Less Milk and Make More Money

You can raise healthy, thrifty vigorous calves at the lowest possible cost by using

CALFINE
The Stockmen's Friend
(Made in Canada)

"We have used your Calfine for several months with astonishing success. We use several calves for exhibition purposes and they are far the best that we have ever grown."—F. Mallory, Frankford, Ont., July 6, 1912.

CALFINE is a pure, wholesome, nutritious meal for calves. It is made in Canada and when you buy it you have no duty to pay.

Get CALFINE from your dealer or send us a money order for \$2.75 and we will send 100 lbs., freight paid, for any station in Ontario, east and south of Sudbury.

CANADIAN CEREAL AND MILLING COMPANY, Ltd.
Toronto, Ontario

FANCY CHOICE COTTON SEED MEAL

Guaranteed Analysis
Protein (Equivalent to Ammonia N) 41 to 45 per cent
Carbohydrates (Sugar and Starch) 9 to 20
Fat or Oil 7 to 12
Crude Fiber 10 to 16
\$1.90 per 100 lbs., 100 lbs. or more with \$1.75 per 100 lbs. Feeding directions on each bag.

OLD PROCESS OAT CAKE MEAL
Protein Fat
\$2 per 100 lbs., 100 lbs. or more in \$1.90 per 100
Oyster Shell 75¢ per 100; Crill 50¢ per 100
Bitchford's Calf Meal \$2.00 per 100, sack
Bibbles Calf Meal \$2.00 " " "

Geo. Keith & Sons (Sole Merchants since 1864)
124 King Street East, TORONTO

THE ONE BEST FOOD

MOLASSIS MILK MEAL

When fed regularly to hogs enables them to do more work, to fatten faster, to resist colds and worms. Mix with a few bolts of feed before feeding. When feeding time comes around the straw is soft and palatable and the cows like it. Of course we don't add much straw."

MOLASSIS MILK MEAL

THE MOLASSIS CO., LTD.
London, Eng.

Distributors for Canada:
The C. P. Co., Ltd., Limited
St. John, N. B.
All Branches in Montreal
Pacific Mills, Toronto

FREE catalogue giving descriptive list of rural book for farmers, stock raisers, poultrymen, etc. Write for it Book Dept., Farm and Dairy



OUR FARM TOMES

CARRY your cross with patient submission and in the end it will carry you.—Thomas a Kempis.

Father's Experiment

By O. W. JOHNSON

ROLAND Olsen was blue, and it was all on account of his fourteen-year-old son Fred. It had always been the hope of Mr. Olsen to make a farmer of Fred; not a farmer, so called, who farms simply because he does not have brains or ability or gumption enough to do anything else, but an up-to-date farmer who could hook science up with practice. He wanted to see one fine farm and a model farmer in the neighborhood, and he was determined that the farmer should be Fred. In his own mind he had promised him any education and opportunity he might want for if he would but work toward that end.

But Fred had broken the bubble that day. His father had incidentally asked him where he wanted to go after he had finished his high school.

"To college, do you mean?" Fred asked eagerly. "Why, I hardly know. I am not just sure what I want to be. Only I know this—I don't want to be a farmer."

"This struck the father to the quick. His plans were going down air-castles, all in a moment. "What is the matter with farming, Fred?" he asked, pained.

"I am tired of it, that is all," Fred explained. "It just seems to me as if farmers work their heads off for nothing but board and clothes."

"Most of the people in the city do that, too, for that matter," his father replied slowly. "Think it over some more, my boy," and with this his father turned and walked away.

"That evening when the work was done and Fred had gone upstairs to bed, Mr. Olsen was talking the matter over with his wife and daughter Carrie, a teacher in the school in the nearby town.

"I just don't know what to do," the father commented bitterly. "You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink. We could tell Fred about the freedom and the pleasures of a farm life from now until frost, but I reckon it would not change his own conclusions very much."

"You are right, and it's just too bad," said Mrs. Olsen, with a mother's characteristic tenderness. "If this goes on, he will soon be leaving us for good."

"He always seems happy, too. He never complains. I wonder just what is the matter." The father leaned his chin in his hands meditatively. "You can get a boy of his age to tell you the 'what' all right, but to get him really to tell 'why' he does not like a thing is a different proposition. Jack acted just the same way four years ago, and I could not do a thing with him to keep him from going to the city to work."

Mrs. Olsen was almost crying. "For my part I cannot see what more

we can do," she said, despairingly.

Carrie had been a silent, but thoughtful listener to the conversation of the evening. "Father, would you be willing to try a little experiment?" she asked.

"Experiment, Carrie? Why, yes. I am willing to try anything that might help."

"It is just from my experience," Carrie explained; "not with keeping cows on the farm, of course, but with keeping youngsters in school. Father, if you were teaching a school,

We Want girls with heart; girls with tenderness and sympathy, with "ears that flow for others' ills," and smiles that light outward their sunny thoughts. We have clever girls and witty girls and brilliant girls. Give us a consignment of jolly, unaffected natural girls, warm hearted girls, with lots of fun and no coarseness; girls who can go out and romp in the snow and wash the snow in each others' faces, tug at a hand sled, roll a snowball, and think it no forfeiture to their dignity to frolic with their ten year old brothers. With a few more such girls the world would brighten up as June does under the showery weather. Speed the day when the world is full of them.

how would you go about it to keep the children at school?"

Her father knit his brows. "Well, it seems to me," he answered slowly, "if I remember rightly, standing in the corner did not help me much when I was one of the kids, nor whipping nor keeping us after school."

Carrie laughed. "I guess youngsters have not changed much as a class. But you have not told me what you would do."

"Let's see, Carrie. Our teacher used to have a rule. 'First appeal to a boy's conscience, then to his pride, and lastly to his hide.' That works all right when it comes to mischief, but as to keeping them at school, I never could see that it did us very much good. The trouble with me used to be that usually I just didn't care a bit. I—"

"That's just it," Carrie interrupted. "Get them interested, and that is all you need."

"But what has that to do with Fred?" her father asked, puzzled.

"It has a great deal to do with him, father," Carrie replied. "I believe that is exactly what is the matter. He is not interested in the farm nor in the work that he has to do."

Mr. Olsen shook his head. "Let me ask," Carrie continued, "did you ever give Fred a piece of work to do, and then let him think it out for himself?"

"Yes, I think so." Then he thought for a moment. "Still, I am not so sure about it."

"Now, father," Carrie went on eagerly. "I will tell you what I propose. I have thought of only two or three things to apply it to as yet, but more will turn up later if these work out all right. You brought

home a new plow yesterday, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"It is 'knocked down,' as the catalogues say, is it not?"

"Yes, it is just crated."

"All right," father, to-morrow morning, at the first thing in the experiment, you simply tell Fred to go out and set up that plow ready for business."

"But I want to use it in the afternoon," objected Mr. Olsen.

"Now, father," said Carrie reprovingly, "you agreed to try my experiment, and now you should not begin to throw in objections just because it may cost you a little. And never you worry; I will wager that the plow will be set up before noon without a bit of your help."

"I doubt it—but we will try it," Mr. Olsen agreed, hesitatingly.

"And what else has my school ma'am daughter up her sleeve?"

"For another thing, you know that bushel of pure bred seed corn I bought? You planted it for me along the west side of the farm."

"Yes," agreed her father; "but that is all planted now."

"I know; and you see a girl cannot look after such things very well. I will give that to Fred for my part of the experiment. He shall pick the seed from it, sell what he can, show it at the exhibition, or do with it

just as he thinks best."

"I agree to that," laughed her father. "That is yours, not mine. Anything else?"

"Yes, one more thing," answered his daughter. "I heard Fred talking about that slough in the hog pasture. How much would it cost to drain that out?"

Mr. Olsen looked like a question mark. The connection of this idea with keeping Fred interested in the farm was at best very remote as he thought. "I cannot see the scheme Carrie, but I guess the cost at about \$125."

"And how much would a new machine-shed cost?"

"Perhaps \$175 if you used the lumber in the old one."

"And what would it cost to finish fencing the farm, hog-tight?"

"Well, what next, Carrie? I should guess \$200, if you are serious; and I almost believe you are."

"Good!" Carrie exclaimed. "I am glad that the cost of all three is so nearly the same. To-morrow you tell Fred that you are going to put \$150 on the farm in some improvement this summer, and that whatever he decides on you will do."

"Why, Carrie," Mr. Olsen protested, "he is too young to—"

"Never mind, just try it," interrupted his daughter.

Mrs. Olsen's face was shining. She had caught a glimpse of the idea.

"Try it, father," she urged; "he will be almost sure to choose one of the three that Carrie has mentioned. You know that they are all needed badly enough. You cannot lose anything, whichever way it goes."

And thus it was agreed.

Before breakfast next day Mr. Ol-

sen gave Fred the card of directions and told him to set up the new plow and have it ready for business in the afternoon, as he had to make a trip to town that morning. When he got back at ten o'clock the plow was set up and all ready for the afternoon work. Fred had been at the plow from his hands in half a dozen places, but his heart was light. He had completed the task so well that his father could find nothing wrong. That was good, for he had to complete it, as he told his sister, "without being bossed every time he turned a burr once around."

Fred had looked surprised that morning when his father told him to set up the new plow, when he told him he was going to make \$150 worth of improvements on the place in any one thing which Fred should decide upon as being most needed. A regular what-what expression came over the boy's face. It was a month before he chose the thing that he most wanted done. Before he told his father that he wanted the hog pasture drained, he had figured out the cost of lumber for the machine shed, the cost of fencing and the new posts, which would have been required to set up the new plow, and the amount, size, and cost of the pile for the hog lot, as well as the cost of getting it laid and covered.

Mr. Olsen watched his son's new alertness to everything with the keenest interest. When Fred told him that he had chosen the thing he ventured to ask why he thought that was the most needed. Fred was there with his reason. "Father, it just looks to me as if you have an investment of \$1000 out there in land in the hog pasture that is hardly bringing in a cent. It is the richest land on the place. Thus it might cost \$100. Then, by adding only \$1000 more investment of \$1,000 you will change it from a thing which is simply a nuisance to the best piece of ground on the place."

"That evening, Mr. Olsen was telling his wife and daughter of the plan that he had chosen for the thing he ventured to ask why he thought that was the most needed. Fred was there with his reason. "Father, it just looks to me as if you have an investment of \$1000 out there in land in the hog pasture that is hardly bringing in a cent. It is the richest land on the place. Thus it might cost \$100. Then, by adding only \$1000 more investment of \$1,000 you will change it from a thing which is simply a nuisance to the best piece of ground on the place."

"The seed corn, too, set Fred to work. When the time approached when he was to pick out the corn which he intended to show at the fair, ever the bull-headed Fred had had anything to say on the subject of corn was brought into line. He studied the books and pictures, and then he studied the ears of corn, until he had picked out the best that he had seen better than he knew his closest friends. But being laughed at a little did not bother Fred in the least after he had won second prize at the fair with his sample of corn. It had shown against them who had been at it a long time, and getting second prize was enough for the first time.

A day or two before it was time for Fred to start to the high school again, he was talking about it to his father. "Father," he said, "I have changed my mind about the farm. I want to be a farmer, and a good one. There is so much to learn about everything that I can't want to go to college after I get through here; but I want to go where I can learn more about farming."

"I am very glad to hear you say that, Fred. You shall have the opportunity to do it. As you want to go to college after I get through here; but I want to go where I can learn more about farming."

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Notes from the Garden of Canada

Mrs. Charlotte Carson Talcott, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Our Women's Institutes throughout this county are in a flourishing condition. In connection with our own institute we have a good enrollment, and the fees are our main support as we are not at such expense. We give occasional public entertainments and thus add to our finances. Our monthly meetings are held in the Methodist school room and we pay a small fee for this privilege. We are about to make a change and purpose holding meetings occasionally in private homes.

The social side of our institute work is not neglected. We favor invitations to neighboring institutes, who give us a programme occasionally and refreshments are served. Many busy women find strength and enjoyment in these meetings.

Our women are readers of good literature, and they seem to enjoy the mental recreation that this society has instituted. Consequently we give considerable attention to literary topics, travels, etc. When time permits we have a "question drawer." This feature is adapted to our needs, but we give very little time to culinary matters; simply because everybody knows how to cook, for the women in this county are renowned for good cooking and generous hospitality;—the result of "pioneer struggles."

The women in rural Prince Edward are quite the equal of their sex in the cities and towns in respect to culture and information. It is this that institute women are reaching for everywhere. The reason is obvious; Prince Edward county was the first county settled in Canada. The pioneers were persevering, industrious and brave, and their descendants possess the characteristics of their forefathers. The struggles of those early days have given us a generation of women who are very independent of others. They will share with others, but they cannot be beaten for "finding out things for themselves," and they go on voyages of discovery every day of their lives.

I do not want to be accused of "booming Prince Edward," but everybody knows that it is "the Garden of Canada," where hundreds of Canada's "brawn and sinew" received their early training.

Spruce Up

Wm. J. Cooper

My little boy asked me the other day, "Pa, why are all the old men living in the country?"

"Why, my son, they are not," I said.

"Well, but they are," he persisted. "Just look at all the old farmers on the streets. You don't see any old men in the stores."

There is food for considerable thought in this only partly wrong impression of my 10-year-old boy.

Too many farmers are too careless in their personal appearance. Not all of them, yet too many. Their wholesome contempt for a "dude" carries them to the opposite excess—they too often allow themselves to get "weedy" and go to seed.

A shave costs only 10 cents, or one safety razor blade, and I have seen specimens that it would have improved at least 400 per cent.

This disregard of appearances is a mistake, for appearances count a whole lot in this old world of ours. And why not? A proper pride in self is not a bad asset for any man.

Because a farmer gets married and settles down it becomes an accepted fact in many cases that he has joined the ranks of the old folks, then and there. The transition is as short as the wedding ceremony, his age counting as nothing, and he straightway begins to raise whiskers, too.

Nowadays the whiskers are sometimes "cut out" of the deal only they should be cut oftener. Now, one is just as young as he feels, and the way to stay young is to consort with young people. There is where the town resident differs from his country cousin, he mingles more with all ages socially.

And right here I want to say there is no recipe for removing that "old" feeling like "sprucing" up a bit. Are you going down stairs? Get out your old razor and whet it up, get down the cracked glass, and watch your own real self appear—it will seem like a glimpse of old times! The family

may not recognize you at first, but they will soon, and will get to like it later on.

Put on a "biled" shirt and your Sunday clothes; there'll be clothes after we're dead and gone. Now go down town. People may stare at first, but they'll grow to like it, and, my Brother Farmer, so will you.

In conclusion, I want to say of the glorious farming profession that I do not and will not believe that it condemns its disciples to a life of uncutness in their own personal appearance. Spruce up!—Farm and Home.

Science versus Faith

By McLandburgh Wilson

You can teach the little children Santa Claus is but a myth, That he really is a person By the common name of Smith.

You can teach there are no reindeer With a jolly sleigh and pack. You can point to goods delivered By an ordinary sack.

You can teach against the stocking, And its wistful sign refute, Setting forth that the dimensions Quite forbid a chimney route.

But the customs still continue, In a frolic sweet and wild, For you cannot teach old Santa, That there isn't any child.



"Listen, Rose."
Bud reads:
 "Madam, your own white hands are the first to touch FIVE ROSES.
 "For nearly one mile it travels through
 "hygienic automatic processes—more
 "and more spotless.
 "Till in a clear creamy stream it flows into
 "clean new packages, filled full-weight by
 "infallible machinery—sewed automatically."
 "Goodness!" said round-eyed Rose.
Bud reads eagerly:
 "Hand-proof, germ-proof. Every littlest
 "bit of machinery is bright—polished like
 "those piano keys of yours. FIVE ROSES is
 "healthy flour, wholesome, none like it.
 "Unbleached, too."
 "Nobody touches my flour—but me" said Rose.
 Imagine such purity—get FIVE ROSES.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

Vincent's Health Hints

More Fresh Air Talk

And then at night. Why, man alive, it is simply death and destruction to crawl into a hole, as most of us do when we go to bed, and pull the hole in after us. If we ever need the windows up so that we can get a breath of life, we do at night. In the daytime we are out 'round and can breathe all the pure air we will and I verily believe that is how we manage to live as long as we do. We get air enough through the day to tide over the night; but we might as well—yes, we certainly would—live longer and be ten times happier, if we slept with plenty of air in the room at night.

Have you ever noticed how wind-blowing the air in the room is after you have been out of doors and gotten a few whiffs of pure air and then come back after something? That shows what poisons you have been breathing while asleep. No wonder

SEND US 75c. receive by return mail this beautiful little dress of warm Tartan cloth for winter wear; comes in pretty red and blue designs; the waist is fitted to a full skirt with colored strapings at belt, which also trim the top; is worth double what we ask 75c. Add 10c for postage; age 14, \$1.25, and 20c for postage. STANDARD GARMENT CO., 112 Standard Building, London, Ont.

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For best results ship your live Poultry to us, also your Dressed Poultry, Fresh Dairy Butter and New Laid Eggs. Egg cases and poultry crates supplied.

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\$3 a Day Sure
Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day. We pay for the work and teach you how to do it. This is the business that is the most profitable and will support you. Write to-day to John Hallam, 111 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont.

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FREE Our "Up to the minute" Fur catalogue is the last Edition of HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE, a book of 90 pages, mailed FREE. Write to-day to John Hallam, Mail Dept. 33, TORONTO, 111 Front St. E.

we dream of ghosts and goblins, and all sorts of terrible things! How could we help it?

Our lungs are made to breathe with, but we make very poor use of them. The other day while downtown I took it into my head to look at every woman I met and see whether they breathed with their mouth shut or not. I tell you, I was astonished. It was perfectly appalling to see the number that had their lips open. I counted them for a while and the proportion of mouth-breathers to nose-breathers was eight to one! And those women did not get hardly a puff of air down to their lungs.

A LESSON THAT MEANS LIFE

Just the tips of the lungs were getting the benefit of the air taken. If fathers and mothers ought to do anything, or teach their children any one thing regarding health, it is to learn how to breathe. And that means to start right at home. Open the windows and let the air in. See that every room is well aired out every day. Throw the doors open while you are doing the housework. Let the wind sweep through as it will. It will blow out foul germs of disease and blow in health and happiness.

And at night hush the windows. If you need to, put on more bed clothes and get a fur cap to keep your head warm, but for your own sake and for the sake of your family, let in the air.

FRESH AIR AND THE DISPOSITION

A man that does not get good pure air all the time is not a safe man to do business with. He is a sour, half-sick, grumpy man; fit for treason, and all other dangerous things. Can't help it. His whole body is poisoned through and through, especially if he uses tobacco, for that surely makes it worse; and if I were a woman before I promised to marry a man I would try to find out if he was in the habit of sleeping with his windows open at night. If he were not and would not agree to do it after we were married, I would look farther, and I know I would be acting up to my own best interests.

We haven't any sight to mortgage the health and happiness of our families by shutting them away from one of the freest gifts of a kind Providence. Let us not do it. Let's learn how to breathe, for that means to learn to live a better, cleaner, happier, longer life.

The Girl who Embroiders

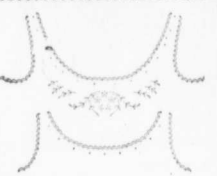
There are some things that require very little time, yet give the desired touch of handwork. Plain hemstitched linen handkerchiefs can be bought at prices ranging from 10 to 50 cents, according to the fineness of the linen, and when they are embroidered with a dainty little design in one corner, they make very nice gifts. If one wishes to give something more than "just a handkerchief," six of these or even two or three of fine linen and nicely worked make a delightful gift. This is a good idea for a man's gift, too. Buy good plain handkerchiefs, embroider the initial in one corner and give either one or several in a Christmas box.

Very pretty hemstitched towels can be bought and if embroidered at one end with the initial or monogram, they are nearly as nice as those with embroidered scallops and a design across the end. Many patterns in the newer towels have a wreath for the initial.—Ex.

When making horse-radish sauce for table use, grate it through a chopper.

Embroidery Designs

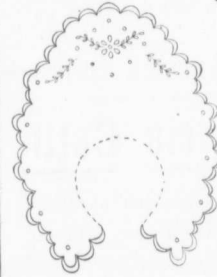
Designs illustrated in this column will be furnished for 10 cents each. Readers desiring any special pattern will confer a favor by writing Household Editor, asking for same. They will be mailed as soon as possible after request is received.



678 Design for Embroidering a Wreath. The centre of the wreath can be filled with punched work or with French knots.



674 Design for an Embroidered Center Cloth with Punched Work Background. The design is twenty-two inches in diameter. One transfer is given.



681 Design for Embroidering an Infant's Bib.



672 A Design for Embroidering a Blouse Front, Collar and Sleeves. The dots within the circles can be used for punched work or for French knots.

The Sewing Room

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

CHILD'S OVERALLS OR CREEPING APRON, ONE SIZE, 5275



There is no garment that means more satisfaction to both mother and child than the overall or creeping apron. The materials used for the purpose are sufficiently durable to withstand repeated washings and sufficiently heavy to protect the underclothing from the soil that is inevitable in the case of the baby just beginning to creep or to walk.

The overalls will require 2 3/4 yards of material 27 or 1 5/8 yards 36 inches wide. This pattern is cut in sizes for girls.

GIRL'S BOX PLAITED DRESS, 7683



Box plaited dresses made with body portion and skirt in one piece, little for little girls. The full length box plait gives the effect of slender lines and the pretty one-piece sleeves are attached to the main body. They can be made longer and finished with bands and the neck high, finished by a round or standing collar, as liked. The closing is made at the back under the box plait.

For the 8 year size, 2 3/4 yards 36 or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1 3/4 yards of banding. This pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

PLAIN BLOUSE, 7574



Long sleeves and collars make important features of the fall styles and this blouse shows them both. The sleeves are finished with prettily turned over cuffs also, and altogether the model is so charming one. The front closing also makes an important feature of the latest styles and the plain sleeves are stitched to the armholes.

For the medium size 2 1/4 yards of material 27, 2 yards 36, 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide for the collar and cuffs and 5 3/4 yards 18 inches wide for the chambray.

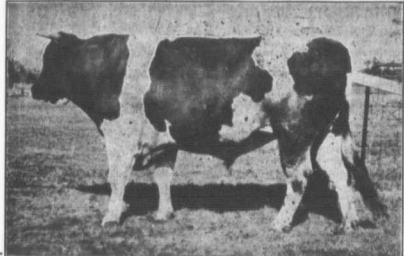
This pattern of the blouse is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

NORFOLK BLOUSE FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN, 7579



Norfolk blouses are in such demand this autumn and they seem especially well adapted to young girls and to small women. This one is excellent for school and college wear and for all general use. It can be used in combination with a box plaited skirt or worn over a plain one and the skirt made of contrasting material.

For the 16 year size, 4 5/8 yards of material 27, 3 3/4 yards 36 or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 5/8 yard 27 inches wide for the collar and cuffs, 1 1/8 yards for the collar, cuffs and belt, 5 3/4 yards 27 inches wide to make the blouse. This pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 16 and 18 years.



This is My Herd Bull

**A Grandson of Pontiac Korndyke
A Son of King of The Pontiacs**

I am sold right out of stock for sale from this bull, Prince Hengerveld of The Pontiacs. Am now booking orders for the coming crop of calves. Do you want one? Write me of your probable wants in this kind of money making Holsteins.

A 4 months son of Pontiac Korndyke and a really excellent one,—mostly white and black every inch of him—I will price right.

Two Heifers and another Bull Calf I will offer you.

I invite you to come to my barns and see this stock. You can have your choice upwards of 100 Holsteins in the herd for you to choose from. ALL PRICES REASONABLE SO THAT THEY WILL MAKE YOU MONEY.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM

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STOCK MARKS. Metal ear tags for cattle, sheep and hogs. A splendid safeguard against theft and loss. Sample circular free, write for them.
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The Greatest Dairy Breed
and for FINE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET**
Holstein Friesian Assoc., Box 148, Baltimore Vt.

**Unreserved Auction Sale
OF RICHLY BRED
Holstein Cattle**

My farm has been sold and my entire herd of Holsteins must be sold at my old place **Fairmount Farm, Heidelberg, Ont.** (near Berlin, Waterloo Co).

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1912

Herd consists of 32 females, 6 males, including the first and junior champion at Toronto this year. (See my large ad. in Farm and Dairy's Great Breeders' Number, December 5.)

My stock represents A 1 individuals from such richly bred and noted sires as Anglie Grace Cornucopia, Lady Johanna, Sir Richard, Poach De Boer, etc. Extended pedigrees and descriptions given in my catalogue. Write me now for your copy.

TERMS: 10 months' credit given on bankable papers, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

Cheap rates on all railroads. Trains will be met day of sale at St. Jacobs, G. T. R. and Watkinson, C. P. R. SALE TO COMMENCE AT 12 P. M.

Geo. Glass Auctioneers } **C. R. Gies, Prop., Heidelberg, Ont.**
Albert Mickus }

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

YORKSHIRE PIGS, all ages, either sex. (Choice young Boars \$1 for service. Also) Sows of all ages bred and heavy with pig—E. C. Bonfield, Woodstock, Ontario.

HANSHIRE PIGS—Canadian Champion bred. Boar head headers. Sows, three months and under—Hastings Bros., Crossbill, Ont.

FOR SALE—3 Sons of King Farnie Segis Clothide, from H. O. P. sows. Also three Bred Fills and 2 Stallions. Yearlings—A. W. Holtby, Manchester, Ont.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Correspondence Invited

PHINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRICE C. P. E. I., RICHMOND, Nov. 27—We are having very nice weather; no frost as yet to stop plowing, which is about completed. The farmers are busy threshing and shipping their oats, which are 40c and 40c for white and black respectively. The oat crop was good, without being particularly good; about a half crop; turning fair. Institute meetings are starting for the winter months.—J. D. Mol.

ONTARIO

CARLETON CO. ONT.
BRITANNIA HEIGHTS, Dec. 3—Roads are in excellent condition, and large quantities of produce is being marketed. Beef, for frontals, 70c for hinds; pork, 81c; oats, 45c; wheat, 81c; potatoes, 75c to 80c a bag; chickens, 15c a lb.; turkeys, 25c; carrots, 75c bag.—H. H.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO. ONT.
WOKLOK, Dec. 2—The open fall and long grass are very favorable to those sires of winter feed. Stock generally has come into winter quarters in good condition. Our cheese factory has just closed on a very successful season's output. Most of the farmers are now doing some thing done than usual on account of wet weather. The apple crop was quite a success, prices not as good as last year. Our county was honored by some very good prizes at the Fruit Fair at Toronto.—E. B. H.

PETERBORO CO. ONT.

WARSAW, Dec. 5—The Women's Institute held their regular monthly meeting on Thursday, Nov. 28th. Miss Gray, the Associate secretary of the W. C. A. of Peterboro, gave an excellent paper on "Robert Burns." She touched on his early childhood, his education, his intense love of nature and of the good, and gave a few of his quotations. Miss Gray reminded us how sprung from the people and never studied poetry as an art. It is just took the simple things in his humble sphere and wrote from his heart. His poetry is all true. This paper was most gratefully received by those attending the meeting. The Women's Institute is making plans to organize a Literary Class for the winter, and it is hoped all the young women, young and old, will attend.—M. E. M.

WENTWORTH CO. ONT.

KIRKWOOD, Dec. 2—On the morning of Nov. 25 the ground was covered with two inches of snow, and the following day was cold and blustery. Farmers were not prepared for winter, with so no early weather it was impossible to get work done at the proper time. A great deal of ground is still plowed and sown, and what is still uncut. Stock is all stabled excepting sheep. About the usual number of cattle will be fattened this winter. Hogs are now worth 87.50; oats, 40c; buckwheat, 55c; wheat, 90c; butter, 30c and eggs, 40c.—O. E. W.

OXFORD CO. ONT.

WOODSTOCK, Dec. 3—We have had two weeks of fine weather, but we had another rain yesterday. The ground is quite soft at present. It has been necessary to keep up with the work. A great many farmers are very much behind with their plowing. In a number of cases the land was so wet that it was impossible to work it. There are a great many sales this fall. Cows are selling very dear. Milk and butter are both very good money; so we can't expect prices to be cheap. I never know cows, 41 a bag. 30; potatoes are easier, 41 a bag. This has been a good year for the bean crop.—M. H. H.

MIDDLESEX CO. ONT.

APPIN, Dec. 2—Some of us are wondering what the price of apples will be. It is to \$5.75 a bl. for apples just now. In we only get 75 cts. to \$1 a bl. here for our apples, and in that price drew barrels and apples, boarded packages and picked the apples. According to the dealers' figures we netted from 70c to 80c a bl. for our apples and many could not be sold. We are almost ashamed to say we sold for this price.—C. M. M.

LAMBTON CO. ONT.

WYOMING, Dec. 2—The little threshing has been done here for the last two months, as silo filling has been all the go, and not complete yet. We have fine weather and a lot of plowing has been done this last week. Cattle are down. A car load was shipped last week from here. The only grain which is a big crop. Feed will be plentiful as the

grain is not scarce. Land values are advancing. A farm of 300 acres suitable for fruit has been sold for \$6,000 that was not worth the half a few years ago. But values in our village are going down! But it is to some extent a village of widows, which may be the cause. There is a splendid opening here for a cannery factory.—D. N. A.

BRUCE CO. ONT.

WALKERTON, Nov. 30—We have now the ground, but slighting is none too good. Five tons some silage. This has been a wet autumn. Potatoes on an average were a good crop, but in some farms were half a crop. Cabbages are up, and others are rotting badly in the cellar. Last week was a fine week. Farmers finished hoking the rest of their clover seed. Mangers were a fair crop. Good turkeys were a great crop. Hay was a fairly good crop, and the harvest also an average one. Turnips are selling at from 60c to be bushel at sales, and mangels 8c to 10c a bushel. Eggs are 30c to 31c; butters, 35c to 26c; 7c, 40c to 45c; barley, 45c to 55c; wheat, 75c to 80c; wheat, 90c; potatoes, 75c to 85c a bag.—E. F.

CANADA'S GREATEST TEST WINNER

A splendid Ayrshire dairy cow is Sarah, 2nd, 1312, owned by John McKee, Brookside, Norwich, Ont., an illustration of which appears elsewhere in this issue. In all the other Ayrshires the characteristics so marked in the Ayrshire breed of cattle. Although now in her sixteenth year she is still doing well, hearty, and doing good work in the dairy. Sarah 2nd has probably won more prizes in our big Winter Fair Dairy Tests than any cow living, and in spite of all her midwinter journeys and dairy test experiences, is as sound as a dollar to-day. One of the striking points of the Ayrshire cow is the udder, and in this Sarah's case we find her udder and every part in perfect condition. Her list of winnings at the Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, are as follows:

1902 1st in class and made second high score in the show.
1903 1st in class and championship over all breeds. Record in 48-hour test, 134.7 lbs. milk testing four per cent fat
1904 Won 2nd and 3rd prizes too late for the show.

1905 2nd in class.
1906 1st in class.
1907 1st in class. Her daughter, Jean Armour, winning 1st.
1908 2nd in class.
Although getting up in years, she was taken to Ottawa in 1909 and won 1st in her class, her daughter, Jean Armour, winning 1st and making the fine three-day record of 190.9 lbs. in 72 hours. She is a record holder in the old cow record of butter fat. In 1910 the old cow record was her public career by again going to Ottawa and winning 2nd in her class.

In Record of Performance Sarah was started in the Record of Performance test at this calving, and completed her year's work when in her 14th year with a record to her credit of 1102.3 lbs. of milk and 62.35 lbs. of butter fat. This record was made under perfectly normal conditions, such as given on the average Ontario dairy farm. She was only milked twice a day (except the few days after her first calving test), and after her calving turned out to pasture in the spring she had no grain whatever.

Not only has Sarah 2nd been a great record holder in the Record of Performance, but she has also been a breeder of great dairy stock as well. She has now no less than three daughters that are qualified in the Record of Performance. In Record of Performance she made the fine three-year-old record of 1043 lbs. of milk and 67 lbs. of butter fat. This record was made under perfect natural conditions. Such tests are a true and reliable test of the value of a breed to the practical dairy farmer. The test is an unnatural and forced character, where the cows have been milked three or four times a day for a great number of years, and have been heavily grain fed during the entire season, regardless of expense. When the Ayrshire shines in her natural condition, it is a true test of her ability under ordinary conditions such as prevail on the average Canadian farm.

When the Ayrshire gives a splendid account of herself under ordinary conditions, but when called on to do so will make magnificent records when fed more than her natural ration. A daughter of Jean Armour, 15.91, is now just finished a year's test in the United States, and has made a record for the Ayrshire world's championship from Brookside of Netherlands.

HOLSTEINS

Forest Ridge Holsteins

A few sons of King Siegf Pletierje for sale, from tested dams. Priced right considering quality. Also a few Heifers bred to him for sale. Write us for what you want, or better, come and see them. Anything we own is for sale.

L. H. LIPSITT, STRAFORDVILLE, ONT. Elgin Co.

"LES CRENAUX FARMS"

VAUDREUIL QUE.

HOLSTEINS—Winners—in the ring and the gold Medal herd at Ottawa Fair.

They combine Conformation and Production. Bull and Heifer Calves from our winners for sale. DR. L. DE L. HARWOOD, D. BODEN, Prop. Man.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

We are now raising 2 Bulls, nine months old, one from a daughter of Sara Judd Hengerveld Ind. R. O. 30.9. His 4 nearest dams, including his dam at 2 years, average over 50 lbs. The other is from a grand-daughter of De Kol's 2nd Butter Boy 3rd. His 4 nearest dams average 27 1/2 lbs. each. We also offer females of any age.

BROWN BROS., LYN., ONT.

ELMDALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS

A few Females for sale. Calves, Yearlings or Cows 50 head to select from. Most of the young stock by Palatin Ormsby (1912). Service bulls, Palatin Ormsby and Highland Calamity Colantha (1912).

FRED CARR, BOX 113, ST. THOMAS, ONT.

CAMPBELLTOWN HOLSTEIN HERD

Plan to spend your New Year day at the great sale in Tillsonburg, when the South-west Ontario Holsteins' Convention will be held. Our lot will offer 75 head of the best cattle ever offered the buying public. Also for our assignment of 13 choice Cows and Heifers. Some of them winners at dairy tests and in the ring.

R. J. KELLEY, TILLSBURG, ONT.

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull Calm dam 15.90 lbs. & 2 year-old Bull Calm 27 lb. cow and 3 year-old 32 lb. cow. Sire King Imbela Walker.

John J. SALLE, LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE.

CLOVERLEA HOLSTEINS

Heard headed by Rag Apple Korydyke 5th, a double grandson of Pontiac Korydyke. This is the blood that will increase the butter fat test of your herd. Last year's bulls all sold. Book-keeping orders for coming crop from high-testing females. Write us.

John J. Tannahill, White Station, Que.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

To make room for the coming crop of calves, we are offering bulls of the richest breeding at Farmers' Union No. 1300 near Pletierje Hengerveld Count De Kol and of Colantha Johanna Laid, all out of the best of Merit dams. Come now and get your choice.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE!

I am overstocked. If you want to buy a fine young cow or cow load of them I can supply you, or if you need a young bull write me.

R. CONNELL, R.R. No. 1, Spencerville, Ont. Grenville Co.

Korydyke Pieterte Paul

No. 349 is offered for sale. Sire, Maggie No. 348, dam, Maggie No. 348, dam, Heloise No. 347, dam, Heloise No. 346, dam, Heloise No. 345, dam, Heloise No. 344, dam, Heloise No. 343, dam, Heloise No. 342, dam, Heloise No. 341, dam, Heloise No. 340, dam, Heloise No. 339, dam, Heloise No. 338, dam, Heloise No. 337, dam, Heloise No. 336, dam, Heloise No. 335, dam, Heloise No. 334, dam, Heloise No. 333, dam, Heloise No. 332, dam, Heloise No. 331, dam, Heloise No. 330, dam, Heloise No. 329, dam, Heloise No. 328, dam, Heloise No. 327, dam, Heloise No. 326, dam, Heloise No. 325, dam, Heloise No. 324, dam, Heloise No. 323, dam, Heloise No. 322, dam, Heloise No. 321, dam, Heloise No. 320, dam, Heloise No. 319, dam, Heloise No. 318, dam, Heloise No. 317, dam, Heloise No. 316, dam, Heloise No. 315, dam, Heloise No. 314, dam, Heloise No. 313, dam, Heloise No. 312, dam, Heloise No. 311, dam, Heloise No. 310, dam, Heloise No. 309, dam, Heloise No. 308, dam, Heloise No. 307, dam, Heloise No. 306, dam, Heloise No. 305, dam, 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HOLSTEINS

Lilac Holstein Farm

Offers young Cows and Yearlings at moderate prices.

W. F. STURGEON
Bellevue St., C. P. R.
Brookville, G. T. R. **Glen Buell, Ont.**

WANTED

A MAN

To help in cow barn or to handle team and do general work. Wife to help milk. Apply to

ALLISON BROS.
Allison Street Farm, Chesterville, Ont.

GLENDALE HOLSTEINS

Entire crop of Pure-bred Holstein Bull Calves and a limited number of Heifers, whose three nearest sires have sired May Echo Sylvia, over 21 lbs. butter in 7 days, E. O. M. at 1 year 11 months (world's) record; Lulu Keyes, 19.94 lbs. in R. O. P. as a senior two-year-old (world's) record; and Jewel Pat Poach De Kol, 35.50 lbs. butter at 4 years (world's) record. Prices reasonable. All correspondence promptly answered.

W. A. SHAW, BOX 31, FOXBORO, ONT.

LAKESIDE DAIRY AND STOCK FARM
Present offering, Bull Calves from Record of Performance dams; also a few females.

W. F. BELL, BRITANNIA HEIGHTS, ONT.
Outawa Bell Phone.

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS

From R. P. and R. M. Dams, sired by Sir Lyons Henryford Regia. His dam's record 3 1/2 lbs. His sire King Regia.

John McKenzie, Willowdale, Ont.

CLEARVIEW FARM HOLSTEINS
FOR SALE—One Yearling Bull, also Bull calf, whose dam, Calamity Poach Wayne 3rd, gave 44.5 lbs. 20.26 lbs. butter, in 7 days; 15.84 lbs. milk, 62.95 lbs. butter in 1 year, as junior 2-year-old; sired by Logan Prince Schullinger, senior and grand champion, and winner of \$500 special at Toronto in 1911, sire of female champion at London in 1911, also other Bull calves by same sire. Write **TIG WOOD MITCHELL ONT.**

MONTRAL HOG MARKET
Montreal, Saturday, Dec. 7.—The market for live hogs is firm, with prices unchanged on those current week, packers paying \$27 to \$3 a cwt., weighed off cars for selected lots. There is an easier feeling in the market for country dressed hogs, however, and prices have been marked down \$20 to \$25 a cwt. for high weights. The market for fresh killed short export stock is fairly steady, with prices quoted at \$12.50 to \$15 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE
Montreal, Saturday, Dec. 7.—The receipt of cheese into Montreal have practically ceased for this season, and the factories are all closed. The market now is entirely

AYRSHIRES

Tanglewyl Ayrshires

Champion Herd of High-testing Record of Performance Cows
A choice lot of Young Bulls and Bull Calves for sale from E. O. P. dams, and by Royal Star of Bonnie Brae, a son of Eileen, T. P. Test, 11,225 lbs. milk and 63.48 lbs.

WOODSIDE BROS. - ROTHWAY, ONT.
Long Distance Phone.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and Home-bred, are of the choicest breeding of good type and have been selected for production. **THREE** Young Bulls dropped this fall, sired by "Nether Hill Good-time"—36.64 (Imp.) as well as a few females of various ages, for sale. Write or come and see.
J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station
(Phone in house.) 1-61

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, Imported or Canadian bred, for sale.
Long distance Phone in house.
R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

We are offering a number of the fine Young Bulls of different types by "Barbichie Cheerful Bull" (Imp.) No. 28,879. Two of them are from dams already entered in the Advanced Register, while the name of a number of the others are at present under test for the Record of Performance.
LAKESIDE FARM, PHILPSBURG, QUE.
GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, Prop.
184 St. James St., Montreal

ly in the hands of the dealers in Montreal, and the course of price depends entirely upon the demand from the other side. Some of the exporters report more inquiry this week, and so far this week has resulted, as there is quite a movement of cheese to the sea-board for shipment to the various ports in Great Britain. A great variety of prices are quoted, and most of the dealers are determined to get back out on credit for the stock they have on hand, and quotations are being made from 11.50 to 12.10 a pound, according to quality. The stocks of cheese are heavier than they were at this time last year on both sides of the Atlantic, and the quotations in the future will depend entirely upon the size of the production of cheese in New Zealand. If the output there is very much heavier than it was last year, to say the least, a violent break in price this spring; but, if their anticipations are not realized and no more cheese comes in than was received from that country last winter, we may see prices fairly well maintained from now until the opening of the season here next summer.

The market for butter is steady, with prices unchanged on fancy goods. Fresh receipts, however, which are more or less fodder made, are selling at a little under the market price for grass goods, and can be picked up at around 20 to 21.25 a cwt. Fancy creamery is quoted at 30.12 to 31c.

AYRSHIRES ARE SWEEPSTAKES

In the 75-hour dairy test, conducted at the Ontario Agricultural Ex. Stn., the Ayrshire cow, **Milma's 717**, owned by A. Molan & Sons, Charlottesville, P. E. I. won sweepstakes over all breeds. During the test she gave milk and scored 240 points. For some months this cow held the world's Ayrshire two-year-old record for highest production of milk and fat, having given 11,675 lbs. milk and 427.5 lbs. fat within the year.

She has also won two sweepstakes in the above ring; thus she combines utility with good type.

In the three-year-old class, at this same test, the Ayrshire cow owned by P. S. Black, Montreal, N. S. won over all breeds in their class—**W. F. Stephen, St. Treas.**, Huntington, Que.

THE KING IS DEAD

Pontiac Korydyk, king among Holstein Friesian sires, died on Nov. 10th last. Farm and Dairy readers have heard much of this remarkable sire through the visit of one of our editors to said bull's home in New York State, through the advertising of Mr. Gordon Gooderham and others who have stuck to him and through the records that his daughters have been making. Pontiac Korydyk has probably done more for the Holstein-Friesian breed in recent years than any other bull living or dead.

SALE OF CLYDEDALES

The sale of imported Clydesdale fillies at Ormsby Grange, Ormsvorn, Que., on Nov. 21st, drew a fair crowd only, to the disappointment of the proprietor, Dr. McEachran. The doctor has done much to further the heavy horse industry in this district, by importing Clydesdale fillies from time to time and selling them for what they would bring at auction. With some farmers have availed themselves of these opportunities, yet the doctor has not received the encouragement his enterprise deserves. The stock was in good form, selected in Scotland with great care and were a choice lot. Auctioneer Philips conducted the sale, and at times the bidding was keen. The highest price was paid by James Cullen for the splendid filly, Kintyre Champion. Three of the choicest were stocked down to the representative of the firm of Pat Burns, of Calgary, Alta. The following were the purchasers and prices:

- Queen Ophelia, 3 years, Patrick Burns, Calgary, \$525.
- Darling Ivy, 2 years, Patrick Burns, \$525.
- Mabel, 1 year, Patrick Burns, \$525.
- Lily Farm, 3 years, Patrick Burns, \$525.
- Lady Edward, 3 years, J. G. McKensie, \$425.
- Lovely Comet, 2 years, J. F. McKensie, \$375.
- Gipsy Maid, 2 years, Wm. McMillan, \$450.
- Constance, 2 years, Wm. Cullen, \$400.
- Miss Lanark, 3 years, John W. Anderson, \$325.
- Miss Montrave Darney, 2 years, Professor Barton, Macdonald College, \$375.

Dunmore Ruby, 3 years, J. O. Steen, \$450.
Lady Emily, 3 years, Alex. McLeod, \$450.
Chasing of East Banks, 2 years, Wm. Mullen, \$400.
Peggy of Kintyre, 6 years, John McKensie, \$325.
Stella of Ormsby Grange, foal, J. G. McKensie, \$155.
Kintyre Bell, John McMillan, \$425.
Queen Mary, yearling, Austin Kelly, \$155.
Kintyre Champion, yearling, James Cullen, \$600.
Regie Darling, 5 years, J. G. McIntosh, \$525.

THE VALUE OF QUALITY STOCK

There are any number of breeders with pure bred stock of just the ordinary kind for sale. Sometimes they find difficulty in getting rid of that stock. The reason, however, who has stock of outstanding quality can never breed enough to supply the demand. For example, "The Holstein-Friesian Prince," Mr. John Artmann, of Middletown, N. Y., whose farm was described in Farm and Dairy some time ago, writes as follows: "I have found it a troublesome proposition to sell a \$50 bull, even to head a grade herd; but bulls worth \$50 to \$150 are in greater demand than I have ever before seen them. A well-bred calf has a ready market awaiting him. The first two bull calves sired by King Regia, Pontiac Aleartha, the \$150,000 bull, have been sold, one to John L. Ellerbe, Milan, Pa., and the other to Ashley S. Johnson, founder of the Johnson Bull College, Kimberlin Heights, Tenn. These two youngsters sold for a little over \$5,000. I expect to have five or six more male calves this winter that I can sell for the other \$5,000; so the "King's sons" will pay for him, by no means of outside services amounting to about \$5,000 and my own dairy in call to him. I know that, at the time we paid \$10,000 for a six-months-old calf some people were in favor of engaging a room for us at the state hospital at Middletown; but perhaps they will feel different now, if you print this little statement in the Register and they read it."

Surely convincing testimony to the advisability of getting into the highest class of pure bred stock.

IMPROPER MILKING

The future of many a promising cow has been ruined by improper milking soon after calving. The dairy cow has been abnormally developed to produce large quantities of milk, consequently certain of her organs, such as the mammary glands, have become greatly enlarged and weakened just before, and after calving, due probably to the secreting of large quantities of milk. The art, or science, whichever we may call it, of milking can only be attained by those who are willing to make a study of each individual cow, of her disposition, dairy temperament and physical condition.



Woodcrest Dorothy De Kol, 11571 (Imp.)
80 lbs. milk per day, 512 lbs. in 7 days; 17.21 lbs. butter, at 3 years. One of the

50 Head of Holsteins

To be sold
At Dispersion Sale of W. A. Bryant, Cairnragh (Middlesex Co.) Ont., on **Wednesday, Dec. 18th**
Catalogues on application to
W. A. BRYANT, Cairnragh, Ont.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE

of the
Southern Ontario Consignment Sale Co.

Will be held at the New Garage of Mr. B. M. Moulton

TILLSONBURG, ONTARIO

JANUARY 1st, 1913

AT 1 O'CLOCK P.M.

HEAD OF THE VERY BEST BREED

75 HOLSTEINS 75

EVER PUT INTO A SALE RING

The offering will consist of cows with records up to nearly 25.00 lbs., three and four-year olds with records equal to good, and junior 2-year-olds up to 20.05 lbs. of butter in 7 days. A few choice young bulls will also be sold.

The Sale will be held in a well lighted and heated room 50 x 60.
Everything goes at your own price.

We are in honour bound to take nothing back to our stables.

EVERYBODY WELCOME

EVERYBODY COME

For catalogue apply to:

R. J. KELLY - Sale Manager
TILLSONBURG, ONT.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

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

A. O. Hallman, of Breslau, Ont., in sending Dairy News for advertisement to appear in our Great Breeders' Number...

HOLSTEIN TESTS FOR NOVEMBER

Reports of official tests of 19 cows were recorded during November. The best records for the month are credited to British Columbia cows...

Mature Cows

- 1. Black Queen De Kol, 620, at 7y. 5m. 54 lbs. milk, 241.5 lbs. fat, 21.5 lbs. equal to 26.58 lbs. butter. Owner: J. M. Steves, Steveston, B. C.

Junior Four-Year-Old Class

- 1. Calamity Jane W. P., 10,385, at 4y. 3m. 27 1/2 lbs. milk, 396.5 lbs. fat, 12.4 lbs. equal to 15.31 lbs. butter. Owner: Geo. Rice, Tilsonburg, Ont.

Junior Three-Year-Old Class

- 1. Maiden Princess 2nd, 11,225, at 3y. 3m. 30 1/2 lbs. milk, 465.4 lbs. fat, 18.36 lbs. equal to 22.95 lbs. butter. Owner: J. M. Steves, Steveston, B. C.

Senior Two-Year-Old Class

- 1. Laurel Segis Korndyke, 15,442, at 2y. 3m. 25 1/2 lbs. milk, 547.8 lbs. fat, 11.29 lbs. equal to 14.12 lbs. butter.

- 1. Maiden Princess 2nd, 11,225, at 3y. 3m. 30 1/2 lbs. milk, 465.4 lbs. fat, 18.36 lbs. equal to 22.95 lbs. butter. Owner: W. A. Bryant, Cairnform, Ont.

- 1. Hilvieu Princess Gretjui, 15,144, at 2y. 6m. 64 lbs. milk, 554.4 lbs. fat, 10.95 lbs. equal to 12.6 lbs. butter.

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- 2. Nora Carroll of Lulu 2nd, 17,307, at 2y. 3m. 44 lbs. milk, 547.6 lbs. fat, 10.97 lbs. equal to 12.71 lbs. butter. Owner: J. M. Steves, Steveston, B. C.

- 3. Lottie Canary Segis, 17,306, at 2y. 3m. 21 1/2 lbs. milk, 317.5 lbs. fat, 10.39 lbs. equal to 12.92 lbs. butter. Owner: J. M. Steves.

- 4. Lizzie Poach, 14,010, at 1y. 5m. 14 1/2 lbs. milk, 285.4 lbs. fat, 10.07 lbs. equal to 12.59 lbs. butter. Owner: Wm. Lipsett, Straffordville, Ont.

- 5. Minster Maid De Kol, 16,450, at 2y. 2m. 27 1/2 lbs. milk, 375 lbs. fat, 9.46 lbs. equal to 12.06 lbs. butter. Owner: L. H. Lipsett, Straffordville, Ont.

- Record of Performance Yearly Tests 1. 100 lb. cow, 100 lbs. milk, 14,744.03 lbs. fat, 475 lbs. equal to 593.75 lbs. butter. Owner: Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.

- 2. Laura De Kol, 803, at 5y. 6m. 4; milk, 13,614.75 lbs. fat, 446.24 lbs. equal to 557.8 lbs. butter. Owner: Samuel Magee, Norwood, Ont.

- 3. Laura Jewel, 683, at 5y. 25m. 4; milk, 11,740.53 lbs. fat, 401.29 lbs. equal to 501.63 lbs. butter. Owner: Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.

Four-Year-Old Class

- 1. Una Korndyke's Countess, 6683, at 4y. 35 1/2 lbs. milk, 11,684 lbs. fat, 336.27 lbs. equal to 425.83 lbs. butter. Owner: D. L. Summers, Winchester, Ont.

Two-Year-Old Class

- 1. Calamity Poach Wayne 3rd, 10,506, at 2y. 12m. 1; milk, 15,284.5 lbs. fat, 551.96 lbs. equal to 691.5 lbs. butter. Owner: Tig Wood, Mitchell, Ont.

- 2. Canary Ormsby Poach, 11,436, at 2y. 1m. 11,507 lbs. milk, 347 lbs. fat, 355.33 lbs. equal to 443.45 lbs. butter. Owner: Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.

- 3. Gerlie Poach Westwood, 11,662, at 2y. 12m. 1; milk, 10,832.12 lbs. fat, 345.06 lbs. equal to 423.82 lbs. butter. Owner: Thos. Hartley.

- 4. Honor Bright, 10,321, at 2y. 10m. 4; milk, 9,483.45 lbs. fat, 316.92 lbs. equal to 388.45 lbs. butter. Owner: Miss G. Peacock, St. Salem.

By far the most noteworthy of this month's records is that of the junior two-year-old, Calamity Poach Wayne 3rd...

THE COLONY FARM SALE

We publish herewith a list of average prices received at the Colony Farm sale, Mount Cookland, B.C., mentioned in Farm and Dairy last week...

- Clydesdales 2 Two-year-old ridges.....Average \$550.00 301.66 1 One-year-old stallion..... " 195.00 2 Sucking foals..... " 75.00 2 Aged mares..... " 555.00

Heckneys

- 1 One-year-old mare..... " 265.00 1 One-year-old gelding..... " 265.00 1 Pony stallion..... " 306.00 1 Pony gelding..... " 475.00

- 9 Mature cows..... " 616.66 13 Mature heifers..... " 236.66 12 Mature young bulls..... " 260.42

Holsteins—Mature Cows

- Delich Pieterje Calamity, 8510, Springdale Vale Palace, 8660, Lady Mercedes Johanna, 8555, Emsa Netherlands De Kol, 8488, B.C., Dundas, Ontario, B.C., Madam Aargis Grege, Pieterje, 8670, Ansbach Poach, 81275, H. Allister Thompson, Dewdney; Howtjue De Kol Lady, 8560, Jas. McCullum, Ladner; Bonnie Lindley, 8300, H. W. Vanderhof, Huntingdon; Colantha Pride, 8515, Wm. Eaton, Ladner.

Heifers

- Colony Mollie, 8100, Colony Mercedes Reg Apple, 8280, Holston, Ladner; Colony Gregegsa Pietsch, 8300, H. W. Vanderhof.

Bulls

- Colony Veeman De Kol Prince, 8366, Wm. Eaton; Clothilde Prince, 8180, Keith A. Wring, Vancouver; Edrasna Paul, 8150, A. Montgomery, Ladner; Sir Poach Abbecker, 8306, J. Cornock, Green's Landing; Segis Buter King, 8480, J. Livingston, Lulu Island; Model Reg Apple, 8480, Hodgson, Segis Johanna, 8188, Owners: Korndyke Buter Boy, 8310, J. Woodward, Alvinia; Bena Korndyke, 8310, J. Woodward, Alvinia; Colantha Lad, 8300, J. W. Hollingshead, Ladner; Orrieo Wayne Swanda, bull calf, 8600, Hon. J. Dunsmyr, Victoria; Emsa Netherlands De Kol's, bull calf, 8150, Stanley Towle, Port Langley

Farming for Profit — a talk by a farmer

THERE'S money in farming! City folk say so and they ought to know—

Because they know everything, past, present and future.—

They even know how we can sit on a fence and watch money grow.

—Might as well plead guilty.— There is money in farming, especially mixed farming—

And all signs indicate that there's going to be more money in it now than ever before.

Here are the reasons why some of us don't make as much money as we should :—

We don't keep our horses in best fettle— We allow the cows to run down—

and it costs us too much to get steers, sheep, lambs and hogs into market condition.

Take my word for it—the systematic use of CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL

is a great economy. Costs nothing to test it thoroughly. Because it takes the place of an equal amount of cereal. Reduces general feed costs substantially.

You know the feeding value of pure cane molasses—know something about its therapeutic properties. The trouble has been to get it in a easy form to feed.

Well, Caldwell has solved that problem—His Molasses Meal is 84% pure cane molasses and 16% a special variety of edible moss, possessing an unique digestive action.

Caldwell's Molasses Meal is always dry to the touch; it's easily handled. Animals like it. It makes other foods more palatable and digestible.

Gives spirit and go to horses, gingers them up, makes them feel better and look better, too. Keeps cows, fat and contented and they give more milk. Brings steers, sheep, lambs and hogs to maturity quickly.

You'll get more and better service out of horses and cows by feeding them Caldwell's Molasses Meal. It makes them worth more should you happen to sell. And as a conditioner of stock in general it has no equal.

N.B.—Remember, that we guarantee to the Canadian Government 84% pure cane molasses in our Molasses Meal. The firm guarantees it. And you can buy it direct from the mill or from your feedman cheaper than you can buy the raw molasses. It will pay you to get the facts. Clip out coupon. Mail to us, and we will send you full particulars.

THE CALDWELL FEED CO., Limited DUNDAS, ONT.

CUT ALONG THIS LINE FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO Please send me booklet and ull particulars as to cost, etc. of Molasses Meal. Name Post Office Province

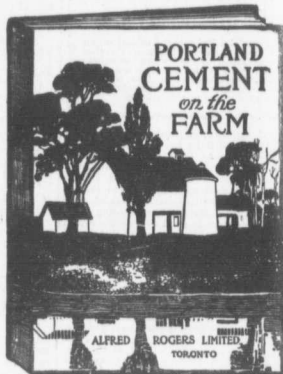
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FARMERS who get this wonderful book on Portland Cement need spend only \$1 in cash for a better improvement than \$5 now buys in wood. The book illustrates and explains the easiest ways to build farm improvements in concrete---strong, clean improvements that cannot burn, decay or easily break. This book secures you big money savings, and is the first farm book on concrete with special designs for the Canadian climate.

■ A farmer with this book can easily make everything he needs in spare time, including big tanks, silos, etc.

■ Besides, the book shows him how to handle Portland Cement to the best advantage. This knowledge is worth hundreds of dollars to any farmer. Despite its value, this book may be had by any progressive farmer free of charge. Act on our offer promptly.



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THE improvements shown in Rogers Book are fire-proof, weather-proof and frost-proof, and they don't need repairs, because the designs in it are planned for Canada. As we said, improvements shown in it cost about one-fifth that of wood. Concrete costs little, and work is laid out in the book for spare time. Besides this saving in first cost, on anything built from the book, there is a steady after-saving of labor and repairs. This makes a big sum, especially when you know that Rogers Book improvements are so well designed that they are still as good as new after you have used them twenty years. All work shown will stand the hardest frosts, besides being done in the easiest, simplest way possible. Canadian farmers should all have this Rogers Cement Book, while our offer is open.

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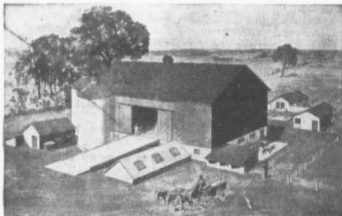
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EVERY applicant is asked to send us \$1.00, which is the regular price of this book. But we send with the volume an order on the nearest Rogers dealer for \$1.00 worth of Rogers Portland Cement. Thus, you get the book free of charge, while the Portland Cement itself makes an improvement worth \$5 on your farm. With the easy directions in the book, your free cement will make your choice of these:

- 6 10-ft. fence posts (non-rotting)
- 6 clothes poles (strong, clean)
- 1 partition, 80 sq. ft. (fire-proof)
- 3 chimney caps (fire protection)
- 1 hog trough (sanitary, everlasting)
- 4 door sills (wear-proof, clean)
- 1 flight of steps (permanent door entrance)
- 2 hitching posts (ornamental, unbreakable)
- 1 horse block (with your name on)
- 12 hen nests (clean, vermin-proof)
- 1 pantry floor (clean)

How We Made This Book a Farm Help

THERE had never been a farm book on Portland Cement specially prepared for Canada, until we got out this volume at great expense. We made it up with 170 special drawings. This matter foresaw all the probable mistakes a beginner would make and guarded against them. That makes this book a perfect guide for every farmer who gets it, as he cannot make a mistake, if he has never used Portland Cement before. Concrete work is made as easy as building in wood—in fact, in many cases, a great deal easier.



Get the Rogers Book to Show you How to Outfit your Farm with these Everlasting Cement Improvements at Low Cost.

We put in about 80 improvements the Canadian farmer uses most. These were designed to take simple molds, and make the work very easy. We avoided special tools—all you need is just ordinary farm shovels, buckets, etc. You do perfect work, with little trouble and at low cost, for everything Rogers Book shows.

You have never even seen just this kind of a farm book before, because it shows things for Canada, and shows how to make them in an easy, simple, plain way. We know concrete work is now easy and understandable for any farmer. The book is well worth having, because of the valuable knowledge in it. Send for it at once.

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