

Issued Each Week—Only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXX.

NUMBER 6

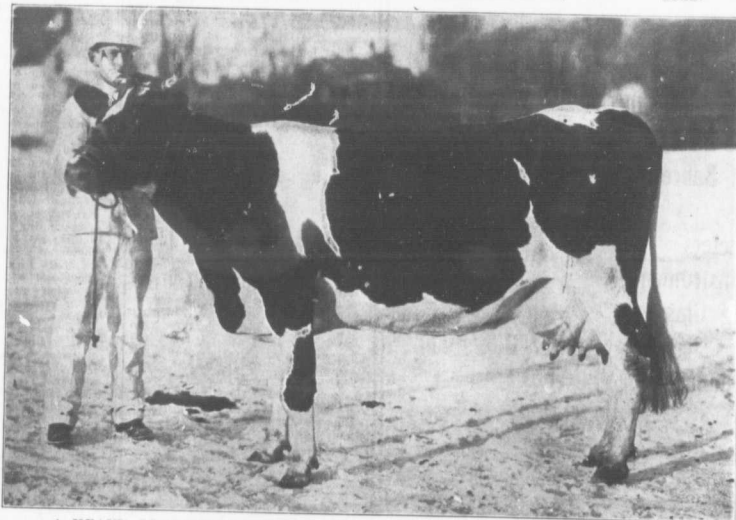
# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

FEBRUARY 9,

1911.

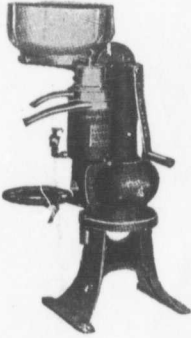


### A HEAVY PRODUCING GRADE COW OF SPLENDID DAIRY CONFORMATION

It is encouraging to learn from time to time that we have in this country so many heavy producing dairy cows. Some splendid yearly records have been reported from many quarters, which goes to show the wide distribution of the good ones. May we hope that soon the "average" cow as we have known her in recent years will soon be a thing of the past and that our dairy farmers will be content only to keep something a great deal better than they formerly had. "Dora," the grade cow here shown, gave in 365 days last year 18,500 lbs. of milk. She is  $\frac{3}{4}$  Holstein, and is owned by Neil

Sangster, a well known Holstein breeder at Ormstown, Que. She topped the list in the grade class, by a wide margin, at the Eastern Live Stock & Poultry Show.

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BETTER FARMING AND  
CANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE



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**Barrel Churns**  
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**Thermometers**  
**Testing Instruments**  
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If you are in need of any dairy utensils just write us and we will be pleased to give you lowest prices. Our goods are guaranteed.

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Before buying a litter carrier outfit you should see different makes in operation. This is the only way to insure getting the Best.

Our catalogue is free. In writing let us know how many feet of track you will require.

BEATTY BROS., FERGUS, ONT.

We also manufacture Steel Stalls, Stanchions and Hay Tools.

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

### Assistance in Drainage

In July 1909 the Department of Physics at the O.A.C. prepared a plan of drains for a 52 acre block of land that had never grown a crop; it was too wet. The drains were laid that autumn. In 1910 that 52 acres yielded potatoes and corn to the value of \$2,250. The farm lies within five miles of the city of London. Why had this land lain useless for generations? Perhaps the previous owners thought it could not be drained. As a matter of fact it was a difficult problem, for this land was very flat and the outlet poor. Perhaps they did not believe drainage would pay. This one crop should convince them. Or perhaps they believed in drainage but did not know just how to undertake such extensive drainage operations.

The Ontario Agricultural College is endeavoring to help those in doubt about drainage. Any farmer in Ontario wishing assistance in his drainage problems may have the same by making application to the Department of Physics, O.A.C., Guelph. As soon as possible after receipt of the application a drainage adviser is sent to make a survey of the land, after which he makes a complete map showing the location of the drains, the grade, size of tile, etc. When completed the map is sent to the owner, so that he has an accurate guide to follow in putting in his drains. As in previous years, the only outlay to the farmer is the necessary travelling expenses of one man in connection with the survey. The railways give a rate of a cent a mile for this work, so that the travelling expenses are light.

### How to Organize a Grange

With you kindly let me know through the columns of Farm and Dairy how we should proceed to have a Grange organized here in our locality—J.B.H., Elgie Co., Ont.

We would urge you to interest enough farmers in your locality to warrant calling a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Grange. Then notify the secretary of the Grange, J. Morrison, Arthur, Ont. in time that he may secure an organizer to attend your meeting and finish the good work of organization, which you have commenced. All other information you may need you will find in the constitution of the Grange, a copy of which you may receive on application to the secretary, who will promptly on request supply you with literature in regard to the Grange.

### Items of Interest

W. W. B. Lantyne, Stratford, Ont., has been reappointed as a director of the Canadian National Exhibition to represent the Dairy interests.

Twelve pupils have been enrolled in the short course in agriculture conducted by S. E. Todd, B.S.A., in Petrolia, Lambton County, Ont.

The Ontario Good Roads Association will meet in Toronto (York County Municipal Building, Adelaide Street, East) on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, March 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, 1911. It is anticipated that single fare rates, on the standard certificate plan, will be in force on the railways.

A Bill has been given its first reading in the Ontario Legislature repealing a section in the Public Schools Act, the following to be substituted therefor: "The school year shall consist of two terms, the first of which shall begin on the first day of September and shall end on the 22nd day of December, and the second of which shall begin on the 3rd day of January and end on the 29th day of June."

The cost of the Senate for the fiscal year 1909-1910 was \$311,006.90, as against \$248,847.83 in 1906-1907. An analysis shows that while the item-

nity paid to Senators in 1896-1897 amounted to \$147,908, it was \$209,645 last year. Travelling expenses of the Senators last year amounted to \$3,892, as compared with \$18,855 in 1896-1897, but in the latter year there were two sessions, and the venerable gentlemen had not then received their annual passes.

The regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States Department of Agriculture, under date of November 25, 1910, regarding the recognition of specified breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs registered in the Canadian National Records, has been modified as to provide that no animal or ani-

### Pictures of Prize Stock

Expert judges, it is said, are born—not made. True, as this may be, it is certain that they must learn what is the approved type of any class of animals before they are able to act as judges of animals of that class and we are, therefore, glad to see judges to learn the type? Nowhere, perhaps, better than at our Live Stock Shows.

To attend all the leading exhibitions is an expensive business. Even then one finds it difficult to carry in his mind's eye with certainty the likeness of an animal. A photograph of the best-winning animal is cherished by any fancier of that breed of stock. To satisfy this want and to enable all, even those who cannot attend the shows, to see the best, Farm and Dairy after each of the leading live stock shows, issues at great expense an illustrated supplement showing the winning papers, the prize-winning animals—putting pictures as good as the original photographs before our readers that they may learn to know and appreciate the best in various classes of live stock.

Our readers appreciate these pictures, which they get at no extra cost to them, along with their regular subscription for our weekly issues of Farm and Dairy, costing them only \$1 a year. We find that many Farm and Dairy readers are preserving each issue of our supplement. Those who have kept these from the first issue now have a valuable collection of photos of the best stock in the country that they turn to eagerly on occasions for study and comparison.

Have you filed away your copies of the Farm and Dairy Supplements? If not, start with this issue. You will soon have a collection of great value. Detach the Illustrated Section from this issue and save it.

Animals registered in the Canadian National Records shall be certified by the Secretary of Agriculture as purebred, except those which trace in all crosses to registered animals in the country where the breed originated.

N. G. Somerville, of Brockville, has been appointed representative for Brockville and the surrounding district for the firm of Lovell & Christman. In this work, Mr. Somerville will follow the late Mr. R. G. Murphy, who was secretary of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association. Mr. Somerville will continue his connection with the firm of D. H. Burrell & Company. He is widely and favorably known all through the Eastern Ontario, especially in the Brockville and Perth districts and should meet with success in his new work.

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Issued  
Each Week

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00  
a Year

Vol. XXX.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 9, 1911.

No. 6

**LIVE STOCK SOCIETIES VS. SMALL FAIRS**

A. W. Cohoe, Essex Co., Ont.

**The Record of an Agricultural Society that has Given up Holding Small Exhibitions—It now Owns Pure Bred Sires—Remarkable Results in Stock Improvement—Some Advantages to Individual Members.**

**A**FTER an experience of nearly half a century with agricultural societies, I am very much in favor of pure bred stock societies as against small fairs or exhibitions. Every member has the same opportunity to share the benefits derived from the society when it keeps pure bred stock and when a member goes to his stables or fields after his society has been connected with stock for a while he looks with pride at the improvement in his own live stock which he has got by using those pure bred sires owned by the society. This he will see every day in the year, and he will show his neighbors what he has gained by the society.

On the other hand, that man or his neighbor goes to a small fair. He may take some small prizes, which will scarcely pay for the trouble, and when the fair is over he will as a rule, when passing the fair grounds, see weeds of all kinds occupying the ground; these weeds will very likely ripen their seeds and be carried by the wind or otherwise over all adjacent land. He will also see the building and fences going to wreck and decay. Then when fair time approaches directors must spend considerable money in making repairs, and have to reduce the prize list to that extent.

**HISTORY OF SOUTH WOODSLEE**

As secretary-treasurer of the South Woodslee Agricultural Society, I will give a brief history of it. I learn from the books that this society was organized in 1852 with the object of holding fairs and improving the live stock. The officers were the pioneers who would never say fail. They bought some sires when money was available and held small fairs. These fairs were held in some field along a main road. The prizes paid for the first few years were less than \$25.00. However, the society leased land for holding fairs and erected buildings and South Woodslee became one of the noted fairs in the county, paying several hundred dollars each year in prizes. This expense, along with buying some stock animals, kept the society in debt, and it was finally decided to give up the holding of fairs, and to use the money in buying pure bred sires. This latter course has now been followed for several years. The result is we now have the largest stock society in the province of Ontario, owning 17 Durham bulls and 13 boars of the different breeds, which are spread over 10 by 12 miles of territory. These animals are making wonderful

improvement in the live stock in those lines. If the finances would permit, our society would like to own some registered stallions, which would put the scrub stallion out of business much more effectively than the licensing that has been so much talked of. Our society is run on a strictly cash basis. Therefore, if we bought a stallion for say \$1,000, he would have



**Two Promising Shorthorns Owned by an Ontario Agricultural Society.**

Members of the South Woodslee Agricultural Society, as may be learned from reading Mr. Cohoe's article adjoining, get benefits from their society in a real and tangible form, which they can and do appreciate. Their society owns 17 bulls and 13 boars which are distributed for the general use of its members. Can you tell what benefit you get from your society? Is it comparable with the benefits obtained by the members of South Woodslee?

to be insured at a cost of say \$50.00. This outlay would prevent us from buying any other animal for one year. This would be unsatisfactory in some parts of the society. If, however, the Act in Ontario governing agricultural societies could be amended so that a society could draw say 50 per cent. of the price of a stallion at the time of purchase and continue the pro-

sent grant thereafter it would certainly advance the horse industry very materially.

**TOO MANY SOCIETIES HOLD FAIRS**

As to agricultural societies generally there are too many. There are far too many holding fairs, however, and it is up to the officers of all societies to see that the money is spent in the interests of the agriculturists generally. A good successful fair is all right and is educative. There are, however, in my estimation, far too many small fairs that have outlived their usefulness and are located so near together that they turned a waste of time and money. Were these turned into pure bred stock societies they would materially benefit the whole farming community where they are situated. I

make this statement from actual experience. We have in this, the county of Essex, six societies holding fairs where two would be quite enough. If the others were stock societies it would be greatly to the advantage of the farming community. I am a supporter of one of these fairs; still, I candidly believe the farming community are receiving more financial benefit from our stock society than they do from all the fairs combined. As proof of this let me state that the minimum membership fee is \$2.00, and at our annual meeting there are almost invariably 200 subscriptions received, which shows that the working of this society is appreciated.

**CONCERNING AN INCREASED GRANT**

In conclusion, I would say to the officers of the different agricultural societies in Ontario, if you have good grounds and buildings and are holding a successful fair, stick to it; on the other hand, if your fair has outlived its usefulness, don't spend money on grounds and buildings, but take up the pure bred stock, and in after years the agriculturists in your community will appreciate what you have done. Furthermore, let me state that if one-half the societies that are now holding fairs would drop them and take up pure bred stock, the Legislature would not hesitate to increase the grant to agricultural societies, which increase they are fully entitled to if they spent it in the interests of agriculture only.

We have already commenced to give a little extra feed to the cows that will freshen in May. We find that the cows do better if in good flesh when they fresh-

en.—L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

If we want a good dairy herd, we can sometimes go out and buy it. It is much better, however, to keep records and breed a good herd. We have then produced something that did not exist before.—Anson Grch, Waterloo Co., Ont.

**Business Principles Applied to Horse Breeding\***

M. Cumming, Principal College of Agriculture, Truro, N.S.

If prices count for anything, the horse is king to-day. Despite steam, electricity, the motor, and other forms of mechanical traction, horses are more difficult to procure and higher priced than ever before. At this Show, we knew of several who are on the look out for good pairs of horses and more especially the heavy ones and so far we have heard of no offers. The speaker himself, has been making inquiries for a pair of heavy geldings and even the offer of a liberal price has brought no response. There are horses for sale, but they are not the kind the market wants. In desperation, a man may buy what he does not want, but he will not pay the figure he would have, could he have obtained what he was seeking for. Now, why this condition of affairs? Why can't buyers in the country, at the market, or at this fair get what they want? They have the cash and they want the goods. Why can't the farmer produce the goods and get the money? Are farmers applying, as well as they might, business principles to horse raising?

**BUSINESS PRINCIPLES IN DAIRYING**

This is the day when breeders of dairy cattle are endeavoring to apply the same business methods to their employment as the men behind the counter do to their vocation. These dairymen say you should weigh the milk and the feed and ascertain the other items of expense and so know what you are doing. By applying such business methods, men are making money out of dairying. The same principles should be applied to horse breeding.

To many farmers, in breeding horses, consider solely their own ideals. They are not studying what the market will pay the price for. As a result, they are not making the money they might out of horse breeding. The market will pay to-day anywhere from \$400 to \$700 or even more for a good pair of draft geldings or mares weighing 1,500 pounds or over. For ordinary chunks, weighing 200 or 300 pounds less than this, the price will be little more than half of the above figures. There are far more of the latter class of horses offered for sale than the former and this is why the farmer is not realizing as much from horse breeding as he should.

**GOOD STALLIONS NOT APPRECIATED**

Why this condition of affairs? Barring some of the more forward counties of Ontario and other parts of Canada, stallions calculated to get the "rent paying" sort of stock are not sufficiently appreciated. Farmers say they are too heavy for their work. They want a general purpose horse, a horse weighing about 1,800 pounds that will get "all-round horses." Stallions of this class are usually either under-sized draft stallions, or gross Standard-bred or Thoroughbred, or Hackney stallions. And all too frequently they are grade or cross-bred stallions. None of these sorts are likely to be prepotent. And what is the result? Perhaps a useful horse—perhaps not. But in any case, if the owner wants to sell, and he usually does at some time, the price is low and no money is made from this part of the farm operations. It says every time to study the market and to breed to that class of stallions best calculated to get what the markets will pay for.

In the application of business principles to dairying, nothing has been more clearly demonstrated than the indispensableness of the special dairy breeds. The dairyman who seeks to make money out of milk or butter or cream by dependence on general purpose sires, fails. So with the horse business. There is not to-day a prepotent general purpose breed of horses. There

are stallions, some of them pure bred more of their grades or scrubs, that in weight and other particulars may fill the general purpose bill, but experience has taught that when these are used as sires, they will fail to get anything like a large per cent. of commercial stock.

**A HINDRANCE TO PROGRESS**

We believe that nothing has stood so much in the way of horse improvement in Canada as this general purpose ideal. A general purpose horse, if you can get him, is a very valuable animal, but when, with the breeds at present available, you try to breed this sort of a horse, you court failure nine times out of 10. Those countries of the world where buyers are to-day going to secure high-class horses are invariably

could not be affected. As a buyer of horses in Scotland and other parts of the world, I have found that the great horse breeders of the world are equally jealous of their high class mares. You can buy poor, or even ordinary mares in these countries at reasonable prices, but when it comes to a high class mare, that has proved herself, the price is multiplied many times.

**GOOD MARES NOT RETAINED**

In Canada it has, unfortunately for our horse business, transpired that farmers have parted with their mares almost as readily as with their geldings. This has not invariably been the case, for our successful horse breeders have been careful to retain their good brood mares. In this connection, the feature that has most impressed the judges of heavy horses at this Show is the strength of the filly and mare classes. We have seen shows at Toronto and elsewhere where the stallions were almost, if not quite as good, as one would see anywhere in the world, but it has been most unfortunate that the female classes have been decidedly inferior, both in quality and numbers. Canada can never hope to become a great horse breeding country unless this condition of affairs improves, i.e., unless farmers refuse to sell their high class mares (except at most tempting prices) and unless importers get more encouragement to bring out mares as well as stallions.

**DOES HORSE RAISING PAY?**

And does this horse raising business pay? Yes, if you raise the kind of horse the market wants. We estimate that it costs us from \$100 to \$125, counting in risk and everything, to raise a draft colt up to two years of age. After that date, he can be broken to harness and will pay for himself until he reaches the market age. A few years ago this market age was five, six or seven years. But at present horses are so scarce that four year olds and even three year olds, if up to size, will sell at from \$400 to \$500 a pair and, if of extra quality, considerably higher.

This is certainly a splendid return and shows that horse raising can, even under ordinary conditions, be made just as profitable as any other line of farm business. The real horseman, who understands the business and likes horses, can make, under present conditions, more money in horse raising than in perhaps any other line of farming. The average farmer, if he applies business principles to this industry, can add some hundreds of dollars every year to the income from his farm.

**Milk Records—Examples of Value**

Geo. H. Barr, Chief, Dairy Division, Ottawa

How are we to know our best cows? There is not a dairyman anywhere who can tell his best cows without first weighing his milk and using the Babcock test. At the Woodstock Fair a few years ago, there was a cow which had picked out for first place in the dairy competition. She was what we call a full milker. The pail was always full to the running over, but a lot of it was froth, which did not weigh out. As a result this cow was away down in the competition. We cannot tell by sight alone. The scales only are accurate.

I cannot see why young men at least are not getting in for the keeping of records. The time required to keep records is as nothing at all. One minute a cow per day is sufficient. One young man whom I know of has increased the average production of his herd from 5,000 pounds to over 11,000 pounds of milk a year; another from 4,500 pounds to 9,000 pounds. Both of these men started when in their teens to keep records.

I believe that our present tariff system costs the average farmer at least \$300 a year.—E. C. Drury, Crown Hill, Ont.

36 Cents a bushel  
3  
\$1.08

That's right! Yes it takes less than three bushels of oats at 36 Cents a bushel to pay for Farm and Dairy for a whole year. I bet it likely to benefit you and your family much more than that amount during the whole of this year! It will.

Put the question up to your neighbors in this way: Farm and Dairy would help them as it helps you. Show them our Illustrated Supplement this week. Show them your Poultry number you got last week. Tell them what they cost you. Then ask them to subscribe to Farm and Dairy. They will. Try it!

countries where special purpose horses are bred. Consider the Clydesdale of Scotland, the Thoroughbred of England, the Percheron of France, the Standardbred of America. No general purpose ideal controlled the makers of these breeds. They have bred along special purpose lines and to-day they are reaping their harvest.

Business principles applied to dairying have directed more than ever before the attention of breeders to the importance of their females. Perhaps, in all lines of stock raising, the tendency has been to over-estimate the importance of the male. Those men who to-day have high class dairy herds that are making money for them have heeded out the poor and have most carefully retained their best females. Even high prices would not tempt them to part with this class of their stock without which improvement

\*Extract from an address given at the recent Eastern Ontario Live Stock Show, Ottawa.



**Two Hundred Hens on a Farm**

John I. Brown, Montreal, Que.

A flock of 200 hens should be composed of 100 pullets and 100 year old hens. Thus every year 100 pullets would be added to the flock, and about 100 year old hens sold off



John I. Brown

From a farmer's as also from a dealer's standpoint, I have no hesitation in recommending the Barred Plymouth Rock as one breed that will give universal satisfaction. Good strains of this breed have proved themselves good egg producers, and also from a market standpoint of meat they have been winners at all the principal shows, this year being no exception to the rule. We find them at the Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, the Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S., and at the special prize competition conducted by Gunn, Langlois & Co., Ltd., Montreal, where they carried off all the first prize ribbons and the specials in every case. From a buyer's standpoint we can secure more uniformity in eggs and dressed poultry from the Barred Plymouth Rock in Canada today than we can from all the other breeds combined.

**THE QUESTION OF HOUSING**

The housing of poultry to-day is a much more simple proposition than most writers would have us believe. The cheap colony plan of housing poultry has passed its experimental stage. For farmers' use, a few of these houses are more economical and more convenient than the old fashioned stationary house.

To accommodate the 200 hens, eight colony houses, 8 x 12, will be quite sufficient. The accompanying illustration shows one of these houses that has been in operation for five years, and each year has wintered 25 hens and two cockerels, and each summer has given the accommodation for 100 to 150 chickens.

On a farm, with the 200 hens, four of these houses would be set apart for the year old birds and four for the pullets. In the summer, when your colony brooders are filled, the hens will be sold off, leaving the four houses empty to accommodate the increasing number of chickens throughout the summer

**DISPOSAL OF THE BROILERS**

As these chickens grow, the broilers are the first to sell, the cockerels are crate fed, the culled pullets are gotten rid of, until you have 100 of the pick of the flock left in these four houses, which just gives you 25 good pullets in each house for winter egg production. This cycle comes around every six months. In cases where hens and pullets are apt to mix it might be an advantage to leg band the pullets every other year.

**LESS LABOR—FED ONCE A WEEK**

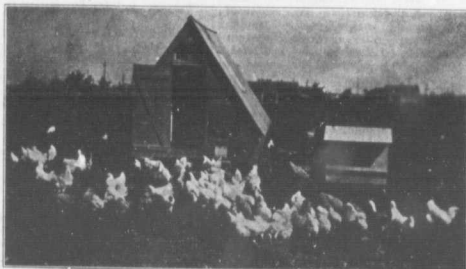
The spreading of the colony houses over the field during the summer does not increase, but lessens the labor. Where birds both old and young have free range the labor of feeding is lessened by the use of the hopper system. There are plants upon which chickens housed in this manner are successfully reared by feeding once a week. Where hens have good forage and plenty of range, the hopper system has also proven a success.

In winter, or before the snow has come, these houses can be pulled up near the barns, both for convenience and shelter. If the houses are properly built they should keep the hens com-

fortable in winter by providing fresh air and dry atmosphere. In the summer if shade is available so much the better, if not artificial shade can be provided by raising the houses on blocks.

**TO PROVIDE THE PULLETS**

To provide the 100 pullets each year, about 800 eggs will have to be set. These should be hatched from the first of April to the middle of May, which means that two settings should be used. This would necessitate two incubators with a combined capacity of 400 eggs. The 800 eggs set under healthy farm conditions should hatch 500 chickens, out of which, at the very least, 300 chickens should be raised. From these 300 chickens the



**A System That Grows Good Chicks at a Minimum Cost**

One of the colony houses as used at Macdonald College, Que., is here shown. Note the self-feeding hopper to the right of the illustration. Farmers generally should adopt the colony house, hopper feeding system of raising chicks, by which good stock can be reared at a minimum cost and with little labor.

farmer ought to be able to select 100 fine, healthy pullets to remain in his four colony houses throughout the winter.

**THE COST OF EQUIPMENT**

The initial cost would be for the eight colony houses, at \$40 each ..... \$320.00  
Two incubators, at \$25 each ..... 50.00  
Eight brooders ..... 56.00  
100 pullets for the first year ..... 100.00

\$526.00

The probable revenue from this flock of 200 hens would be about as follows: From the pullets we would expect an average production of nine dozen eggs—900 dozen; and from the 100 hens an average production of seven dozen—700 dozen; a total of 1,600 dozen, less the 70 dozen put in the incubator, leaving a total of 1,530 dozen, at an average price of 25 cents per dozen the year round, which would be ..... \$382.50  
From sale of 200 chickens at \$1.50 a pair ..... 150.00  
Sale of 100 year old hens at \$1 each ..... 100.00

Making a total of ..... \$632.50

**THE NET PROFIT**

Deduct from this the following expenditures:  
Cost of feeding 100 pullets for 12 months ..... \$100.00  
Cost of feeding 100 hens for 9 months ..... 75.00  
Cost of feeding 300 chickens up to selling or laying age ..... 75.00

\$250.00

Leaving a total revenue of ..... \$382.50

The average farm to-day in Canada has in numbers for a poultry flock less than 35 head of poultry. In brief form I have here shown on a conservative basis the possibilities of a poultry equipment suitable for taking care of 200 hens from the "cradle to the grave."

Much labor is saved in feeding where a large number of chickens are hatched at one time. We might just as well mix a pail full of feed for 50 or 100 incubator chickens as a cup full for eight or nine chickens and an old hen.—Geo. Paxman, Peterboro Co., Ont.

**Early Broilers are not Profitable**

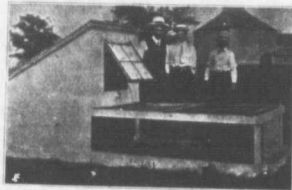
J. W. Clark, Brant Co., Ont.

I do not know of a single broiler plant in either Canada or the United States that has been a success financially. I would not advise anyone to take up the production of broilers as a speciality. It may be carried on as a side line with other poultry work by men who have had a great deal of experience. The great difficulty in raising broilers is that they get leg weakness when forced. For the ordinary farmer, the broiler has no place in his poultry operations. By broilers, I mean chickens hatched at a very early date and marketed when they weigh one to one and a half pounds; two and a half pounds is the limit.

To get the best price broilers should be hatched out in January or February. They can be hatched in April, but prices are not so good. The Leghorn is the best breed for the production of early broilers as their eggs are more fertile at that time, and the chickens mature more quickly. It will take about six eggs to get one chicken to three weeks of age. This is due to the large mortality and the high percentage of eggs that are not fertile at that time of the year.

**FRESH AIR AND GREEN FOOD**

Lots of fresh air and abundance of green food are the essentials to success with broilers. If these conditions are neglected, leg weakness develops quickly. They develop more quickly when fed on a wet mash but should have some grain scattered in litter for exercise. A mixture of wheat screenings, a little cracked corn and granulated oat meal, makes a good mash. They will do well when they have milk to drink, butter milk being preferred. For the first ten days there is nothing better for them than whole milk. They should have plenty of lime for bone making, as well as fine oyster shell. Green food is best supplied with sprouted grains.



**A Breeding Coop for an Individual Pair**

A coop of this design would prove useful in most any flock where it is desired to obtain eggs for hatching from one or more of the best specimens available. Mr. John I. Brown, of Montreal, may be seen to the left. Next him is Prof. F. C. Elford, of Macdonald College, Que. Photo taken at Kingston Agricultural College, U.S.A.

Broilers are marketed at an average age of 12 weeks, when they will weigh from one to one and a half pounds. These are called squab broilers, and in Toronto and Montreal bring 50 cents a pound. The age at which they are marketed, however, will depend on the price. They should not be allowed to exceed two and a half pounds in weight, however. They should be starved 24 hours before killing and be plucked dry.

**EXPENSIVE TO RAISE**

Fifty cents a pound looks a big price but when we consider that the eggs necessary to produce one chicken will cost 25 cents, and then add to that the cost of food, extra trouble, heating, etc., for the most of us there is nothing in it. In New York and other large United States centres, they pay bigger prices, and some poultry men are making money on broilers.

**FARM MANAGEMENT**

**Seeding for Wet Pasture**

What would be a good grass with which to seed highland pasture? Much of the land is a wet, clayey soil. We have been seeding with timothy. In a very short time it dies out and bromes and silver top takes its place. We have gotten good catches of clover the last three years. It holds fairly well where it is not too wet. Part of the pasture is a dry hill side, with lime rock under it. Clover seems to do best on this soil.—W. P. F. Kings Co., N. B.

On such land as you describe red top is the grass likely to give most perfect satisfaction. Alsike clover and red top together make a most excellent grass for either pasture or hay. The land should be broken and thoroughly cultivated for a year or two. Take off a crop of peas and oats the first year, work again in the fall and apply a little bit of manure if possible. Seed the field with a mixture of timothy, five lbs.; orchard grass, five lbs.; red top, 10 lbs.; and alsike clover, four lbs. per acre. Such a seeding in the proportions given should insure your getting first-class crops of hay for a couple of years, and excellent pastures for a few years longer.

If, on the part of the pasture overlying lime stone rock, you could scratch in about two pounds of White Dutch clover per acre, you would greatly improve the quality of the grass, and the amount likely to be produced per acre in any given year.

**10 per cent. Increase in Grain**

In an address before the seed growers at the recent Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, the Seed Commissioner, G. H. Clarke, stated in part that from a study of the records of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association he had formed the opinion that from 12 to 15 per cent. of the 1910 cereal grain crops in the province of Ontario would trace back to selected seed. The proportion would be about the same in the western provinces, less in the province of Quebec, and more in the Maritime provinces, especially in Prince Edward Island.

Six years ago the supply of selected seed was less than one-quarter of the present supply, yet the supply was then greater than the apparent demand, and much of the seed offered at fair prices was left unsold at the end of the season. Now the supply will not fill one-quarter of the demand, even at high prices for the selected seed. Many grain growers have convinced themselves by experience and observation that a 10 per cent. increase in yield and an improved quality of grain result from the use of selected seed. The farmers of Europe who are negligent of the quality of their seed grain are quite exceptional. Fully 85 per cent. of the grain crop of Germany and Scandinavia is grown from seed that is the very best available, and the farmers go to much trouble and expense to procure it. At least 90 per cent. of the cereal crop of Sweden is grown from stock seed selected under the supervision of Dr. Nilsson and his staff.

Ten years ago the farmers of Guelph and Markham districts in the west held annual seed fairs, but no others had been organized anywhere in Canada. Last year more than 100 of these seed fairs, widely distributed throughout the different provinces, were conducted. These seed fairs are closely associated, both in their objects and organization, with competitions in standing fields of seed grain, of which there were upwards of 150 successfully conducted in 1910. The best exhibits of seed grain shown in both the field competitions and seed fairs are now annually brought together in competition at large provincial seed exhibitions in all of the provinces except British Columbia.

In the improvement of farm crops through the use of better seed grain and other seeds, these seed fairs, field competitions, provincial seed exhibitions, and the Canadian Seed Growers' Association have proved to be strong educational factors. The benefits which have accrued from the efforts of these organizations are incalculable.

**Some Farmers May Be Disappointed**

"There is a great demand among farmers for Holstein cattle," said Mr. W. Telford, of Bridgerton, Ont., recently to an editor of Farm and Dairy, "and I am afraid that some of the farmers who are buying this class of cattle are going to be disappointed with the results they obtain. They seem to think that if they can only get Holsteins that

they are going to get much better results from their cows. They do not recognize that Holstein cattle, as well as being large producers, are large consumers and that they will not do well unless they are fed well. A Holstein cow that is not well fed, will not do much, if any better than an ordinary cow.

"These farmers also remember that there are culls, even among pure bred Holstein cows. Any cow that has Holstein markings seems to be in good demand. The result is that inferior stock is being palmed off on many farmers. When these farmers find that this stock is not doing as well as they expected it would, there may be a reaction against this breed. Farmers need to be educated to the importance of feeding and taking care of their stock."

**Eastern Ontario Scored**

Why is Eastern Ontario so low about taking up the work of the cow testing associations? In the whole of Eastern Ontario there are only about five cow testing associations, they being located in Peterboro, Perth, Prescott, McEwens and Alexandria. In Western Ontario, in the county of Oxford alone, there are 18. Dairying is carried on much more extensively in Eastern Ontario than it is in Western Ontario.

This subject was discussed at some length during the recent convention in Perth of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association. "We have not been able as yet," said Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division, "to find a single herd in Eastern Ontario through our cow testing associations with a record sufficiently good to warrant us in drawing attention to it on our Government charts. This is the case, although Eastern Ontario produces more milk than any other similar area in the Dominion. Instead of having only four or five cow testing associations we ought to have 25 or 30 cow testing associations at least. It must be because few farmers in Eastern Ontario take any interest in the subject that we are unable to find any good records of individual herds."

A farmer in the audience suggested that the trouble was not with the cows as much as it was with the men who fed the cows. "We will have," he said, "to improve our breed of feeders."

**RECORDS HAVE HELPED HIM**

"I have," said another farmer, "been testing my cows for several years, and I have learned some valuable lessons. For instance, by the use of my scales and the Babcock test, I found that one cow cost me \$7.00 a year less for feed than another cow standing right beside her. It is not always the quantity of milk that a cow produces that determines the net profits she returns. The cost of feed needs to be considered also.

"I have found, too, that my best producing cows have the faculty of transmitting this quality to their progeny. The poor cows transmit their poor qualities. When we are watching the feeding of our animals we soon find that if they are to do their best we must feed them well and give them good care."

Another farmer stated that in a new factory to which he belonged there were 345 cows. The patrons were interested in the matter of feeding and caring for their cows better and in keeping track of their production. The first year their cows had averaged 4,946 pounds of milk. The next year the same cows gave 279,000 pounds of milk more a result of the letter care and attention they received. This farmer thought that this was a good method for factories to adopt to increase their supply of milk.

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exacts of galvanized sheet metal that it buys. One detail of these tests requires a coating of 98% pure zinc. Another, that the metal stand bending double without cracking the galvanizing a particle. A third, that the metal must stand FOUR dippings into acid without showing signs of corrosion. There are still other tests and ONLY the PRESTON SHINGLES, of them all, can pass these tests.

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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 receive prompt attention.

### Substitutes for Oats for Horses

The substitution of cheaper feeds for oats for work horses has been studied at the Ohio and Michigan stations. W. J. Kennedy, E. T. Robbins, and H. K. Kildee, for the Iowa Station, report the results of some experiments along the same line. The feeds used were corn, oil meal, cotton-seed meal, and gluten feed.

The first experiment covered 100 days in the summer of 1907. Three teams of horses were included. One horse of each team had a ration of corn and oats in equal parts, the other had a ration of corn and oil meal in the proportion of 15 to 1 by weight and with practically the same nutritive ratio as the corn and oats ration. The feed used was for the most part timothy, occasionally having as much as 25 per cent. clover.

The horses were used for teaming and field work practically similar to ordinary farm conditions. After five weeks the amount of protein in the ration was increased. In the case of the corn and oil meal the proportion was then 10 parts corn to 1 part oil meal. This proved too laxative, so some oats were added, and the ration for the balance of the period was corn 12 parts, oats 4 parts, and oil meal 1 part by weight. The results with the last combination were excellent and in general indicated that corn and oil meal maintained weight as well as corn and oats.

The second experiment was a comparison of oil meal and gluten feed and continued 91 days. Corn and gluten feed were fed in the proportion of 8 parts to 1, and the corn and oil meal 15 to 1 by weight. It was found that the gluten feed was not relished by the horses, and so was not as valuable a supplementary feed as the oil meal, though otherwise satisfactory. The work was light during the second and third experiments.

The third experiment was begun in the latter part of the winter of 1907-8, but was cut short at the end of 35 days by the sale of some of the horses. The experiment was resumed May 11, 1908, and continued 164 days. In this experiment cotton-seed meal was compared with oil meal as a supplement to oats and corn. The oats and corn were ground. Every 100 pounds of grain fed contained 79 pounds of oats, 15 pounds of corn, and 6 pounds of cotton-seed meal for one lot, and for the other 77 pounds of corn 15 pounds of oats, and 8 pounds of oil meal. During the latter half of the time the proportion of oats was increased about one-third.

### CONCLUSIONS OF EXPERIMENTS

The more important points brought out in these experiments were:

The health, spirit, and endurance of work horses were the same when fed corn with a moderate amount of oil meal, or gluten feed, or cotton-seed meal as when fed a corn and oats ration supplying a similar nutritive ratio.

The ration of corn and oil meal maintained the weight, flesh, and appearance of the horses fully as well and with less expense than the one of similar nutritive value composed of corn and oats.

With corn at 50 cents a bushel, oats at 40 cents, and oil meal at \$22 a ton, the average saving in the daily expense of feed for each work

day amounted to 1.6 cents by the use of oil meal in the place of oats.

A brief trial of 21 days with gluten feed indicated that while it was capable of giving good results the ration containing it was not as palatable as the oil meal ration and costable a trifle more per ton when gluten feed was worth \$28 a ton.

Cotton-seed meal gave somewhat better results on the whole than oil meal. The ration containing it was fully as palatable as the oil meal in maintaining the health and weight of the horses, it was less laxative, and a little cheaper with cotton-seed meal at \$30 a ton.

With corn at 50 cents a bushel and oats at 40 cents, oil meal had a value of fully \$60 a ton for feeding to work horses, with cotton-seed meal worth a trifle more still. At the usual prices of these feeds their use resulted in a substantial lowering of the cost of maintaining the horses.

### Dairy Cows are Improving\*

By Glendinning, Ontario, Can.

We frequently hear the statement made by farmers that the cows of 10 years ago were, on the average, better milkers than the cows of the present time. If this is true, we may well ask ourselves the question, "Why is this so?"

Some nine or 10 years ago a great demand sprang up for steekers to be placed on the western ranches. Many farmers crossed their dairy bred cows with bulls of the Leaf breeds with a view of producing steers for the western trade. In this business venture they were disappointed. They failed to raise a cross bred calf that would command a price that was remunerative. About one half of the calves were heifers. They were raised for dairy cows. They were not equal to the mothers as milkers. For the past five or six years a large number of these cross bred cows have been producing milk. Some of them when fresh give a good flow of milk for a couple of months, then shrink rapidly in yield. This lack of persistency in milking accounts for their low average during the season.

Another cause of low production in recent years has been the two or three dry seasons that prevailed prior to this year, which lessened the amount of feed. The past season has been an improvement from the standpoint of crops in most sections in Eastern Ontario.

### INCREASED PRODUCTION

During the factory season of 1910 the reports so far as obtained from the instructors show an average increase in production per cow of about 20 per cent. This is gratifying, but is far below what we expect in the near future. The greatest factor in the increased milk production has been the good pastures that prevailed during the dry season. Another reason for this favorable increase in production per cow was the shortage of feed during the previous three years. This led to the weeding out of the poorest cows from the herds, which has helped greatly to increase the average milk production per cow. If more systematic work was done along the line of weeding out the poor cows and better feeding of the proper feeds to the good ones, we would in a few years double the average production per cow.

I believe we are on the eve of a great development in dairying in this country. The work that is being done by the agricultural departments at Ottawa through the cow testing associations shows that without increasing the number of cows we might in a short time double our output of milk by better breeding, better feeding, and weeding out the poor cows.

\*Extract from Mr. Glendinning's presidential address at the E. O. D. A. convention at Perth last week.

## Our Veterinary Adviser

**CRIPPLED PIGS**—What causes pigs to get stiff in their legs. I have some four and a half months old that are this way. They are fed on middlings, skimmed milk and pulped mangels. The pen is dry—A.W.S. Wellington, Co. Ont.

The usual cause of crippling in pigs is high feeding and want of exercise. There can be no fault found with the pig in this case. I presume they get little exercise. I would advise purging each with two ounces of Epsom salt. Keep dry and warm and allow regular daily exercise in a yard. In some cases crippling is due to sleeping on concrete or cement floors. There should be an elevated platform in one corner for the pigs to sleep on. This should be kept clean and well bedded.

**MAMMITS**—Cow that calved eight weeks ago has caked udder. We have used "Cow Relief," and hot water without result. Sometimes the flow of milk is obstructed. At other times it is not so bad.—A. K. York Co., Ont.

Purge her with two pounds Epsom salts and one ounce ginger. Feed lightly for a few days and give four drams nitrate of potassium twice daily for four days. Apply hot poultices or bathe long with hot water. Milk four times daily and after each milking rub well with camphorated oil.

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## HORTICULTURE

### When to Prune

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

I am often asked the question at this time of year, "Will it be all right to prune my orchard now?" The question put in this way generally indicates that the questioner does not consider that the pruning of an orchard is largely a matter that must be determined by the condition of individual trees that make up an orchard. If our growers are to become expert in fruit production they must recognize that their own particular orchards and in fact each tree

offers an individual problem which can only be solved by treating it according to its need.

There are certain basic principles, however, that may be stated in a general way which may be modified according to the individual need. When a large limb is removed from a tree a wound is made which must heal over, or decay at that point will set in. Healing is the result of the pushing out over the wound by the cambium (growing tissue of the tree) a layer that presently becomes bark. Naturally the tree does this with the least effort if the wound is made at the height of the growing season. If the wound is made in the winter drying takes place, and it is a little more difficult for the cambium to cover the wound than when it is fresh. The more severe the climate the greater the drying around

the edge of the wound and the longer the time between the making of the wound and the beginning of the growing season the greater the drying that takes place. It would seem then that the ideal time to do the pruning is at the time of wood growth, i.e., May or June.

### ECONOMY TO BE CONSIDERED

While the above is true, certain other conditions enter that cause us to question whether the growing season is the best time practically speaking to do pruning. In our Ontario climate, and especially in Lambton, moisture in the atmosphere all winter and the fact that the thermometer seldom gets much below 10 degrees does not allow of excessive drying of the wounds. Labor in the winter is easier to secure than during the growing season. It is then a choice between quick healing and economy in labor, and in practice economy wins out. This rule may be safely laid down. Do your pruning as close to the growing season as economy in labor allows.

This rule applies to apples, peaches, pears, plums and cherries. Grapes however, should be pruned before the wounds bleed after that time very freely, thus causing less in vitality.

unique exhibits of apples ever seen in Canada.

The Association is now in flourishing condition, and they are looking for wider fields for their enterprise. It is now proposed to unite in one organization the fruit men of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, Prince Edward, and Ontario. With such a strong organization they will be in a better position to fight the express companies for fair rates and look after their other interests.

### Box Packing School a Success

"Say, have you seen our box packing class at work?" said Prof. J. W. Crow, of the Ontario Agricultural College, recently to an editor of Farm and Dairy who called on him at his office. "It is the greatest thing we have started here yet." Just at that moment, the professor opened a letter from a prominent fruitman in the Otsego Valley, Oregon, informing him that the instructor who is carrying on the classes in apple packing at the College is one of the best box packers in the Hood River Valley, which is noted all over the world for its high class box packed apples.

Mr. Bradley, of Georgetown, a fruit grower who is taking in a course in box packing, at this juncture remarked: "I have gained information about box packing that will be worth many dollars to me in years to come. The whole trend of apple packing, particularly of fancy and No. 1 grades of fruit is in the direction of the box package. It has to come, and I want to be in on the ground floor." He said that this school in box packing is one of the best things that ever happened.

Other fruit men attending the course, in conversation with our representative, expressed themselves simply in appreciation of the practical instruction they were getting in box packing. Classes similar to this one are conducted by the British Columbia Government in all of their fruit sections, and they have had a little to do with the perfection which British Columbia growers have obtained in the art of box packing. Classes for instruction in box packing held in all the leading fruit centers of Ontario would be of incalculable value to Ontario apple growers. The extension of this work should be encouraged. We in Ontario have fruit of first quality. With skill in packing gained by expert instruction and some practice we will be able to market not only as good fruit as our western competitors but fruit packed just as attractively.

### Apple Growers Meet

The Northumberland and Durham Apple Growers Association held a very successful two day fruit institute in Cobourg Jan. 25 and 26. This association although organized only last June already has a membership passing the 150 mark. Their meetings were characterized by marked enthusiasm and keen interest.

"Insect and Fungus Diseases of the Orchard," was the subject of a thoughtful address by F. Caspar, of the O. A. C., Guelph. W. T. Macoun, Ottawa, spoke on the management of young and of bearing orchards. Demonstrations in Lox and barrel packing were given by P. J. Carey, Dominion Fruit Inspector. Practically all phases of orchard work were covered in a general discussion carried on by the fruit men present. On the second day of the convention a banquet was tendered by the Agricultural Committee of the council of the united counties to the fruit men visiting the institute. Among the guests were W. T. Macoun, T. B. Revitt, Toronto, P. J. Carey, J. W. Clarke, Clarksburg, R. S. Duncan, District Representative, and F. E. Ellis, of Farm and Dairy.

### COUNTY AID FOR EXHIBIT

The association decided to unite itself with the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. All of the old officers were re-elected. The County Council was waited on and asked for a grant of \$500 to aid in making an exhibit at the Fruit Show in Toronto next year. A sum of \$300 was granted.

The purposes of this Association are to promote improved orchard practice, to market the fruit, and carry on educational work. The history of the Association shows what a few enthusiastic men can do. The present revival in interest in orcharding in the district started with one man, W. H. Gibson, Newcastle, who is now president of the Association. When Mr. Gilson set out his first orchard and started to employ improved methods he was regarded as almost crazy. But he persevered. Finally through his efforts and those of a few other enthusiastic men the possibilities of the counties were demonstrated by a splendid exhibit at the Horticultural Exhibition in Toronto in 1909. In June, 1910, the Association was formed and their exhibit at the Horticultural Exhibition last fall was one of the finest and most

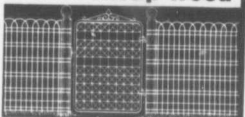
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Ontario Horse Breeders Meet

Some members of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association are concerned over the effect that the proposed reciprocity measure will have upon the horses coming into this country should the proposals be given effect in law. The Clydesdale men also had some discussion on the subject at their annual meeting in Toronto last week. Under existing conditions a duty is charged upon horses imported into Canada it is possible to supervise and control the quality of importations. Should reciprocity become a fact this control would become more difficult to exercise.

With this in view there was submitted to the gathering of Clydesdale men by the executive committee a set of new prices to govern the registration of Clydesdales in the future, in the event of the reciprocity arrangement becoming law. Chief amongst these changes were those which compelled the registration of animals within 30 days of arrival at a Canadian port. For these horsemen who obey this charge was but nominal, but those who fail to comply will have to pay fines at the rate of \$25 to members and \$50 to all others.

A resolution, setting forth the satisfactory condition of the horse business in Canada under existing conditions and the confidence reposed in the system of national records which now obtains, and viewing with grave apprehension the proposed reciprocity measures with the United States, and praying that the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture use his influence to discountenance the continuation of this measure without first appointing a royal commission to investigate the whole question, was discussed. A number of members spoke strongly against its adoption, favoring reciprocity, and when the resolution was put to a vote it was lost by a considerable majority. The resolution was moved by R. E. Gunn, of Beaverton, who also brought up the question at the meeting of the Ontario Horse Breeders. There it was again shelved, in a sense, by its reference to the Board of Directors.

CLYDESDALE OFFICERS

The following officers were elected for the Clydesdales: Pres., John Bright; Mvrs. First Vice-Pres., Robert Graham, Bedford Park; Vice-Pres. for Ontario, Peter Christie, Manchester; Sec.-Treas., J. W. Sangster, Toronto.

Directors: Messrs. John Boag, Queensville; William Graham, Claremont; James Torrance, Markham; William Smith, Columbus; A. G. Gormally, Unionville; James Henderson, Belton; and Dr. Hassard, Markham.

Gormally, Unionville; James Henderson, Belton; and Dr. Hassard, Markham.

ONTARIO HORSE BREEDERS

Those chosen to guide the affairs of the Ontario Horse Breeders were: Pres., William Smith, Columbus; Vice-Pres., John Boag, Queensville; Sec.-Treas., J. W. Sangster, Toronto. Executive Committee: John Gardhouse, Highfield; A. G. Gormally, Unionville; and John Bright, of Myrtle.

The directors will be composed of 13 men from the Clydesdale Association, and two each from the Shire, Hackney, Standard Bred, Thoroughbred and Pony Societies.

Points of a Good Dairy Cow

F. D. Shaver, Lambton Co., Ont. In the selection of the dairy cow line one of the essentials of success. The wise dairyman will select his cows from among these breeds which are characterized by dairy qualities, rather than those noted for beef making. When selecting cows for breeding, as well as for milking purposes it is important to have animals which belong to milking families or strains as well as belonging to one of the dairy breeds. A cow's milk yield depends not so much upon her breed as upon her own characteristics, her food and management.

If butter-making be the chief object we should select cows that give a large flow as possible of rich milk, or milk rich in butter fat. For cheese making and general dairying, quantity of flow is as important as richness.

The dairy cow should have a good constitution, as indicated by plenty of width between the forelegs, combined with a full heart girth, giving plenty of room for the heart and lungs. She should have a large haunch or middle showing that she has the power of consuming food in large quantities, and also a large mouth, strong lips, good appetite and a general appearance of contentment.

The nervous power for the transformation of food into blood; and for the elaboration of milk is indicated by a high broad dishing forehead, bright prominent eyes and a prominent spinal column. A large well-balanced udder, which is not fleshy and shows elastic quality; udder and mammary glands prominent; large milk wells and good-sized esophageal tubes indicate power to produce milk. "No udder, no cow" may serve as a guide in selecting cows.

If possible the dairy cow should have combined with utility qualities those of beauty, which consist of a fine, clean-cut head, fine horns, bright eyes, medium length of rather thin neck, fine shoulder, large barrel, broad loin and hips, long rump rather long fine tail with good switch and short limbs. No one part should be unduly prominent unless it be the udder.

Entries in the various classes at the Sherbrooke Poultry Show this year were large in numbers and in quality of exhibits was equal to any show held in the province of Quebec this year. Mr. J. J. Brown, of Montreal gave an instructive address on "Commercial Poultry." The awards were placed by V. Fortier, Ottawa.

To Get a Holstein Registered

What steps are necessary to get a Holstein calf registered and obtain a pedigree—C. E. M. Gray Co., Ont.

In order to get a Holstein calf registered you must write the Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, G. W. Clemen, St. George, Ont., and obtain from him the necessary form of application for registration, with instructions for filling out this form, and must then carefully fill out the form and return it to the secretary, with the required fee, when the certificate will be issued.

The eye is one of the best indications of vigor in an animal.—Prof. Geo. E. Day, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

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By buying your eggs for hatching from me, you can make in one year a net profit of at least \$2.50 per bird and still have the birds, worth at least \$1.00 each at the end of the year.

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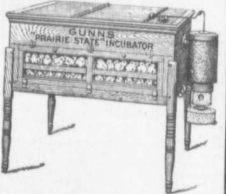
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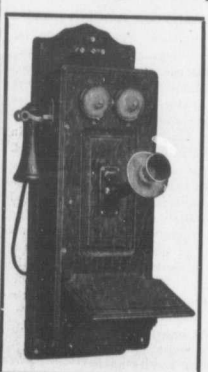
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# FARM AND DAIRY

## AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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

**2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance.** Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

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

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 5,500. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightsly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 9,000 to 10,000. All subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate, and our mailing lists do not contain any dead circulation.

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

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## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

### INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION

Beginning with the week of February 13th, several meetings throughout the county of Peterboro will be held with a view to giving farmers an opportunity of organizing themselves into Granges. During the week following meetings to organize Granges will be held in each of seven townships in Prince Edward County. Great interest has been taken by the farmers of these two counties in the current questions of the day affecting them, notably the tariff, and they feel the need for an independent organization amongst themselves at meetings of which organization they can, unhampered, discuss and learn of questions of vital financial interest to them.

The need for such organization amongst all of the farmers of Ontario is a very real one. Recently it

was brought home forcibly to many who, through their Institutes and clubs, send delegates to Ottawa to swell the now historic deputation of farmers. On their return these delegates, under the rules governing their organization, were not permitted to report. The organized dairymen of Western Ontario at their convention in Stratford could not introduce a resolution in favor of free trade in dairy products with the United States until they had first adjourned the session of the association convention and thrown the meeting open as a public one.

The Grange is an organization well suited to the needs of Ontario farmers. It provides in its constitution for the discussion of all questions of prime concern to farmers and is in no way a political organization. It fosters the development of the community along lines of general well-being and to which no one can object, and above all it develops its members in, and allows them, freedom of speech.

The movement for the greater organization of the Grange that next week and the week after is to receive so heartily a reception in Peterboro and Prince Edward Counties is bound to spread much beyond these limits. Sympathizers with the movement and others elsewhere who have at heart the well being of agriculture and the country in general, should prepare the ground for the greater organization of the Grange in their respective districts. The Grange is a power for good. Let us make it greater. It merits our support. We should remember also that through its affiliation with the western farmers' organizations in the National Council of Agriculture, the Grange has the necessary machinery through which we can assert our rights and make ourselves heard in a way that will be noticed by the powers that be at Ottawa.

### STANDARDS FOR JUDGING HORSES

Do our show ring standards for judging colts, yearlings and two-year-olds encourage breeders to feed their young stock in such a manner as to produce the very best kind of mature horses? Now that the Ottawa and Guelph Horse Shows, held in connection with the Winter Fairs, are over, and we have admired the fat and sleek colts that were paraded in the ring, we ought to stop and ask ourselves if this excessive fitting of the young animals is to the best interest of the animals themselves or to the horse breeding interests of the country. Good horsemen all admit that the main consideration in the young horse should be its feet and legs, its constitution, and other indications which it gives of making a first class mature animal.

If given their own way, none of our breeders would practise the excessive fitting of their colts that is now necessary to capture the ribbons at our exhibitions. In Scotland, where are produced some of the best horses in the world, young animals

are shown in the rough—so rough, in fact, that they could not hope to obtain a placing at any Canadian fair. Yet these animals when mature are far superior to the colts that have been plugged with grain to keep it in show condition from the time it was a yearling.

We need an enlightened public opinion which will not call for high fitting in young horses, but rather for good bone, strong constitution, and those qualities that indicate the making of a good animal later on. Were our standards of judging changed so that young animals could be shown to advantage in the rough, breeders would have a much better opportunity of producing home bred stock the equal of the best imported animals.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WORK

Those agricultural societies, numbering more than a few in Ontario, that have out-lived their usefulness so far as their annual exhibitions are concerned, might well turn their attention directly toward improving the live stock in their sections. The day of the small country fair must pass. The tendency is towards centralization, towards fewer fairs, bigger fairs and much better fairs, and there is a greater work open to the directors of our numerous agricultural societies than holding small exhibitions. This work is the improvement of live stock through pure bred animals owned by the societies.

The South Woodlee society, as may be learned from its history given by Mr. A. W. Cohoe on page three of Farm and Dairy this week, has made an enviable record in stock improvement. The whole character of the cattle and pigs over 120 square miles of its territory has been wonderfully changed for the better through the pure bred stock it owned. This stock society is of direct and immediate benefit to its membership and to the community in which it works. That this work is appreciated is abundantly evident in the fact of the support it is given by the membership, the fee for which is \$2.00. South Woodlee has the largest stock society in Ontario. It now owns 17 Shorthorn bulls and 13 boars.

Some years ago, the Government grant to agricultural societies owning pure bred stock was a fixed one, irrespective of the number of animals owned. Some societies at that time owned three or four times as many animals as others, and yet in some cases the latter received the largest grant. This feature of the Act was changed, and now, as has been the case for some years, societies receive their grant based on the number of animals they own. Thus have societies been led to do much better work than formerly, and thus has the South Woodlee society attained to its present eminent position.

With the encouragement that the Government offers this work in the way of grants, and considering the wide field there is for improvement in live stock in every section of On-

tario—and the crying need there is for such improvement—directors of agricultural societies should consider if they might not better abandon their annual exhibitions and take up the greater work of improving live stock through the pure bred males they might own and distribute.

But few of our agricultural societies are keeping pure bred stock. It may be inadvisable for a society that so far has been successful in holding their annual fairs to make a change in this direction, but those other societies that are now, and have been for some time, tottering to their fall, should take up this live stock work, and thereby in a tangible way set out to justify their existence.

### THE PRICE OF FRUIT LANDS

Why do the fruit lands in the Niagara district sell for such high prices? The prices that are paid for fruit lands in this district do not represent the value of the land plus the money spent on improvements. The price is determined by the profits that can be made by growing fruit on the land. So profitable has been the production of tender fruits in the Niagara district that the prices of land have gone up from \$200 and \$300 an acre to \$500 and even \$1,000 per acre. One prominent grower at the last meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association stated that from a valuation on his peach lands of \$1,000 an acre, he made 17 per cent. on his investment.

Two factors, in the main, have combined to raise the price of land in the Niagara District. The natural profits of fruit growing have been such as to warrant a large investment in the land. Owing to the protective tariff fruit growers have practically been given a monopoly of the home market. And thus has the price of the land been increased. Another factor not to be overlooked is the number of wealthy men who have been buying fruit lands at high prices, particularly in the Grimsby district.

The fruit growers of the Niagara district are protesting vigorously against a reduction of the tariff on tender fruits. They propose to send a monster deputation to Ottawa to call for a continuation of the protective policy as applied to tender fruits. It would seem that if more protection for tender fruits is going to enable the growers to rush up the price of their land to an inflated figure and compel consumers to bear the weight of such an unnatural investment for all time to come that the protective policy is detrimental not only to the consumer in the town but cannot, in the long run, aid even the grower, as practically all of his extra profits will go to pay the rent on an extremely high land valuation. Learning artificial factors out of consideration and putting a natural valuation on Niagara fruit lands, there is a profit and a good profit to be made out of tender fruit growing in Canada without loading the consumer with the incubus of a protective tariff on fruits.

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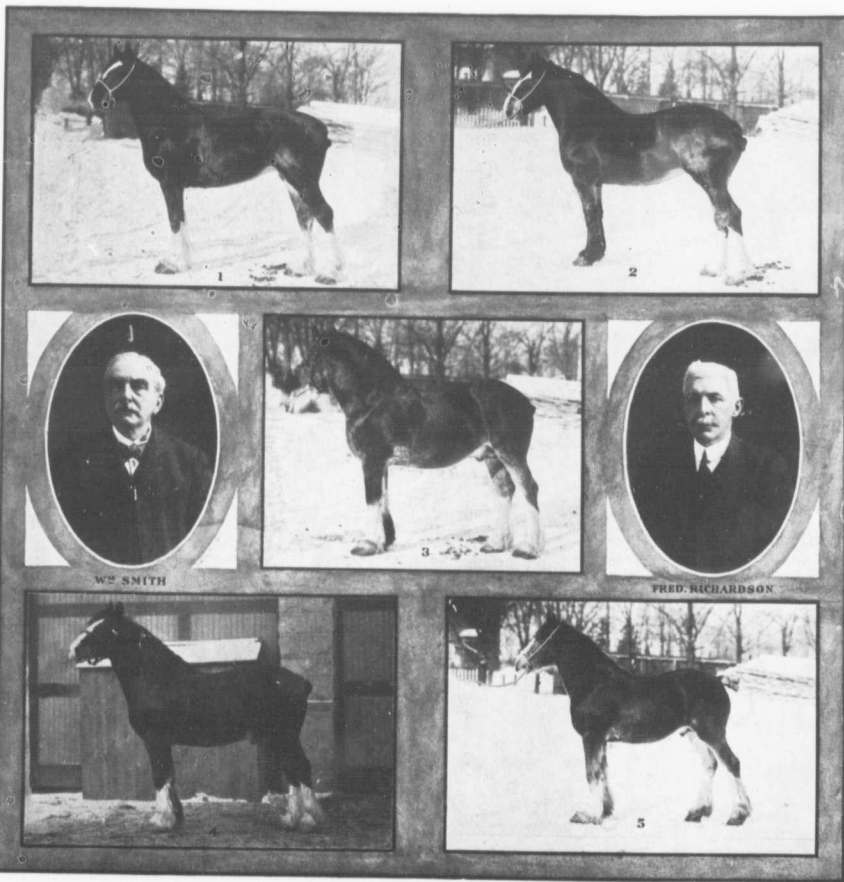
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FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 9, 1911

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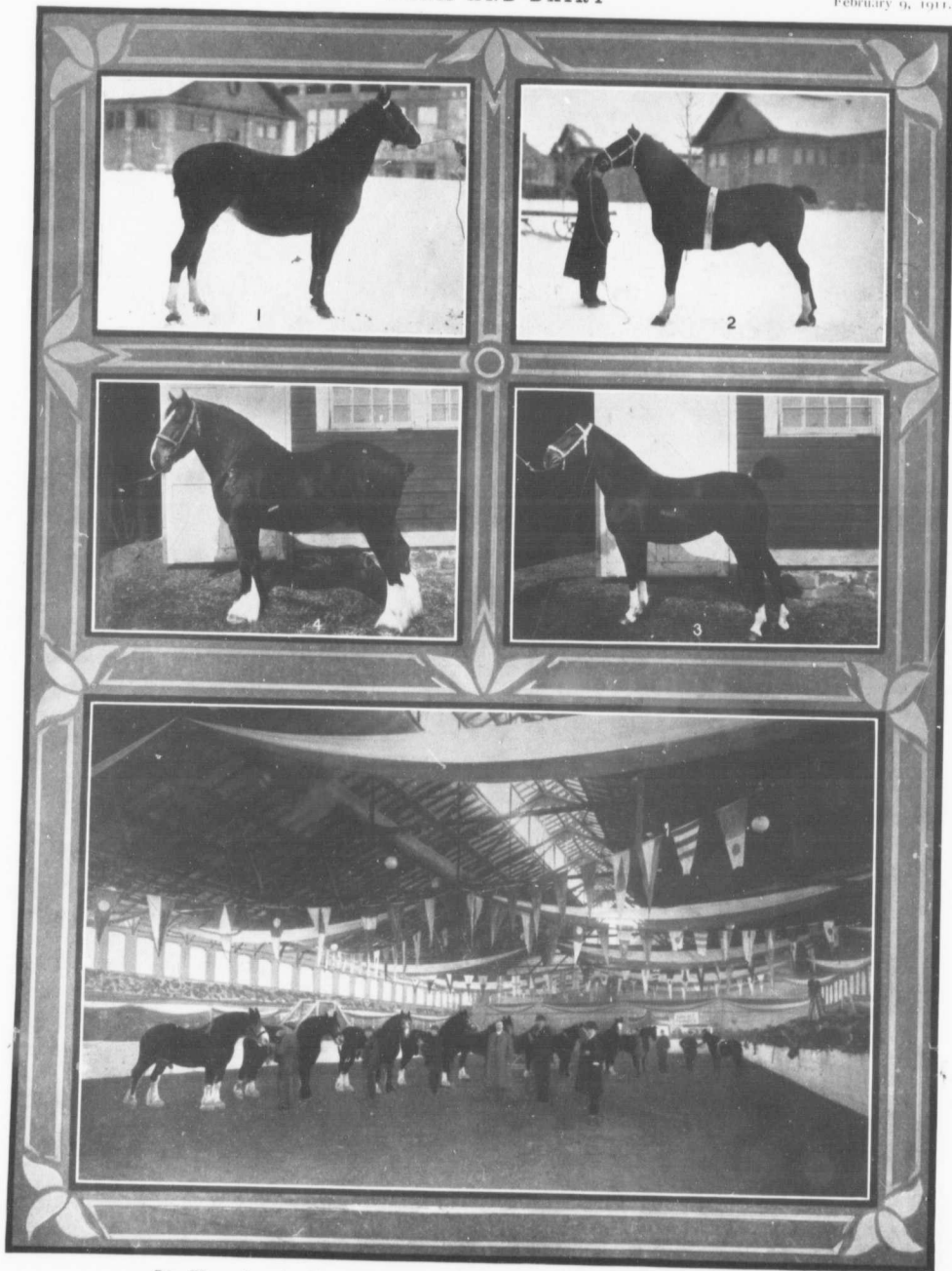
## Prize Winners at the Recent Eastern Ontario Live Stock Show at Ottawa.



Clydesdales of Correct Type, Winners Exhibited by the Importing and Breeding Stables of Smith & Richardson & Sons, Columbus, Ont.

No. 1. Royal Rosie (imp) (23,371) (25,215), 1st prize at Ottawa, Jan. 1911, and reserve champion; second prize at Guelph, Dec., 1910. No. 2. Baroness Insch (imp) (20,270) (23,247), 1st prize and grand champion mare at Guelph, Dec., 1910; 2nd prize at recent Ottawa Winter Fair, and first prize and champion at Ogdensburg Horse Show, 1910. No. 3. Glenavon (imp) (11,457) (15,237), 1st prize at Ogdensburg Horse Show in Sept. 1910 where he also won the championship for the best draught stallion on the grounds; 2nd prize in his class at the recent Guelph and Ottawa, Winter Fairs. No. 4. Baron Crawford (imp.) (9,292) (14,435). This horse has a notable list of winnings. See stock notes elsewhere in this issue for full particulars and for other winnings of Glenavon and Baroness Insch. No. 5. Sterling (imp) (11,471) (15,559), foaled in 1909; first at both the recent Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs.

All photos taken expressly for Farm and Dairy Illustrated Supplement.



Prize Winners from the "Mount Victoria Stock Farm," Hudson Heights, Que.—The Horse Ring at Ottawa.

The Mount Victoria Stock Farm, owned by T. B. Macaulay, and managed by E. Watson, breeds Clydesdale and Hackney horses and French Canadian cattle. No. 1, Cymbal Imp (imp), sire Mathias, winner 1st prize Sherbrooke, 1910; St. John, 1910; Ogdensburg, 1910; Montreal, 1910; Ottawa Winter Fair, 1911; also was champion Hackney mare at Ottawa, No. 2, Torrington Leader 374-Sire "Copper King" dam by Goldfinder 611; he won 1st prize at Sherbrooke, 1910; 1st and champion at Do. St. John, 1910; also sire of champion Canadian-bred stallion at same Exhibition, 1910; let at Montreal, 1910; and let and champion at Ottawa Winter Fair, 1911. No. 3, Gibeias Heires (imp) Sire, Polonius, winner of three firsts and championship at Sherbrooke, 1910; three firsts and championship at Ottawa Winter Fair last year, and winner of numerous other prizes. No. 4, Lord Aberdeen (8495) sire Netherlea (8524) winner of second in aged class, Sherbrooke, 1910; 1st and Grand Champion at St. John, 1910; 1st at Ogdensburg, 1910; and 2nd at Montreal, 1910; 6th at Ottawa Winter Fair, 1911.

The lower half of this page pictures the interior of the horse section, showing the ring, at the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show. The prize winning string of 10, owned by the Graham, Renfrew Co., of Bedford Park, North Toronto, appear in the illustration.

All photos taken expressly for Farm and Dairy illustrated supplement.

second at Ottawa, No. 5, Harbinger, June 11, 1901; fourth at Ottawa, 1911; No. 4, from French Canadian blood, sire Netherlea (8524) dam by Goldfinder 611; he won 1st prize at Sherbrooke, 1910; 1st and champion at Ottawa Winter Fair, 1911; also sire of champion Canadian-bred stallion at same Exhibition, 1910; let at Montreal, 1910; and let and champion at Ottawa Winter Fair, 1911. No. 6, Lady Helen (imp) 1905, sire Netherlea (8524) dam by Goldfinder 611; he won 1st prize at Sherbrooke, 1910; 1st and champion at Ottawa Winter Fair, 1911; also sire of champion Canadian-bred stallion at same Exhibition, 1910; let at Montreal, 1910; and let and champion at Ottawa Winter Fair, 1911. No. 7, Cyrene (8438) sire Netherlea (8524) dam by Goldfinder 611; he won 1st prize at Sherbrooke, 1910; 1st and champion at Ottawa Winter Fair, 1911; also sire of champion Canadian-bred stallion at same Exhibition, 1910; let at Montreal, 1910; and let and champion at Ottawa Winter Fair, 1911. No. 8, Lady Helen (imp) 1905, sire Netherlea (8524) dam by Goldfinder 611; he won 1st prize at Sherbrooke, 1910; 1st and champion at Ottawa Winter Fair, 1911; also sire of champion Canadian-bred stallion at same Exhibition, 1910; let at Montreal, 1910; and let and champion at Ottawa Winter Fair, 1911. No. 9, Lady Helen (imp) 1905, sire Netherlea (8524) dam by Goldfinder 611; he won 1st prize at Sherbrooke, 1910; 1st and champion at Ottawa Winter Fair, 1911; also sire of champion Canadian-bred stallion at same Exhibition, 1910; let at Montreal, 1910; and let and champion at Ottawa Winter Fair, 1911. No. 10, Lady Helen (imp) 1905, sire Netherlea (8524) dam by Goldfinder 611; he won 1st prize at Sherbrooke, 1910; 1st and champion at Ottawa Winter Fair, 1911; also sire of champion Canadian-bred stallion at same Exhibition, 1910; let at Montreal, 1910; and let and champion at Ottawa Winter Fair, 1911.





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OF  
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HACKNEY HORSES**



Some of the Splendid String of Prize Winning Clydesdale Mares Exhibited at Ottawa by Hodgkinson and Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont., Importers and Breeders of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

No. 1.—Barny Forward (26,866) first and reserve champion at the recent Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show (Ottawa, 1911). No. 2.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 3.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 4.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 5.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 6.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 7.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 8.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 9.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 10.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 11.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 12.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 13.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 14.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 15.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 16.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 17.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 18.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 19.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 20.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 21.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 22.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 23.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 24.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 25.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 26.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 27.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 28.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 29.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 30.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 31.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 32.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 33.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 34.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 35.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 36.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 37.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 38.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 39.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 40.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 41.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 42.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 43.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 44.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 45.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 46.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 47.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 48.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 49.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 50.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 51.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 52.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 53.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 54.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 55.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 56.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 57.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 58.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 59.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 60.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 61.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 62.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 63.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 64.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 65.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 66.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 67.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 68.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 69.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 70.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 71.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 72.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 73.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 74.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 75.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 76.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 77.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 78.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 79.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 80.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 81.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 82.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 83.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 84.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 85.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 86.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 87.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 88.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 89.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 90.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 91.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 92.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 93.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 94.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 95.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 96.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 97.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 98.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 99.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. No. 100.—Auntie (22,821) fourth at Ottawa, 1911. All photos taken expressly for Farm and Dairy Illustrated Supplement.

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## What Should a Good Cream Separator Do?



**FIRST:** A good Cream Separator should skim close. The Frictionless Empire skims to a trace. It loses just one pound of butter fat in every five thousand pounds of milk. The Frictionless Empire gets thirty per cent. more cream than old style methods. Thirty per cent. more profitable to you.

**SECOND:** A good Separator should be easy to clean thoroughly. The few skimming devices of the Frictionless Empire are as easily and thoroughly washed as a glass tumbler. Cream without a taint can only be obtained from a separator than can be thoroughly cleaned.

**THIRD:** A good Separator should save you work. The Frictionless Empire does the skimming in a fraction of the time required by old style methods. It saves many hours of work.

**FOURTH:** A good cream Separator should be durable. The average cost per Empire machine has been but 17c per year for repairs (outside of rings and brushes) during twenty years of service.

No other separators will do all these things. Many claim to do so, but they cannot, because Empire patents prevent them.

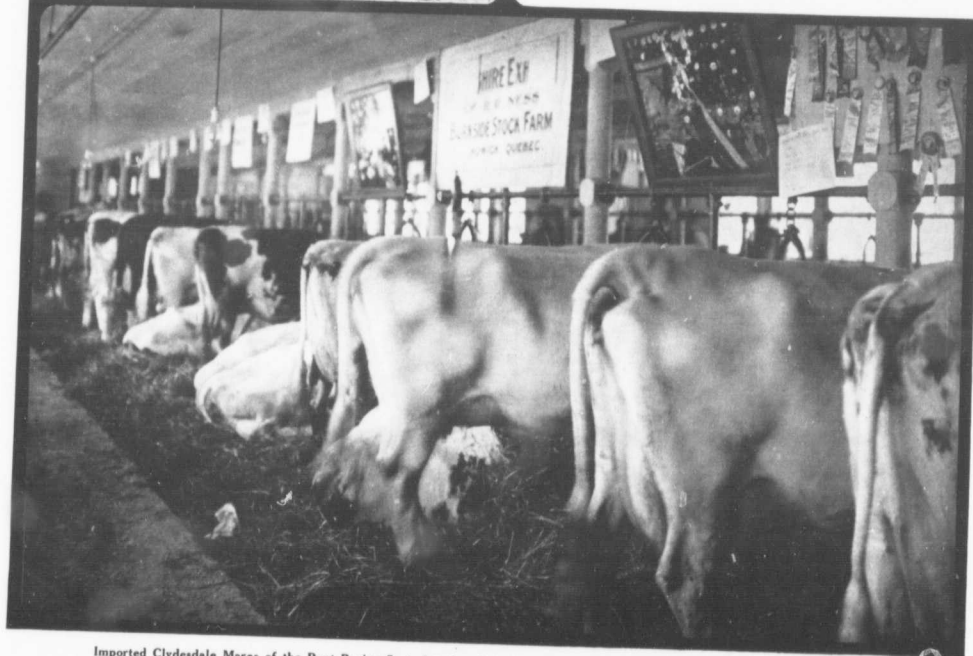
### FREE

a separator "guide" book which tells the truth about different types of cream separators—most informing separator book ever published.

## The EMPIRE Line OF CREAM SEPARATORS

embraces all sizes in Frictionless Empire (cone method) and Empire Disc—everything that's good in cream separators. Every Empire separator carries with it a binding guarantee—a guarantee as good as gold you'll make. Some day you'll own an Empire—the sooner the more money you'll make.

**THE EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO. OF CANADA LTD.**  
Sussex, N.B. Toronto, Ont. Montreal, Que. Winnipeg, Man.



Imported Clydesdale Mares of the Rent Paying Sort—Interior of the New Dairy Stable at the Eastern Ontario Live Stock Show

No. 1—Heather Polly (imp) (23,896) (25,439). No. 2, Lady Clyde (imp) (23,894) (25,497). Both animals are owned and were imported by Messrs. Smith & Radio, Vars, Ont., two enterprising Clydesdale men who also have a herd of pure bred Ayrshire cattle, one of the oldest established in the province of Ontario. See stock notes for fuller particulars about their establishment.

The lower half of this page presents a view of the cattle in the new dairy stable at the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show. The stanchions and other equipment in the stable were put in by the Loudon people.

—All photos taken expressly for Farm and Dairy Illustrated Supplement.

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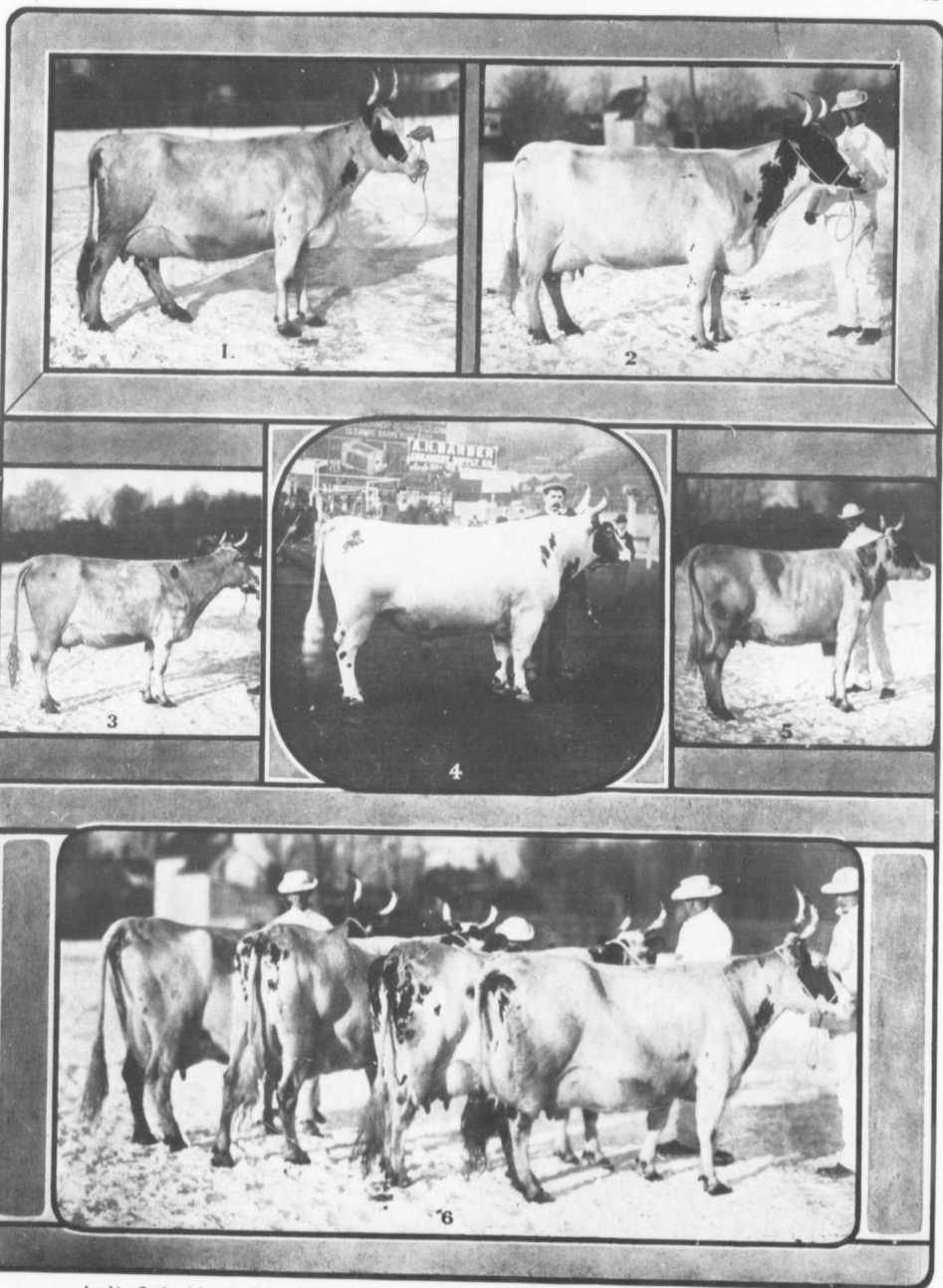
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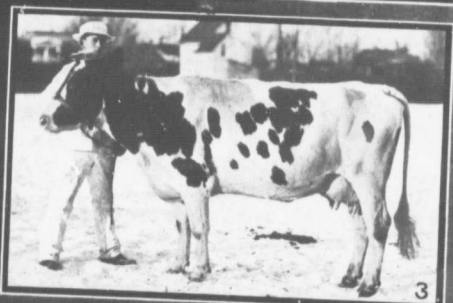
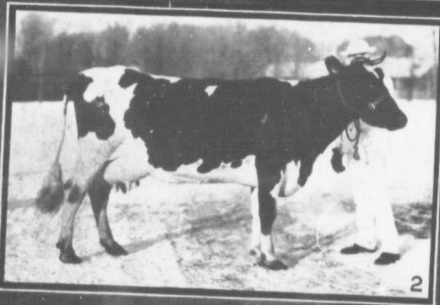
LTD.  
Man.



Ayrshire Cattle of Superior Breeding. Winners in the Show Ring and in Dairy Test Work—From the Burnside Stock Farm.

Some of the champion and prize winning stock from the Burnside Stock Farm, owned by R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., are here shown. No. 1, Barcheskie Lucky Girl (21,363); many times a winner in the show ring and grand champion over all breeds in the recent dairy test at Ottawa. No. 2, Finlayston Maggie 3rd, (imp.) (26,410); many times a show ring winner and prominent as a breeder of heavy producing stock. (See stock notes page 24 for fuller particulars). No. 3, Burnside Miss Rose (27,640) bred at Burnside and sold as a yearling to Arch. Cameron, Howick, Que.; she is a daughter of "King's Own." No. 4, Barcheskie King's Own (imp.) (20,726), the champion Ayrshire bull of Canada for five years being first and champion wherever shown and having been shown at all the leading fairs in Canada and the United States. His heifers are showing up well as milkers. No. 5, Townhead Swell (imp.) (30,745) first in her class at Ottawa, better under 48 months, giving 162 lbs. milk in the three days. She has been sold at a good long figure to go to Mr. Jos. Saladino, of Oxford, N.H., and will be shipped shortly. No. 6, from left to right, Finlayston Maggie 3rd, (26,410); Kirkland Stonechat (20,150); Burnside Brown Queen (27,192); Barcheskie Lucky Girl (21,363).

—All photos taken expressly for Farm and Dairy illustrated supplement.



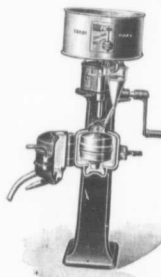
High Producing Holsteins that are Prize Winners—The Sort Bred by Neil Sangster, Ormstown, Que.

No. 1. The group of five cows are part of the herd entered in the dairy test at the recent Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show. No. 2. Lady Minto of Ormstown, first in the mature cow class in the dairy test at the recent Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show. No. 3. Colanthis of Ormstown, first in her class for cow under 48 months. Both of the cows, Nos. 2 and 3, are by the same dam, "Lady Colanthis De Kol," which cow was sweepstakes cow at the Ottawa dairy test for three years. Mr. Sangster's herd numbers 50 Holsteins, which are headed by "Pleasant Hill Kornlyse Pontiac" (8,422). Mr. Sangster writes Farm and Dairy that this bull is pronounced by Professor Barton, of Macdonald College, to be one of the best dairy bulls in Canada. Professor Barton selected five head from Mr. Sangster's stock, to found a herd at Macdonald College.

All photos taken expressly for Farm and Dairy illustrated supplement.



These Stables at the Winter Fair, Guelph, are equipped with Louden Stalls and Stanchions. Write for catalogue to Louden Machinery Co., manufacturers of perfect barn equipment, Guelph, Ont.



**AFTER 25 YEARS' USE**

In the Dairies of  
Half a Million  
Customers

**THE MELOTTE**

Has demonstrated that it is the MOST EFFICIENT, SERVICEABLE AND PROFITABLE CREAM SEPARATOR ever constructed.

The "MELOTTE" pays for its original cost within 12 months from date of purchase for repairs.

The "MELOTTE" skims more milk with less power in less time and under all conditions more effectively than other Cream Separators.

MELOTTEs are always ready to separate. Ask your neighbor to prove this statement. If you want a Cream Separator, try a MELOTTE, then you'll buy it and be a Satisfied User. It's a TIME SAVER, MONEY FARNER and SATISFACTION GIVER, all the year round.

MELOTTEs are all GUARANTEED to give entire satisfaction and every machine can be operated before being purchased when in doubt.

Write for NEW BOOKLET, which is ALL TRUTH.

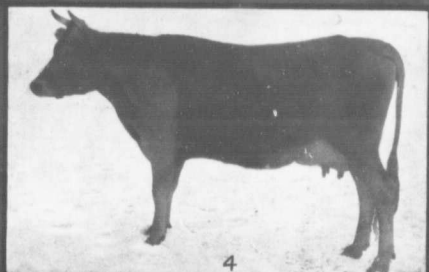
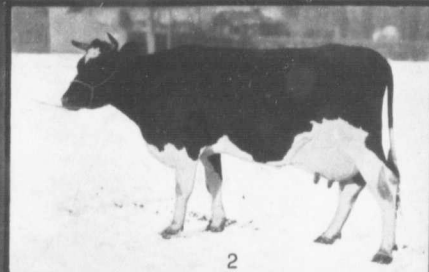
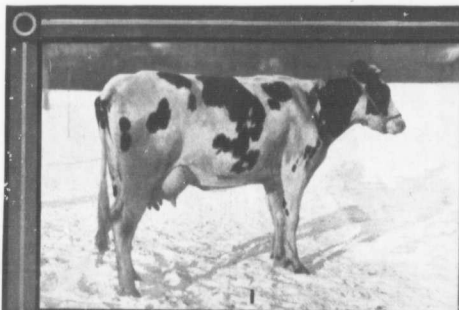
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Sales Manager

**R. A. LISTER & CO.,**  
LIMITED  
60 Stewart St.  
TORONTO - ONT.







## STADACONA FARM OFFERINGS



CONSIST OF THE IMPORTED

**Clydesdale Stallion, Gartley Edward**  
26125

Six years old next May. A horse of substance and quality. Two of his get:

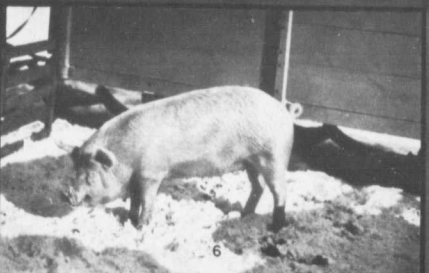
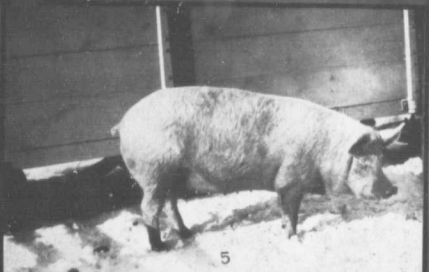
**STADACONA PRINCE—18422**  
Foaled June 23rd, 1908

**STADACONA EDWARD, a foal of 1909**

All this stock must be disposed of as the Farm is sold.

Write or Come to Stadacona Farm.

**GUS. LANGELIER, Proprietor**  
CAP ROUGE, QUEBEC.



Prize Winning Holsteins, Jerseys and Yorkshire Pigs at the Recent Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show, at Ottawa

No. 1, Maple Grove Tidy Pauline; second in her class at Ottawa; at Guelph this cow produced milk with an average fat content of 47 per cent. No. 2, Eloise De Kol Netherland; she won the special prize for producing the most fat during the test at Ottawa, where her milk averaged 39 per cent. fat. Both animals are owned and were exhibited by H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont. No. 3, Toney B., of Rideau Farm, No. 4, Princess of Rideau Farm. Both animals owned by E. Paradis, Canning's Bridge Ont. (See stock notes for full particulars of these Jerseys). No. 5, A "Princess" sow, which won first prize at Ottawa Winter Fair in class under nine months. No. 6, A "Sunbeam" sow, first in her class under six months, also won a "special" as best Yorkshire shown under six months. Both owned and exhibited by J. E. Brethour & Nephews, of "Oak Lodge Stock Farm," Burford, Ont.

—All photos taken expressly for Farm and Dairy Illustrated Supplement.

# A Straight Talk To Farmers

By a Farmer

Subject:

## The actual test or the doubtful guarantee—WHICH?



When it comes to buying shingles, which counts most with you—twenty-five years of actual wear and tear or a leaky guarantee?

### The Actual Test— What It Proves

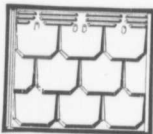
"Eastlake" Steel Shingles have proven their durability by the actual test of time. A quarter of a century ago scores of public and private buildings were roofed with "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles.

These roofs are in excellent condition and certified as such by practical building inspectors.

Think of it! For over twenty-five years scores of "Eastlake" shingled roofs have withstood the ravages of all kinds of weather—the lightnings and torrential rains of summer—the hail, snow and sleet of winter, and yet they are in perfect condition to-day.

Isn't that conclusive evidence that "Eastlake" Steel Shingles make a permanent roof?

The "Eastlake" is the ONLY steel shingle that can boast of such a record.



You're not asked to buy the "Eastlake" on any paper guarantee—not asked to believe a single claim which the shingles have not proven.

You're only advised to buy the "Eastlake"—if you want a permanent roof, because the durable and weatherproof qualities of "Eastlake" Steel Shingles are positively known.

They have been proven by actual wear and tear test. Some day you intend putting a lightning, fire and stormproof roof on your house or barn. Then you should write to-day for this free booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles." It contains information that will interest you. Send a postcard at once—if you don't you will forget.

Kind of risky when the guarantee is as leaky as the roof it guarantees.

—The Philosopher of Metal Town

All kinds of sheet metal building materials—ceilings and walls, siding, cornices, corrugated iron, conductor pipe, etc.—you can have a catalogue simply for the asking. Mention it on your post card.

Manufacturers

**The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited**  
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

### A Paper Guarantee— What It Stands For

Did you ever stop to figure out one of those so-called metal roofing guarantees? Did you ever discover really what it guaranteed?

You find that it is merely a claim—and claims alone will never satisfy the shrewd buyer.

He rightfully demands proofs. He wants to know on what grounds the claims are based.

Unless the article has successfully undergone an actual test, a paper guarantee appears a joke.

Many times it is a cloak to hide some

weakness of the roofing it guarantees.

Ask your lawyer about it. He will tell you that, stripped of its exceptions and provisions, all high-sounding phrases, little else remains.

It really guarantees nothing.

Kind of risky when the guarantee is as leaky as the roof it guarantees.

# KEEP PURE BREDS

Pure breeds have many advantages over scrubs. Pure bred fowls eat no more, they lay better, sell better, their eggs may be sold for hatching purposes—in every way they are more profitable than fowls of non-descript breeding.

FREE

Don't Keep Scrubs



Keep Pure Breeds

FREE

Why don't you keep pure bred poultry? Farm and Dairy will start you right. Our proposition is:

In return for a club of four new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy taken at our exceedingly low rate of

**Only \$1.00 a Year**

we will in return give absolutely free a pair of pure bred fowls of any of the well known standard varieties of fowls included amongst which are those best suited and most profitable for the farm.

FREE

Start in To-day



To Get the Best

FREE

There is no need for you to keep inferior stock any longer. Show this issue of Farm and Dairy to your neighbors. Show them your special Poultry Number you got last week. Tell them of the EIGHT MAGAZINE NUMBERS and of the several ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENTS of Farm and Dairy, all of which go to our subscribers at no extra cost to them. They will surely subscribe. Ask them about it. Start in right away to win the pure bred stock you want.

For nine new subscribers to Farm and Dairy, we will give you a PURE BRED PIG. For 25 new subscribers, we will give you absolutely free a PURE BRED AYRESHIRE CHICK. Write us about other premiums you may want and get the new subscribers for Farm and Dairy.

Circulation Department

**FARM & DAIRY**  
Peterboro, Ont.

### FARMERS' RIGHTS

#### Tax Land, Not Industry

*Ald. Ross, Calgary, Alta.*  
We must tax land, not industry, in order to raise money for governmental purposes. All taxes on buildings, improvements, farming implements and stock, business machinery, food, clothing, etc. should be levied and all governmental revenues should be raised by the taxation of land values. Land should be taxed exclusive of all improvements upon it.

Land values are created by the community at large. As the Province of Alberta is settling up year after year, the selling price of land is yearly increasing. Manhattan Island, N.Y., once sold for \$24 worth of goods. To-day it is assessed for more than \$2,400,000,000. A lot in Calgary that sold for \$5,000 ten years ago, is worth \$50,000 to-day. The world is full of concrete examples. These values are all created by the community at large. By raising governmental revenues by taxing land values, the community would retain to itself a very small part of that which it itself creates. Surely this is no robbery.

If a citizen is enterprising and industrious, and paints his house, builds a fence, lays down a lawn, or does anything to beautify his home, and incidentally the surrounding neighborhood, his assessment is promptly raised. If he builds a house, we increase his taxes. If he pulls one down, we decrease his taxes. If he converts the prairie into a garden, we increase his taxes. If he divides a market garden into town lots and holds the land idle waiting for a rise in the price, we reduce his taxes. The more a man does for the community, the less the community does for him. The less a man does for a community, the more the community does for him.

A tax on production acts as a check to industry. For plainly if it costs a given amount to produce a given article, any tax imposed on that article must be added to the price, and the more it costs, the less of it will be consumed.

#### Direct Taxation the Best

(New York World)

The thousand Canadian farmers assembled in Ottawa adopted this resolution:

"The farmers of this country are willing to face direct taxation in such form as may be advisable to make up the revenue lost under new tariff relations."

The "new tariff relations" which the Canadian farmers seek include reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States in farm tools, produce, supplies, oils, fuel and lumber, and the gradual removal of the preferential tariff with Great Britain. For our part of this programme we know of no reason which requires tariffs between Canada and New York more than tariffs between New York and Pennsylvania.

Gov. Odell abolished direct for indirect and unfelt taxation in the State of New York; the result has been a swift growth of extravagance. The Federal tariff raises our Government indirectly most of its revenue. Thereby extravagance thrives and manufacturing trusts are enriched.

Direct taxation is the cheapest to pay because its payment is felt. It is the most economical to expend because its use is jealously watched. The Canadian farmers seem to be finding it out.

### 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 all letters to Creamery Department.

#### Factory Management and Raw Material

C. F. Whiteley, In charge of Records, Ottawa

When our cow testing records show that one patron receives more cash for the milk from his 4 cows than another patron from his 12 cows, it is the positive duty of every factory owner and shareholder, every dairy instructor, every influential public spirited man, any one who can grasp the significance of the present waste, to sound the slogan, "better cows" in every remote dairy district. What boots it to have a few choice prize winning cows just in a few spots in the province? We need only good cows everywhere.

Eliminating of the poor cows means progress, and leads to perfection. There should be the strongest and deepest interest displayed by the factory owners and the makers in this matter of the production of individual cows because the supply of raw material is of prime importance. Financial benefit both to themselves and patrons must accrue through systematic endeavor to raise the productive capacity of the average cow supplying the plants.

This line of effort should be an important and permanent feature of factory management. From the point of view of profits and stability of business it will yield handsome returns. Get after the poor patron, he is a reasonable being with good sense when you can reach it. The system is good, merit will eventually win its own reward. You have the right article. With the right pushing and bull dog tenacity, doubt will disappear like a snowball in a furnace.

#### Creamery Management Discussed

Robert Crickmore, Oueltonna, Minn.

Creamery management means the life or death of the institution, be it cooperative or otherwise, but it is of the farmer's cooperative creamery as it is known in Minnesota that these remarks will be made. The management of these creameries primarily is in the hands of a board of directors, five in number. This board usually meets monthly. By meeting monthly, it is easier for the Board to keep things in hand than when the meetings are held less frequently.

At these meetings the directors should check up the accounts of the month previous with the secretary and the treasurer. They should all bills except freight and express bills as these latter have to be met on the delivery of the goods. If any new machinery is needed they should authorize the purchase and allow all bills exactly how the corporation stands. If in debt they should authorize the payment of the same if possible. Knowing all these things thoroughly there is more chance that all some stockholders will have at least some knowledge of what is going on and be less liable to be suspicious than they might be under a one man management or meetings held less often. Creameries have been wrecked, or nearly so, by making the board a secret society.

The board of directors should see that the by-laws of the corporation are enforced, and that the buttermaker has ample authority to refuse any and all

\*Extract from an address before the E.O.D.A. convention at Perth.



## THE RIGHT OF WAY

in the bowl of the

# De Laval Cream Separator

No confusion occurs between the cream and skim-milk currents.

There is a guarded channel for each, and yet any dilatory fat particles have full opportunity to join the cream current without disturbance in any way. Each has its full right of way from entrance into, until discharged from the machine. That's why the skimming is so perfect.

GET A CATALOGUE

## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

175-177 Williams St.

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

milk or cream that will not make a first-class product. They should stand square behind him in the enforcement of this rule even if they themselves are caught delinquent.

#### A New Frozen Dairy Product

A new frozen dairy product, has just been brought out by the Dairy Section of the experiment station at Ames. This product, which has been named lacto, is made of lopped whole or skim milk, with the addition of eggs, sugar, lemons and flavoring materials. Lacto has a more pleasing flavor than sherbets and ices, and contains considerably more nutriment. It contains as much protein as ice cream, less fat and more acid.

The milk to be used in the manufacture of lacto is prepared in a sanitary manner to the starter which is used for cream ripening. A commercial lactic acid culture is used. This is added to a pint of skimmed milk that has been pasteurized at a temperature of 85 degrees C. (185 F.) for 20 minutes and after pasteurization cooled to from 20 to 22 degrees C. (68-71 F.). The lactic acid culture is thoroughly mixed with the milk and left at 20 degrees C. (68 F.) until the milk has coagulated. Then another bottle of skimmed milk is pasteurized and cooled in the same manner, but instead of the commercial culture, a part of the coagulated milk is added to insure the souring of the milk in a period of 18 hours. This operation is repeated until the final batch of soured milk obtained has lost the undesirable flavor due to the substance in which the commercial culture was preserved. After this point has been reached, which requires from our to six days, the last sample of soured milk obtained is added to a larger amount of pasteurized skimmed milk. This is then treated the same as the

former lots. In this way an amount of milk sufficient to work with is obtained.

#### BETTER THAN ICE CREAM

In an experiment in which 179 persons sampled lacto, 128 pronounced it very good, 37 good, six fair, and eight poor. Comparing it with common vanilla ice cream, 111 reported that they preferred lacto, nine considered it equal to ice cream, and 69 preferred the ice cream. Comparing lacto to sherbet, 123 preferred lacto, 30 preferred sherbet, and 26 considered lacto equal to sherbet.

Scientists have found that there are large numbers of putrefactive bacteria in the intestines, which are very injurious and may even shorten life. Metchnikoff, the famous scientist, claims that old age is the result of a slow poisoning caused by these bacteria. He recommends the drinking of sour milk, so as to replace the harmful putrefactive bacteria by lactic acid bacteria, which are harmless. The trouble with this remedy is that few people like sour milk. To provide these lactic acid bacteria in a more palatable form was one of the reasons for introducing lacto. The lactic acid bacteria are not killed by freezing, and if lacto is eaten frequently enough there is every reason to believe that these bacteria will replace the more harmful ones in the intestines. This will result in improving the health and prolonging life.

The use of scales is the only way in which we can be sure that we are paying the patron for what he delivers. In one of our experiments where we were using the pipette and scales on the same cream, the pipette gave a test of 30.7 per cent. With the scales the test was 22.8 per cent.—Geo. H. Barr, Chief of Dairy Division, Ottawa.

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## Cheese Department

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

### Huntington Dairymen's Convention

In his opening address at the 39th annual convention of the Huntingdon Dairymen's Association, held in Howick, Que., Jan. 20th, Hon. J. H. Noss, the president, referred to the great progress that had been made in dairying in that district since the organization of the association 38 years ago. This progress is due in no small measure to the work of the association. Letters were read from Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, and from Louis Simpson, of

Ottawa, explaining their inability to attend. The old board of directors were re-elected, with Robt. Noss, Howick, as president, and Wm. H. Walker, M.L.A., Huntingdon, as secretary.

Mr. T. Mason, of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, spoke on corn growing. He emphasized the importance of the corn crop, and gave directions for caring for the crop from the selection of seed until the time it is in the silo. Two interesting and instructive addresses were given by Professor Elford, of Macdonald College, on poultry raising. According to the Professor, every 100 acre farm should keep 100 hens, and from them a revenue of \$300 a year should be realized. Mr. C. H. Whitley, Ottawa, spoke on cow testing. "The Growing and Feeding of Roots" was the subject of an address by Mr. John Fictor, a fuller report of which will be given later in Farm and Dairy.

The good and bad in dairying was the subject of the closing address by

Miss Laura Ross, Guelph, and was illustrated with limelight views. The bad proved to be undesirable and unhealthy cows, dirty barn yards, ill-lighted, ill-ventilated and uncleaned dairies, and the lack of care and cleanliness in the handling of milk. The good in dairying was illustrated by views of the best types of cows comfortable, well-lighted, well-ventilated, and clean stables. W. F. S.

### A Successful Season in 1910

J. N. Paquet, *Haldimand Co., Ont.*  
The dairy industry in this vicinity is booming. While the prices of dairy products were slightly lower this past year than last, production the amount of which was more than even year as compared with the past two years. I have obtained from each of

50 and 75 tons, and those making less than 50 tons. Four or five prices will be offered in each class and in each district. Points will be offered for the size and appearance of the factory, its surroundings, sanitary conditions, water supply, equipment and so forth. Further particulars will be announced later.

At the Silver Spring Cheese factory, Hastings Co., Ont., last season, 1,051,627 pounds of milk were received from which 97,553 pounds of cheese were made. On an average 10.78 pounds of milk were required to make one pound of cheese and the average net price paid to the patrons was \$8.9 cents a cwt. The average production of the 264 cows owned by the patrons was 3,963 pounds with an average test of 3.47 per cent. fat.

## Wonderful Advantages Found Only in the World Famous SHARPLES

### Dairy Tubular Cream Separator

The Tubular produces twice the skimming force, skims faster and twice as clean as others. Saving in cream, as compared to others, soon pays for machine.

The Dairy Tubular bowl contains no disks or other complicated contraptions to wash, rust or wear. World's only simple separator bowl. Sanitary. Many times easier to wash than others. Produces finest cream. Greatest railroad in Canada uses Tubular cream in its dining cars.

Fewest wearing parts. Perfectly self oiling. No iron holes, cups or tubes. Uses same oil over and over—three pints lasted one man three and one-half years, running machine twice daily.

No wonder Tubular users are enthusiastic. They say, "Thank goodness I have a wear-a-lifetime Tubular and not some expensive short-lived machine bought of a peddler or elsewhere." You can have that same satisfaction by using a Sharple's Tubular.

Later than, different from all others. Wears a lifetime—guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. One of Canada's leading industries. Local dealers everywhere. If you do not know our dealer, ask us his name and address. Write for Catalogue No. 233.

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**  
Toronto, Ont.      Winnipeg, Man.



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

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

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

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION TO

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

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

## Northwest Farm Lands

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

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

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

A Few Good Agents Wanted

### A Substantial, Well Appointed Western Ontario Cheese Factory.

Last season over 130 tons of cheese were made in the Haldimand County, Ontario, factory. J. N. Paquet, the owner, has recently installed a creamery plant also, to better information.

My patrons a statement as to the number of cows they had producing the milk sent to my factory during 1909 and 1910. I find the increase in production this year over 1909 equals one the total production of 1909, while the average price received this year is less than three-quarters of one cent a lb. less than that received in 1909.

Our make of cheese this season will be about 130 or 135 tons. We made over 2,500 pounds on one or two Mondays at the flush of the season.

There has not been much change in the appearance of our factory on the outside since the photo I am sending you was taken. The interior, however, has been changed and improved. Cement floors and larger and more modern equipment have been installed. I am at present installing a butter plant, consisting of a 4,000 pound "Success" churn, cream vats, and so forth. The increased amount of milk produced by a number of my patrons has necessitated my doing this. It will make butter late in the fall, perhaps all winter, and in the early part of the spring.

### A Factory Competition

At a meeting of the directors of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association held in Perth recently it was decided on motion of Mr. Ed. Dairy Kid, M.P., seconded by Chief Inspector G. G. Puhlow, to endorse and support a cheese factory and creamery competition that Farm and Dairy is planning to hold throughout Ontario during the present year. The idea of holding the competition was first suggested by Mr. A. H. Campbell, cheese and butter maker in Central Smith Factory, Peterborough County.

While the plans have not been finally completed, it is proposed that the province shall be divided into three districts and that the cheese factories in each district shall be divided into three classes, those making over 75 tons of cheese, those making between

the loss of butter fat in the way was .185 per cent.—J. H. Dudgeon.

Renew your subscription now.

### FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

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

**FOR SALE**—One ten h.p. Upright Boiler. New Bus. Will sell cheap. Write for particulars. John M. Sherk, Ft. Abino Creamery, Ridgeway, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—A German coach stallion, 7 years old, weighs sixteen hundred. For Grimsby, Ont.

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

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

**WANTED**—Cheese and Butter Maker. Married man for combined factory. South Western Ontario. Full part. Write for particulars. Apply Box 500, care of Farm and Dairy.

**FOR SALE**—Apple cheese factory, well situated, one-half mile from G.P.R. one 65 tons annually. Terms reasonable. Further information from M. R. Brown, Box 10, Appleton, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Iron Pipe, Pellets, Bolting, Rails, Chain Wire, Peening, Iron Posts, etc. all sizes, very cheap. Send for list stating who you want. The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. P.D. Queen street, Montreal.

**FOR SALE**—Combined Cheese and Butter factory, doing good business in South Western Ontario. Only those who mean business need apply. Part particulars made known. Apply Box 600, care Farm and Dairy.

**FOR SALE**—Combined cheese and butter factory in good section. The health reason for selling. Interest about this season. A bargain for the whole man. Apply Box 800, Farm and Dairy.



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THE best teacher of duties that still lie near to us,  
is the practice of those we see and have at hand.

—Cicely.

## The Road to Providence

(Copyrighted)

MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

(Continued from last week.)

### SYNOPSIS OF THE ROAD TO PROVIDENCE

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

"WELL, let's try," answered the Doctor with the air of being ready to do or dare, an attitude which a vicar such as his eyes rested upon is apt to incite in any man thus challenged. "Will you take command? I'm many times proved incompetent on such occasions, and I feel sure Mother trusted to your generalship." And together they went through the garden and over into the chicken yard.

"Now," said Miss Wingate, "I think the thing to do is not to let them know we are afraid of them. Let's just take their going under the coops as a matter of course, and then, perhaps, they'll go without any remonstrance."

"Sort of a mental influence dodge," answered the Doctor enthusiastically. "Let's try it on Spangles first. I somehow feel that she will be more impressionable than Old Dominick. You influence while I spread the millet seed in front of her coop." And he bent down in front of the half barrel and carefully laid a tempting evening meal, with his eye on Fuss-and-Feathers. Spangles hesitated, stood on one foot, clucked in an affected tone of voice to her huddling babies and coquetically turned her head from one side to the other as if gathuring over his artistic service before accepting his hospitality. Then, just as she was pointing one dainty foot ready for the first step in advance, and had sounded a forward note to the cheepers around her, Old Dominick calmly stalked forward, stepped right across the Doctor's coaxing hand held out to Spangles, and setting herself in the coop, began, with her voracious band of little pileolans, to devour the grain with stolid appreciation.

Miss Wingate laughed merrily. Teether Pike gurgled and the Doctor looked up with baffled astonishment. "That was your fault," he accused; "you influenced Dominick while I was expending my force in beguiling Spangles. Now, you try to get her in the next coop yourself. I shan't help you further than to spread the grain in front of all the coops." And in accordance with the plan the doctor disposed of the rest of the food and

stood with the empty pan in his hand. And, like the well-trained flock of biddies that they were, all the rest of the hen mothers clucked and caajoled their coop family into their accustomed shelters and began to dispose of their suppers with contented clucks and cheeps. Only Mrs. Spangles stood afar and eyed the only vacant coop with evident disdain.

"I don't know what to do," murmured Miss Wingate pleadingly. But the Doctor stood firm, and regarded her with maliciously delighted eyes. Teether bobbed his head over her shoulder and gurgled with ungrateful delight. The poor little chicks peeped sleepily, but still Spangles held her ground. The truth of the matter was that Dominick had really taken the coop usually occupied by her ladyship, and with worldly determination, the scion of all the Wyandottes was holding out against the exchange.

With a glance out of the side of her eyes from under her lowered lashes in the direction of Doctor Mayberry in his stern attitude, the singer lady cautiously veered around to the rear of the insulted grandee, and, grasping her fluffy skirts in her free hand, she shook them out with a pleading "Shoo!"

Instantly a perfect whirlwind of spangled feathers whirred around and faced the cascade of frills, and a volume of defiant hisses fairly filled the air. Teether squealed and Miss Wingate retreated to the bounds of the fence. The Doctor laughed in the most heartless manner, and still Spangles held her ground.

To make matters worse, Mother Mayberry's jovial voice, mingled with the shrill treble of the combined circus party, who were trying all at once to tell her the wonders of the adventure, could be distinctly heard in an increasing volume that told of their rapid approach. The situation was desperate, and the loss of Mother Mayberry's faith in her seemed inevitable to the nonplussed singer lady who, as she leaned against the fence with Teether over her shoulder. Then the instinct that is centuries old presented to her the wile that is of equal antiquity and, raising her purple eyes

to the defenseless Doctor, she murmured in a voice of utter helplessness, into which was judiciously mingled a tone of perfect confidence:

"Please sir, get her in for me." The response to which, being forced out from the beginning of time, took Doctor Mayberry just one exciting half-minute grab and shove to accomplish, at the end of which a ruffled but charmed Spangles was forced to assemble her family and content herself behind the bars of the despised coop.

"Well," said Mother Mayberry as she hurried around the corner of the house with the depleted and milk-hungry Martin Luther trailing at her skirts, "did you make out to manage 'em? Why, ain't that fine; enrage 'em in and settled and Fuss-and-Feathers in the end coop where I have been wanting her to be for a week, seeing Dominick have got so many more chickens and needs that larger barrel. I didn't depend on Tom Mayberry, but I did on you, Elinory. This just goes to show that if you put a little trust in people they are mighty apt to rise in the pan to a occasion. You all look like you've been having a real good time!"

### CHAPTER IV.

#### LOVE, THE CURE-ALL

"Eat milk, thank ma'am, please, Mother Lady," demanded Martin Luther as he stood on the top step in front of Mother Mayberry's door, with Miss Wingate beside her, sat sewing away the early hours of the morning. A tiny blue-check shirt was taking shape under Mother's skillful fingers, and the singer laid deep in the mysteries of the fore and aft of a minute pair of jeans trousers. The limitations of young Ez's wardrobe had necessitated the speedy construction of one for the doctor, and Miss Wingate's education along the lines of needle control was progressing at what she considered a remarkable rate.

"Why, Martin Luther!" She looked down on him over a carefully poised needle. "How can you be hungry when you ate your breakfast not two hours ago?" she added with the intent to beguile him from his demand. "All gone, thank ma'am, please," he answered looking out from under his curl with a pathetic cast of his blue eyes, and at the same time spreading both hands over his entire vital region.

"I reckon maybe we'd better fill him up again," said Mother. "Them legs still look 'most too much like knitting-needles to suit me, and I kinder want to feel him to be sure his stomach haven't got no holes in his backbone. Anyway, you can't never measure a Loy's food by his size. Please run and get him a glass of buttermilk and a biscuit, child, while I'm settin' in this here, 'Lias. Let me see them britches legs 'fore you put 'em down. Dearly me, if you ain't gone and made 'em both for the same leg! Too bad, with all them prett' baste-ditches!"

"Oh!" gasped Miss Wingate in dismay. "Have I ruined them?" "No, indeed, just turn the left leg inside out and hem it up again—or you might make two more right legs to sew on to these. It would be a good thing to double one falling mistake up into two successes, wouldn't it? Often bad luck turned inside out makes a cap that fits plumb easy. Why you'll fill 'em up, and I'll cut out his other legs for you to baste right this time. Take a peep around the garden before you come back to see if Spangles have got her chickens in the weeds. I hadn't oughter let her pretty feathers make me distrust her, but it do." And Mother went placidly on with her sewing as she watched the girl and the tot go

hand-in-hand down the path to the spring-house for the milk. She had just placed in her sleeve and was regarding it with entire satisfaction, when the front gate clicked and she looked up with interest.

"I told you this morning, Miss Mayberry," came in Betty Pratt's hearty voice as she swung up the walk at a brisk pace. On one arm she held a bobbing baby in a white sunbonnet, a toddler clung to her skirts and a small boy trailed behind her with a puppy in his arms. She was buxom and rosy, was the Widow Pratt, with a dangerous dimple over the corner of her mouth, a decided come-hither in her blue eyes, and a smile that compelled a response.

"Why, Bettie child, how glad I am to see you!" exclaimed Mother, rendering the smile from out over her glasses. "I didn't see you all day yesterday and the day before, neither. But I put it down to a work-hold on us both, and didn't worry none. And now here you are, with some of the little folks! Here's a empty spool for little Bettie, and she held out the treasure to the toddler, who sidled up to her knee with confidence to grasp the gift.

"I told Pattie Hoover if she would stay at home this morning and clean up some like her Pa wants her to that I'd let my Clara May help her and would bring the baby on up here to get him outen the way. 'Lias come along to the look at his puppy's foot, and I want to see you, so don't think the baby have fatted some since I've took hold and helped Pattie with the feeding of him."

"He here that," answered Mother heartily. "I can't tell it about even feeling of his legs. You've got the growing hand with babies, Bettie, and I'm glad you don't hold it back from this little half-orphan. I don't know how you little E-covers would do without you?"

"That's what poor Mr. Hoover says," answered Bettie with the utmost unconsciousness. "Show Miss Mayberry your puppy's foot, 'Lias."

"Why, the pitiful little thing!" exclaimed Mecher when a small, brown, crushed paw was presented to her inspection. "What happened to it?" "Mr. Petway's horse stepped on it—he didn't care. He just got in the buggy and went on. I'm-a-going to kill him with a gun when I get one." Tears of rage and grief welled up in 'Lias' eyes, but he choked them back with a resolution that boded ill for Mr. Petway when the time of reckoning came.

"You mustn't talk that way 'Lias, though it are a shame," said Mother as she was weedy at the injured paw. "The bone's all broken. I'll tell you what to do; just take him around to Doctor Tom's office and he'll fix it in no time for you, in a week I couldn't never do. He won't be long, maybe." And Mother Mayberry made the offer of a piece of skilled surgery with the utmost generosity.

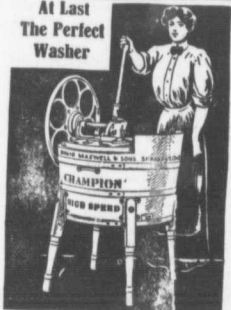
'Lias clasped the puppy closer, looked down and drew one of his bare toes under a crack in the floor. "I'd rather you'd do it," he said. "Now, don't that just beat all!" exclaimed Mother with both amusement and exasperation in her face. "I looks like I can't even get Tem a puppy practice."

(To be continued.)

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The people to whom the days are the shortest and existence the sweetest are those who live the fullest life. Very often those who have the most time to give to others are those who seem not to have a minute for themselves.

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

**At Last  
The Perfect  
Washer**



Our "Champion" is easily the champion of all washing machines.

All cogs and machinery covered. Lever and High Speed Balance Wheel operating together simply cut the work of washing to the lowest possible point.

Don't think of buying a washing machine until you have seen the "Champion". If your dealer can't show it, write us for booklet. 76 DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, ST. MARYS, ONT.

**To Prepare "Lacto" at Home**

Lacte, a new frozen dairy product recently brought out in the Dairy section of the experimental station at Ames, Iowa, can be made in the household on a small scale without buying a commercial starter. Take a bottle of good clean fresh milk which has not been heated, and set it away at a temperature of from 68 to 70 degrees F. until it coagulates. If it coagulates as a smooth solid curd without pinholes, if the aroma is clean and pleasant, and the flavor nice and creamy, it can be used as a starter for a larger amount of whole or skimmed milk.

The milk when ready to be used for lacto has a mild clean acid flavor. The curd must be thoroughly broken up. This is accomplished by pouring it from one pail to another until it is as smooth and velvety as rich cream. From this "lacto milk" the various lactos are prepared.

**TO MAKE CHERRY LACTO**  
One of the most popular kinds of lacto is cherry lacto. This is prepared from the following formula, which is sufficient for five gallons of the finished product: three gallons lacto milk, 9 pounds sugar, 12 eggs, 1 quart of cherry juice or concentrate

ed cherry syrup and 1 1/2 pints lemon juice.

The sugar is first dissolved in the lacto milk. The eggs are then prepared. The whites and yolks are kept in separate containers and each lot is beaten with an egg beater. Both the yolks and whites are then added to the milk. The mixture is thoroughly stirred and strained through a fine wire gauze. The fruit juices are added. If there is any indication of the juices precipitating the casein, they should be left out until the mixture has begun to freeze. The freezer is run until it turns with difficulty, when the paddle is removed. The brine is removed and the freezer re-packed with ice and salt and left for an hour before the contents are served.

**OUR HOME CLUB**

In January 12 issue of Farm and Dairy "Aunt Faithful" struck a keynote that in my estimation should be sounded long and loud. I have been wondering if we would have been wondering if we would have taken a daily paper, "especially at Christmas time," and cut out all the literary advertisements and everything else that was not elevating or instructive to the roving minds, then see how much would be left of it. If we ourselves would not burn with indignation at the thought of so much literature that is really demoralizing to our minds coming to our homes every day, how much are we responsible for bringing such a thing to our homes to be daily companions to our children? Where and how are we to start the work of clean daily papers? Let us hear from some other members along this line. —"The Doctor's Wife."

**MAKE CHILDREN HAPPY**

"Make children happy and they will be good." Often we proceed the wrong way with our children. We preach and scold, and threaten and punish, to make them good, but do very little to truly make them happy. Children are easily pleased, but we too often make the mistake of giving them that which gives so little pleasure. Giving them more of mother's love, time, and attention, and fewer lumps and furbelows, on their tiny garments would make many a child happier.

Again, some mothers are such good and tidy housekeepers, and try to keep everything in apple-pie order, that the much-to-be-pitied children are made to feel that coming into the home is an intrusion. They are reminded "that they track in so much dust and dirt," and they learn to make the street their home, and gradually drift away from the mother's love.

Mothers, do not begrudge spending a few minutes with the children. Help the little girl to make her dollie's dress; stop long enough to direct the wee laddie in his play. Make comrades of your children. Be boys or girls with them. You will never regret it. Have a children's hour.

Betwixt the dark and the daylight. When the night is beginning to lower. Come a pause in the day's occupation, What is known as children's hour. —"Aunt Sue."

**IS THE ANYONE REALLY CARES?**

I do not think there are many men or women who do not desire congenial companionship, and to know and feel that there is someone in this wide world who has a personal interest in them. The reason why so many lives are so barren is that there is a feeling that "Well, no matter what I do, there's nobody cares, so it doesn't matter much." I think one of the greatest sources of happiness is in having someone to live for, or work for, "who really cares." This has certainly been a great incentive to many a man and woman who has attained success. It is a great incentive to have the sympathy and approval of those who are struggling with this life from someone whom we know really means it. This is what makes life worth living. —"City Cousin."

**A Help for the Cook**

I have used the self-baster, and know about its merits. It is also a little labour-saving device and draws the attention of every intelligent woman. No well-conducted household should be without one. If one has a roast of any kind to cook it is a much easier method to prepare your meat for roasting and put it into a self-baster than the old-fashioned way of putting it to the roasting pan, then occupy half the forenoon basting by dipping the water over it with a tablespoon. Every one knows that roast meat must be tender and well roasted and should be well basted. To get the very best results the old-time way, you constantly baste until the meat is done. You can see the convenience and what a labour-saving device the self-baster is. Intelligent and up-to-date women should not be without one since she knows by actual experience what a labour-saver it is.

There is no better way of toasting bread than by placing it in a corn popper. Lay slices in the bottom and hold over the hot coals. The long handle enables one to stand back from the heat. In this way small scraps can be toasted quickly and easily.

**World's Greatest Separator**

**QUALITY FIRST Standard PRICE AFTERWARDS**

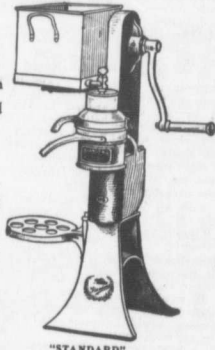
**Does it Pay to Buy a Cheap Separator?**

Hundreds of out-of-date, cheaply constructed, low-priced Cream Separators are being discarded by their users, who have been awakened to the fact that it does not pay to consider price before quality in buying a Cream Separator. Why throw away nine-tenths the price of a good machine to save one-tenth? When you add the one-tenth in few dollars you can get a "STANDARD". If you buy a cheap Cream Separator you will have to discard it in a few years and you will then buy a "STANDARD" the satisfaction of saving materially every day, through the increased cream product "STANDARD" gives over all others.

"STANDARD" Cream Separators are not only better than the cheap machines in advance of the most popular makes before the advent of the "STANDARD" as such machines are in advance of the cheap ones.

**Made up to STANDARD, not down to PRICE**

- Points of Excellency
- Low Supply Can
- Centre-balanced Bowl
- Detached Spindle
- Swinging Cream Stand
- Strong Sanitary Base
- Good Material Throughout



- Points of Excellency
- Crank Shaft Proper Height
- Crank Short
- Instantaneous Clutch
- Enclosed Gearing
- Interchangeable Bearings
- Self Oiling

Closest skimming, easiest turning, easiest to clean. Everything that goes to make a good Separator is best in the "STANDARD". There is no other machine just as good. PROVE THIS BY A TRIAL. Catalogue will be sent free and explains all about it. Send for it TO-DAY.

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### The Upward Look

#### The Glory of Service

Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me.—St. Matt. 23: 46

God is love (1 John 4: 8), and He dwells in the hearts of each of us. In the parable of the vine Christ showed how we are all one with Him and how He is one with us. If we do not bear good fruit in our lives we are to be pruned off and destroyed. If we do bring forth good fruit we shall in due time receive our reward.

The wonderful feature of this great thought is that Christ dwells in us. It does not matter how humble or how exalted we may be. Christ is in the heart of each of us. He is as truly a part of the life of the humblest employe of a great manufacturer as He is in the heart of the servant as surely as He is in the heart of the mistress of the mansion.

What does this mean? Our text tells us. If we love our employe we love Christ. If we are kind to them we are kind to Him. If we are unkind to them we are unkind to Him. If there is a single human being whom we dislike or hate we virtually dislike and hate Christ, for Christ is in that person to some extent at least, even although it may not appear so to us.

That is why we are told to love one another, to forgive one another,

and why we are warned not to judge one another.

It is this not a wonderful conception of life? Were we to meet Christ we would rush to love Him such loving service as we could. We would delight in the opportunity. The fact is we are meeting Christ in every person we see life we touch. If we do them a loving service we do it unto Him. The children in our homes, the beggars who call at our doors, are all branches of the true vine. They are inseparably by the same spirit that is within us. If, therefore, we think ourselves to be better than others, no matter how humble they may be, and scorn or neglect them, we are virtually setting ourselves as being above Christ, and we are neglecting Him. That is why we are warned that those who exalt themselves shall be humbled, while the humble shall be exalted.

How great etc. services we have eyes but we see not! We fail to see that we can please and render a loving service to God by rendering it to those round about us, in our homes, or anywhere. "Let the judgment that Christ is to pass upon us at the last," said Robert E. Spear in an address to some students, "warn us against our failure to behold Him in the smallest and meekest. In that day we shall see Him. When I saw we Thee?" "Saw me?" He will answer: "when you lied to that man you lied to Me. When you cheated that widow and her children you were cheating me. When you wronged me I in absolutely every trial and testing of your life you faced Me."

"This life of ours, what is it except just the story of our attitude to Jesus Christ? Let the hearing to every man or woman or child is my bearing toward Christ. Every hope and thought and act and practice of mine is a judgment for or against Jesus Christ. In the secretcies of our life we are living against Him or for Him, and at the last we shall be judged in proportion as everything we did was a service of or an affront to the Christ whom we served, or spurned in the silences of our lives."

It is for this reason that every quiet man and woman who uses his or her life to help others is living the great life. It does not matter whether this life is lived in obscurity or in prominence as long as it is lived for God. Let us not, therefore, scorn the little things. Instead, let us crowd our lives full of loving, kindly deeds. Thoreau was right when he was pleading God.—T. H. N.

### The Ten Commandments of Business

1. Thou shalt not wait for something to turn up, but thou shalt pull out all the stops for work, that thou mayest prosper in thy affairs and make the word "failure" spell "success."
2. Thou shalt not be content to go along with thy business looking like a loafer, for thou shouldst know that thy personal appearance is better than a letter of recommendation.
3. Thou shalt not try to make excuses, nor shalt thou say to those who chide thee: "I didn't think."
4. Thou shalt not wait to be told what thou shalt do, nor in what manner thou shalt do it, for thus many thy days be long in the job which fortune hath given thee.
5. Thou shalt not fail to maintain thine own integrity, nor shalt thou be guilty of anything that will lessen thy good reputation.
6. Thou shalt not scorn the other fellow's job, nor his salary, nor the position that he hath gained by his own hard labor.
7. Thou shalt not fail to live with integrity, nor shalt thou contract any debts when thou canst not see thy way clear to pay them.
8. Thou shalt not be afraid to blow thy own horn, for he who faileth to blow his own horn, at the proper occasion, findeth nobody standing ready to blow it for him.
9. Thou shalt not hesitate to say "No" when thou meanest "No," nor shalt thou fail to remember that there are times when it is unsafe to bind thyself by a hasty judgment.
10. Thou shalt give every man a square deal. This is the last and great commandment, and there is no other like unto it. Upon this commandment hangs all the law and profits of the business world.—Graham Hood.

### The Sewing Room

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

#### FANCY WAIST, 6863.

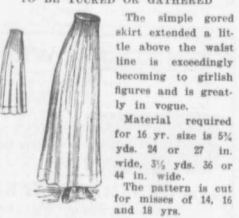


The waist with a chemise top is one of the daintiest and prettiest shown. This can be made just as illustrated or with a round neck, and this neck can be finished with a little tucker or frill.

Material required for medium size: 4 yds. 24 or 27 in. wide 2 1/2 yds. 36 or 1 1/2 yds. 44, with 1/2 yd. 18 in. wide for the finishing portions, 1/2 yd. of all-over lace for the chemise.

The pattern is cut for 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

#### FIVE-GORED SKIRT, 6871. TO BE TUCKED OR GATHERED



The simple gored skirt extended a little above the waist line is exceedingly becoming to girlish figures and is greatly in vogue.

Material required for 16 yr. size: 5 1/2 yds. 24 or 27 in. wide, 3 1/2 yds. 36 or 44 in. wide.

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

#### ONE-PIECE BLOUSE WITH YOKES, 6862.

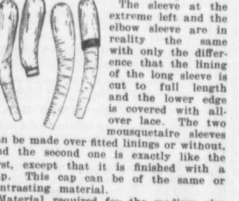


Every variation of the one-piece blouse is being worn this season, but this one, with the shapely yoke, is one of the newest. It is peculiarly well adapted to combination of materials.

Material required for medium size: 2 1/2 yds. 24 or 27 in. wide, 1 1/2 yds. 36 or 1 1/2 yds. 44, with 1/2 yd. of silk for yoke and sleeve bands.

The pattern is cut for misses of 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

#### BLOUSE OR DRESS SLEEVES, 6868.



The sleeve at the extreme left and the elbow sleeve are in reality the same difference that the lining of the long sleeve is cut to the length and the lower edge is covered with all-over lace. The two monastiquee sleeves can be made over fitted linings or without, and the second one is exactly like the first, except that it is lined with a cap. This cap can be of the same or contrasting material.

Material required for the medium size is for either the long puff-sleeves or the elbow sleeve 1 1/2 yds. 24 or 27 in. wide, 3/4 yd. 36 or 44 in. 1/2 yd. of all-over lace for the cuffs of the long sleeves. For the monastiquee sleeves will be needed 1/2 yd. of material, 24 or 27 in. wide, 1/2 yd. 44 with 1/2 yd. 24 or 27, 1/2 yd. 36 or 44 for the caps.

#### CARE IN ORDERING

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

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### Tools for the Housewife

Every farmer's wife should have her tool kit. She needs it, just as much as the men folk. A wood saw, a meat saw, a hammer, screw-driver, pinchers, etc., and nails of all sizes. She will be surprised how much fixing she can do for herself, when she has suitable tools to work with. She often hear our men folk laugh at us for driving nails with an iron wedge and all such awkward implements. Why do we use them? Simply for the reason that we have nothing else at hand to use. Let us get suitable tools and we will soon find that with a little practise we can use them with a skill that will surprise all.

### Twice a Winner

I have just received a fine nickel watch for securing two new yearly subscribers to Farm and Dairy at \$1 each, and for which I thank Farm and Dairy very much. I think it is a nice watch, and it is the first one I ever had. I also received a pair of skates for securing two new subscribers to Farm and Dairy, and am much pleased with them.—Raymond Hooper, Carleton Co., Ont.

### THE COOK'S CORNER

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding cooking, recipes, etc., gladly answered upon request, to the Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

#### Tea Biscuits

Put into one sieve of flour a teasp. of soda, and 2 teasp. of cream of tartar and a pinch of salt, sieve. Into this rub 2 tablesp. of lard, a few currants, and mix with half sweet and half buttered milk.

#### MUFFINS, WHITE

One cup granulated sugar, 1 egg, 1 tablesp. lard, a little salt, beat well, then add 2 cups sweet milk, 4 cups flour, into which has been put 1 teasp. soda, 2 teasp. cream of tartar. Drop in muffin tins and bake in a hot oven.

#### MUFFINS, WHOLE WHEAT

One cup sugar, 1 egg, salt, 2 tablesp. butter or lard, beat well, then add 2 cups buttermilk, 1 teasp. soda and 1 teasp. cream of tartar. Drop in muffin tins and bake in a hot oven. This makes an excellent brown loaf if baked one hour in an individual bread pan.

#### CHOCOLATE CAKE

Two-thirds cup chocolate, (grated), 1/2 cup granulated sugar, 1/2 cup sweet milk, yolk of 1 egg. Boil the consistency of cream. Cool. In another vessel put 1 cup sugar (gr.) 1/2 cup butter, 2 eggs, beaten separately; 1/2 cup sweet milk, 2 cups of flour, with 1 teasp. soda and 1 teasp. cream of tartar.

Add the first ingredients before putting in flour. This can be baked in layers or as a square chocolate cake. Use icing sugar with chocolate and mix with milk and heated over the kettle to ice this cake.













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# A Word to the WIVES is Sufficient

OR perhaps I should say "wise"—though it means the same. I speak especially to Canadian women in this advertisement. Because I know that most women are WISHING for a beautiful home, a safe home, a wife's standpoint. Every man owes it to his wife and family to build the most attractive, most durable home he can. Also pro-weather, too. You, madam, should see to it that he does. Get my book about Pedlarizing. Look into it with him. Figure out the cost. I'll help you. You'll find Pedlarizing makes the best building you could wish for, yet costs no more than a commonplace frame house. My book is Free. Won't you please write for it? Do so now, lest you forget.



EVERY woman who takes pride in her home gets enthusiastic over the many advantages of Pedlarizing. Especially when she knows that it really costs less than any other respectable kind of building.

When I speak of "Pedlarizing" I mean sheathing any building, outside and in, with my several forms of **fireproof sheet steel, Oshawa Steel Shingles** for the roof, guaranteed in writing for 25 years. For the outside walls, **Pedlar Steel Siding** for outside walls, looks like brick, comes in almost endless variety of tasteful designs.

Of course it is the best to "Pedlarize" a building completely. But you could start with **Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Siding Walls** for one or two rooms, or for the new red one Oshawa Steel Shingles, or make your home look like a new brick or stone one with **Pedlar Steel Siding**.

Send for my book today. Then you can talk it over with "hubby" and decide as you think best.

Sincerely yours,  
*P. H. Pedlar*

Let Me Send You My Big FREE Book Full of Pictures and Facts  
My book about Pedlarizing is an expensive one. It shows many of the 2300 beautiful designs of **Pedlar Art Steel**. Also pictures of many private homes, churches, schools and public buildings, that show how Pedlarizing has made better buildings at least cost. I wish you would write for a copy of this book. I am sure it will interest you very much. Gladly sent entirely free if you write me at address named you. (See below)

Ask for Pedlarizing Book No. 9

## The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

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WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME SECTIONS. WRITE FOR DETAILS MENTION THIS PAGE.

**Will Your Husband Build a Fire-Trap?**  
A very important question to your happiness, comfort and peace of mind. Yet you know as well as I do that most frame houses are mere fire-traps. Even the best of them are built on flimsy foundations. Even in cities, with prompt efficient fire-protection, the frame house is never even with only a small chance to stand it. It is impossible for it to escape with their lives. If one room gets alight the whole building will make your house and other nearby frame buildings really catch fire. You know this. But do you know that at same cost "Pedlarizing" makes ordinary brick buildings? **Pedlarizing** practically fireproof, far safer than ordinary brick buildings?

**Pedlarizing Makes a SAFER Home**  
Protects from BOTH Fire and Lightning  
By "Pedlarizing" I mean protecting the building inside and out with steel, like the best of the big old-style stone edifices in cities. Oshawa Steel Shingles for the roof, guaranteed in writing for 25 years. For the outside walls, **Pedlar Steel Siding**, **Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings** or **Pedlar Art Steel** chosen from over 2300 beautiful, artistic designs. Such construction is actually cheaper by 20 per cent. than commonplace frame buildings.

**Pedlarizing Makes a More ATTRACTIVE More SANITARY, More DURABLE Home**  
My recent work book, picturing the interior of numerous fine churches, schools, public buildings, stores and private homes in all countries which have been made most attractive at least cost with these best materials, artistic results that are economically secured. Pedlarizing means air-circulation, cannot be kept. No over-crowding. Cracks? No further dirt or vermin—walls and ceiling easily washed with soap and water. No aspect of STEEL.

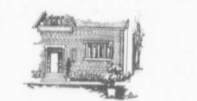
**Pedlarizing Makes a More COMFORTABLE Home—Warmer in Winter, Cooler in Summer**  
You can easily understand that a solid, sound covering of sheet steel over a roof and outside and inside on ceiling and wall, makes a double-protection. Rare out winter cold winds, keeps in the warmth and, in the summer heat. Neither can the best of stoneware. It is impossible for it to stand in. Pedlarizing buildings are damp-proof too—keeping you find it also liberate all of moisture.

**Pedlarizing Costs Far Less Than You Think**  
Your husband may long for the comfort that comes from Pedlarizing makes buildings so much better in every way than frame or brick construction, it costs most cost "more than he can afford." Why not get the facts—then decide? He'll find Pedlarizing actually cheaper by 20 per cent. than ordinary frame buildings. Write to me to send for my book—or how little it costs. Then you can show him how much it does and



## Oshawa-Shingled Roofs Are Fire and Lightning-Proof—Can't Leak, Rot or Rust

I give you a signed, legally-binding written guarantee that a good for a new roof free of Oshawa Shingled roof in any particular to make a perfectly good roof for every day of 25 years. Another roof is guaranteed like this. You can give away.



**Outside Walls of Pedlar Steel Home—Wind-Tight, Fire-Proof**  
This little picture can only suggest the attractiveness of Pedlarizing buildings. Pedlarizing buildings look about it. Made to look exactly like beautiful cut stone, fancy cement blocks or brick. Very economical.

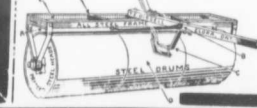


## Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side-Walls Both Adorn and Protect

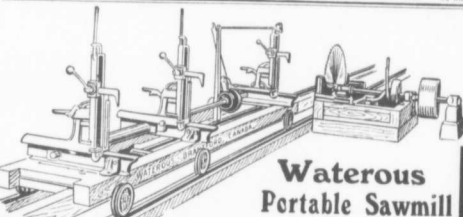
You can choose from over 2300 artistic designs. Carry out any decorative scheme. No expense or cost to harbor dirt. Can be washed with soap and water. Keeps them with least effort. Never cracks. Never gets damp. Best kind of fire-protection. So inexpensive, too.

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