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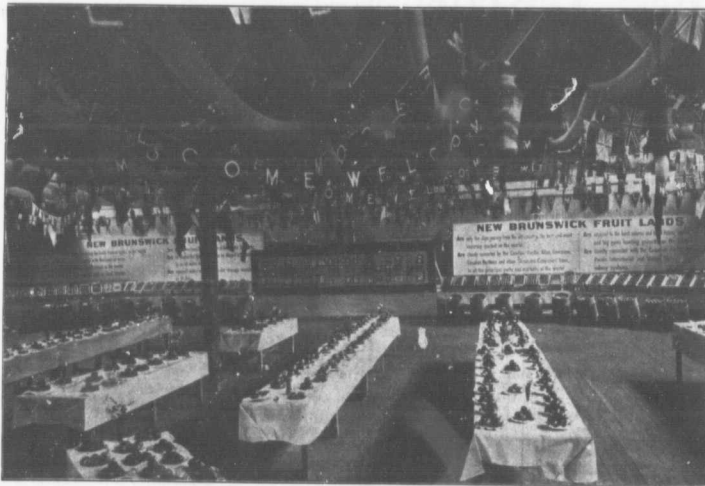
# FARM AND DAIRY

AND

# RURAL HOME

Dairy Commissioner  
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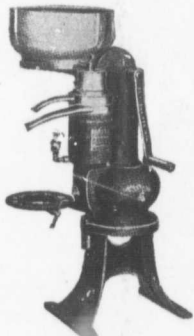
PETERBORO, ONT. NOVEMBER 17, 1910.



### NEW BRUNSWICK APPLES OF EXCELLENT QUALITY, COLOR AND SIZE

Great developments are taking place in Maritime agriculture and the fruit growing branch of the industry is now coming in for a large share of attention. There has been of late a revival of interest in apple growing. Two weeks ago at the apple show held at St. Johns, N. B., the citizens of the city and the farmers who went in to see the show could scarcely believe that the splendid display of apples before them had come out of New Brunswick orchards. The Province has demonstrated that it can grow apples equal to the best. The exhibits at the recent show were the more remarkable in that they were taken from trees which have never received any marked attention. What might they have been had they been produced under the best methods of orchard practice!

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### Money in Chestnuts

Land that is practically worthless and which is to be found in different parts of New York State, can, according to Prof. G. F. Marsh, agricultural agent for the Northern Central Railway, be converted into a paying proposition if devoted to the culture of chestnuts.

Mr. Marsh visited a farm along the road for which he works that consisted principally of hills, on which the farmer, a Mr. Scher, had started a chestnut orchard that nets him a large annual income. The trees, he said, were grafted with the famous Soler Paragon chestnut scions which in a few years produced nuts that sold for \$6 a bushel.

The farm was previously covered with oak and chestnut and other varieties of trees that had been cut down and converted into lumber and the hills became one large brush farm. All the varieties of brush with the exception of the chestnut were cut out and the Soler Paragon variety was then grafted in the native tree. This nut is almost five times the size of the native chestnut and is crisp and sweet, much superior to the Italian nut and its sprout is easily grafted on the native tree.

The Professor said that when the neighboring landowners heard that Soler was grafting chestnut they all thought he was crazy, but he has lived to see them not only cease their ridicule but to commence grafting chestnut groves of their own. He also said that the demand for chestnuts is in its infancy as they are an important part of the peoples' food in European countries, being not only eaten as nuts but dried, ground into meal and used for bread.

### Canadian Bacon in Great Britain

P. B. McNamara, Trade Commissioner, Manchester, E.C.

The following figures are taken from the Trade and Navigation returns and show the imports of bacon into Great Britain for nine months ending June 30 in each year.

	1908	Cwts.	1909	Cwts.	1910
Denmark . . . . .	1,553,711	1,392,945	1,356,203		
United States . . . . .	518,770	341,400	326,554		
Other countries . . . . .	66,210	117,062	356,611		
	4,389,232	3,663,490	2,946,999		
Denmark . . . . .	4,320,839	4,509,921	4,714,576		
United States . . . . .	5,194,202	4,562,531	3,434,456		
Canada . . . . .	1,343,178	1,021,622	1,007,407		
Other countries . . . . .	181,295	365,094	856,800		

10,980,615 10,317,168 10,003,240

### DECLINE IN CANADIAN SHIPMENTS

The above figures show that Canadian shipments of bacon to this country have fallen off materially. But English merchants look hopefully to the time when Canada can produce more hogs, and there is a generally expressed wish that her vast resources should be turned in the direction by the increase of hog producing centres. The quality of Canadian bacon is uniformly good. The feeding of the hogs, the selection of the bacon, the mildness of the cure, the transit to this country, and the facilities of placing it on the English market here could not be improved.

Canada is not alone in the diminution of shipments of bacon to the English market, as the shrinkage in shipments from the United States conclusively proves. Canadian bacon is undoubtedly the keenest competitor of the Danish article notwithstanding the proximity of Denmark which enables her to place her product on the English market in the best condition, being only in the bale some three or four days before it is in the hands of the merchant. One or two Canadian houses have adopted the bale instead of the box with considerable success. The Danish article notwithstanding differently to box bacon, and presum-

ably upon the Danish principle. The one disadvantage of this system is, it must be sent absolutely fresh and must be cleared upon arrival, otherwise it will not keep as well as the bacon in boxes.

### DEMAND SLOW

The demand for Canadian bacon has been extremely slow, the attention of buyers of this side being diverted to English, Irish, Danish, Dutch and Russian. The home or domestic bacon has been actually cheaper than Canadian, consequently it commands the business. The arrival of a Canadian have been in small compass, however, and that has helped to sustain the market. At the time of writing the prospects are not good for Canadian curers, as it is anticipated there will be little change in the hog situation till well into the winter peak.

The feature of the trade is the tremendous quantity of Russian and Siberian bacon that is being shipped to the English market. This, together with the immense killings in Denmark, promises to fill up the scarcity of America. At the time of writing Canadian sides are making 72s. a cwt., and at this price, English, Irish and Danish can be had in all selections.

### Crops in United States

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows:—

CORN.—Percentage of 1909 crop on farms, November 1, 1910, is estimated at 4.3 per cent. (119,056,000 bushels), against 3.0 per cent. (79,779,000 bushels) of the 1908 crop on farms November 1, 1909, and 3.8 per cent. the average of similar estimates of the past 10 years.

WHEAT.—The average weight per measured bushel of this year's crop is 58.5 pounds, against 57.9 pounds in 1909, and 57.6 the 10-year average.

OATS.—The average weight per measured bushel of this year's crop is 32.7 pounds, against 32.7 pounds in 1909, and 31.1 the 10-year average.

BARLEY.—The average weight per measured bushel of this year's crop is 46.9 pounds.

APPLES.—Average production of 1910 crop, 43.5 per cent. of a full crop, against 42.5 per cent. of a full crop in 1909, and 50.7 the 10-year average percentage of a full production.

### Items of Interest

Up to March 31, 1,081 cows have been entered for the Record of Performance test. These cows were made up of the several breeds as follows: Ayrshires, 572; Holsteins, 421; French Canadians, 58; Jerseys, 17; and Guernseys, 13. Up to the date indicated, 181 had qualified for registration, and a large number are still under test.

The eleventh anniversary of the International Live Stock Exposition will be held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, on the dates of November 26th to December 3rd this year. The "International" will be wider in scope, larger in entries and greater in importance than any of its predecessors.

William Willoughby, Chris. Willoughby and William Philips, of Montague Township, Lanark Co., Ont., on a honey hunting expedition recently found 17 bee trees each of which contained large quantities of honey. One log brought home was eight feet long and log and honey weighed 200 pounds. In one tree they found 70 pounds of honey and in another there were 90 pounds.

I have received much valuable help from Farm and Dairy in the year I have been a subscriber. Geo. A. C. Andrew, Lambton Co., Ont.

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Vol XXIX

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# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00  
a Year

Vol. XXIX.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 17, 1910.

No. 46

### HOW WE MAY DISPOSE OF TUBERCULOUS CATTLE\*

The Various Methods of Disposal Explained. Full Report of the Committee (Senator W. C. Edwards, Chairman, Dr. J. R. Mohler, Dr. F. Torrance) on Disposition of Tuberculous Animals—International Commission on Control of Bovine Tuberculosis.

IN the work of control and eradication of tuberculosis in animals it is first of all of the utmost importance to establish the presence of the disease in all the affected cattle, since only by such a procedure will it be possible to guard the healthy and newly born animals from infection. Fortunately we are in a position to determine with considerable certainty the vast majority of occult cases of tuberculosis in cattle, even the incipient cases, with the aid of tuberculin, and the clinical cases by physical examination. This alone constitutes a great advantage in the work of suppression of the disease.

#### THE TUBERCULIN TEST

The tuberculin test should therefore be considered as a very important step in the eradication of tuberculosis. As a matter of fact all the recognized authorities on the subject are agreed on this point. Once the tuberculous animals are recognized, consideration must be given to the most suitable and economical way of eradicating the disease from the herd. This naturally brings up the question of the disposition of the tuberculous animals, and in adopting any particular method one should be guided by the extent of the infection in the herd, the condition of the affected animals, the sanitary qualities of the premises, and last but not least, the owner's intelligence and knowledge of the subject. The latter information is necessary to determine if reliance can be placed on the owner to carry out minutely all the details which are essential in executing any particular method of eradication that may be decided upon.

The owner's cooperation in this work is without doubt a very essential feature of this great task. For this reason a campaign of education of the farmers and stock raisers relative to the control of tuberculosis in which all the advantages of the eradication of tuberculosis must be impressed on them, would greatly facilitate this important campaign. It is a well known fact that any voluntary method of suppression by the herd owners themselves would bring about better and quicker results than when compulsory measures are enforced upon them by legislative enactments. Nevertheless the time has arrived when a campaign looking towards the control of this disease should be entered upon by the general government as well as the state and province. This campaign must reach in the first place all the clinical pulmonary forms of tuberculosis; then tuberculosis of the udder, intestines and uterus.

#### THE BANG SYSTEM EXPLAINED

Having removed these exceedingly dangerous cases the balance of the tuberculous herd may be treated by the Bang system, which consists of

\*One of the greatest problems facing cattle breeders today and especially breeders of dairy cattle, is the form tuberculosis attack. Stockmen generally should be informed from the report of the International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis have already been published in Farm and Dairy. Copies of the complete report have been printed by the Commission of Conservation for the Dominion.

the establishment of two herds of cattle, one containing the animals which react to tuberculin, and the other those that proved to be healthy. Each class of cattle is kept entirely separate from the other, in different stables when possible, and under the care of separate attendants, using separate utensils. The calves born of the diseased cows are removed from their mothers at birth and placed in the stable with the healthy animals where they are reared upon the milk of healthy cows or upon other milk which has been properly pasteurized. In this way the healthy portion of the herd constantly increases while the diseased

#### A Treat for Farm and Dairy Readers

A treatise in store for the readers of Farm and Dairy in the next Special Magazine Issue—The Second Annual Breeders' Number, published under date of Dec. 1.

The number will be replete with articles and illustrations of prime interest to all breeders of domesticated farm stock.

Prof. Geo. E. Day, of the O.A.C., Guelph, contributes an article "The Canadian Hog Market." He suggests a practical means whereby those who produce swine may profit from a discrimination in prices in favor of select hogs. Every man who ever had a hog for sale should read this article.

Considerable space will be devoted to that all-important question, "Health of Animals." Many other subjects of greatest interest will be dealt with in the issue. This Breeders' Number alone will be well worth \$1 to you. Tell your neighbors about it and get them to subscribe now so as to receive a copy of it.

animals are disposed of as rapidly as may be deemed necessary until finally all of them are gone and the remaining herd is composed entirely of healthy cattle. The tuberculin test is applied to the healthy herd at regular intervals, annually or semi-annually, in order to detect any cases of latent tuberculosis or recent infection which may appear.

#### OSTERTAG'S METHOD

A modification of the Bang system is Ostertag's method of suppressing tuberculosis. This system demands only a clinical examination of the original herd with the elimination of all open cases of tuberculosis. The calves from the remaining cows are immediately removed and brought up on pasteurized milk in the same manner as in the Bang system and a new herd is thus established from the young stock. Healthy nurse cows could be used for these calves instead of feeding them on pasteurized milk. The tuberculin test is applied to this new herd at stated intervals in order that any cases of tuberculosis which may develop therein may be discovered promptly.

Neither of these systems, however, has met with much favor in this country as it required a considerable length of time and care to create a herd free from tuberculosis by either of them. Nevertheless the inauguration of Bang's or Ostertag's method in herds of valuable animals whether they be dairy or beef breeds is unquestionably of an economic value and in such cases either of these systems should be encouraged. On the other hand, in ordinary beef or dairy herds the practice of Bang's or Ostertag's method in this country has not met with much encouragement, owing to the extraordinary supervision, time and labor as well as the loss of market milk from the reacting cows which it involves.

In such herds the best ultimate results have thus far been obtained by the obligatory disposal of all the clinically affected cows and giving the dairymen the alternative either to pasteurize the milk from the remainder of his herd, or to be forced to refrain from selling the raw milk from the infected herd at all. In case he adopts the former method the herd composed of diseased and healthy cattle should be placed in quarantine under the supervision of sanitary authorities, and no sales should be permitted from the herd excepting for immediate slaughter. The alternative method will compel him to dispose of his tuberculous animals in case he refuses to pasteurize the milk. The suppression of tuberculosis could be greatly facilitated and the cooperation of many of the herd owners could be gained by a provision by which a certain percentage of indemnity could at least for a term of years be paid for the condemned animals. The scale for such an indemnity should be arranged in accordance with the final disposition of the carcass under competent inspection.

#### THE MANCHESTER SYSTEM

Another method of eradication should receive serious consideration as being of value in some localities. This is known as the Manchester system which is either the Ostertag or Bang system applied to localized areas or even individual farms, from which centres the work progresses to surrounding or neighboring districts and farms. Inasmuch as the animals affected with clinical tuberculosis are the greatest sources of danger in the dissemination of the disease, compulsory reporting of such cases should be inaugurated by the state, as is now done in many places in the control of human tuberculosis. Mandatory reporting of these cases and their prompt slaughter are very essential, as only by the elimination of these exceptionally dangerous cases can it be hoped to take up all the other details by which a successful control of bovine tuberculosis may be accomplished.

Having regard to the disposition of pure bred cattle, or valuable animals kept for either breeding or dairy purposes, we strongly recommend a system requiring the removal of all clinical tuberculous animals from the herd, the segregation of all calves from the remaining cows in order to establish a new, clean herd, the use of tuberculin tested nurse cows or pasteurized milk for these calves, and the periodic application of tuberculin to this newly established herd, as the only thoroughly reliable one.—(Signed) W. C. Edwards, Chairman, John R. Mohler, Frederick Torrance.

## Is Over-Production of Apples Possible?\*

G. H. Vroom, Dom. Fruit Inspector, N.B.

Perhaps a large majority of you have heard the statement made, and have made it yourselves, that the time was near at hand when there would be so many apples grown that no market for them could be found and the orchards which cost large sums of money and much time and hard labor to raise up to a bearing age would be hewn down and cast into the fire. If this doctrine of over-production has not reached New Brunswick you are certainly fortunate. It would be possible to produce more apples than could be profitably marketed; but is it very likely to so transpire judging from the history of apple production and consumption in the past? I think not.

Permit me for a moment or two to look back over the past 30 years and see what has actually

the year 1903 the export had gone up to 732,000 barrels. But since 1903 it has dropped to 353,000 barrels. Is this because the fruit growers of the great provinces of Ontario and Quebec are giving less attention to the growing of apples? Not by any means, more apples of higher quality are produced, but the demand is so steadily and rapidly increasing in Western Canada where thousands upon thousands of settlers are taking up farms and where larger towns and even cities are springing up almost in a day, that the time is not very far distant when the old provinces of Ontario and Quebec will be exporting few if any apples at all.

### APPLE EXPORTS FROM MARITIME PROVINCES

Let us look for a moment at the maritime provinces. In the year 1880-1 there was exported from St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., combined 24,250 barrels. In the year 1909-10 the export

the City of Winnipeg for from \$5.50 to \$6.00 a barrel.

The Winnipeg Fruit Auction Company which has only been in operation four months, reported through their manager, Mr. Sinclair, that they had handled 65 cars of fruit from Ontario and 10 cars from British Columbia up to October 20th.

### A MARKET IN SOUTH AFRICA

About six years ago a trial shipment of apples was made to South Africa from Nova Scotia and it was found that there was a market for a limited amount of apples at a good price. These shipments have increased until this season 25 car loads of Nova Scotia apples will find a market in South Africa and this trade is destined to increase more and more.

And further permit me to remind you that all our local markets are expanding and our population is increasing; consequently more apples are consumed by our own people.

At the risk of wearying you I must mention the fact that less inferior fruit is being packed every year, and our people will eventually get educated up to the point where they will pack only the good apples in barrels for market and send the poor ones to the canning factory and the vinegar mill.

A great deal more might be said along this line but you will bear with me while I say that to my mind the apple industry of Canada is yet in its infancy and the outlook was never brighter than at present and the up-to-date orchardist has no reason to worry about the over-production of apples.

## The Value of the Yearly Test\*

J. G. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner.

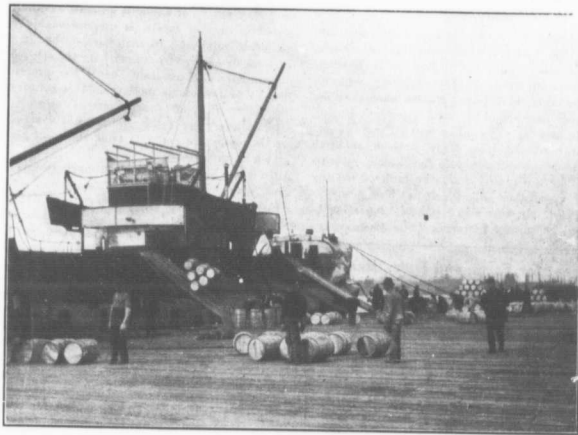
The value of tests for full milking periods of cows that are to be kept for breeding is being more and more appreciated. Ever since stock breeding has been carried on in a systematic way it has been well understood that qualities or characteristics of parents are perpetuated in the offspring. For many generations this law was applied to the perpetuation of form and external markings. It is now recognized that a cow may be ever so perfect in form and color, but unless she can return a profit in milk for the food she consumes, she fails to possess practical value. It is to accentuate and perpetuate the quality of heavy and rich milk giving by the year while producing a calf annually, that the Record of Performance test is applied to cows of the pure breeds.

That Canadian breeders appreciate the value of this work is shown by the increasing number of cows under test and the advanced market value of cows registered on production as also of their offspring and other related animals. An appreciation of this has extended to Scotland, the home of the Ayrshire breed, where a system of testing herds for full milking periods has been very generally adopted. A herd which has been under the test for a number of years and which has been built up accordingly has been compared by a correspondent of the *Scottish Farmer* with an untested herd.

### MARKED CONTRAST

The owner of the former by selecting his bulls from good milking cows, and disposing of his poorest producers, has brought his herd up to an average production in 1909 of 900 gallons per cow, in an average lactation period of 42 weeks. That, at 15 1/2 cents a gallon, gives a return of about \$125 a cow for milk. The owner of the other herd, following the old method of selecting bulls that pleased his eye from cows of good form and having "show" udders, obtains an average of only 440 gallons of milk a cow in an average lactation period of 42 weeks. This at

\*Part of the introduction to Report No. 2 on the Canadian Record of Performance for Pure Bred Dairy Cattle.



Apples for the "West"—Loading Them at Point Edward, Lunenburg Co., Ont.

The lake routes lower the cost of transportation material on apples to the West, but to take advantage of the service they must be shipped early—before Nov. 5.

taken place. In the year 1880-1 the United States exported as follows:—

From New York ..... 600,000 Barrels  
From Boston ..... 510,000 Barrels  
From Portland ..... 42,000 Barrels  
From Philadelphia ..... 10,000 Barrels

Total from American ports ..... 1,160,000 Barrels  
In 1908-09 the figures were as follows:

From New York ..... 363,000 Barrels  
From Boston ..... 189,000 Barrels  
From Portland ..... 29,000 Barrels

Total ..... 641,000 Barrels

By these figures we find that the export of apples from the United States has decreased over 500,000 barrels going over a period of 30 years. Yet all this is no evidence that our neighbors across the border are less active or producing less apples than they did in the year 1880. Just the opposite is the case. More and latter apples are produced than formerly, but the demand is far greater in their own country.

### U. S. WILL IMPORT APPLES

Perhaps it would not be an exaggerated statement to make that not more than 10 per cent. of all the apples grown in the United States find their way into any export market and it would not be going too far afield to say, judging from the increase in the population for the last 10 years, that at the end of the next 10 our neighbors will be importing apples to be consumed by their own people. Now let us look at the condition of things in Canada.

In the year 1880-1 the number of barrels of apples exported from Montreal was 145,276. In

\*An address delivered at the recent annual convention of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association.

from these ports had grown to 670,000 barrels, an increase in 30 years of 645,750 barrels. This increase is due to the increase in production without a corresponding increase in local consumption.

With the United States consuming the entire product of their own country, and the great North West requiring the crop from Ontario and Quebec, after their own local markets have been supplied, and with the export to the old country from Australia and Tasmania coming in at a time when North America has no apples to ship during the months of April, May, June and July, it is not a very great stretch of imagination to believe that the maritime provinces of Canada must supply to a large extent the apples consumed in the large cities of the other side of the Atlantic.

### FIRST SHIPMENTS TO WINNIPEG

To return to our own Canadian West I would like to remind you of the fact that it is not so very long ago, less than 10 years, when the Dominion Department of Agriculture sent an experimental car load of apples to Winnipeg and sent a man all the way from St. Catharines in Ontario to look after the car. It was considered a risky thing to do, to send a car of fruit all the way to the city of Winnipeg.

What is the condition of things then today? Why, one firm in Winnipeg had handled over 100 cars of fruit from St. Catharines alone up to the 22nd day of October and up to that date nearly 300 cars of fruit had been sold at auction in that city, and this does not include fruit sent in from the American side of the line, and in the face of all this Ontario Spys are selling to-day in

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## Ribbin

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13½ cents a gallon gives a return of about \$60 a cow, or about one-half the value of the product of the other herd. It is stated that the cost of feeding the two herds per head was about equal, amounting during the winter months to about 22 cents a cow per day.

The system of yearly tests as compared with seven-day, or even 30-day tests, has enormous advantages. Records for the shorter periods are too often spurt records made under forced conditions following a careful and often expensive system of preparation. Discussing this question, Prof. Eckles of Missouri College has put it thus:—

1. A seven-day test is too short to give a fair estimate of the production of a cow for a year.

2. Preparing cows for seven-day tests by long periods before calving, and selecting breeding animals on the basis of seven-day records tends towards developing cows that will milk heavily for a short time but will not be persistent.

3. A seven-day test, as carried on by the most skillful breeders, results in an abnormally high per cent of fat.

#### ABNORMAL PER CENT. OF FAT

Prof. Eckles arrives at his conclusion after a thorough investigation of the subject with cows in the Agricultural College herd. In tables, he shows that highly fitted cows gave abnormally high fat tests for seven days, high tests for two or three weeks, soon afterwards coming to their normal, or average test for the year. One cow referred to, coming in after a normal rest and moderate feeding, gave on the sixth day, milk testing 2.8 per cent. of fat which was her average for her full milking period. The following year she was rested three months and fattened to weigh some 300 pounds above her normal weight. After calving, her milk on the 3rd day tested 5.67 per cent., 6th day 4.13 per cent., and on the 17th day 2.8 per cent., which was the same as she gave on the 17th day after calving the previous year. Concluding his article, Prof. Eckles says:—

"Breeders in general should be in possession of the facts as to how these high per cents. of fat are obtained in order that all may have an equal chance to make such records, and also that too great importance will not be attached, in selecting breeding animals to the fact that some ancestor has given rich milk in a seven day test.

It might be pointed out that the observations of Prof. Eckles are borne out in the work of the Record of Performance. Occasionally a cow, at her first test after calving, gives milk richer in fat than her average for the year, but in practically every such case the cow has calved in an unusually high condition of flesh and after a lengthy period of rest. It is for this reason that breeders are encouraged to continue testing the same cows year after year as in this way the actual yielding powers of cows kept under normal conditions of breeding and feeding are ascertained.

### Ribbing Heavy Land in the Fall

L. K. Shaw, Welland Co., Ont.

I have found from experience that every day in which seeding of grain is delayed in the spring there is an appreciable difference downward in the yield of the crop harvested. Every means therefore that we know of to make the land suitable for cultivation early in the spring with consequently early seeding we adopt. On our heavy clay land, which dries out slowly, we find that by doing a considerable part of the work in the fall such as discing and harrowing, and leaving the land in ridges 20 inches wide, the land dries out sufficiently to enable us to seed in some cases a week earlier than where the field is allowed to lie on the level all winter.

The land when ridged in this way dries out very quickly on the top of the ridge and when harrowed crossways we have a nice dry seed bed two or three inches deep. If sufficient cultivation is

given the field the previous fall, the land will then be all ready for the seed drill.

We consider that the extra week of growth which we are likely to gain from the practice of ridging will give us eight or 10 bushels more oats

per acre than where the land is worked in the usual way. With a light soil, which dries out readily such a practice may not be necessary, but it has worked to perfection on our heavy clay soil.

## THE FOURTH PRIZE FARM IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Mr. O. D. Bales' Farm Described by W. F. Stephen, who, along with Mr. Simpson Rennie, placed the Awards in this the Second Year of the Dairy Farms Competition conducted by Farm and Dairy

THE first farm we visited in our tour in connection with judging the Prize Dairy Farms in this, the second year of the Dairy Farms Competition, was that of O. D. Bales, situated just a few miles from the outskirts of the City of Toronto. This farm is as favorably located for markets as any farm we visited. Mr. Bales is most fortunate in this respect and also in that he has an electric road at his door. None of his competitors in this competition enjoy this privilege.

As one approaches this home there is noticed an air of taste and beauty surrounding it. The evergreen hedge skirting the driveway on either side, the symmetrical spruce trees here and there through the well sodded lawn, which is interspersed with a few plots of flowers, and the neat brick

value of his farm. A four and five year rotation is practised. Corn or roots put on land plowed out of seed, followed by grain, then hay one and two years, then pasture one year, is the rotation generally followed.

#### CROPS AND WEEDS

A diversity of crops, including peas, alfalfa, corn silage and roots, give Mr. Bales an abundance of fodder for milk production. On the whole there was a fair stand of crops, except some weak spots in the fall wheat. The eagle eye of Mr. Rennie rarely missed a weed, and some soft thistle, yellow dock, Canada thistle, wild buck-wheat and false flax caught his eye.

The cattle kept consist of a few registered Heilsteins, high grade Holsteins and some other grades. All were of good quality and a number



Part of the Money-making Equipment on a Prize Winning Farm

The barn, silo and part of the splendid herd of dairy cows owned by Mr. O. D. Bales, York Co., Ont., is here shown. Read in the adjoining article the description of this prize winning farm as given by Mr. Stephen, one of the judges.

house in the background all go to give the place a restful and homelike appearance.

While the house is not new, yet it is quite modern and only requires an up-to-date water and sewage system to complete its equipment. Therein were found several agricultural and home periodicals, as well as a neat library. The bank book indicates the income and expense account, as all moneys are paid by cheque.

#### THE FARM BUILDINGS

The buildings were sufficient to meet the production of the farm. They had to be secured on location owing to there being another farm between the two lots of land, which therefore divided the buildings. The cow stable is convenient, well lighted and ventilated. The dairy room adjoining is convenient to the ice supply. The horse barn is handy to the cow stables and the whole is so arranged that the stock may be fed on short notice. The manure is drawn weekly and spread on the land.

Mr. Bales' farm comprises 234 acres, in two lots. The soil is of fine clay loam. A considerable portion is underdrained and the whole is well laid out in large fields, opening to a lane in the centre. The lane fences are of woven wire, while the cross fences are made of rails with upright pickets. A thorn hedge along the road added beauty to the front.

As Mr. Bales brings his system of underdraining to completion he will add much to the producing

of the Holsteins have good milk and fat records to their credit. At the time of our visit, 38 head were on the farm, this including a pure bred Holstein sire, and some young stock. From 25 cows, milk and cream was produced daily, which went to supplying Nasmith's dining rooms in the nearby City.

A few sires were kept and a limited number of pultry.

The horses were Clydesdales,—the best that we saw on any of the competing farms, and they received the highest points given.

Besides milk and cream production, and horses for market, some attention is paid each winter to feeding steers. A considerable amount of hay is marketed annually at high prices in the city of Toronto.

With the exception of a few acres on one farm where a ravine crosses the end, Mr. Bales' farm is peculiarly well adapted to give good returns. And even on this apparently waste end there is good pasture and splendid shade, making it an ideal place for cattle during the hot summer days. There the stock can drink at will, as Mr. Bales had just completed a cement tank into which a constant supply of water is carried by pipes from the water supply of the barn.

With less time and effort than most of his competitors, Mr. Bales can improve on his weak points so that he may make a much higher score in the next Prize Farms Competition.—W.F.S.



### The Feeders' Corner

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

#### Feeding Value of Buckwheat

My crop of buckwheat did not fill well and is hardly worth mentioning. Would you straw and grain together be better for feeding cattle?—C. S. d., Simcoe Co., Ont.

The feeding value of buckwheat straw without the grain is very low. Buckwheat contains such a large percentage of digestible nutrients that its only use in feeding would be to add bulk to a concentrated ration. The large fibre content of the straw makes it unpalatable to stock. Buckwheat grain itself also is rather low in nutritive value, analysing—protein, 7.7 per cent; carb-hydrates, 49.2; and fat, 1.8 per cent. It is evident therefore that buckwheat straw even with the grain on it would have little feeding value. If the cattle were at all well fed they would simply go through the straw and take the grain. If your buckwheat is worth threshing at all, we would advise threshing it.

#### Bumper Root Crop in Ontario

While corn silage is a much cheaper feed for cattle than roots, the importance of the root crop as a factor in feeding operations ought not to be overlooked. Feeders who appreciate the value of roots as a supplementary food to corn ensilage now look forward with certainty to having lots of feed of the right kind this coming winter. The corn crop was extra good and silos are full. And now reports received by Farm and Dairy from all parts of Ontario indicate that the root crop also will be first-class and the total crop much greater than was the crop of last year.

Corn ensilage, cut at the proper time and stored in a good silo is the cheapest feed that can be gotten for either dairy or beef cattle. There is greater succulence in roots however than in corn and this gives roots a feeding value much in excess of what a chemical analysis or their high water content would indicate. For dairy or beef cattle, the effect of an addition of a small quantity of roots to the ration will be seen in the increased thrift and vigorous appetites of the animals. For hog feeding mangels are unexcelled.

#### ALMOST DOUBLE OF LAST YEAR

Farm and Dairy correspondents in both Eastern and Western Ontario report an extra yield of both mangels and turnips. "Both turnips and mangels will be an extra crop almost double of last year," writes a Wellington County correspondent, Mr. A. J. Smith.

The yield of turnips this year has been unusually large. The yield of mangels is enormous.—John Rabh, Leeds Co.

Mangels and turnips are excellent. The crop has not been troubled with flies or lice.—A. Shearer, Peterboro Co.

"The turnip crop is just as good as last year."—F. D. Stubbs, Muskoka District.

"Mangels and turnips are a good crop and will compare favorably with last year."—Jas. Parry, Sound District.

"The root crop is better than we have had for several years."—Stanley Dymos, Halko Co.

"The root crop is better than last year."—Neil McKinnon, Grey Co.

"Turnips are first-class; mangels good."—J. W. Shriner, Welland Co.

"Turnips and mangels are up to the average. Mangels are better than last year."—J. B. Lucas, Elgin Co.

"Roots are a fair average, very

few are green."—J. W. Kennedy, Kent Co.

#### INSECT PESTS

Insect pests do not seem to have been very troublesome this year. The only one reporting the prevalence of such insects was Simcoe. Mr. R. S. Hipwell, a correspondent in that county writes as follows:

"The root crop in this locality is very poor and will not average half a crop. On account of dry weather, lots of patches of turnips never came up. Lice were prevalent on early sown turnips, yet turnips could be bought for seven to 10 cents a bushel. This year they bring from 15 to 20 cents."

"Mangels will be a very good crop, but turnips did not do well. They were troubled with lice," reports C. S. Burton of Simcoe County.

#### Straw as a Horse Feed

The feeding of straw to horses causes decided constipation, unless measures are taken to counteract the binding effect possessed by straw by feeding plenty of food of a laxative character at the same time. The inclusion of a small quantity of straw-chaff in the diet of a stabled horse is very useful and desirable, as it aids in the proper digestion of the grains. When straw is fed in small quantities its binding effects are not noticeable. When horses do not receive any straw in their daily ration of food, they do not infrequently eat some of the straw as provided for bedding, thus showing their craving for it.

So far as regards the contents of actual nourishment, oat straw is superior to the straw of either wheat or barley, and the first named is decidedly the best and most suitable kind of straw for feeding purposes. Straw at best, of course, contains but little nourishment, it being useful as a food not so much on account of the amount of nourishment in it as on account of its being a good "fill-belly," while in the case of stabled horses which are fed on grain, it is useful also, as has already been pointed out, in promoting the process of digestion, owing to the stimulating effect that it has upon the peristaltic movements of the intestines.

#### Milking Qualities of Brood Sows

The value of a brood sow depends to as great an extent, or even greater, than any other one thing, upon her milking qualities. The sow that is a poor suckler is never profitable as a breeding sow. She has usually small litters, and these fail to thrive for the simple reason that they are not fed. On the other hand, a sow that is a good milker, or in other words, a good suckler, has usually large litters and takes care of them so well that they make rapid advancement, and soon outstrip the rest of the herd. They grow from start to finish, and prices must be low and feed high if they do not pay a profit. A brood sow that is a good suckler is worth two that are poor, and even more. Whether the pig department of the farm in any one year gives a profit or a loss depends very largely upon the milking qualities of the brood sows.

Similar as it may seem, this point has been largely overlooked by many farmers, and even by breeders of improved pigs. The present ideals of beauty in any kind of live stock are against the development of milking qualities, and the effects are seen not merely in pigs, but in cattle and sheep as well. In fact, on many breeders' farms the working herd of any kind of stock is of different type from the show herd. The one is selected with an idea of beauty of form and color, something to catch the eye of the fancier, the other with the idea of utility and money-making.

The best way to secure a milking herd of brood sows is to select pig-

of sows that are good milkers. Select at least from the best milkers in the herd, and condemn all the rest, no matter how handsome they may be, or how nearly they come up to the fashionable ideal, for the feed lot to be fitted for the shambles. By continuing this process from year to year a very fair herd of sows will be secured.

It is not enough, however, to select well. Feeding is as important as selection. The proper frame, bone, and form can be developed on pasture, on food in which milk, grain, roots, bran and pellard are predominant, with plenty of exercise for muscular development, and they can be obtained in their highest form in no other way. It is short, compact, broad sow, pretty as a picture, is not always the one to

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The sloping form of the cylinder makes the machine a self-cleaner. Write for catalogue which explains fully. The Eureka Plaster Co. Liverpool, England, Ont.



yield a profit in the breeding herd. Nature is wise enough not to spend time in developing milking capacity beyond the wants of the litter. It will thus be seen that the sow that is a good milkster must be built up from the inheritance. Select first with vigorance in that direction, with vigorous and abounding health and then feed along the line of nature as indicated.

Sheep have been associated with man in the earliest records of the human race, first being used only for milk. In this day of progress they have become a valuable product, bringing in annually large sums of money for wool and mutton. Although for many years wool production was the main object of sheep raising, it no longer holds undisputed sway, mutton having become a constant demand at high prices. Sheep are well adapted to any kind of land, flourishing well on rough and hilly land that is unavailable for crop production, or grazing on good farming land, keeping it free from weeds and in a profitable state of fertility.

HORTICULTURE

Results from Demonstration Orchards

"Well, you spent a lot of money fixing up those orchards in Nottawa Township this year. Did you mean to ask questions of this nature are being put to I. P. Metcalf, B.S.A., the energetic District Representative of the Department of Agriculture at Collingwood, these days. He reply to such questions is to go and see the orchards and talk to the men who own them and see if they don't value their orchards more highly than they did last spring before Mr. Metcalf took hold of them.

These orchards have been worked over under a big disadvantage as the apple crop, particularly the late apple crop, is light in the Collingwood district this year. It must be considered, too, that a large part of the expense of caring for the orchards was for pruning, of which they were in great need. The total expense of pruning should not be charged against this year's crop but should be divided among the crops of a number of years. Leaving the adjustment of these matters out of consideration, however, some startling results—to say the least—have been secured. For instance, Mr. W. Hamilton's orchard at Collingwood cost him \$400.00 with total expenses of \$144.30, showing a net profit of \$261.20.

THE MOST PROFITABLE ORCHARD The orchard which gave the best results this year was a small one of 50 trees owned by John Osborne, at Dupont. The expenses of that orchard were as follows: scraping trees, \$2.25; pruning, \$24.75; first spraying, \$2.14; second spraying, \$5.50; working orchard, \$7.75; cover crop, \$2.25; total of \$48.30.

The following were the receipts: 297 1/2 barrels of Duches apples at \$2.50 a bbl, \$556.25; 32 bushels fall and winter apples at \$3.00 a bbl, \$24.36; 151-6 bushels culls at one cent a bushel (net) \$9.10; a total of \$611.35. The expenses of barrels, picking and packing at 75 cents a bushel, were \$73.88. This leaves a net profit from 50 trees of \$184.67. This with an expenditure of less than \$50 a net return of about five times the investment that was ever received before has been secured.

Substantial results have therefore been obtained financially, thereby demonstrating that it pays well to take good care of the orchard. The apples also were clean and free from worms and ran a high per cent. of No. 1's. This could not be said of the unpruned and un sprayed orchards in the same locality.

The New Brunswick Fruit Show

Who says New Brunswick cannot grow good apples? Apples, apples on every side, characterised the first fruit show ever held in Maritime Canada, that at St. John, Oct. 31 to Nov. 3. For color and quality the New Brunswick apples shown at this Fair cannot be excelled elsewhere in Canada.

The show might well be termed a real apple show, since with the exception of the preserves, jams, jellies, and other preserved fruits, the exhibits were of apples on every side. Outside of the apple exhibit, there was a single plate of plums. While the fruit crop in New Brunswick this year was not up to the average of the fruit on exhibition was well grown, well colored and clean. The New Brunswick Cold Storage Warehouses had an exhibition 300 bushels of No. 1 fruit. The boxes packed by fruit growers themselves numbered about 90 in the export and domestic classes. In the classes for special prizes there were 60 entries of boxed apples. Four

boxes of fruit from each of the following provinces—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia and two boxes of apples from the Hood River Valley were exhibited by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The awards in the various classes were placed by G. H. Young, Middleton, N.S.; R. W. Starr, Wolfville, N.S.; Prof. W. T. Macoun, Ottawa; Prof. P. J. Shaw, N.S.A.C., Truro, N.S.; and Prof. J. W. Crow, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont. During the course of the fair, lectures were given on various phases of horticultural work by the judges as named and R. C. Treloar, Grimsby, Ont. The success of the show is due in no small measure to the energetic work of Mr. A. G. Turney, the recently appointed Provincial Horticulturist.

In New Brunswick there are 14,000 acres of land suitable for growing the hardier fruits. For apples the climate cannot be excelled and yet the people of Canada generally and the people of New Brunswick in particular never before realized that the province was suited at all to fruit growing. The splendid exhibits at this fair will open the eyes of many and give them a more appreciation of the resources of this province down by the sea.

Nova Scotia Apple Crop

The apple crop of Nova Scotia is reported to be a worse failure than was at first anticipated. A recent despatch states that there will not be more than 15 per cent. of the average quantity available for export. Barron trees were characteristic of orchards this year and those orchardists who on the average have 1,000 barrels this year have only 100.

The condition of failure as outlined is general in all Nova Scotia apple growing districts—the counties of Annapolis and Hants. Exports of apples this year to Great Britain from Nova Scotia were about 700,000 barrels. At the most this year it will not reach 170,000 barrels.

Superintendent at Jordan Harbor

Mr. A. D. Harkness of Irena, Dundas County, has been appointed superintendent of the Government's experimental farm at Jordan Harbor, in succession to the late Harry S. Peart.

With the appointment of Mr. Harkness is announced a slight change in the management of the Jordan farm. Formerly it was in charge of a director who was responsible for all the work carried on. It is placed directly under the immediate supervision of the Director of the Fruit Branch, Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, who will visit the farm weekly or as often as necessary to keep closely in touch with the work. Mr. Harkness will be the resident superintendent. This policy it is believed will keep the Department in closer touch with the farm, and result in its increased usefulness.

Since taking a course at the Ontario Agricultural College, Mr. Harkness has been one of the most prominent fruit growers in eastern Ontario. He has built up one of the most successful orchards in the eastern part of the Province—a good recommendation for his future work, as it is desired that the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association at the Jordan Station, while not neglecting the experimental farm, to give as much attention as possible to the commercial aspect of the work. Mr. Harkness has served as a director of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association and he is widely known in the Institute speaker. Mr. Harkness will commence his new duties at once.

Apples are almost a complete failure. There is not a car load for sale in 10 square miles.—Andrew Gammer Bruce Co. Ont.

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## POULTRY YARD

### Practical Information on Poultry

"We can produce winter eggs at 10 cents a dozen. I have been offered 48 cents a dozen for all the eggs we can produce in the Poultry Department of the O.A.C. from now until the first of March. For this statement was made by Prof. W. R. Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College in an address in Elmira, Thursday last, on the occasion of the free short course in Poultry put on in Elmira by F. C. Hart, B.S.A. of the Waterloo County Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, at the time of the Poultry Show. Besides Professor Graham, Miss Mary Yates, Guelph, and John I. Brown, of Montreal, gave a large and interested audience information on poultry such as they had never received before. Great interest, on the part of those present, was taken in all that was said. So intense was the interest that during a pause one could have heard a pin drop. Not a move was made by anyone to leave at the evening session until half past eleven.

#### KEEP A SINGLE BREED

One of the main points made by Mr. Brown in his address was the superior advantage to a farmer to keep one breed of poultry only. He was particularly well advised in emphasizing this point since farmers and others in the vicinity of Elmira have been keeping more for fancy purposes and most of them have two or three breeds. Mr. Brown strongly recommended the Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Egg production was also discussed by Mr. Brown, after which he branched onto the matter of marketing fresh eggs. Whereas on the market in Elmira fresh eggs were, at the time of the Poultry Show, selling at 25 cents a dozen, Mr. Brown on behalf

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LOCAL MANAGER

of his firm, Gunn, Langlois & Co., Montreal offered 36 cents a dozen for them. In a general way, Mr. Brown outlined the formation of the fresh egg circles and concluded by saying that a circle would be formed in the district at any time if they were assured of six members as the start.

After the meeting, a dozen or more men came forward and stated their willingness to join an egg circle if such were formed and to clean up their present business to keep but one. They asked that an egg circle be formed as soon as they could get their hens into laying condition.

**STAYING SHEDS BEFORE KILLING**  
The practical demonstration in killing, plucking and trussing as given by Miss Yates was most interesting and instructive. She emphasized the importance of many points not generally taken into consideration. One of the chief of these was the matter of starving the birds before killing. Many people think that if the crop of the bird is empty that is all that is necessary. But this is not so. The digestive system of the bird is really one long tube with two sacs—the crop and the first stomach. The crop should be empty long enough for food to pass all out of the body; otherwise after being dressed, gas is formed in the digestive tract and in cases where much food is left it practically renders the bird unfit for human food. Even under natural conditions when all food is out of the intestinal tract, there will be gas formed from the animal heat of the body. To obviate this, the bird should be dressed under pressure as has been recommended in connection with the shaping board.

#### WINTER EGGS COST 10 CENTS

The matter of getting winter eggs and plans for hen houses was handled in a most telling way by Professor Graham. He recommended the open front, single-boarded and batted house, built so that the sun will strike the floor and reach back into the building as high up as the top of the roosts. That is the windows should be large enough and placed at such a height and yet low enough that the sun would shine on the floor and lack as high up as the roosts sometimes get out that he could produce winter eggs at the O.A.C. for 10 cents a dozen—and other costs included. He stated that a man had offered him that day 48 cents a dozen for his eggs from the present until March 1st, next. Granting, he said that the eggs cost 12 cents a dozen or one cent an egg and that he could sell them for 48 cents a dozen, or four cents an egg, the business appeared to him to be about as good a way of making money as anything else on the farm. In fact, he stated, that he would like to know of anything else on the farm that would net the same 300 per cent. of profit.

#### FEEDING FOR WINTER EGGS

In dealing with the matter of feeding, the Professor's remarks went to the effect that he believed in mixed rations and that it was necessary that the hens get nothing except they work hard for it, aside from green stuff and dry mashes fed in the hopper. The Professor recommended that crushed oats from the hepper be fed. The oats seem to be much better when crushed than if fed in any other way. Crushed oats have proven to be a great thing for laying hens and all who have tried them speak highly of their beneficial effects when fed in this way. The Professor believed in keeping the hens working in fresh air and sunshine. In real cold weather he would abandon the hopper feeding entirely and make hens work for everything. He recommended that the pullets and year-old hens be kept separate.

\$100.00 in Gold—Everyone who has poultry for sale and is interested in the most liberal prize money offered by

Gunn, Langlois & Co., Montreal, as announced in Farm and Dairy last week, will notice that a change has been made in the offer. The change is announced in an advertisement on this page. Full particulars concern-

ing the contest and practical information on how to kill, dress, and ship the birds may be had, free, on application to this firm at Montreal

Renew your subscription now.

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

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With the DAIN the horses never complain of heavy draft. There is no pitman or other hind obstruction for the horses to stumble over. There is no heavy rebound, no whipping of the tongue to make the horses' necks struction reduces the draft to the lowest degree. The Dain is the easy hay press—easy on horses, easy on men.

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

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

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AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

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

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6. **WE INVITE FARMERS** to write us on any agricultural subject. Copy is always placed to receive practical articles.

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 5,000. The actual circulation of each issue, in the form of copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not strictly in arrears, and sample copies, varied from 9,000 to 10,500 copies. All subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. This means that our lists do not contain any dead circulation.

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

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## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

### THE CANADIAN RECORD OF PERFORMANCE.

The yearly tests for pure bred dairy cattle each year are becoming more and more popular. Since the first report of the Canadian Record of Performances for pure bred dairy cattle was issued in 1908 the work has grown materially. All the animals the records of which are published in Report No. 1 of the Record of Performance were owned in Ontario and Quebec. Now yearly testing is going on in all of the provinces save Manitoba and Saskatchewan, although few have yet qualified for registration in the outlying provinces. A review of the second report of the Record of Performance recently issued shows that Ayrshire, Holstein, French Canadian and Jersey cows have qualified and their records have been registered. A number of Guernseys are under test, but have not yet completed a year's work.

It augurs well for the future of dairying in Canada that breeders of pure bred dairy cattle are so much alive to the importance of yearly tests in the Record of Performance. The buyer of pure bred dairy cattle to-day asks for the record of production of the stock or of its ancestry. Those breeders who are in a position to answer these queries and to back them up by the semi-official records as made in the Record of Performance test are thereby enabled to know the real value of their stock and to secure prices accordingly.

This good work is bound to go on and to become increasingly popular. Breeders who wish to make the most of their dairy cattle should fall in line and develop their cows in the Record of Performance test.

### FREE RAW MATERIAL NEEDED

The farmers of Canada pay a duty averaging at least 12 per cent. on all of their raw material. The manufacturer gets his raw material duty free. In other words the farmers of Canada are placed at a most decided disadvantage when competing with other industries by our present tariff arrangements. Is it any wonder that the rural districts are being drained of both capital and labor?

That raw material for use in any industry should be admitted duty free is a policy that meets with the approval of all thinking men. To tax the materials which are used in manufacturing is to tax industry and progress. We all see this very clearly when the principle is applied to urban industries. The manufacturers have done their best to impress the fact very clearly on our minds. But when it comes to the farmers' raw material they do not see this fact so clearly. In fact, they immediately start to preach that the prosperity of Canada depends on putting a good stiff tax on raw material used by the farmer.

What are the farmers' raw materials? Farm machinery is the most important item on the list. On machinery he must pay a tax of 17½ per cent. If he buys in a foreign country he pays this tax into the revenues of the country. If he buys from a home manufacturer the manufacturer gets the tax. Most of our common seeds are subject to a tax of 10 to 25 per cent. Compounded fertilizers are dutiable at 10 per cent.

When one industry has advantages that enable it to pay larger dividends and higher wages than others, it is an axiom of political economy that capital and labor will flow into that favored industry to the detriment of industries not so favored. If urban industries are given advantages not possessed by agriculture we may expect to see capital and labor drained from the rural districts to build up our cities.

And this is exactly the way in which our tariff is working. There are over 62,000 small farmers in Ontario to-day that there were 10 years ago. The labor problem has become so serious that the Provincial Governments are bringing out immi-

grants only on condition that they will seek work in rural districts. This is starting at the wrong end to solve the rural problem. Just so long as our tariff gives the city capitalist and the city employer such an unfair advantage in attracting capital and labor as they now have will the country continue to be drained of both.

A most decided reduction of the tariff on farm implements and the complete removal of the tariff on seeds and fertilizers would place agriculture on a stronger footing, without injuring any established industry.

### ACCORD A JUDGE FAIR TREATMENT

The management of the National Dairy Show, which this year was held in Chicago, has some things to learn in the matter of how to accord fair treatment to those whom they invite to place awards in their various exhibits. Very unpleasant dealings were meted out to Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, Ont., by one of the Ayrshire exhibitors. Protest against his judgment in a couple of cases was entered. In order to smooth matters, two other men were brought into the ring to assist Mr. Ballantyne to finish the groups, herds and championships. These men although favorable to the protest, on handling the cattle agreed with the judgment as handed out by Mr. Ballantyne.

Commenting upon this unpleasantness, The Breeders' Gazette states, "the board made an unwarranted concession when it appointed Prof. Hugh G. Van Pelt of Iowa and 'W. B. Arcekl, Paoli, Pa., to act 'with Mr. Ballantyne in judging the 'groups and championships.'"

Who ever heard of such a thing being done in Canada? It is beyond the remotest possibility that the management of one of our largest exhibitions would allow an exhibitor to work a game on them in order to get other men, whom the protester knew to be in favor of him, to judge his cattle. We fancy any of our shows turning down a man whom the breeders' associations have nominated as judge, as in the case of Mr. Ballantyne at the National Dairy Show! If they would have our judges to place their stock, Americans must learn to accord them fair treatment.

### THE FUTURE OF ORCHARDING

Each succeeding year the food problem is becoming more serious. The percentage of people living in towns is increasing rapidly, while the percentage—in some cases the actual population—in rural districts is decreasing. It has been estimated by economists that by 1914 the consumption of cereals in the United States will be equal to the production.

Consumption in Canada is rapidly approaching production. Consider that the population of the Dominion has almost doubled in the time it takes to bring a Northern Spy tree to a profitable bearing age! Then the importance of the ratio of in-

crease in population to the increase in production in the case of fruit particularly becomes apparent. It is evident that those who recently have set young orchards need have no fear of being able to find a market when such orchards reach bearing age. It is also true, as Professor Crow of the O. A. C. pointed out in Farm and Dairy last week, that the increase in population justifies much more extensive orchard setting than now prevails.

Compared with the area of habitable Canada, the area of our orchard districts is comparatively small. In years to come we will find our orchards concentrated into certain favorable districts, while the greater portion of Canada will be devoted to other lines of agricultural enterprise. Those favored parts of Canada, sections of Ontario, British Columbia, and to a more limited extent the Maritime Provinces, will become more and more profitable as orchard sections in the future.

Farmers who are favorably located need have no fear of going more extensively into orcharding as they become more generally devoted to fruit growing, for the products of which there is assured an ever expanding market.

In spite of the efforts which have been made to suppress rabies in Ontario and impress on dog owners the absolute necessity of keeping their dogs muzzled, the rabies has been much carelessness in this respect. As a result, another case of rabies has developed in Western Ontario. Fortunately in this case it was a cow that was bitten; the chances were just as favorable for it to have been a person. In order to hold this dread disease in check, owners of dogs should cooperate with the public health officials by keeping their dogs muzzled until such time as the authorities see fit to permit their removal.

Too many of the dogs in the quarantined districts are being allowed to run at large unmuzzled. Many of them are out with muzzles quite uselessly dangling from their necks. This ought not to be.

With Montreal and Toronto taking the initiative, resolutions will be passed by the Boards of Concerning Trade in all of our Rotten Eggs larger towns and cities

urging that legislation be provided that will make the selling of rotten eggs a criminal offence. In all probability this matter will be brought up at the next session of the Dominion House. There is no reason why the selling of rotten eggs should not be made a criminal offence. But when dealing with this question, our legislators should remember that just as much blame for the present condition of eggs delivered to the consumer should be attached to the middle man who holds them, sometimes for four or five weeks, as to the farmer who is careless in collecting them regularly. Notwithstanding this fact, the most satisfactory way of solving the bad egg problem, lies with the farmer

himself. tive eggs lected reg is the bes problem turns to factio to

CHICKEN MILK

Since the Medical there has about a conditions of Toronto, interview an expressed thing wu better supply.

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According M.P.P., who To Control Milk Supply

pointment of enquire fully ducing and v which is to h session of the viding for ge cipalities libe ductio and r 'cipalities, it or to issue l embodying r for violatio law. At pres missioners is on authority Health Depart ver far tow lic. For inst cases of typh Toronto which gle dairy. In fact that a re

himself. The formation of cooperative egg circles whereby eggs are collected regularly and marketed directly is the best method of dealing with this problem and will result in larger returns to the producer and more satisfaction to the consumer.

### CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

#### Milk Inspection at Farms

Since the appointment of the new Medical Health Officer in Toronto, there has been considerable agitation about a campaign for improving conditions of the City Milk Supply of Toronto. Chas. E. Potter, in an interview accorded the Globe last week expressed confident hope that something would be accomplished for the better regulation of the city milk supply.

"It is absolutely futile," he said, "confining milk inspection to the supplies arriving in the city. No analyst, for instance, can prove adulteration by addition of water unless he sees the water actually put in. No two cows produce the same quality of milk. What Dr. Hastings should aim at is the establishment of a particular farm standard by inspection at the source of supply, and this standard of individual farm supplies could then be tested on arrival in the city."

Commenting further Mr. Potter said: "Allow me to point out that some newspapers institute comparisons between Toronto and American prices, ignorant of the fact that the standard of measurement is different in the two countries. In the States the quart of milk is 25 per cent. less than the Canadian quart. In the States the standard is a 32-ounce wet measure, in Canada it is a 40-ounce imperial measure."

A new Bill which will considerably enlarge the powers of the municipalities with regard to the control of the production, Some New Legislation conveyance and general care of milk intended for sale to the public, will be laid before the Ontario Legislature at its next session. The present milk legislation is badly mixed and generally unsatisfactory and it is considered advisable to bring in an entirely new Bill rather than attempt to patch up the present one. The report of the Milk Commission will be used to guide those who have in hand the work of framing the legislation which should ensure an absolutely pure milk supply for the people of Ontario.

According to Mr. W. K. McNaught, M.P.P., whose private investigation and subsequent campaign in the Ontario Milk Supply

Legislature resulted two years ago in the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire fully into the question of producing and vending milk, the new Bill which is to be brought in at the next session of the Ontario Legislature providing for good milk, will give municipalities liberal control over milk production and milk vendors. The municipalities, it is said, will have full power to issue licenses to milk vendors, embroiling restrictions and penalties for violations of the spirit of the by-law. At present, the Police Commissioners issue licenses to vendors on authority of permits from the Health Department. This does not go very far towards protecting the public. For instance, there are now 12 cases of typhoid fever in the city of Toronto which are traceable to a single dairy. Investigation revealed the fact that a resident of that particular

dairy is just now recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.

The matter of changing the present early morning system of milk delivery in the City of Toronto has been under discussion recently in the city papers. It is proposed that the enormous traffic, of 770 milk wagons, which commence about 2 a.m., be diverted into an afternoon and evening delivery. An early morning delivery does not imply a direct cow-to-breakfast-table service of that morning's milk, as the public seem to believe, but rather of the milk received in the city the previous morning after coming long distances by rail and road.

The consuming public has always demanded an early morning delivery, but once it becomes generally known and appreciated that the early morning delivery delays by one whole day the supply of milk, there should be no difficulty in having afternoon substituted for the present early morning delivery.

What Milk Costs.—I sympathize with the milk vendors, for I know from experience that it is absolutely impossible for the farmer to produce milk at the price which the public are willing to pay. From two cows which I keep every gallon of milk produced costs me twice as much as I could buy milk at in the market. If we want a superior article we must pay a price sufficient to induce the producer to provide it. This is an unchangeable law of supply and demand. If the public want good milk, supplied in sanitary bottles, and with a minimum of noise from rubber-shod wagons they must be prepared to bear the expense of production.—Robt. J. Fleming, Toronto, Ont.

#### Feeding Bees Late in Season

Look well to your colonies to see if they have sufficient stores to carry them through the winter. Strong colonies especially need an abundance of stores. For outdoor wintering we would have not less than 20 lbs., and, better, 25 lbs. of sealed stores to a strong colony in a 10-frame hive. Weaker colonies will, of course, get along with proportionally less, but for indoor wintering we usually figure on having about from one-half to two-thirds the amount that we give to outdoor bees.

If you find colonies short of stores, the best thing to do is to give them combs of sealed honey. If these are not to hand, feed sugar syrup made to one part water by bulk. If the weather is cool, feed the syrup moderately hot.

One yard last winter, where we had almost perfect wintering, we fed so late that we had to rear overcoats and mittens to give the syrup to the bees. We do not advise late feeding; but if it has been deferred, through indolence or inability to get at the work sooner, feed anyhow. Don't let bees go into winter quarters short of stores.—Gleanings.

Institute Meetings.—Part II. of the Farmers' Institute Report for the Province of Ontario announcing the dates of Institute Meetings, speakers, subjects, and so forth, has been received. Farm and Dairy readers each and all should know the dates of their Institute meetings, who will be the speakers and other statistics concerning Institutes this coming season. The superintendent, Mr. G. A. Putnam, Toronto, Ont., on request will be pleased to send a copy of Part II. of the Annual Report to any who will apply for it.

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Address, Circulation Manager

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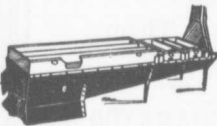
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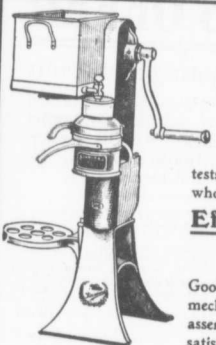


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It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to Advertisers.

**Creamery Department**

Contributions to this department should be sent to the Editor, Farm and Dairy, 177 King St. E., Toronto. Address letters to Creamery Department.

**Questions on Cream Testing**

1. How many cubic centimeters of sour cream testing 30 per cent. and 40 per cent. are required to weigh 15 grams?
2. What is the specific gravity of 18 c. c. of sour cream testing 30 per cent. and 40 per cent.?
3. How should composite cream samples be kept and prepared for testing?
4. Is there any need of duplicating tests with the Newman, Victoria Co. Out.

The specific gravity of cream testing 30 per cent. is practically the same as water, that is, 1.00. It should weigh 15 grams. The difficulty however, with sour cream is that in many cases a large amount of air bubbles are incorporated by mixing the cream. This lightens the cream so that a larger quantity would be necessary. In other words it is impossible to say under practical conditions how many cubic centimeters would be required to weigh 15 grams.

1. Cream testing 40 per cent. has a specific gravity of 1.00 and if it contains no air bubbles 15.0 c.c. would weigh 15 grams.

2. For the reason already explained under practical conditions it is impossible to state how much 15 c.c. of sour cream will weigh.

3. In making composite cream samples the best method is to take a certain number of c.c. per pound of cream delivered using an ordinary graduated cylinder for measuring the sample. The samples are best prepared with formalin. Special attention must be given to keeping the sample jars tightly closed to prevent evaporation. They remain in the refrigerator during the hot weather if kept in a refrigerator. When the first warmed to a temperature of 90 degrees to 100 degrees and then thoroughly mixed by pouring. If lumpy, it is well to pour the cream through a sieve and break the lumps by rubbing on the sieve.

4. If the samples are carefully taken there is no necessity in duplicating the tests unless the figure secured is so far from the ordinary test that there is some uncertainty regarding the accuracy.—C. H. Eckles, University of Missouri.

**What Good Cream would Mean?**

Radolph Miller, Macon, Missouri

What is the inducement for a farmer to take better care of his cream and deliver it two or three times a week if he will get as much for it if he delivers it only once a week? Someone will say: "Reject the old cream." I say that if I want to make butter I must have cream. It has always been my ambition to make just a little better butter than the other fellow. I have invariably found when following this rule that I never had any trouble in selling for a price that would enable me to meet competition.

Who is it that eventually sustains the greatest loss on bad cream and also on bad eggs? Is it not a fact that everything we eat, wear, or use comes from the earth. I don't care who it is that tills the soil, you or I, or somebody else? To my mind, therefore, the greatest loss must finally fall upon the producer. The enormous sum of \$1,000,000, it is estimated by our State Dairy Commissioner each year, is lost by the farmers of Missouri each year on their cream and eggs. What a splendid thing it would be if by some means we could make the farmers see it that way! It would be a regular feast for the butter-

\*Part of an address before the National Creamery Buttermakers' Convention, Chicago, Oct. 25, 1910.

maker if he could be sure that he would receive raw material from which first-class butter could be made. If the buttermaker himself would do his part, a feast for that august commission man would be used to write us: "Fishy flavor!" "Old cream," "Stale cream," "Nasty loss!" and so forth, "score 75 or less!" will do best we can, or wiro disposition."

**GOOD FOR COMMISSION MEN TOO**

Why, those fellows would not know what to do with themselves if, as a matter of fact, they could depend on getting good butter, and give it to the fellow who makes poor butter, in order to make both ends meet. They would have to try to put off some poor get a cussing and afterwards get a cussing and lose him as a customer. They would not have to do all this. They could work on a smaller margin, make more money than they do now, and give much more satisfaction to the creamery man.

Now, again, 30 to 40 cents for a pound of butter is a good deal for the great mass of people to pay; a large percentage of them cannot afford it, but rather go deprived something else than to be deprived of their good butter. Mark you, I said good butter. But let these same people buy a few pounds of Lutter that is not good at these prices and they will get substitutes. You know what I mean by substitutes when they do this it is not easy to get them back again. It is not easy to get them back in Canada as they do in the States.—Editor.

Plenty of people will pay the price for good butter, but will not buy it all this? It is so good that the greatest benefit of producing only good butter is that the consumption will be greater. There will be no loss to the dealer and therefore a better price to the manufacturer thus enabling him to pay the producer more.

**Exports of Cream.**

The exports of Canadian cream to the United States which has proved very profitable to our farmers, from the fact that the shipment of the large quantities of cream has helped to sustain the price of butter and cheese. Had the cream that has been shipped across the border found its way into Lutter and cheese in Canada, we should in all probability have had a demoralized market in both articles, as creamery butter would have sold down to 20c and cheese to 10 cents a lb., possibly lower. Farmers may, therefore, be thankful that their full production of milk this season, which has been the largest for years past, was utilized to such good advantage by the export of cream, that the prices of butter and cheese have not felt the depreciation that the otherwise would have done.—Trade Bulletin.

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abreast of the built of brick fine appearance. During the curing room tators put on tank and filter ed, and a new installed. The past three so at the factor previous to results of work distinctly in received and the cheese.

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**MISBRAN**  
This condition sections. It is improvement in majority of fact-aiming to see-ard competition-take in milk th-a neighboring f-lavor.

Signed Mr. Th- the Elma Cont-ured the large-turned out in o-istory of the C-1750 boxes of ch-The prizes w-butter are as fo- in cash; 1907, 1908, \$250.00; 1909, \$100.00; 1910, \$100.00. Silver Trophy, St. Thomas, 1909; Ontario; Silver Cup great deal of c-tors for keeping t-

## Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to the cheesemaking and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address: *Editor, The Cheese Department.*

### Where Finest Cheese is Made

The Elma Cheese and Butter Company of Atwood, Perth Co., Ont., is one of the most progressive in Western Ontario. The directors, patrons and maker are to be congratulated on the success won at the Dairy Shows, and also on the excellent reputation they have built up for the finest dairy products. The directors take a deep interest in the management and do everything in their power to keep the factory abreast of the times. The factory is built of brick, on a good site, has a fine appearance, and is always maintained in first-class sanitary condition. During the past five years a cool curing room has been built, new agitators put on the 10 vats, a septic tank and filter led for handling all this factory wash water has been placed, and a new 30 horse power boiler installed. The whey has during the past three seasons been pasteurized at the factory and returned to the patrons in first-class condition. The results of work of this kind stand out distinctly in the quality of the milk received and in the clean flavor of the cheese.

**R. A. Thompson**  
**BAD MILK REJECTED**  
 The patrons take pride in the factory and endeavor to send nothing but first-class milk properly cooled. The directors have always backed up the cheesemaker in the rejection of milk which in his judgment was not in a condition for making finest cheese. The factory has for 23 years paid for the milk by the Babcock test. The cheese always gets a premium in any market.

The cheese maker, Mr. H. A. Thompson has been, since taking charge of this factory five years ago, very successful not only in making fine cheese every day, but also in winning a large number of prizes at the various Canadian dairy exhibitions. He had not previous to taking charge of the Atwood factory exhibited cheese or butter. At the factories where he was formerly employed the competition for milk was so keen that he was unable to exercise his best judgment in the selection of milk at the weigh stand. If he did so the milk wagon hauling for a neighbor on the same route would get the milk the next day.

**HINDRANCE TO IMPROVEMENT**  
 This condition yet prevails in a few sections. It is a decided drawback to improvement in the milk supply. The majority of factory managers are beginning to see the folly of such absurd competition and are refusing to take in milk that has been rejected at a neighboring factory on account of flavor.

Since Mr. Thompson engaged with the Elma Company, he has manufactured the largest amount of cheese turned out in one season during the history of the Company, 230 tons or 450 boxes of cheese of 80 lbs. each. The prizes won by him for cheese and butter are as follows:—1906, \$60.00 in cash; 1907, \$189.50; 1908, \$177.00; 1909, \$280.50; 1910, \$290; in all a total of \$1,006. Gold medal, Ottawa; Silver Trophy, Toronto; gold watch, St. Thomas, 1907; Silver Trophy, Toronto; Silver Cup, London, 1910. A great deal of credit is due the directors for keeping the factory up-to-date

and to the patrons for furnishing a quality of milk from which can be made cheese of this fancy quality.

### A Farmer Replies to Mr. Ayer

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Mr. A. Ayer in his letter in Farm and Dairy, September 22, asks why farmers here should not raise as good cows as those owned by farmers in Denmark where the cows average between 7,000 and 8,000 lbs. a year. He advises us to own that sort of cow. Mr. Ayer will find it hard to get cow. Mr. Ayer of Farm and Dairy to admit that the cows kept for milk producing purposes are not capable of producing that quantity of milk yearly if fed for the purpose or fed as well as the cows of Denmark. Records published from time to time in Farm and Dairy show that these figures are not out of the reach of Canadian farmers.

Without comment on the figures which Mr. Ayer places to the credit of the Canadian cows, we must consider the question of profit and loss in connection with feeding a cow for a milk yield of between 7,000 and 8,000 lbs. Nothing can solve the problem with so little uncertainty as the price we may expect to receive for the milk.

**DENMARK PROSPEROUS—WRY?**  
 The Danish farmers seem to lead the farmers of the world in intelligence and progressiveness. From all we can ascertain their cows are fed well and expensively. But do they milk for 85 cents a cut or do they get better prices? We have all heard of the prosperity and thoroughness of the farmers of Denmark; also of the enviable place held by Denmark in the markets of Great Britain.

Canada does not hold any enviable place in the markets of Great Britain in regard to her cheese product. If our cheese, like that of England, Holland and New Zealand, was selling today for as good a price as that which it did two years ago instead of being six or seven shillings less in price now than it was at that time, milk would realize a price to encourage a better milk yield and would tend to increase our output.

**DENMARK'S LESSON FOR MR. AYER**  
 If Mr. Ayer and other exporters had a way of handling cheese trade in England so as to attract the favor, good-will and patronage of the English purchaser to a larger extent and would duplicate in trade the success of Denmark that he wishes us to duplicate on the farm then there will be strong hopes for the realization of his wishes in regard to the production of milk. We will then see that our cows shall come up to the standard set by our more fortunate Danish brothers.—Wm. F. Webster, Leeds Co., Ont.

### Cheese Meeting at Guelph

Instead of holding the usual district cheese meetings in Western Ontario this fall, it was thought well to have a change and hold one central meeting. A cordial invitation therefore is extended to cheese-makers, factory men, patrons and buyers to meet together at the Dairy School, Guelph, on Wednesday, Dec. 7th, at 1.30 p.m., and discuss such questions as they may feel are of interest. No set programme will be adhered to, but the following questions are probably of interest. If cheesemakers and others are invited to come prepared to discuss any or all of them.

#### PROGRAMME

- Mr. Wm. Waddell 1st Vice-President W.O.D.A. Chairman.
1. Change in the District Meetings.
  2. The Work of Dairy Instruction for 1910.
  3. Defects in our cheese during the past season. Suggestions for overcoming these defects. (A special invitation is extended to cheese buyers to attend and assist in this discussion.)
  4. Further improvements in the milk supply. Uniform methods of caring for milk.

5. Ought the milk delivered to cheese factories to be paid for by the test? If so, what test or tests should be used, and who should do the testing?

6. The casing business.

7. Is the production of cheese in Western Ontario falling off? If so, why? Suggestions for increasing production.

8. Testing for cow-testing associations.

9. Disposal of factory sewage.

10. Has the method followed the past two years overcome the difficulty of securing alkaline solution of uniform strength?

11. Cool curing of cheese.

12. Any suggestions regarding the system adopted for handling cases of adulteration of milk.

13. Pasteurization of whey, the practical benefits derived.

14. Makers' certificates.

15. The Winter Fair will be in progress at Guelph and single fares can be secured on all Railways. Remember that Dec. 9th will be a creamery meeting and Dec. 9th as announced in Farm and Dairy last week, to which all interested are invited.

**New Zealand Cheese.**—The extent of the increase of New Zealand cheese on the English market is almost startling when it is considered that five years ago the production of cheese in New Zealand for the nine months from January 1 to October 1, 1905 was only 57,588 boxes whilst for the same period in 1910 the total make was 321,680 boxes, as compared with 270,545 boxes for the same period last year. This steady growth of the Anglo-New Zealand product has been the means of keeping prices down this season, or rather in preventing a boom in September cheese, which has been so marked a feature in the past.—Trade Bulletin.

Renew your subscription now.

## WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

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

WINDSOR  
 THE SALT  
 THAT MAKES  
 THE BUTTER  
 BETTER



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

Windsor Salt is absolutely pure and every grain is a perfect crystal. If you want to get "top" prices for your butter, use Windsor Butter Salt.

## Cream Separator Buyers TAKE NOTICE

You know that the Babcock tester—used the world over for testing skinned milk—contains neither disks nor other contrivances. Since the Babcock tester does not need inside contrivator does not need them.

### Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators

are the only separators free from disks and other contrivances. The only simple—the only properly built separators. The World's Best. Produce twice the skimming force of common separators, and proved by the Babcock tester to skim twice as clean. The saving Tubular thus make your profit you cannot get any other way.



Tubulars are guaranteed forever.

Waste no time with common, complicated separators. You will want a Tubular until you have one—so why not get it in the first place. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. We made the first separators manufactured on this continent, and have been at the head of the business for years. Write now, telling all about Tubulars.

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

FOR SALE

3 Alpha De Laval Turbine Separators  
 Just returned from factory, all doing first class work. Change in system puts them out use. \$250.00 F.O.B. Toronto.  
 City Dairy Co., Ltd., TORONTO, ONT.



If you would have a happy family life, remember two things; in matters of principle, stand like a rock; in matters of taste, swim with the current.

\*\*\*

## MISS SELINA LUE

MARIA THOMPSON DAVISS

(Continued from last week.)

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

"MORTGAGE—father?"

"It ain't his father's mortgage; it's Miss Jackson Page's and she ain't resigned about selling her home to the Gold Club. Poor Miss Cynthia has to spend all this live-time of her life persuading of her ma to be contented. I am one that holds that contentment oughter be taught early in life—with a peach-tree switch if need be. The poor child is all drub out with worrying, and it nearly kills Mr. Alan not to be able to help her none. He sets here 'way into the night with me a-talking and a-studyin' what to do to keep it from being sold Saturday."

"Well, where is this young man, may I ask? I would like—er—to see him—or where is he—d'you hear?—where is he?"

"Le'me see! Him and Miss Cynthia is off sketching, but I have plumb forgot where they said they would be. But he'll be coming back in a little while now, and I want you to stay and have dinner with us and get a chance to talk to him and maybe see his pictures too. Just putlock, if you don't mind. I would admire to have you. Seems like I have seen you before somewheres, your face have sich a friendly favor, and here I've been a-telling you family affairs like I had known you all my life."

"I thank you, madam; it will be a pleasure to accept your hospitality—d'you hear?—a great pleasure!" And the old gentleman smiled so pleasantly that Ethel Maud sidled up to him and grasped the corner of his coat.

"Say, mister," she ventured, "do a otterrible feel like flying in the air? Bennie says it ain't no better than a lectric, but a lectric is hitched down top and boom and it don't look so free."

"Naw, mister. I said I knowed it was stylisher, but I bet it can't go no faster," said Bennie, anxious to be quoted correctly.

"Well, I tell you what we will do," said the old gentleman with a delightful smile as he patted Ethel Maud's little hand. "There comes Wilkins, and as soon as he fixes things up we will all take a little spin up the road before dinner, and you can decide for yourself how near it comes to flying. May I have the pleasure of your company, madam—d'you hear?—that great pleasure?"

"Oh, please, Miss Selina Lue, oh, please!" came in a chorus from every small mouth, and excitement reigned.

"Well, it do look like I oughtn't ter let my skook keep the children from sich a educating thing as a otterrible ride, which they never will maybe git again. Thank you kindly, mister. And you can git 'em all in, de you think? They is three more in the lack of the grocery what you haven't seed, and I will have to pick up young Jim Peters, fer his mother have gone to town, and I promised to listen across the street fer him to wake up."

"Oh, yes, Miss Selina Lue, you can back in all the littel ones, and me and Sam Tye and Ethel Maud and Bennie with dancing eyes."

"Then, I thank you, sir, we'll all go," said Miss Selina Lue, with cour-

age in her face and voice, but quaking in her shoes. "Now run to the pump, all of you, to wash your faces and hands while I git my hat and the babies. You big ones wash the little ones good, for clean faces is the best way to show appreciation for sich a invitation."

In a few minutes she appeared at the door with the soap-boxers in her arms and annoy herself as ready. Ethel Maud had picked up Blossom, and Luella had darted across the street for young Jim, and so skilful was the extraction of the sleeper from his cradle that he had never even opened his eyes, and it seemed likely that he was to have the adventure of his life in a state of unconsciousness.

With a great flourish of manner their beaming friend seated Miss Selina Lue in the tonneau, and under her direction and with the assistance of the meek young man, he packed the children in around her.

"Let's see, I can hold both the Flarities in my lap, and prop Clemmie and Pattie in on this outside," she directed with an eye both to comfort and security.

"Luella can set on the seat by me and hold young Jim in her lap. No, Bennie, I can't let her hang on behind; you and Sammie set on this little side seat and Ella Virginia and Ethel Maud on that one. Ethel Maud, you take Blossom in your lap and help one of the others by the sleeve to stand up in front of you. Everybody else fill in the cracks where they can! Now, we are all ready mister, and you can let him go as soon as you are a mind to. I shure do safe with you in front and the young man looking so careful like. I have jest got confidence in his back, even."

Miss Selina Lue's merry eyes were dancing with excitement and the wide garden hat that Miss Cynthia had trimmed with purple lilacs was set at a rather adventurous angle over her soft hair, which was flying tiny gray curls in every direction.

"Lands alive! won't all the folks over to the landing be surprised if they come back and find us gone?" she exclaimed. All her neighbors had gathered over the Bluff to take dinner with the men passing on the noon boat, and so were in ignorance of the expedition on which their various families were about to embark.

Perhaps never in the history of the otterrible family had one carried

such a load of jubilant, soothing joy as was packed in that very fashionable member. As it whizzed and spun up the river road all the passengers squaled with delight, and as they coasted down the other side of the hill they rose to their feet as one child. They danced and yelled, waved what ever head-covering was possessed by one or two of them and stepped on one another's toes in a frenzy of delight. At the top of the far hill they slowed up, for their host was impressed by the sweeping river view and he turned to point it out to Miss Selina Lue.

"Yes, indeed, it looks like there never was sich a view of the whole world laid out before you anywhere else. I have set on the grocery steps and watched the top of this hill in winter and in summer, sun-up and sun-down, in storm and clearing, and all the time a-wondering what was here on the other side of the hill. I never expected to see in this life. I am glad I always laid it out in my mind as beautiful as I could, fer I woulder been ashamed if I had gone and made little of it to myself just because I hadn't ever seen it, and maybe never would. Things always measure up to what you expect—and it's the same with people too; a-looking fer saints you are mighty apt not to run on sinners. Now, Sammie, Bennie, all of us stop climbing out! S'pose he was to start off all of a sudden?"

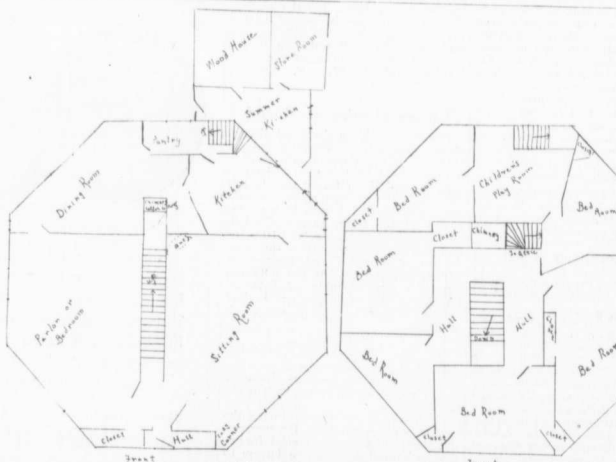
Miss Selina Lue was busily engaged in settling the squirmers as the machine swept slowly around and started down the hill. A far, faint cry reached her ears, and she turned suddenly.

"Lands alive, mister," she called, "we've done spilled Ethel Maud, with all that climbing around! If we was a-talking a ride on the golden streets, that child woulder fell out and pick her up. Please turn around and see her up." Some distance back a bunch of blue calico sat in the road and lifted up a voice of lamentation.

"How ever did you happen to fall out, honey?" said Miss Selina Lue, as she squeezed up Ella Virginia and started to tuck the stray down beside her.

"I didn't fall! I climbed— I climbed—to get the gentleman a flower—and now it's—done broke!" she sobbed, as she held up a crushed, blue corn-flower.

(To be finished next week)



Floor Plans of Home of George W. Anderson, Prince Edward Co., Ont.  
See description and illustration of house in this issue, page 15

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**A Novel Farm Home**

G. W. Anderson, P. E. Co., Ont.

Our farm house was built by my father about fifty-four years ago. The place where the house and barn now stand was all woods when the farm was purchased by my father; in fact, the entire farm except about 20 acres was woods. The rooms are somewhat cut up in shape, but since the use of rugs has become the custom, we do not object to that. The house is well

small voice, that, if we will permit it will tell us if the words of others about us are deserved. If our conscience tells us that we are at fault we should instantly confess our transgression, and if necessary, and ask God and those we have injured to forgive us. Then and then only can we live at peace with both God and man. Pride—which is one of Satan's disguises—will strive to persuade us that such confession is not necessary. Our only hope, however, is in doing instantly what we know to be right.

When, however, we know in our hearts that we are free from sin and that the harsh words spoken about us are unmerited we need not fear the outcome. All manner of unkind things were said about Christ. He was accused of eating and drinking with sinners, of being a glutton, of being in league with Satan, of profaning the Sabbath and of numerous other sins. Did Christ listen to and resent these unjust sayings? No; instead He went on calmly about His Master's business.

And so it should be with us. If our hearts condemn us not then have we confidence toward God and it should be a small matter for us what men may say about us.

Resenting what others say or how they treat us will not make us one whit better. If we are free from sin our own life will be our best defence. The words of others will then have no power to injure us permanently.

"A good conscience is able to bear very much, and is very cheerful in adversities. Take it not grievously if some think ill of thee and speak that which thou wouldst not willingly hear."

That ought to be the hardest judge of thyself. . . . If thou dost walk spiritually, thou wilt not much weigh fleeting words. It is no small wisdom to keep silence in an evil time, and in thy heart to turn thyself to Me and not to be troubled by the judgment of men."—I. H. N.

**Soft Water in the House**

Although I have not as yet reached that happy state where I have all the labor savers, I hope to some day have a few more than I have at present.



AUNT JANE, Victoria Co., Ont.

I think that one thing must surely be well to the front is soft water on tap. This is not like many devices, every time we get it, it costing us a certain amount. We get it free and fresh every time, (if we only keep our cisterns clear). There is no water purer or nicer to do cleaning with. What is there in a house that does not look the better for being clean? It just means half the labor. Everything looks much nicer when cleaned with soft water. You save numberless steps each day, besides the trouble it saves you with chapped hands. It also saves you so many dollars each year in washing fluids, etc., as soft water and a good soap will, as a rule, be a good or better than any of the preparations.

Of course there are many other labor savers which it might be well to mention. One which I have found a great labor saver in washing windows is a cake of Bon Ami, which only costs ten cents and one cake with care will last the ordinary housewife one year. The biggest fault I find with many labor savers is they cost so much to install.

**For the Top of the Tea Kettle**

Have the tinsmith duplicate this device, making it in the right size to place on top. Substituted for the regular lid, it makes a handy place to keep the tea-pot warm, or on which it is handy to set a pan when you want to cook a bit of anything by means of steam.—Jessie Smith, Bromo Co., Que.

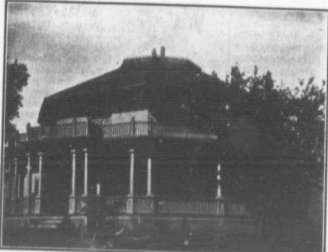
**Just Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!**

This is the greatest washer the world has ever known. So easy to run that it's almost fun to work it. Makes clothes spotlessly clean in double quick time. Six minutes finishes a tubful.



Any woman can have a 1900 GRAYMAN WASHER On 30 days' free trial.

Don't send money. If you are responsible, you can try it first. Let us pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands being used. Every user delighted. They write us bushels of letters telling how it saves work and worry. Let the 1900 Washer pay for itself. Just send us 50 cents each week out of the money it saves you. Write to-day for our Free Book. It explains the "easy payment plan." Book, it explains freight station. Address me personally for this offer, F. D. BACH, Manager, The 1900 Washer Co., 387 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada. This offer is not good in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, or Vancouver and suburbs, as we have branch offices in these places. Special trial arrangements are made in these districts.



Novel Octagon Farm Home

Farm house of George W. Anderson, Prince Edward Co., Ont. For illustration of plans. See page 14 this issue.

lighted, and very convenient. It is very substantially built of grout, except cellar wall and woodwork, which are stone. The house itself has a slate roof.

There is a chimney from cellar to roof formerly connected with bake oven in cellar, but now we turn furnace pipe in it right in cellar. We no doubt lose a little heat by connecting pipe with chimney in basement, but as we use coal almost exclusively in furnace the loss is slight. We heat by hot water for several reasons: First, we think the air better and there is no circulation of dust; second, we have heat at outside of rooms; third, winds do not affect the driving of the heat in any one direction, and lastly, we have been assured that the lifetime of hot water furnaces is very much longer than that of others.

We have dug a cistern outside and connected the same. It holds 250 pounds of water. So far we have been forcing that to attic by means of hand force pump in cellar, and this is connected with our range, so that we have hot and cold water at any time and plenty. We have an enameled wash basin in kitchen, also hot and cold water in pantry, and in summer kitchen. In the latter room we have a slop sink which we think saves many steps. We are now thinking of erecting a windmill to do the pumping, when we can also do free to use same for lawn.

Our veranda is on the front three sides just turning the corner on next sides, having steps at these ends as well as in front.

The length of a side of the octagon inside is 16 1/2 feet.

**The Upward Look**

**What People Say About Us**

But with me it is a very small thing that I should be judged of you, or of man's judgment.—1 Corinthians 4, 4. If the criticisms and unkind words of others have power to wound and anger us it is because there is something wrong with our characters. When we allow anger and resentment to kindle in our hearts we are not walking and talking with God. Instead we are listening to and acting upon the suggestions of men. There is a voice within us, a still



**READ ABOUT THIS FUR BARGAIN**

This will give you an idea as to what we can do for you in our Catalogue.

By the way—did you get your copy? If not, we have one ready for you, and if you are interested in seeing the Biggest Range of Suits, Coats, Furs, etc., in Canada, drop us a postal to-day. You will like it.

**THESE TWO PIECES MATCH**

J. 118.—LADIES' THROW-OVER of fine Mink Marmot, 60 inches long; lined with Brown Satin. Price . . . . . **\$5.25**

J. 119.—MINK MARMOT MUFF.—Coronation Shape; soft full furred skins; lined with satin. Price . . . . . **\$5.75**

Sent to you all charges prepaid, and if not satisfactory return at our expense, and your money will be refunded.

We are the people who make everything to your own measure—Guarantee a fit, or refund your money.

**MONTGOMERY ROSS & CO.**  
Box 110. - Station B. - MONTREAL

**Embroidery Designs**

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



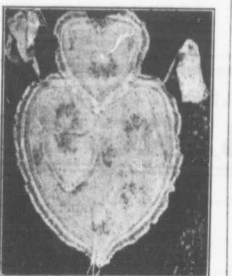
**419** Design for a Braided Border or band. The border is two inches wide and three yards are given. Soutache braid ( silk, mohair and cotton) coronation braid and rat-tail cord are appropriate.



**504** Design for a Braided Band or Border. The border is two inches wide and three yards are given. Five and a half yards of braid will be required for each yard of the design.

**FANCY APRON**

This apron is a novel one, being cut in the shape of a heart, as is also the bib which is fastened to the belt of the main part of the apron. This apron is made of figured blue and white muslin, and around the apron is sewn beading, insertion and lace.



**HEART SHAPED APRON**

Through the beading is run narrow light blue ribbon. Small bows of ribbon can be placed at the points of the heart, both top and bottom. A heart shaped pocket is placed on this apron. Strings made of the muslin edged with the lace, are fastened to the side of the apron, as shown in the illustration.

**Institute Notes**

The Women's Institute at Drumbo, Ont., endeavored this year to interest the children by giving prizes at the Fall Fair for children's work. Prizes were given for laking, sewing, writing and flowers and vegetables brought in grown from seeds given out early in the spring. The competition was open to both boys and girls. The prizes were divided into two classes and given to children between 12 and 16 who resided in the township. This is certainly a good line of work, and one that it would be well for many of the Women's Institutes to follow.

There is a most flourishing branch

of Women's Institutes at Cambray, Ont., West Victoria County. This Institute cannot be too highly commended for the work it has done this year in the closing up and putting in order of a local cemetery in its town. At the September meeting it was decided to undertake this work. On consulting the cemetery committee they found it ready to enter into the scheme. An announcement regarding the work was read in the churches and schools, stating that on a certain date such work would be undertaken and all who had friends buried in the cemetery or who were in any way interested, were invited to join in the work that day.

The result was that on the appointed day there were some fifty men and women on the grounds, and how they did work. The men cut down trees that had been growing wild, and drew them away. The women cut weeds and grass and carried it away. Everything that it was seen needed to be done, was accomplished, such as filling, sunken graves, raising fallen stones, etc. The improvement was marvellous, and can better be imagined than described. This Institute has decided to take a day in June next year, and perform similar work. Cemetery Day is to be an annual affair with the Cambray Institute.

Certain it is that West Victoria is fortunate in having such an enterprising Institute as the one described above. The work of clearing and putting into good shape some of the rural cemeteries, is one that any Institute can well take hold of. The expense incurred is very small, and the returns are most gratifying.

**Our Girl Agent**

One of Farm and Dairy's enthusiastic agents is a bright girl in Lambton Co., Ont. She sends us a photograph of her pig which was a premium recently and the following letter.

I am sending a picture of the pig I got from you recently. Since the picture was taken she has had eight

**A Farm and Dairy Subscription Premium Pig**  
A pure bred Berkshire pig, won by Miss Callie McGregor, of Lambton Co., Ont.

pure bred Berkshire pigs which are little beauties. This picture does not show her length as it should. She is a very long pig.

I am glad to get another taken of her and the little pigs. They are nearly all marked just the same as she is, with white markings.

I will close hoping that the picture will be good enough to put in Farm and Dairy.—Callie McGregor, Lambton Co., Ont.

**The Road to Providence**

Farm and Dairy readers may congratulate themselves on the chance to read the new book, "The Road to Providence," which we are planning to publish as a serial, when we have finished "Miss Selina Lue." "The Road to Providence" is one of the brightest rural stories we have of some access to land and is by the same author as "Miss Selina Lue." It is sure to please everyone who reads it. Watch for "The Road to Providence." Renew your subscription now, and you will not miss any instalments of this delightful serial story, which will be started in an early issue of Farm and Dairy.

**For Burning Rubbish**

We have a home-made tin wigwam for burning rubbish and leaves in the yard. It was made of an old piece of tin roofing, cut in two pieces, a large semi-circle with straight edges riveted together, and a small straight piece which was riveted around the



top to form a miniature stove-pipe. After the fire is lit, the wigwam is placed over it, and no further attention is necessary.—Ollie Bruce, Perth Co., Ont.

Home **DYEING** the way to **Save Money and Dress Well** Try it! Simple as Washing with **DYOLA** ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

JUST THINK OF IT! With the SAME Dye—No chance of mistakes. Fast and beautiful Colors 10 cents from your Druggist or Dealer. Send for Color Card and TRYING Booklet, 74 The Johnson Richardson Co. Limited, Montreal.

**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. MARY'S, ONT.

**Poultry Keeping for Women**

May be made Interesting and Profitable

By reading and following a good Poultry Book

We will give free for One New Subscription to FARM AND DAIRY, at \$1.00, any one of the following books on poultry—

Diseases of Poultry  
Poultry Pocket Money  
Food, Feeding and Fattening  
Be Books of Birds  
Dairy Culture  
Poultry Architecture

Circulation Department **FARM AND DAIRY** PETERBORO - ONT.

**The Sewing Room**

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

**SEMI-FITTED COAT FOR MISSES, 6812**

The semi-fitted coat is a favorite. This model is adapted both to the suit and to the separate wrap. It can be made with notched collar and the wide lapels that are so fashionable, or with the prettily shaped rolled over collar. The skirt is cut as that is shown in the small view.

For the 16 yr. & re will be required 2 1/2 yds. 27, 2 1/2 yds. 44 or 2 1/2 yds. 52 in. wide, with 1/2 of a yard of velvet.

The pattern is cut for girls of 14, 16 and 17 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

**SHIRT WAIST, 6822**

The shirt waist cut in this style with the sleeves is new and smart. This one includes tucks over the shoulders that provide becoming fullness. As illustrated, it is finished with a neck band and worn with a high collar.

Material required for the medium size is 2 1/2 yds. either 36 or 44 in. wide.

The pattern is cut for 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 in. bust and will be mailed for 10 cts. for the season.

**FIVE GORED SKIRT WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE, 6816**

The skirt made slightly full and with a circular flounce is one that can be used for two materials or for one throughout with equal success. It is one of the latest models and it can be used for remodelling and for the new frock.

For the 16 year size will be required 2 1/2 yds. 24, 27 or 36, with 1 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide for the upper portions; 2 1/2 yds. 24, 27 or 36, or 1 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide for the upper and 1 1/2 yds. 24, 27 or 36 or 1 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide for the lower. For the skirt made of the material will be required 5 yds. 24 or 27, 4 yds. 36 or 3 yds. 44 in. wide.

The pattern is cut for misses of 14, 16 and 18 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

**FANCY BLOUSE FOR MISSES, 6814**

Such a pretty blouse as this can be used in various ways. Any of the pretty things material is appropriate for the yoke and under-sleeves however and combinations with other number might be suggested for the blouse itself.

The piping of velvet gives a smart touch.

For the 16 yr. size will be required 2 1/2 yds. 24, 27 or 36, 1 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide with 1/2 of a yard of velvet and 1 1/2 yds. 44 in. wide over knee 18 in. wide.

The pattern is cut for 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 in. bust and will be mailed for 10 cts.

Three patterns given free for one new yearly subscription to Farm and Dairy.

**OUR**

ELLERSHOP prevalent. Potatoes are some parts export will with last year cent. to 15 per

PRINC MARGIATE, been excepting which have crop. Potato 36 for white butter, 18 c

CO WATERY house, and toes are not replenished the fall plowing had a few h heavy frosts, scarce. Pork 84 a cwt, the Eggs are 40 c

SHEE LENNOXVILLE almost done. plowed. Many gang plows. increased use farmers the n of horses. The crop of fine in in good feed in sight be turned out hold steady at for the season.

MISS FRELIGHSD have been several years toes and root with a secret farmers busy. There has been a sell at \$35 to 40 in. from \$14 plentiful and a cwt. Eggs a 25c to 35c a do

HAS SIDNEY CRO scarap and pro each. Live hog ton carcass, 1 ton; oats, 42c; to 7c a bag; 1 bbl.; butter, 26

WENT KIRK WALL, on hand, and the price will Lambs are also. The apple crop now \$10; corn, and cran, 85c; and

OXF NORWICH, N have been expe crop in one of silos would not crop is extra go plowing. Mixed wheat, 80c; oats, 82c; eggs a gal; milk of 65 1/2 a cwt; and

BOLSPLE, NEW cold and wet. up well. Feed is extra. A very good crop. A of rot. There is to be done yet high. At a sale from \$48 to 65; men grade at 4

CHENESTER crop is below th being especially fall apples a ging to see the orchard, but lit

R. W.



**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**

Contributions invited.

**NOVA SCOTIA**

**HANTS CO., N. S.**

ELLERSHOUSE, Nov. 7.—The weather is prevalent. All classes of stock are high. Potatoes are ranging from 45c to 50c in some parts of Nova Scotia. Apples for export will not be over third compared with last year. Mill feeds are from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. cheaper this fall.—B.B.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

**PRINCE CO., P. E. I.**

MARGATE, Nov. 7.—The field crops have been exceptionally good, except potatoes, which have been little more than half a crop. Potatoes sell at 35c a bushel; oats, 35c for white, 30c for black; cheese, 11 1/2c; butter, 15c to 25c.—J. G.

**QUEBEC**

**COMPTON CO., QUE.**

WATERVILLE, Nov. 12.—The crops are housed, and are very satisfactory. Potatoes are not plentiful. The late rains have replenished the wells and the springs. The fall plowing is pretty well on. We have had a few light snows but no very heavy frosts. Beef still continues high and scarce. Pork is plentiful and has dropped 8c a cwt. the market price now being 89c. Eggs are 40c; butter, 25c to 30c.—J. M.

**SHERBROOKE CO., QUE.**

LENNOXVILLE, Nov. 10.—The fall work is almost done. The usual acreage has been plowed. Many farmers are using sulky or gang plows. One beneficial result of the increased use of machinery is to show the farmers the need of a larger, heavier type of horses. The effect is apparent in the crop of fine large colts. Cattle are coming in in good condition. With cheaper feed in sight there should be some good beef turned out next spring. Dairy prices hold steady and have yielded good returns for the season.—H. M. M.

**MISSISSQUOI CO., QUE.**

FRELIGHTSBURG, Nov. 8.—Less plowing has been done so far this fall than for several years. Good crops of corn, potatoes and roots were had. They were grown with a scarcity of laborers, have kept the farmers busy. Pastures have kept good. There has been a demand for milk cows and heifers and prices are high. Cows sell at \$35 to \$45 for common stock; yearlings from \$14 to \$18. Hogs have been plentiful and prices have dropped to 47c a cwt. Eggs are scarce and are selling at 35c to 35c a dozen.—C. A. W.

**ONTARIO**

**HASTINGS CO., ONT.**

SIDNEY CROSSING, Nov. 8.—Turkeys are scarce and prices high, from \$2.50 to \$4 each. Live hogs sell for 36c a cwt; mutton carcasses, 10c a lb; mixed hay, \$10 a ton; oats, 42c; fall wheat, 56c; potatoes, 70c a 75c a bag; Northern Spang apples, \$2.50 a bbl.; butter, 23c to 30c a lb.—K.

**WENTWORTH CO., ONT.**

KIRK WALL, Nov. 10.—There are few pigs on hand, and it is the general opinion that the price will rise again in a short time. Lambs are also scarce and high in price. The apple crop is not very good. Wheat is \$2 1/2c; corn, 85c; oats, 35c; shorts, 82c; bran, 42c; and hay about \$14.—C. A. W.

**OXFORD CO., ONT.**

NORWICH, Nov. 10.—Crops on the whole have been exceedingly good. The corn crop is one of the best ever grown and the silos would not hold the crop. The root crop is extra good. Farmers are busy fall plowing. Mixed hay sells for \$10 a ton, wheat, 52c; oats, 35c; bran, 42c; middlings, 82c; eggs, 25c a dozen; potatoes, 50c a bag; milk cows from \$50 to \$90; hogs, 45c a cwt.—J. M.

GOLSPIE, Nov. 8.—The weather has been cold and wet. The flow of milk has kept up well. Feed is plentiful. Corn and manure are a very good crop. Potatoes are at a high price. A great many are complaining of rot. There is a great deal of plowing to be done yet. Cattle are selling very high. At a sale recently milk cows sold from \$40 to \$65; spring calves for \$21; common grade at that.—A. M. McD.

CHESTERFIELD, Oct. 18.—The apple crop is below the average. Northern Spies are being especially scarce. The quality of fall apples is good. Farmers are beginning to see the value of pruning the orchard, but little or no spraying is done.—R. W.

**KENT CO., ONT.**

WHEATLEY, Nov. 8.—The main crops in this section are fall wheat, oats, corn, barley, hay and tobacco. Roots are not cultivated extensively. Crops were never better and prices are high. Threshing is about done. Fall wheat is looking well.—J. W. E.

**LAMBTON CO., ONT.**

WYOMING, Nov. 9.—Fine fall weather still continues. Labor is higher in price than ever. Sugar beets will average 18 tons per acre in the north; not so much in south. Pastures are still fine. Packers are buying more hay. Rural telephone are increasing very rapidly; many different gangs are busy putting up poles. Our fall fairs were well attended and in consequence the agricultural societies are in good shape financially.—D. N. A.

**CANADIAN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN OFFICIAL RECORDS FOR OCT. 1910.**

Lilly De Kol Pieterie (5916), at 5 yrs 5 months and 17 days of age, 20.64 lbs. fat, equivalent to 25.80 lbs. butter; 425.24 lbs. milk. Owned by B. E. Hagerman, Minto, Ont.

Jane Isosa De Kol (12164), at 8 yrs., 14 days of age, 15.83 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.79 lbs. butter; 413.3 lbs. milk. Owned by George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Senora Queen De Kol (14683), at 6 yrs., 9 months and 30 days of age, 11.50 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.62 lbs. butter; 330.0 lbs. milk. Owned by A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.

Griseida A. De Kol (7058), at 4 yrs., 11 months and 15 days of age, 16.05 lbs. fat, equivalent to 20.26 lbs. butter; 522.0 lbs. milk. Owned by A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.

De Kol Mantel 3rd (10321) at 4 yrs., 7 months and 8 days of age, 13.82 lbs. fat, equivalent to 16.66 lbs. butter; 417.6 lbs. milk. Owned by Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Baroness Ladoga Veeman (13165), at 3 yrs. 5 months and 7 days of age, 14.16 lbs. fat, equivalent to 17.70 lbs. butter; 406.9 lbs. milk. Owned by George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Flora Korndyke Pieterie (11314), at 1 yr., 9 months and 15 days of age, 11.82 lbs. fat, equivalent to 15.36 lbs. butter; 305 lbs. milk. Owned by B. E. Hagerman, Minto, Ont.

Lakewood Daisy (12151), at 2 yrs., 5 months and 6 days of age, 9.21 lbs. fat, equivalent to 11.51 lbs. butter; 310 lbs. milk. Owned by Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Special Test Made Eight Months after Calving—Lakeview Battler (11364), at 2 yrs 1 month and 2 days of age, 8.78 lbs. fat, equivalent to 10.98 lbs. butter; 252.8 lbs. milk. Owned by Lakeview Farm, Bronte, Ont.

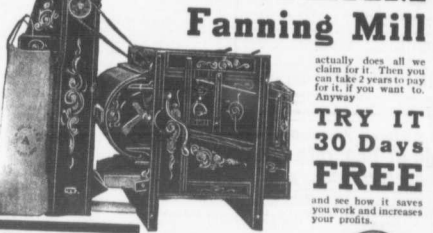
—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

**Clean Your Seed**

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

**Better, Surer Crops — Highest Market Prices**

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



**TRY IT 30 Days FREE**

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

which is almost ruining nearly every Ontario farmer's clover this year. Maybe you don't know that your clover is full of this weed, but you will when you try to sell it, or when you plant it next year. This seed has been bothering hundreds of farmers to-day. If the Chatham does it for them, as fast and it back and it hasn't cost you a cent. My free book tells all. Write for it at once and for my liberal free trial offer. Address: Manson Campbell, Bronte, Ont.

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

**MR. SALES MANAGER**

HAVE YOU MAILED THAT COPY OF YOUR ADVERTISEMENT TO APPEAR IN FARM AND DAIRY, DECEMBER 1st?

**The Second Annual Breeders' Number**

Lost Opportunities are regretted. Here is your opportunity to reach more readers than by our regular issues—with no increase in cost. Do not Lose It. This is your medium for making known what you have in supplies or equipment for the Dairy Cattle Breeders of Canada.

For Christmas Trade Advertising this will be a number of exceptional value. Write to-day for reservation.

Let us have your copy by November 25th. ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

**"Dem suah do lighten de wuk"**

—Aunt Salina.

¶ The Velox or New Century Washers change drudgery into easy work. They extract every particle of dirt from the clothes and will not injure the finest fabric.

¶ The Velox and New Century "D" are power machines and run themselves.

¶ The New Century styles A, B, and C, are hand types and almost run themselves. They are designed for efficiency, convenience, simplicity and durability.

¶ The Warranty Wringer is unexcelled both in wringing and wearing qualities. It will wring drier and last longer than most Wringers because of the greater elasticity and superior-wearing qualities of its rolls.

¶ The Monitor Rotary Lawn Clothes Dryer is the companion labor-saver of these machines. The simplest and strongest drying device in the world.

¶ Make sure of getting the best washer, wringer and dryer by insisting on Cummer-Dowsell makes—at all best dealers.

"Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy" is a book full of interesting and helpful hints on washing, ironing, mending, and drying. It is a book for all. FREE for a postal.

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ESTILAKE STEEL SHINGLES. Prices for wheat at last advices were higher in Chicago and Winnipeg...

FIRE, LIGHTNING, RUST AND STORM PROOF. We have handled over 100,000 Shingles for nearly 20 years...

Write for Booklet. The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited, Manufacturers TORONTO & WINNIPEG

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK. Steels, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Cows Would Be Ticked

If they heard you were getting Champion Cow Stanchions They appreciate a good thing. They can move head around. No Weight. No Blisters.

Now is the time to order ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. (LIMITED) TORONTO, ONTARIO

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Nov. 14th.—There is a wide speculation at the present time in the larger cities of Eastern Canada, as well as in the Northwest...

The United States' crop report lately issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, is an encouraging one...

Prices for wheat at last advices were higher in Chicago and Winnipeg.

On the farmers' market fall wheat is selling at 80c and moon wheat at 85c a bushel.

The various grains are holding their own in price as follows: Local quotations show: Canada, western...

On the farmers' market choice dairy potatoes are selling at 70c to 75c a bag.

On the farmers' market, choice dairy butter is selling at 25c a lb., and ordinary quality at 23c a lb.

There is a steady market for honey and dealers give the following prices: Strained clover honey, 15c to 16c a lb.

choice dairy butter, 20c to 21c; seconds, 15c to 16c a lb. Local prices for eggs are unchanged.

Consumers are complaining about the high prices being asked for eggs...

The local poultry market shows a slight tendency downwards. Dealers quote...

On the farmers' market dressed chickens are selling at 14c to 15c; fowl, 12c to 14c.

Prices for wool are higher and local quotations are as follows: Washed fleeces, 12c to 13c; unwashed fleeces, 10c to 14c.

The Globe's Liverpool cable says, "Hops in London (Pacific Coast) stand at 43 1/2 to 44 1/2."

Local quotations for hides are as follows: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c a lb.

There is nothing of importance to chronicle in regard to this market. Dealers quote as follows: Choice timothy, \$12 to \$12 1/2 a ton.

Local dealers quote prices for vegetables as follows: Cabbage, 25c to 40c a dozen; carrots, a bag, 40c; parsnips, a bag, 50c.

Apples are about the chief fruit in view on the market now and are selling at from \$2.50 to \$4.50 a barrel, according to quality.

Local dealers quote prices for vegetables as follows: Cabbage, 25c to 40c a dozen; carrots, a bag, 40c; parsnips, a bag, 50c.

There is a steady market for honey and dealers give the following prices: Strained clover honey, 15c to 16c a lb.

On the farmers' market, choice dairy butter is selling at 25c a lb., and ordinary quality at 23c a lb.

clover honey, 7c to 8c a lb.; buckwheat honey, 6c a lb.

Dealers quote prices as follows: Manitoba bran, \$15 a ton; oats, \$20 a ton; shuck, Toronto; Ontario bran, \$20 a ton.

The demand for horses seems to be getting slower and prices are going downwards. They will have to get lower yet.

The shipments of cattle from the West still continue and large consignments have arrived during the past week.

Butcher cattle—choice, \$6 to \$6.25; medium, \$5 to \$5.40; culls, \$4 to \$5.

Stockers—choice, \$4.75 to \$5.25; medium, \$3.25 to \$4.20.

Export cattle—choice, \$6 to \$6.25; medium, \$5 to \$5.40; culls, \$4 to \$5.

On the farmers' market choice timothy is selling at \$12 to \$12 1/2 a ton.

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are paid of the white cheese, 10 1/2c a lb. and the tartaric acid, 10c a lb. Both grades are full price.

Advertisement for a product, possibly a fertilizer or feed supplement, with a list of agents and prices.

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THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

That makes a Horse Who Coughs, Hoars, Has Thick Wind, or Coughs, can be removed with ABSORBINE.

Advertisement for ABSORBINE, a product for treating thick, swollen glands in horses.

Advertisement for a product, possibly a fertilizer or feed supplement, with a list of agents and prices.

are practically unchanged from the level of the previous week. The bulk of the white cheese sold in the country fetched 10½c a lb. at factories, but the colored cheese sold all the way from 10½c to 11, 3½c, the high prices being paid at Pictou and the low level prevailing in Ontario. At some of the markets there was no preference shown for colored cheese and both grades fetched the same prices, but where the offerings were all colored very full prices were paid.

The butter market is very strong, prices having been advanced very sharply at last Saturday's country markets. St. Hyacinthe is selling as high as 24½c. The advance was caused by the falling off in the supply of fresh butter, which became barely sufficient for the trade. Finest Townships creamery is selling to-day at 25c a lb., with other sections at 24½c a lb.

CHEESE MARKET

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—349 boxes white and 235 colored, and 45 white, sold at 10 13-16c. Troquois, Ont., Nov. 4.—234 colored cheese offered. All sold on board at 10½c.

A Special Opportunity

You are reasonably certain to make connection with a buyer for your pure bred stock through an advertisement in the second issue of the Number, to be published Dec. 1. Although this Special Number offers increased advantage to you in the way of value in circulation, we make no extra charge for space in it. Our flat rate of seven cents a line (14 lines to the inch) or 98 cents an inch remains unchanged. It would be well to use plenty of space so as to get a small illustration in the advertisement. Two inches will cost you \$1.98; three inches \$2.94 per insertion. Rather than sell your stock locally or dispose of it in any thing approaching a sacrifice, it would be wise for you to advertise it in Farm and Dairy. A. E. Hulet of N'wich, Ont., in regard to his advertisement, wrote us that \$5.00 spent in advertising in Farm and Dairy brought him sales of Holstein cattle to the value of nearly \$1,000.00. Copy of the Breeders Number must reach us not later than November 25th. For any subsequent week, it should reach us by Friday or Saturday of the week preceding.

Cowanville, Que., Nov. 5.—225 boxes of butter and 65 boxes of cheese offered; 110 boxes of butter sold at 23½c; 10½c was refused for the cheese, which was refused. Brookville, Nov. 10.—429 boxes registered, of which 395 boxes were colored and the balance white; 125 white sold at 10½c and 429 colored at 10½c. Ottawa, Nov. 11.—164 boxes white and 445 colored on the board. All sold at 10½c for white and 11c for colored. Victoriaville, Que., Nov. 11.—One car of cheese sold at 10½c. Pictou, Nov. 11.—13 factories boarded

744 boxes cheese, all colored; all sold at 11 3-16c.

GOSSIP

Arrangements are already being made for the short course and farmers' convention to be held in the University of Agriculture, Agricultural College during the week commencing Monday, Feb. 13th, 1911. As in previous years, the annual meetings of the various associations interested in agricultural advancements are being held in conjunction with the convention.

"THE LOTUS FIELDS" SALE

A fair-sized crowd gathered at "The Lotus Fields," West Berlin, Vermont, last Thursday, Nov. 10th, to attend their dispensing sale of Ayrshires. Breeders, however, were not as numerous as desired, and the importance of the cattle demanded, but this was largely due to the lateness of the season. Many bids were received by mail from breeders who did not wish to undertake the journey. Thirty-seven Ayrshires were sold, including one or two shire pigs were sold a number of Berk shires were sold in prompt order. There was a good demand for the cattle, the best selling for record prices; 37 Ayrshires, in cluding 14 bull calves, selling for \$870.00, an average of \$255.

The highest price of the day was \$1600, which Mr. Wm. Hunter of Hamilton, Ont. compelled Mr. John Sherwin, of Cleveland, Ohio, to pay for the champion two-year-old bull, Bargueuch Bonnie Scotland. This great bull, Bargueuch Bonnie addition to Mr. Sherwin's herd and a credit to the Mr. Hunter's defeat in this case, however, was soon avenged as he bought the next two highest priced animals for exportation to Canada, and at the same time paid what is probably the world's record price for a calf at auction, buying Jean Armour 2nd, a ten weeks' old calf for \$1600. He also paid \$1000 for the Scottish female champion of 1910, Howie's Cream Pot.

Mr. Leander F. Ulrick of Worcester, Mass., conducted the sale with his usual despatch, and Auctioneer W. Lawrence of Lelton, N.Y., cried the bids.

Renew your subscription now.

CRUM'S IMPROVED WARRIERS STANCHION

H. A. Moyer, Syracuse, N. Y., says "they are the best address for specifications of any veterinary or equine book in the world. All correspondence should be addressed to H. A. Moyer, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Write in inquiry if you prefer books in French or English."

SAVE COST

in feed in one winter. Locations address for specifications of any veterinary or equine book in the world. All correspondence should be addressed to H. A. Moyer, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Write in inquiry if you prefer books in French or English."

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder cures kidneyes.

The soft century wonder. Agents wanted in every country. Write for a free trial bottle. This offers you a chance to sell. Sent to you bottles. 15-12-10 DR. BELL, W. A. Kin gaton, Ont.

YORKSHIRES AND SHROPSHIRE

From price winning stock at greatly reduced prices. Young pigs six to eight months. 85 each. Pedigrees furnished according to age. Write for particulars. W. H. Crews, Toronto, Ont.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

ONE 2 YR. STALLION by Champion Right Forward, Imp. Cae 2 yr. Bly by Barron from Imp. Yearling stallions and fillies by that greatest sire, Aeneas. Imported all from imported males. Three (Imp.) 2 year old fillies by E. M. Holby, Manchester P.O., and G.T.R. Imp. 2 year old fillies by E. M. Holby, Manchester P.O. Phone 10-10-10.

CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE—Large selections of best stock. Prices reasonable.—Smith & Richardson, breeders and importers.

ORMSBY GRANDE STOCK FARM, ORMSBY TOWN, P. QUEBEC. Importation and breeding of high-class Clydesdales a specialty. Special instructions will be made.—Duncan McEachran.

MISCELLANEOUS

TAMWORTH AND BERSHIRE SWINE—Borns and sows for sale. J. W. Todd, Toronto, Ont., Maple Leaf Stock Farm. 15-11

TAMWORTHS AND SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Several choice sows and sows bred by Imp. Shannon born 1903-5 and 65, recently bred to young stock hog. Also a few yearling trow sows. A few very choice yearling first class family. Excellent milking strain. Prices right.

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

REC. HOLSTEINS AND HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Maple Villa Stock Farm is now offering 3 extra good Bull Calves (January, February and March calves) from extra good cows, bred by Sir Beets De Col Poch. Will sell them cheap if sold in the next 30 days. Young Hampshire pigs (both sex) for sale. Don't all speak at once. Young Hampshire pigs (both sexes) for sale. Don't all speak at once.

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