

Issued Each Week—only One Dollar a Year

VOL. XXIX.

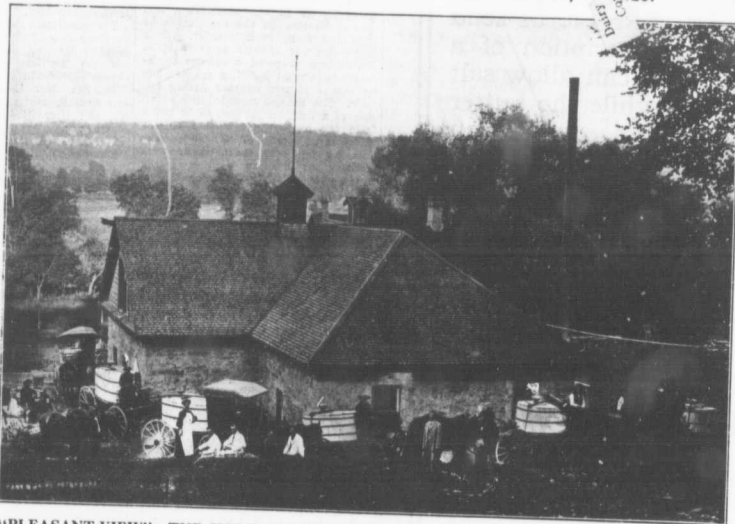
NUMBER 7.

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

FEBRUARY 17, 1910.



"PLEASANT VIEW"—THE HOME OF THE OWEN SOUND CREAMERY COMPANY, LIMITED

The Pleasant View Creamery is one of the largest cream collecting creameries in Ontario. Since May 24, 1886, when operations were first commenced, the output from this creamery totals over 5,200,000 pounds of butter, representing a value exceeding \$1,000,000. President J. A. McFeeters may be seen in the foreground to the right. Beside him is Mr. J. M. McQuaker, Sec.-Treas. of the Company and a well-known dairyman.

The creamery is further described on page 14

DEVOTED TO  
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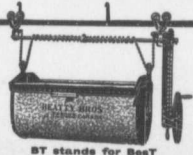
### A BT Litter Carrier and a BT Feed Carrier

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

### Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions

The Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions met for their tenth annual meeting in the City Hall, Toronto, last week. Fully 300 men were present, there being the largest number of delegates ever at a meeting of the association.

President H. J. Gould, Uxbridge, in his annual address, emphasized the importance of the farmer's calling and of the fall fairs. He reviewed the agricultural situation, and pointed out how closely are the interests of town and city people allied with those of the farmers. He suggested a better system of selecting breeding stock than now prevails. He stated that it was well that societies did not offer prizes for grade males, and he advocated expert inspection of all stallions. He regarded the swine industry as a credit to the farmers, although some better understanding was needed between the farmer and the packer. Sheep had declined in numbers, but poultry raising was going forward. Regret was expressed that the cheese output had fallen off considerably.

An interesting report was presented by Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto, Superintendent of Fairs. He made a proposal that the Province be divided into 12 districts in connection with the 350 societies in the association, and that a director on the association be appointed from each district. This suggestion was afterwards acted upon. Mr. Wilson proposed a scheme to insure agricultural societies against loss by reason of wet weather during fall fairs. His scheme included the provision of a fund of \$12,000, to be taken from the amount available from the Government grant of \$70,000. The standing field-crop competitions were reported as meeting with increasing favor. Last year 50 agricultural societies entered the competition; 1,500 farmers taking part; the crops entered including 20,000 acres. Last year 355 judges had been sent out by the Department.

#### WAIT ON GOVERNMENT

The association waited on ministers of the Government on the first day of the convention with the request for an increase of \$30,000 in the present grant, \$70,000 per year. That all the members of the association were not agreed upon the advisability of having the grant increased is shown in the following words, which were exchanged during the interview.

"You are growing," said Mr. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, "and it is a good sign to see people wanting more money, even if they do not get it." (Laughter.)  
"If you don't get it, what will they do?"

Delegates—"Come back again." (Laughter.)

Mr. James—"If you are going to lean on the Government for help in your work, I can see the time coming when you are going to lose a whole lot of your usefulness."

Voices—"That's right."  
Mr. James—"The best societies in Ontario are those that stand on their own feet."

Mr. James further pointed out that the most progressive agricultural country in Europe is little Denmark, and the farmers there did not go to the Government for help. They even build their own schools, and they proved that they were doing a good work for agriculture, and then the Government came to help them along in it. The work that can be done in this country in the improvement of agriculture is almost beyond calculation.

#### CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES

Mr. James concluded with a very earnest appeal to the delegates to do their utmost to improve the conditions of agriculture in Ontario so as to prevent the serious movement of population from the farms to the towns and cities. This, he said, was the chief

cause of the high prices of which the people in the towns and cities are now so strongly complaining.

At the evening session, the Hon. Mr. Duff, Minister for Agriculture, advised the association to try to bring about a greater consolidation of the small fairs in Ontario. He said that there was a waste of energy in the multiplication of small fairs. President G. C. Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, in addressing the meeting, took the opportunity to deny the report that he was going into politics. He said he wished to remain with the Agricultural College for many years. Mr. T. G. Raynor, of the Seed Division, Ottawa; Mr. John Campbell, Woodville, and Principal W. J. Black, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, also addressed the meeting.

On the closing day of the convention addresses were delivered by Mr. C. C. James, Mr. A. G. Gilbert, Manager of the Poultry Department of the C.E.F., Ottawa; Miss Shuttleworth, Toronto, and Mr. J. E. Brethour, of Burford.

#### OFFICERS

The following officers were elected by acclamation: Pres., H. J. Gould, Uxbridge, Ont.; 1st vice-pres., J. V. Simmon, Toronto; 2nd vice-pres., John Farrell, Forest, Ont.; Sec., Alex. McFarlane, Otterville; sec. and editor, J. Lockie Wilson.

The association decided to divide the Province into 12 districts, each district to elect its own director. Following are the districts and the directors chosen therefrom:

District No. 1.—Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Frontenac, Dundas, Carleton and Grenville—W. R. Farlinger, Morrisburg.

No. 2.—Leeds, Lanark, Renfrew and Frontenac—R. J. Bushell Kingwood.

No. 3.—Lennox, Addington, Prince Edward, Hastings and Northumberland—C. W. Neville, Newburgh.

No. 4.—Peterboro', Durham, Victoria and Ontario—Dr. A. Galloway, Woodville.

No. 5.—York, Simcoe, Peel, Dufferin and Halton—J. D. Orr, Meadowville.

No. 6.—Haldimand, Wentworth, Lincoln and Welland—W. A. Fry, Dunnville.

No. 7.—Wellington, Brant, Norfolk, Waterloo and Oxford—J. T. Murphy, Simcoe.

No. 8.—Perth, Middlesex, Elgin and Huron—John Brédis, Mount Brédis.

No. 9.—Essex, Lambton and Kent—R. A. Harrington, Chatham.

No. 10.—Grey and Bruce—William Searf, Durham.

No. 11.—Haliburton, Muskoka and Parry Sound—Mr. W. H. Johnston, Sundridge.

No. 12.—Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Manitoulin, Thunder Bay, Rainy River and Kenora—Rev. T. J. Crowley, Warren.

### Good Roads Convention

Since 19 counties in the Province have adopted the Good Roads system, and have planned the improvement of 3,000 miles of their leading highways, the Good Roads Association of Ontario consider the time favorable for the general advance in the construction of good roads throughout the whole Province. With this in view, they are arranging for a widely representative convention to be held in Toronto on March 3, 4 and 5. Efforts are being made to secure the attendance of members, not only of the county township, but from the county bodies and all other associations that are interested in improving the roads of the country.

During the convention a huge deputation will be sent upon the Provincial Government to consult with it as to future assistance. Over 5,000 delegates are expected to attend. Single fare rates will probably be secured. Communication from the Secretary to the Secretary of the Ontario Good Roads Association at Whitby.

# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

Issued  
Each Week

Only \$1.00  
a Year

Vol. XXIX.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 17, 1910.

No. 7

### SOME DETAILS CONCERNING A YOUNG MAN AND HIS FARM PRACTICE

How He is Making a Success of His Farm, the Crops Grown and His General Farm Management. Some Comment on the Conveniences and Comforts of His Home

Many country young folk have ambitions other than to farm. Farming communities, almost without exception, feel the effects of this ill-advised ambition. Visit at the farm home and the farmer's sons too often are represented only by their photographs, they having gone elsewhere, most likely to the city, to carve out their career. Farms are being sold at a sacrifice; their owners, with sons flown cityward, dependent upon hirelings, have wearied of these unnatural conditions and have resolved to enter retired life. It is refreshing to note, however, that we still have a goodly number of bright young men who recognize in the farm a work, ennobling, free, with scope for all their talents and offering a fair remuneration, if not a competence. Such a man is Mr. S. A. Northcott, who farms a few miles north from the town of Oshawa, Ont.

It has been the privilege of the writer from time to time to visit farms in many communities, widely separated and in various provinces. Rarely has been seen better use made of talents, as applied to farming, than in the case of Mr. Northcott. Mr. Northcott is in his early thirties, married, and with a family. Eight years ago he entered the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, taking the two years' course, shortly after which he married and commenced work on the farm he now owns and tills.

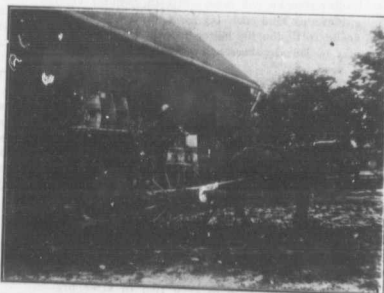
#### LARGE FIELDS AN ADVANTAGE

The progressiveness of Mr. Northcott's farm management shows itself even to the casual observer on approaching his farm. The farm consists of 140 acres, 10 of which is bush. It is arranged in large fields of from 20 to 27 acres. Speaking of the size of his fields, Mr. Northcott said, "I am going to tear out still more of the fencing, and in time will have practically only the outside fences. Nothing less than a 20-acre field can be handled to advantage, except it be a pasture field, and for this purpose temporary wire fence proves most efficient; this can be erected readily and at little cost. It is in the large fields that one can make the time. Crops can there be seeded in a hurry. Last spring in seeding, I drove four horses myself. A boy drove two. Through this arrangement I did not require a man. The four-horse team might not work so well did not one drive them himself, as there are few men that can be had who are capable of being trusted with a valuable four-horse team. One needs some sense of responsibility if he would drive such a team properly. Implements and lots of horses effectually solve the la-

bor problem as far as cultivation is concerned." Implements are never allowed to remain exposed to the weather on Mr. Northcott's farm. In fact they are not allowed to stay out over night, as Mr. Northcott says he has too much money locked up in implements not to give them proper care. Wide gates have been placed at the entrance to each field, and implements, including the binder, are driven to the barn each night. "With the binder," said Mr. Northcott, "it takes less time to drive it to the barn than to cover it. If plows or cultivators are left out over night, they rust, and there is a waste of time in scouring them ready for work."

#### POTATOES A SPECIALTY

It may be said of Mr. Northcott that he practices mixed farming, but he has well-defined spe-



Some Conveniences that Facilitate the Work of Spraying  
The barrels as shown, and which are on Mr. S. A. Northcott's farm, are filled with water from the windmill pump. The spray solutions when prepared are drawn off into the pump-barrel through rubber hose. This equipment is further described in the adjoining article.

cialties. One of these is the potato crop, to which he devotes at least four acres annually. The varieties grown are Early Rose, Empire State and Rural New Yorker No. 2, the first two varieties being his favorites. Speaking of the potato crop, Mr. Northcott said, "One year with another it will average 200 bushels of saleable potatoes an acre. I figure on practically all my potatoes being saleable. They are grown from good seed, from big potatoes—those who plant small seed harvest small potatoes. Each fall, when the potatoes are dug, I pick out the big ones and put them away for seed. Woe betide the womenfolk if they touch them. By selecting good seed in this way, planting big ones and looking after the crop properly, I am sure to have a crop approximately 100 per cent. saleable. On the average, they realize about 55 cents a bushel or more."

An ingeniously-contrived, home-made machine is used for planting the potatoes. This device is attached to the rear of a two-furrowed plow. By making one round with a two-furrowed plow, then

one with a single-furrowed plow to cover the potatoes, the rows are made at a desirable distance apart. The potatoes are plowed in four inches deep. Two horses are used on each plow. The potatoes are cut the same day as planted, one man being kept busy cutting them. With one man to drive the team and one man to drop, one and one-half acre a day can be planted readily. Were this machine fully manned and kept running steadily it would plant from four to five acres a day.

#### A HOME-MADE POTATO PLANTER

The illustration on page 4 is a fair reproduction of this home-made planting device. As may be seen, there is a hopper from which the potatoes are fed by hand into the trough, which drops them into the furrow. A seat is provided for the operator. The furrow wheel of this planter is an old fly-wheel two feet in diameter, from a roof-pulper. The land-wheel is smaller, only 19 inches in diameter, thus permitting the machine to run level while at work. The planter is three feet wide over all, the hopper two and one-half feet by one foot four inches. The spout or drag, which distributes the potatoes, is four inches wide, and is made with a gentle slope so as to deliver the potatoes about one foot behind the wheel. "The machine works to perfection," said Mr. Northcott, "though it could be considerably improved by supplying a carrier to deliver the potatoes into the furrow. On a 40-rod field I plant from one bushel and one peck to one bushel and two pecks to two rows, depending upon how the seed is cut, and our seed is always cut in generous pieces, from big potatoes."

The advantage of spraying both in the orchard and in the potato patch receives full recognition. "I find," said Mr. Northcott, "that the cost of spraying potatoes is nearly as high as many people report. I use about five pounds of bluestone per acre at each spraying. I give four sprayings in the season, which requires about 20 pounds of bluestone an acre. Approximately, two days are required to make the sprayings for the season. If bugs are prevalent early in the season, the first spraying is made with Paris green alone, the Paris green being added to each of the succeeding sprayings if needed. When spraying is properly carried out, the potatoes stay green until frost comes, and this accounts largely for my favorable yields each year."

#### PREPARING THE SPRAY MIXTURE

For convenience in preparing his spraying mixture, Mr. Northcott has arranged four kerosene barrels at a convenient height beside his barn. These are filled from the windmill pump. The barrels are kept full of water constantly during the season. The day before it is desired to spray, two lots of bluestone of 10 pounds each are placed in sacks, these sacks being suspended in the water at the top of each of the barrels. The other two barrels receive nine pounds of lime, which has previously been slacked. This is strained into the barrels. Each pair is connected by means of gas-pipe fittings, so that when the bluestone and the lime solutions are properly dissolved, the fluid is drawn from the whole four barrels at once by means of two hose, one from

the lime solution, the other from the copper sulphate. These flow directly into the spray barrel, passing first through the strainer. The four barrels will make enough Bordeaux mixture to spray the whole orchard, or to spray the potato patch. The barrels as arranged are a matter of convenience. They cost little more to have them fitted up as they are, and being up high they are out of the way of the stock.

SOUND ARGUMENT FOR SHORT ROTATION

When asked as to the rotation he followed, Mr. Northcott replied: "I started with a four-year rotation, and am now changing over to a three-year system. I find that perennial weeds get too much of a start in a rotation covering four or five years. I can knock them absolutely on the head with a shorter system. My rotation is: First year, cereals—oats, emmer or barley; second year, clover; third year, corn or other hoe crop or peas. Thus my fields are only seeded down for one year. I take but one crop from each seeding. Some claim that such a rotation is suitable only for light land. If it is good for light soil it is a pretty good wager that it is good for any kind of land."

In addition to potatoes, a specialty is made of seed grain. Oats and emmer are the principal cereals grown, although a start is being made with No. 21 Mandcheuri barley. Questioned as to the suitability of emmer, Mr. Northcott said that he could grow more emmer to the acre than of any other single grain. He never had less than 50 bushels on the average, and has reached as high as 80 bushels of 40 pounds to the bushel. Oats and emmer are grown to some extent in a mixture. "The mixture makes a splendid feed," assured Mr. Northcott. "Screenings from the emmer are especially good for pigs. I chop all my own grain right in the barn by means of the windmill. These emmer screenings are mixed with oats at the rate of two bushels of the latter to one of emmer. The grinder is so placed that the chop falls into the feed bin in the stable below. The coarser parts roll to one side, and are fed to the horses. The fine parts are given to the pigs. I never had pigs do better than on this emmer and oat mixture."

GRINDS GRAIN BY WIND POWER

"The grinder works first class. It is set in the granary, and it grinds everything that I feed. The grain is simply shovelled into the hopper when it is desired to grind, the windmill placed in gear by pulling a lever, and that is the last of it." Mr. Northcott has arranged an attachment for taking out the foul seeds from the grain he chops. He said that it was surprising how many weeds one got out of apparently clean grain. By this arrangement the farm is kept free from those foul weeds that would otherwise go out in manure, and it has been of material assistance to Mr. Northcott in being able to offer a first grade of seed such as he has for sale. Since the bulk of the grain is sold for seed, Mr. Northcott finds it necessary to buy considerable for feeding purposes.

A considerable acreage of peas are grown. These are sown mixed with oats at the rate of one-half bushel to three bushels of peas to the acre. The oats tend to keep the peas up. Mr. Northcott claims that one gets as many peas as if sown singly and the oats in addition. They are cut with a Tolton harvester and buncher. When the peas do extra well, the oats may be no particular advantage, but if the peas are poor, as they are often apt to be, one has the oats anyway, thus ensuring a crop. Where one would have a good crop of 40 bushels of peas to the acre, he would have 50 bushels or more of grain when grown in this mixture.

Corn has a large place on Mr. Northcott's farm, 11 acres being grown last season. A silo was

(Continued on page 8)

Halter Breaking the Colt

Dr. H. G. Reed, V.S., Halton Co., Ont.

A colt should be broken into the halter early in life, preferably before it is weaned. It takes but little trouble at that early age and if properly done will never be forgotten by the little creature. At that age it is not strong enough to offer any serious resistance, and by simply placing a little halter on the animal and having some person



The Home of Mr. S. A. Northcott, Ontario Co., Ont. A farm home in which are installed many of the modern conveniences. Read the article on page 3, which deals with Mr. Northcott's farm practice.

lead the dam down the lane the foal will naturally follow and by placing gentle restraint on the halter the little creature will soon learn to submit. Care should be taken not to throw him if he should rear and plunge. The exercise of a little patience on the part of the trainer will soon result in the foal yielding to the restraint and leading like an old horse. Fifteen minutes exercise of this kind each day for a week will be sufficient to thoroughly halter-break a foal so that it may be led anywhere or be tied up in the stable if need be.

Colts broken to the halter in this way do not learn to break loose, for they are not strong enough to break the shank and they will yield more readily to restraint than when they are older and stronger and able to break their halters. The habit of halter-breaking often seen in horses is usually due to the fact that the horse was big and strong before he was haltered and when first tied up he lunged back in the stall and broke his tie and thus acquired a habit which stuck to him for life.

Break a colt to the halter before he is weaned and there will be little danger of him ever becoming a hard horse to keep tied in after life. Besides this there is the advantage of having him so trained that if anything happens during his early life he can be led or tied up like an old horse instead of having to be lassoed like a Western steer and subdued by main strength if for any reason it is necessary to catch him and put him in the stable.

Some Pointers on Seed Selection

W. J. T. Hamilton, Nanaimo Co., B.C.

It is too often the case that when a farmer plants potatoes, he makes use of those misshapen ones which he cannot sell, little thinking that in so doing he is perpetuating the quality which has rendered them unmarketable. This has been brought home to me very much of late in my travels, where I have found the Burbank potato condemned as being warty and unsaleable, whereas, with us who have used judgment in selecting our seed, it is as profitable a late potato as we have.

Of course, the potato is not in the true sense a seed, but rather an enlarged underground stem with buds, any one of which is capable of producing a plant with all the characteristics of its

parent, including its defects. But, the same conditions hold good with it as with all seeds, and equal care must be taken in selection. Moreover, it is not sufficient merely to select those potatoes of suitable form and size, since some of these may come out of hills and from plants which either bore but a small crop, or produced misshapen tubers as well as the perfect ones selected. The proper method to pursue is to select the next year's seed whilst digging the crop, and only to select those that come from roots bearing a prolific crop of good tubers, not associated with any misshapen ones. After a few years of this selection it will be found that the yield is very greatly increased, and that all the potatoes are of perfect form, containing no distorted specimens.

SELECT FROM WHOLE PLANTS

In selecting grain, too, care should be taken that the farmer be not satisfied by simply saving for seed the largest grains, but that he should rather go through his field before cutting and, having a very clear idea of his seed of those qualities he wants to perpetuate in his crop, select those plants (whole plants, not merely individual ears) which most nearly approach his ideal.

From these plants select the largest seed and sow these in a separate plot, from which plot from year to year again select the best plants, at the same time throwing away the worst. Keep the selected seed from these plots to sow another plot the next year, and use the balance of the seed for his fields.

Three or four years of such selection and the qualities he wants will be indelibly stamped on the strain, so long as it does not get crossed, and he will reap the benefit in a greatly increased yield of grain of the qualities for which he has selected it.

Many varieties of plants cross freely with one another, and so this danger has to be guarded against. For instance, the cabbage tribe, including turnips, rape and mustard, will all inter-cross, and so, if pure seed is wanted, only one variety must be allowed to flower at one time. In the cabbage tribe, too, and for all the cruciferae, the seed from the central stem produces the strongest plants, and so it alone should be saved for best results.

With What Material Shall I Roof My Barn?

I. F. Mann, Halton Co., Ont.

What material shall I use to roof my barn? This is a question that many a farmer is asking himself, and he has not found a very satisfactory answer to it.

Conditions existing now are so different from



An Ingenious Home-made Potato Planter

This device, made and used by Mr. S. A. Northcott, is attached to the rear of a two-furrowed plow and greatly facilitates the work of potato planting. It is described on page 3. Photos by the Editor of Farm and Dairy.

what they were in years gone by. In earlier days there was plenty of old pine, from which the best shingles we ever had were made. Few of us, indeed, but are familiar with the old, shaved pine shingle, home-made, of course. These are

often still found on our older buildings. I took off a roof this fall shingled with this material. Many of the shingles were perfectly sound, except where they had been exposed to the weather. They had, perhaps, been on that roof for 60 years.

Such shingles, of course, can scarcely be obtained to-day, and if they could, they would not give the same satisfaction under present conditions, and the reason why they would not give satisfaction is the main reason why it is so difficult to decide upon what roofing to use. It is on account of the blower, which is now so commonly used on our threshing machines.

#### DUST FROM THE BLOWER

The blower drives the dust into the crevices inside the barn, especially between the shingles and sheathing. In addition, it almost invariably leaves a liberal deposit of dust and chaff upon the roof. The careful farmer does his best to sweep this off his roof. Much of it refuses to be "swept," having become fixed in crevices between the shingles. When this foreign matter becomes wet, it makes a first-class start on the destruction of a wooden roof.

How would this dust and dirt affect a metal roof? I do not know from experience, but the dust, etc., certainly lodges upon such roofs and sticks pretty well to it. The vital question seems to be, what effect will this deposit have upon them and upon the other different manufactured roofs? The blower has doubtless come to stay, so what material shall we use with which to shingle our barns? Shall we use British Columbia or Ontario cedar shingles? Some builders claim that the former, being kiln dried, are in that process injured so that the life of such shingles are much shortened. Many favor the Ontario white cedar, dried by sun and wind, as having a much longer life. Who can decide? Surely those who have had experience with both varieties. Or shall we use metallic roofing in the form of shingles or corrugated iron sheets, or some of the other manufactured roofing?

Will the metallic roofing stand the test of time and weather under present conditions, and give us a light, lasting roof, or will it prove to be a costly experiment? Are any of the other roofings entirely satisfactory? What say you, brother farmers? What has been your experience with the different forms of roofing, and for what length of time does your experience cover? Has it been long enough to give a real test of roofing?

Many who are about to build new barns, or who are re-shingling their old ones, will be most grateful to any of their fellow farmers who will kindly throw the light of their experience on this question through the columns of "Farm and Dairy." No one will appreciate such light more than the writer himself.

### Cow Testing Associations in Denmark

N. P. Hull, Michigan, U.S.A.

The farmers in Denmark were so poor a comparatively few years ago that they could scarcely pay their taxes. Their cows had averaged about 114 lbs. butter fat each. Their government took a hand. Cow testing associations were started. Soon the Danes found their poor cows and disposed of them. They persisted in this policy. To-day they average about double the quantity of butter fat per cow that they did when they started.

What we are all after is the largest net profit per cow. What we want is to find how this can be secured. The best means of doing this is to join a cow testing association; weigh and test the milk from your cows and keep track of the feed that they consume, and its cost. You can do it in no other way. I never saw the man yet who could guess anyway near the quantity of milk his cows were giving.

## SOME 62,000 LESS FARMERS IN ONTARIO THAN 10 YEARS AGO

This is the Reason for the High Prices of Farm Products—The Trend from the Country to the City

In the great movement from the farms of Ontario to the towns and cities, lies the explanation of the high prices of farm products that are causing so much discussion in the daily papers of the cities, and which is now engaging the attention of the Government. This view was expressed by Mr. C. C. James, the capable Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, in two splendid addresses delivered last week in Toronto, one at the banquet given by the members of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, and the other before the members of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions.

In the course of these addresses, as well as in an interview with an editor of "Farm and Dairy," Mr. James expressed the following views: "Whereas 10 years ago the rural population of Ontario was about 60% of the total population of the province, the urban population representing the other 40%, we find to-day that these figures have been almost reversed. The movement that has been taking place from the farms of the country to the centres of population is shown by the following figures:

Rural population of Ontario, 1899.....	1,108,874
Rural population of Ontario, 1909.....	1,047,016
Decrease in ten years.....	61,858
Population of towns and cities, 1899.....	901,874
Population of towns and cities, 1909.....	1,197,274

Increase in ten years..... 295,400  
"The foregoing figures," said Mr. James, "mean that there has been a change of over 350,000 to 450,000 in the relative population of the rural and urban districts within 10 years. Think these figures over, I consider them startling. They mean that the producers—the men who produce the food—are decreasing in numbers. We cannot keep on decreasing the number of our producers and increasing the number of our consumers without affecting the prices of farm commodities.

"You can understand from this why the price of commodities is going up. You can't have the conditions all over the continent and not have serious results. You can't explain it simply by saying that supplies are held in cold-storage warehouses.

"The middlemen is not getting it all. He is getting a fair share. He is in the business to make all he can, and will get all he can out of it, but this other cause that I have referred to is the key to the situation.

#### PRICES UP TO STAY

"This movement is not going on in Ontario alone. It is general all over the continent. The change has been taking place gradually, and prices have been advancing in sympathy with it. The movement is so widespread and far-reaching in its effects, that it cannot be stayed or the conditions altered in any short period of time. This means that the prices are going to stay up. I hope that they will. If any class deserves an innings it is the farmers of the country.

#### TREMENDOUS WASTE BY EXTRAVAGANCE

"I am not sure that it is a good thing that prices have been going so high even for those getting the benefit of them. The price of meat goes too high. People stop eating meat, and the market tumbles. Then farmers quit this, and go to something else. It is disorganizing to the whole agricultural industry. It would be better to have more even prices.

"In regard to bacon you know where you have landed. The packers and feeders of hogs don't know what is going to happen next.

"For years wealth has been increasing in our towns and cities by leaps and bounds. Values there have been increasing by tens of millions a year. The farmers have created much of this wealth, but they have obtained but little of it back. The time was bound to come when the city people would have to pay high prices for the articles produced on the farm.

"Farmers who are members of such associations as these have for the most part profited by this change of conditions. You are thinking men, and have

changed your methods of farming as the changed conditions have required. You are benefiting in consequence. But what are you in number compared to the 175,000 farmers of Ontario? Go to that great body of farmers who do not belong to our associations; who do not read the agricultural press; who neglect to attend our farmers' institute meetings; who are afraid of changes and, therefore, tread along in the same old ruts. They are worse off than they were 20 years ago. While many of our farmers are better off to-day than they were before, a large proportion of them are not. The reason is found in these high prices.

#### THE EFFECT OF HIGH PRICES

"Of late years the business of farming has narrowed down. Years ago a large proportion of the articles, and even clothes, used on the farm were of home manufacture. To-day this is not the case. Our farmers are forced to buy much of what they need, and as the prices of these articles have advanced from year to year, the burden on the farm has grown. Those of our farmers who by good management have increased the production of their cows, the fertility of their fields, and thus the yield of their crops, have profited by the changed conditions. But the other class of farmer who has neglected to improve his conditions as rapidly as the change in conditions has required, has been going down hill. You can go to any county and pick out representatives of the first class of farmer, and just as readily you can pick out other farmers who represent the second class. The question is, are we going to allow this movement to continue, or are we going to try to help the men who need assistance? If we are to attempt the latter, all I can say is that it is a very difficult matter to help those who do not want to be helped. How can we reach these helpless, don't-care farmers?

#### ACTION NECESSARY

"It will never do for us to sit down and content ourselves with saying that the problem will work out its own solution. That is not what the people of Denmark did. They said: 'We have got to devise a system that will help the common people of the country,' and they did it. In Canada, however, we do not appear to be alive to the seriousness of the situation. If the people of our towns and cities realized the importance of this problem, forces would speedily be set at work that would soon do much to solve the problem.

"Do you ask what our agricultural college is doing? It is doing much, but it alone cannot begin to cope with the situation. The students at Ouelph represent only one farm out of every 175. We must find some means to reach the people out on the country side lines. We must take the gospel of improved farming methods to them. We are attempting to some extent to do this through our branches of the Department of Agriculture. One feature depends on how much milk you can produce from your cows, on how many bushels of grain you can produce per acre, on how many barrels of No. 1 apples your trees can be made to yield.

"Two things are going to happen. We are going to have the people in the towns and cities waken up in earnest to the importance of agriculture, and they will also waken to the evil of extravagant living.

"There is probably enough food wasted in this city to feed any good-sized city in many different countries in Europe. We don't know how to buy, keep, prepare, or use food. This means millions of dollars of waste, and all these things should be given attention. If this is to be the result, then great good will come out of the present serious situation.

#### THE GREAT PROBLEM OF TO-DAY

"The agricultural problem before this country to-day is so big and so important that it needs the co-operation of all the associations of stockmen and agricultural societies of every description. But we will never get it moving on the right lines until we also get behind it the people of our towns and cities."

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE BREEDERS HAD A PROSPEROUS YEAR

Their Association Has a Large Cash Surplus and Their Membership Has Increased

The announcement that the receipts of the Association for 1909, as compared with 1908, had shown an increase of some \$3,400, and that the total assets of the Association were practically \$10,000, composed almost entirely of cash in the bank and municipal bonds, added greatly to the enthusiasm of the convention of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association, held in Toronto on Thursday last week. The Association is still behind the Shorthorn Breeders' Association in its membership, as well as in the funds at its disposal for exhibition and other purposes, but as its membership is growing more rapidly than that of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, it is anticipated that it is now only a matter of a comparatively short space of time before the Holstein-Friesian Association will be the largest and wealthiest cattle breeders' association in Canada. The convention last week was well attended. Several spirited discussions took place, which added to the interest taken in the proceedings.

### HOLSTEINS AT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM

The members decided to act on the suggestion of Farm and Dairy, and appointed a deputation composed of Messrs. J. E. K. Herrick, Abbottsford, Que.; D. C. Platt, Millgrove, Ont.; W. F. Brockville, P. Clarke, Ottawa; and R. F. Hickley, Newtonbrook, to visit Ottawa and wait on Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, and argue as strongly as possible, that the herd of Holstein cattle be kept at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

The proposal to have a deputation go to Ottawa, brought out a lively discussion, in which the members showed plainly that they were unanimous in the belief that the great Holstein breed should not be ignored at the Experimental Farm. A strong resolution expressing this view was passed. A full report of this discussion, together with the resolution passed, is published elsewhere in this issue.

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The president, Mr. B. Mallory, of Belleville, drew attention to the increase of 171 in the membership, as well as to the improved financial standing of the Association. The prices of Holsteins at public and private sales have been well maintained throughout the year. Attention was drawn to the prices paid at the sales of Messrs. Gilroy, of Glen Buell, and Hallman, of Breslau. At the former, \$430.00 was paid for a single animal, and at the latter, \$305.00; the average of the two sales being about \$140.00. This average, he thought, compared well with the average paid at the sale of the old-established Scotch Shorthorn sale of Mr. Davidson last July, when 49 head averaged about \$100.00.

### NEW MILK RECORD LIKELY

Mr. Mallory stated that from reports he had received it seemed likely that the cow of Mr. S. J. Foster, of Bloomfield, would beat the record of 21,667 lbs. of milk made by the cow of Mr. Van Patter, a few months ago. The cow had produced 20,300 lbs. milk in 10 months with a reasonable prospect that she had made upward of 2,200 lbs. within the 12 months.

### FEED TESTS

At a meeting of the Directors of the Association, held on Wednesday, attention was drawn to the recommendations that had been made by the members of the Ayrshire and Jersey Cattle Breeders' Associations at their annual meetings, to the effect that the cost of feed should be included in the dairy tests at the three winter fairs. The directors expressed the view that Holstein breeders were to fear from such a test. Later, when the matter was brought up for consideration in the open convention, the following resolution was carried: "Moved by Mr. Rettie, seconded by Mr. Logan, that this Association desires to place itself on record to the effect that if a feed test be established at any of the winter fairs, all the animals of the differ-

ent breeds shall compete against each other in their separate classes. The view was expressed that if the Ayrshire and Jersey breeders are really desirous of such a test, they will have no objection to allowing their animals to compete against the Holsteins in open competition, instead of following the practice now in force, under which the animals of each breed compete only against other animals of the same breed.

### SECRETARY'S REPORT

The report of the secretary was as follows:

The Association is to be congratulated upon the wonderful increase in its membership, finance and business, as compared with last year. The registrations have increased 1,201 over last year's remarkable record. The transfer certificates for the year have also greatly exceeded last year's record, there having been an increase of 1,603. The applications for membership were so numerous in 1909 that it was thought that the number could not be equalled in 1909. It has been exceeded. We now have 143 applications for membership, in addition to those that applied after the close of the fiscal year for 1908, and were duly passed at the last annual meeting. Ten of these applications have been received since February 1st. We now have a total membership of 730.

### OFFICIAL TESTS

I desire to call particular attention to the large increase in the official tests for the Record of Merit, as 140 cows have been admitted during the year, an increase of 35 over the previous year. Some of these records have been very creditable ones, and they are all doing much to advertise the breed. Mention might be made of the highest record of the year, that of Mrs. J. C. Platt, of Millgrove, who made 23.32 lbs. fat in seven days, thus becoming the champion Canadian breed cow.

The three-year-old and shir Queen, mottled Baronesse, owned by Mr. M. H. Haley, Springfield, also should be mentioned, as she produced 18.93 lbs. fat in seven days. Sixteen cows have been tested for 30-day records, and some good results obtained. The highest record for 30 days was made by Natoye De Kol 4th, who made 84.91 lbs. fat in seven days. Another 20.74 lbs. fat in seven days. Belle Drop, owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, made 82.56 lbs. fat in 30 days, and 20.25 lbs. fat in seven days. The four-year-old heifer Mollie of Bayham 3rd, owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, produced 81.32 lbs. fat in 30 days, and 19.60 lbs. fat in seven days.

Two cows were tested eight months after calving, and one of these made 7.34 lbs. fat as a two-year-old, and the other made 10.15 lbs. fat as a three-year-old. Nine bulls have been admitted on the records of their daughters, making a total of 36 now accepted. 588 cows have been entered in the Record of Merit to date.

Twenty-four additional tests have been made during the year by cows previously admitted.

The deaths of two members of the Association have been reported: D. Parks, Hawley, Ont.; and John Kingston, Sr., West Huntington, Ont.

### MORE CARE NEEDED

The attention of members is again called to the large number of applications that are to be returned for correction, as nearly 600 applications for registry have been returned, and 120 applications for transfer were also incorrect.

### REGISTRATIONS

The total number registered during the year was 3,909:

Registration of animals under one year, members.....	2,687
Non-members.....	518
Registration over one year, members.....	485

Non-members.....	62
Registration of imported cows.....	92
Registration of imported bulls.....	21
Duplicate certificates of registry.....	26
Re-registration of Canadian-bred animals from American book.....	5
Certificates issued on new forms.....	66
Registrations from Quebec and New Brunswick Herd Books.....	39
Import certificates, bulls.....	18
Import certificates, cows.....	59
Transfers for members.....	2,963
Transfers for non-members.....	407
Transfers after 90 days after date of sale.....	531
Transfers from Quebec N.H.B. Book.....	2
Duplicate certificates of transfer.....	7
Total bulls now registered.....	8,507
Total cows now registered.....	12,683

Volume 12 of the Herd Book has been printed, and a large number have been distributed to members. This volume

### Bringing Inquiries

My advertisement in Farm and Dairy is giving satisfaction. Although the first advertisement appeared only last week, I have received inquiries in every day's mail for the whole of this week. One was received from Toronto, one from Kingston, and one from Morrisburg, which is pretty well scattered. E. B. MALLORY, Frankford, Ont.

contains a record of all registrations and transfers for the previous year, and Vol 8 of Record of Merit is combined with it. The records of the first 40 cows accepted in the Record of Performance appear in this volume, and a number of them are very creditable.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The receipts of the year were as follows:

RECEIPTS	
Balance from 1908.....	\$ 5,650.54
Entry fees.....	7,452.85
Members' fees.....	875.00
Annual dues.....	462.00
Refunds.....	54.85
Books sold.....	33.75
Interest from bank.....	86.81
Interest on bonds.....	220.00
Total.....	\$14,235.80

### EXPENDITURES

Investment in Kenora municipal bonds.....	\$ 4,317.29
Printing and binding 850 herd books.....	1,124.00
Salary, secretary-treasurer.....	1,100.00
Special prizes at fairs.....	969.00
Prizes, Record of Merit.....	870.00
Printing transfers and subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.....	516.00
Salary, secretary-treasurer.....	272.25
Printing minutes, certificates, etc.....	254.50
Postage.....	254.50
Expenses, executive, auditors and delegates.....	228.42
Expenses Quebec Branch.....	35.35
Silver cups and show cards.....	54.53
Stationery.....	50.55
Refunds.....	25.00
Literary committee.....	54.60
Rent of hall (2 years).....	14.50
Banquet expenses.....	14.00
Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.....	100.00
Advertisements re inspection before shipment.....	75.00
Bond fees.....	10.00
Sundries.....	13.63
Balance on hand.....	4,136.58
Total.....	\$14,235.80

### ASSETS

Balance on hand in bank.....	\$ 4,136.58
Balance of Kenora 5 1/2% municipal bonds.....	25.00
Office fixtures.....	4,137.29
Index cabinet.....	40.00
Seal.....	5.00
Herd books (about 670).....	1,000.00
Total.....	\$ 9,611.87

No liabilities. The auditors, Messrs. F. E. Came and A. C. Hallman, reported that the books

of the secretary-treasurer were neatly and accurately kept. Not a mistake of any kind was detected.

### COMPUTING BUTTER PRODUCTION

The liveliest discussion of the convention took place over the proposal of Mr. Geo. A. Laidlaw, of Aylmer, to amend one of the by-laws of the Association relating to the Record of Merit. The by-law in question reads as follows: "In reporting each and every record, the date of calving shall be given, the age of cow at such date, the date of commencement of record, the date of 'close record' and the number of pounds of butter-fat produced. The estimated 'yield of butter shall also be given.'"

Mr. Laidlaw moved that the last sentence, viz., "The estimated yield of butter shall also be given," should be struck out. He claimed that this requirement caused confusion, as some breeders gave their records for butter production by adding one-quarter to the fat, while the Association was in the habit of computing records by adding a sixth to the fat. This, in quoting the record of Francy 3rd, owned by Mr. D. C. Platt, in Farm and Dairy recently, Mr. Clemons had given her record as 27.22 lbs. while Mr. Platt had given her record elsewhere in the same issue as 27.37 lbs. Mr. Platt pointed out that the Holstein breeders in the United States were in the habit of figuring the production of butter on a basis of 80 per cent, and therefore Canadian breeders had to contend against an unfair handicap when they estimated on an 85% basis. He wanted to see a common business basis adopted.

Several speakers contended that as the Canadian government regulations require that the fat content shall be computed on an 85% basis, it would cause confusion should the Association decide to compute the butter on a basis of 80%. The Experiment Station, it was contended, followed the 80% rule, and the speakers suggested that both records be given, including the records computed on an 80%, and those computed on an 85%. An objection was taken to this suggestion on the ground that it would cause confusion.

Several motions and amendments were brought forward. Finally Mr. Laidlaw's motion was placed on the meeting. It was lost on a standing vote. Mr. Platt then moved that hereafter the secretary, when computing the records, do so on an 80% basis. This resolution was carried by a considerable majority. Quite a number of those present, however, were not fully satisfied with the result, and the matter may, therefore, come up for further consideration next year.

### AFTER FRAUDS

To make it more easy to punish breeders guilty of fraud in the sale of stock, it was decided, on motion of Mr. Platt, to alter a clause in the constitution, and make it possible hereafter for the executive to prevent any Holstein breeder, whether a member of the Association or not, who is charged with fraud, from registering stock or enjoying any of the privileges of the Association.

The executive committee was given full power to file and dispose of all writs issued against them in writing against any member or members of the Association, or persons dealing in or breeding pure-bred Holstein cattle, who violate the constitution and Association rules or misrepresentation of any nature. All charges must be addressed to the secretary of the Association, who is to notify the party or parties against whom the charges are made, setting forth fully the nature of such charge or charges, and notifying him or them that they will have 20 days in which to prepare to defend the charge or charges made. In the case of a willful failure of the accused party or parties to appear in defence at the time and place named, the president and secretary, the executive committee will deal with and dispose of all charges as though the offending parties were absent. After hearing the evidence the executive will have power to determine whether or not the evidence

(Continued on page 20).

## NO HOLSTEINS AT OTTAWA—WHY?

The Members of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association Desire to Find the Reason—Will Wait on the Government

The members of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association are aroused over the fact that Holstein-Friesian cattle are not kept at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. They feel that this is an injustice to the breed, as well as to the breeders of this class of cattle. The matter was discussed at considerable length at the annual meeting of the association held in Toronto last week. Breeders were present not only from Ontario and Quebec, but from the provinces of Manitoba and Nova Scotia as well. All were in agreement that energetic steps should be taken to insure the keeping of this class of cattle at the farm.

The matter was brought up by Mr. R. F. Hicks, of Newtonbrook, who referred to an editorial that had appeared in "Farm and Dairy" relative to this matter. Mr. Hicks believed that the association should have the matter before the Dominion Government. It was essential that Holsteins should be kept at Ottawa for the benefit of the farmers of the country, as well as of the thousands of people who visit the farm each year. The following resolution, moved by Mr. Hicks, and seconded by Mr. W. W. Brown, of Lyn, was submitted to the meeting and carried unanimously:

"The absence of representatives of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa has forced itself upon the members of this association as being an omission that is not in the best interests of the dairy farmers of Canada. We take the position that the Holstein-Friesian cow has established her position firmly as being the most suitable and most profitable cow for all dairy purposes through her achievements under public tests at the winter fairs, her 7-day and 30-day tests under the Record of Merit rules, and also under the Record of Performance of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture. We are firmly of the opinion that dairy farmers in Canada, and visitors to the farm more particularly, are not being influenced in the direction in which lies their best interest through the lack of good individuals of this breed being kept for the purpose of comparison with other breeds, and for the educational influence that such a representation would exert upon visitors at the farm. This association, now in session, representing a total membership of nearly 800, and the prominent breeders of dairy cattle, request that as early a date as possible a good representation of Holstein-Friesian cattle be placed at the Central Experimental Farm, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture."

### DEPUTATION APPOINTED

After the resolution had been carried, the view was expressed that, in order that the Government might see that the association was in earnest in the matter, it would be well to appoint a deputation to call on the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, to lay the resolution before him and urge him, as strongly as possible, to improve the conditions complained of. Messrs. J. E. K. Horrick, of Abbotsford, Que.; D. C. Platt, of Millgrove; R. F. Hicks, of Newtonbrook; E. C. Hardy, of Brockville, and P. Clark, of Ottawa, were appointed to act as a deputation to wait on the Government.

"We ought," said Mr. F. E. Came, of Montreal, "to go to the Government shoulder to shoulder in this matter. Not only should Holsteins be kept at the Experimental Farm, but they should be good ones. No other class of dairy cattle is attracting the

attention throughout the country that the Holsteins have. There are more Holsteins than all other breeds of dairy cattle combined. Why, then, should this breed be overlooked at the Experimental Farm?"

### DISCRIMINATED AGAINST

"There is too strong a flavor of French-Canadian and Guernsey cattle at Ottawa," said Mr. R. S. Stevenson, of Ancester. "It may be, although it hardly seems possible, that Holsteins are being discriminated against because our association has not united with the National Record Board. Our association is about the strongest in Canada, and our rights in this matter should be respected."

Dr. English, of Hamilton, claimed that as Holstein cattle are one of the leading dairy breeds, representative herds should be kept on not only the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, but on all the other Experimental Farms as well. "We will be very negligent," said Dr. English, "if we do not speak to our members in the House of Commons and get them to use their influence on our behalf. If we in earnest the Government that we are in show in this matter we should be able to get what we want."

"When I went through the barns of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa some years ago," said Mr. W. G. Ellis, of Bedford Park, "I wondered what could be their object in having some breeds represented on the farm while others were not. It is most unfortunate that the Holstein breed is not one of the breeds represented. The more business will be taken by many farmers as a lack of endorsement by the Government of this breed. This is not in the best interests of the farmers of the country, not to say anything of the breeders."

### WILL ASK POLITELY

Some of the speakers were so aggressive in their remarks it led to the view being expressed that it would not do to give the impression that the association was going to attempt to force the Government to keep Holsteins at Ottawa. It was thought that it would be best to simply lay the matter before the Government and ask that Holsteins should be kept at the farm, and that the Government would be requested to be complied with.

### A Proposed Dead Meat Industry

Mention of a proposal, that has been made to the Dominion Government, to establish a great dead meat industry in Canada, was made by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, recently, while addressing the members of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

"My department," said Dr. Rutherford, "has been endeavoring to find the real cause of the decreased production of hogs. While the decrease has not been as great as has been reported, we have found that it is serious. The department is going to see that the packing establishments of the country, and thus we are able to keep pretty close track of the number of hogs being slaughtered. The packers have advised us to conduct experiments to demonstrate to our farmers what it costs to produce hogs. We have not cared to undertake work of this nature, as we have felt that our farmers would be well informed on this point. My impression is that our packers are in a measure to blame for the shortage of hogs, inasmuch as they have taken advantage of the situation, when hogs have been plentiful, to pay the farmers a low price in order that they might earn large dividends for themselves, instead of using these extra profits to pay better prices when hogs were scarce."

## FIRST CALL FOR COPY

The Orchard and Garden Number will be going to press in a few days. If you have not sent your copy it should be forwarded immediately. We cannot guarantee preferred positions to advertisements that arrive later than Feb. 23rd.

You must not miss this big number. One dollar spent now will be worth two dollars spent later on, when the farmer is busy.

Don't wait to write for our rates. We guarantee you against any advance for this special number. Send your copy to-day.

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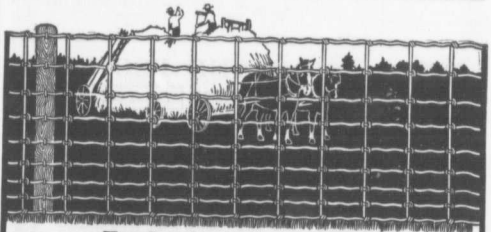
Farm and Dairy,

Peterboro

"The people in our Western Provinces are great people to know because they have found that the more they know the more they grow, and therefore the more they grow the more they blow. Last year they came to the Government and wanted to have their bonds guaranteed for \$8,000,000 in order that they could establish a great dead meat industry. We went into their proposition with them carefully, and finally got them to consent to reduce their request to a basis of \$1,750,000, and as yet the Government has not accepted the proposition as amended. While this scheme may not be practical, it has the germ of a great idea. If we could establish a dead meat industry covering the Eastern as well as the Western Provinces and guaranteeing a reasonable profit to our producers as well as fair prices for their products, it would be of enormous benefit to the country. The success of agriculture depends upon our live stock industry, as otherwise the fertility of the soil could not be maintained."

### Orchard and Garden Number, Mar. 3.

Shrewd buyers appreciate that now is the time when they have the best selection of all the seeds offered, Geo. Keith & Sons, Seed Merchants, Toronto, are offering at present O.A.C. No. 21 Mandeschlori Barley and Scotch-grown Regenerated Banner Oats in five-bushel lots at \$1.25 per bushel, bags free; also No. 1 Government Standard Red Clover at \$1.00 per bushel, Timothy, at \$3; Alsike, at \$8.50, and Alfalfa at \$12.50 per bushel; bags extra, 25 cents each. For the most exacting they are offering their "Sun" Brand Red Clover, "Ocean" Brand Bluegrass, "Gold" Brand Alfalfa, and "Diamond" Brand Timothy at 50c per bushel in advance on above prices. These brands represent the purest that can be got. Free from Buckhorn Ragweed and Mustard. Ask for samples, also catalogue.



Here's a fence that is strong and springy—remains taut and will not rust—

## Peerless the Fence that saves expense

Put a Peerless fence around your farm and you'll get real service.

It will last through years of the hardest kind of use.

It will not rust—and rust is the greatest enemy of wire fencing.

It will not sag—when struck by a wagon or unruly animal it springs right back into position.

Our No. 9 Peerless fence is made of heavy English galvanized wire—all No. 9 gauge.

We tested all kinds of wire and found this English wire the best of all. No other wire we have tested

is drawn and galvanized with such care and thoroughness.

For this reason Peerless Fence will not rust—the spelter never chips off. The fence will last for years.

You can test and know how good any fence is before you buy it. Write for our simple formula for testing wire. We'll also send samples of Peerless Fence to test.

We know there is no fence made that will last as long and give you as much satisfaction as the Peerless Fence. Write to-day for our simple test and samples.

THE DANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited

Makers of Farm, Poultry and Ornamental Fence and Gates  
Dept. H, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

POULTRY YARD

The Poultry Business of the Future\*

John Robinson, Boston, Mass.

Permanent poultry culture, on any scale, must be simple-intensive methods on a large scale are not advisable. Chickens are land birds, so treat them as such, and give them a certain amount of space—they are not cage-birds; there must be certain economic relations between the birds and their surroundings, and between the birds and their keepers. Nothing else but permanent poultry culture should be developed on natural conditions, so that the birds can work for us—not we for them. Adverse conditions, forced unnatural conditions, pay only for a very short time.

We should keep poultry for their products and by-products for our own use. Long ago, and for a long period, families kept poultry for their home use; some gave it up because they could buy cheaper, conditions were not suitable and they had to give it up. This is going to have a great bearing on the poultry business of the future. Small flocks will, and must, become more abundant, and even now they amount to far more than we would ever suppose; it is not improbable that one-sixth of the poultry in the States is kept in this way.

Town people must keep hens in their small yards for their home use; there are very few who cannot do this, and those in the suburbs can keep far more for table—not stock—purpose than before.

Now, where does the farmer come in if town people are going to raise their own poultry? It is impossible for

\*An address delivered last week at the Poultry Institute, Guelph, Ont.

every town man to keep his own birds, and there will always be a greater demand for farm poultry than there is production; also, town-men must keep their birds for breeding purposes; they cannot in-breed indefinitely.

In 10 or 15 years there will be better chances for farmers to grow poultry than ever before, because conditions are arising which larger animals cannot be easily and profitably raised.

In all probability, the future will see the farmers getting better stock, developing the poultry industry on their farms and giving it greater attention, and in the idea that large-scale poultry raising is for men and not for women. No able-bodied stay at poultry only; it is well adapted to women and children, because we are leaving the idea that the head of the family is to be sole supporter. In schools greater attention is being paid to poultry only, and especially to poultry raising, because this branch of live stock is the only one children can attend to when at school. This is going to have an enormous result.

Again, farmers will appreciate the gains they will get from poultry apart from the mere selling of it. They will see the manual value of the droppings and the gain in the crops through their destruction. Different breeds will be kept for different parts of the farm for home consumption, as well as for selling, because one breed of hens will flourish in a place where another will not. The land only will not be developed instead of some kind of agriculture on the land. Farmers will raise more geese than they do because geese are grazing animals and pasture on grass that the other will pasture on. They will raise more farm animals will not eat. Men will co-operate because they are already learning that co-operation is necessary to get full value out of any kind of breeding stock and raising facilities, but also in the markets.—W. J. S.

Dead Turkeys—Roup Prevention

A turkey that we lost last fall had midgets and large lice on her. Sometimes before her death she dusted hellebore and sulphur together in a bag. She still continued to lose strength. It did not kill all the lice. Please prescribe. How can we prevent such a case in young turkeys? It is a new branch to us.—M. J. S., Greenville Co., Ont.

The dusting with insect powder should have been done before. She was probably too far gone to be saved. Dry sulphur, ground tobacco or any insect powder if used in time should eradicate the lice providing the bird is healthy. Your bird was probably ailing either from the effects of the lice or something else in addition.

The best way to prevent roup in young turkeys is to keep them growing in good cellar, dry quarters with plenty of fresh air. Should they catch cold, a pill, made of equal parts of ginger, pepper and mustard, mixed with lard and rolled in flour in pills about the size of marbles might be given once or twice a day until cured. In case of a swelling accompanying the cold take Conkey's Roup cure and follow directions, or buy some Permannate of Potash. Feed one spoonful of this to a pint of water. Swab the turkey's mouth with the mixture and dip its head right into it.—F. C. E.

A Young Man and His Farm

(Continued from page 4)

put up last summer to contain it. This silo is somewhat of a novelty. It is built in a corner inside the barn. That part in the basement is of stone, the upper part is plank; it fits neatly into the corner bent of the barn. While discussing his corn crop, Mr. Northcott said: "I do not think I can have a silo; I could not handle corn to ad advantage in any other way. It was a big problem to save seven or eight acres of corn without one. It was a lot of hard work, and required a lot of room, and then about half of it was wasted. The silo cost me about \$75 in actual outlay, besides my own time and work—\$100 would cover all."

ALFALFA INDISPENSABLE

Alfalfa also has a place upon this farm. It was first seeded four years ago. It yielded three cuttings the next year and two cuttings the year following, in addition to considerable pasture. Last year it was pastured entirely, as the plot is close to the barn, and was very convenient for that purpose. "In its best year," said Mr. Northcott, "my alfalfa yielded at least five tons to the acre. It is somewhat difficult to cure in wet weather, and there is always danger of waste from the leaves falling off, but I would not like to do without a piece of alfalfa. It grows well either in a wet or a dry season. I do not know how I would have gotten along a year ago had I not been provided with this alfalfa to pasture. There was nothing else available at the time (late summer). Other pastures were all dried up, but the alfalfa was green and growing well. I know that alfalfa will pasture alfalfa if one wishes to retain a continuous stand, but it does not stand so long as alfalfa as when stock are kept off, so long as alfalfa pasture early in the spring and late in the fall, the two seasons when it is the most difficult to get pasture of any other kind. It grows most rapidly in the spring, and attains a height of several inches before red clover gets started."

Since Mr. Northcott has been farming for himself for the few years only, he has not as yet acquired a very high-class herd of cows. He is proceeding along the right lines, however. Through testing and keeping individual records of his cows, he has found

that a few of them were not paying for their board. These were being fitted for the butcher. Mr. Northcott said that he would knock them on the head rather than keep them and have them return no profit. The stock of horses are more attractive. Several heavy Clydesdale mares are kept, and these are a distinct credit to their owner.

SOME LABOR-SAVING CONVENIENCES

Much attention has been given to wards, contrivances and labor-saving contrivances. The barn is fitted with a water system that places water at all times in individual basins in front of the cattle. Water for the horses is provided in a cement trough at the rear of the stable. In the implement shed, the heavy work, such as lifting hay-racks and wagon-boxes is made easy through one simple yet ingeniously contrived set of pulleys and ropes, the power being applied to these by a winch. While providing means of saving labor at the barn and elsewhere on the farm, Mr. Northcott has not overlooked the house. A sink and drain relieve the workfolk from carrying the wash water from the house. Soft water is obtained at the sink from a pump beside it. A complete system of plumbing including a bathroom with all modern equipment, hot water, etc., has lately been installed. All told, Mr. Northcott's position is an enviable one. Although he has been farming on his own account for a comparatively short period only, he has proven with satisfaction to himself that the farm is a most attractive spot on the face of the earth. It offers ample scope for the application of up-to-date ideas, and that, best of all, it gives a high rate of remuneration, and rewards one handsomely for energies expended.—C. C. N.

Where will you get your seed corn this year? Have you thought of it? Have you had trouble before? A very small quantity of last season's crop is fit for seed. To those who cannot afford to run any risk with their own crop we would advise to order early some of our proven and tested seed. Send for catalogue. Geo. Keith & Sons, Seed Merchants, Toronto.

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R. H. PETERSON, N.S. I raised the most money of any eggs. At the end of ten days I tried out the incubator and found the shells I found every one infertile. This was the first incubator of the kind I ever saw. Incubator of the kind I ever saw. Incubator of the kind I ever saw. Incubator of the kind I ever saw.

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**HORTICULTURE**

**Pruning Standard Pear Trees**

W. V. Hopkins, Halton Co., Ont.

We start the tops of standard pear trees three feet from the ground. Three or four limbs are left to form the top. For four or five years we attend well to the shaping of the tree, not allowing it to bear until then. As the bearing increases, we prune more heavily. We endeavor to have the tree broaden out if there is room, and not reach upwards too much. All our Bartlett's can be pruned from the ground with an eight-foot pruner. We keep the trees well thinned out.

When necessary, large limbs are cut off. When this results in a large number of new growths, we cut them all out but one or two, and, at most three, and head them back. The next year new growths will be on these, and are easily pruned and kept headed-in.

This method of pruning increases the size of the fruit, and makes the operations of pruning, spraying and picking more conveniently done. We have tried Kieffer, Bartlett's, Howell and Clapp's Favorite in this way for many years, and they are very free from blight.

**Building a Hotbed**

For early vegetables, some provision for starting certain plants earlier than can be done in the open air is desirable; for this purpose nothing is better than a good hotbed, and its construction is so simple and the expense so slight that every gardener should have one. A hotbed proper not only protects the plants from the cold, but supplies bottom heat. By this term the gardener means that the soil is constantly kept several degrees warmer than the air above, that being the condition, so far as heat is concerned, which is most favorable for rapid and vigorous growth, and gardeners usually secure it by making a compact pile of some fermenting material and covering it with the earth in which the plants are to grow.

**HEATING MATERIAL**

The best heating material that is easily available is fresh horse manure, containing a liberal quantity of straw bedding. Such manure, if thrown into a loose pile, will heat violently and unevenly, and will soon become cold. What is wanted in the hotbed is a steady and moderate, but lasting heat. To secure this, the manure should be forked over, shaken apart, and if dry, watered and allowed to stand a few days, and then be forked over again, piled and allowed to heat a second time, the object being to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation, and as soon as this is accomplished it is fit for use.

**SASH**

Some gardeners use sash made especially for hotbeds, and glazed with small lights cut from odds and ends, and so furnished at very low rates. Such sash can usually be procured in any of our large cities, and costs much less than if made to order. For garden use, however, we much prefer a smaller sash which can be easily handled, and the use of larger and better glass. We recommend that for home gardens the sash be about two and one-half by four or five feet, and that the glass be not less than 10 x 14, laid with not more than one-quarter inch lap. In giving the order to one unaccustomed to the work, it would be well to state what they are to be used for, and that they need to be made like skylight sash.

**THE FRAME**

This may be made of sound one-inch lumber, the back 12 to 14 inches high, the front 10 to 12. It should be well fitted to the sash so as to leave as little opening as possible, and yet allow the sash to be easily moved up and down, even when the frame is quite wet.

**THE SOIL**

This should be light, rich, friable. Any considerable amount of clay in it is very objectionable. If possible, it should be unfrozen when put into the bed; for this reason it is much better to prepare it the fall before, and cover the pile with enough coarse manure or straw to keep out the frost.—Extracts from a pamphlet issued by the Wm. Rennie Co., Ltd., Seedsmen. Making the bed and management will be dealt with in later issues.

**Preparing Land for Planting**

Various methods of preparing land for planting fruit trees are practised. Some growers commence the preparation of the soil one or two years in advance, while others plant almost in situ. In a recent issue of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST the following letter on this subject from Mr. W. E. Corman, Stoney Creek, Ont., was published:

"In the first place, I subsoil the soil both ways fifteen inches deep and then cover the soil with refuse lime and the ashes from the kilns at the rate of three tons to the acre. This material costs us thirty to forty cents a load of three tons. We sow it from the wagon with a shovel. After cultivating it in, the land is rolled and is then in good shape for planting."

Subsoiling 15 inches deep allows the roots to spread out at a depth that the frost will not penetrate to injure the trees and it allows the feed, that goes down, to be more evenly distributed to the roots and the drought does not have the same effect on the fruit in a dry season. Plant the trees twenty feet apart each way, which allows the roots to spread and not run into the roots of other trees.

"Sow buckwheat about the first of June and dig it down about the first of August and let it go until the following spring and repeat the same. This buckwheat forms a blanket for the roots and keeps the ground from freezing to any great depth and it holds the buds back in the spring until all danger of frost is over."

**Pruning Fruit Trees**

"Scientific pruning is one of the most vital factors in fruit growing, in that it permits of the free circulation of light and air through the branches of trees, thus making possible the production of uniform fruit of color, size and lusciousness." George W. Ferguson, deputy state horticultural commissioner for south-eastern Washington, who is recognized as an expert through the apple belt in the Spokane country, said this in the course of an interview in discussing orcharding from a commercial viewpoint. He added, among other things:

"The training of the tree to produce the best quality fruit is the factor now dominant among fruit growers. Many who have not devoted time to study the methods of the tree, entertain the idea that more fruit is produced by making the tree healthier through this operation. This statement, obvious to a careful student of horticulture, is erroneous. It is consistent to say that a tree grows as nature intended that it should and it is an encroachment to alter its growth in narrowing it into a channel unpropitious by nature."

"The prime objects of pruning are to allow circulation of light and air through the branches. It should not be merely a custom. Just because one man who has had success in pruning

and raising good fruit prizes at a certain time, should not mean that another can do likewise. Pruning is a phase of fruit growing in which reason and precision must be exercised. The apple tree must not be an object of butchering because it happens that it needs pruning, and because of superfluous branches. In the first pruning a grower should exercise the greatest care. The head and the members of shoots with which to start the career of the tree are factors requiring study and attention.

"Sunlight should reach every twig. The sap should flow to every leaf proportionately. This is what assists in the later production of a luscious fruit with quality that will find a ready market.

"With a tree which has many branches close together, it will be observed that the fruit may be large, but is lacking in both essentials, color and lusciousness. In this case the superfluous limbs should be cut away in such a manner as to allow sunlight to pass down the tree and spread impartially through it.

"Careful study of local conditions has disclosed the fact that every

grower must do so as his neighbor has done in recent years, or what he intends to do; but he must understand that it is essential to devote his attention to the many peculiarities existing in his own orchard. Each variety of fruit, as well as the peculiarities of the variety must receive attention. No two trees can be or should be pruned alike."

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## The Feeders' Corner

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

### Rations for Feeding Steers

Will you kindly give me cost of feeding a 1000 lbs. steer for six months (showing what it will cost per day, week and month) on following feed at following prices: "Long hay," \$9 a ton; oat coarse ground corn, \$3 1/2 a ton; ground oats, \$3 1/2 a ton; bran, \$2 1/2 a ton.

I shall have some fodder corn and coarse hay, but not enough to feed six months. I have no emilage nor roots, but may have some ground or buckwheat which I could mix with the above oats. However, my query relates to above specified feeds and prices, and I should like to

know what quantities of each I should have to feed per day to obtain best results?

I have a man who understands feeding steers well, and I would not buy the steers at all unless they were good shorthorns. They would be turned out in stall during the whole time and turned out to be watered. They would be well bedded and groomed.

My object is to get manure and I understand that the average return in manure of fattening day. As I intend my cattle to be exceedingly well I might perhaps look for more than that. Would molasses and water sprinkled over cut straw be of any use? I have tried molasses meal but with no success.—C. F. B. Ste. Therese de B. Que.

Steers fed on such feeds as described are likely to produce rather high-priced beef, but should make fairly good gains. I would suggest as meal mixture to feed during at least five months of the six months' feeding period, 100 lbs. nutted oil cake, 100 lbs. well-ground corn, and 300 lbs. wheat bran. This mixture, at

prices quoted, would be worth \$1.25 a cwt. Later in the feeding period it might be found advisable to change the proportion to say 150 of each corn meal and nutted oil cake and 300 lbs. wheat bran.

The cutting of the straw and sprinkling of molasses and water on it would have a very good effect on its palatability, and hence upon its digestibility. Sprinkling the meal on the damp straw would be the best way to feed it. A part of the hay cut along with the straw and fed in the way described would prove satisfactory. About half the hay should be fed long.

The meal part of the ration, while remaining as already indicated, fairly uniform in mixture or composition, should begin with a small amount, say five lbs. a day, and gradually increase until as much as 10 lbs. a day is being fed. As sample or model rations, I would offer the following as a steer weighing about 1000 lbs. live weight at beginning of feeding period.

FIRST MONTH		
Molasses (diluted) . . . . .	1/2 lb.	\$1.00 cwt.
Cut straw . . . . .	8 "	3.00 "
Cut hay . . . . .	8 "	3.00 "
Long hay . . . . .	8 "	3.60 "
Mol mixture . . . . .	2 "	2.50 "
Total . . . . .	28 1/2 lb.	13.7 cwt.

THIRD MONTH		
Molasses (diluted) . . . . .	1/2 lb.	\$1.00 cwt.
Cut straw . . . . .	8 "	2.40 "
Cut hay . . . . .	8 "	3.60 "
Long hay . . . . .	6 "	2.70 "
Meal . . . . .	5 "	6.40 "
Total . . . . .	27 1/2 lbs.	16.1 cwt.

FIFTH MONTH		
Molasses (diluted) . . . . .	1/2 lb.	\$1.50 cwt.
Cut straw . . . . .	6 "	1.80 "
Cut hay . . . . .	8 "	3.60 "
Long hay . . . . .	6 "	2.70 "
Meal . . . . .	8 "	10.30 "
Total . . . . .	28 1/2 lb.	19.90 cwt.

If corn fodder is available it might replace a part of each of the hay and the straw. It had better be cut and fed as the mixture of cut straw and hay was fed.

As to manurial returns I would say that you might expect quite as much as you mention or even more. If the production of good manure is a primary object in your feeding operations, I would suggest that you cut your straw for bedding. This will make a better grade of manure and of better quality, since the urine will be better absorbed and liberated more slowly and uniformly when applied to the land.—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C. E. F., Ottawa.

### Corn Silage with Prairie Hay

Do you think it would pay to grow corn and roots for milk? You have lots of good prairie hay that will furnish 3 a ton put it the more than I could use.—Sask.

I believe it would pay to grow corn and roots to feed to mixed cows even with hay as plentiful as you describe. The ad-

vantage lies in the succulency of these feeds, which quality induces the cattle to eat more freely and so produce milk more cheaply and more plentiful.—J. H. G.

### Are Oats Good for Silage?

Would oats, cut in the milk stage and put in the silo in sheaves and weighted down by putting some boards on top of them only, make as good top of boards, keep that way or would they rot completely? Do you think it would make a good cut, green feed, or would corn be better? Oats grow here and are much more easily handled than corn.—J. F. T. Kesburn, Man.

Oats handled as you described, that is, cut green and weighted down, would be superior to prove satisfactory for silage production. A certain proportion of oats sown late and cut in the milk stage until the silo along with corn would likely prove satisfactory.—J. H. G.

### Which Breed for Milk?

Which breed of cattle would you advise a man to keep for milking purposes only, Holsteins or Ayrshires? I have a few Ayrshires and they milk very well. Am thinking of buying a Holstein this spring.—J. F. T. Macdonald Co., Man.

Either breed should give satisfaction in Manitoba. The Holstein would probably produce a somewhat larger quantity of milk per head than the Ayrshires. The Ayrshires, however, would likely be produced just about as cheaply per gallon. I would not advise you to mix the breeds. Keep on with Ayrshires, pure or graded, or else breed Holsteins, pure or graded.—J. H. G.

### Basement for a Silo

Do you think that a basement under a stable would answer for a silo? I have a basement under my stable and it is divided into three compartments, the walls are built of concrete, two one foot thick, and I was thinking of using the centre feet for a silo. It is perfectly dry and can be made airtight. It is 10 feet wide, five feet high and 44 feet long. What kind of a floor is the best to put in, concrete or lumber?—"Subscriber."

Such a basement as you describe would be quite unsuitable for a silo. Silos must be at least 20 feet deep to be of much use and had better be 30 feet deep.—J. H. G.

### To Produce Pork on Limited Area

Do you think it would pay to rent a place of 10 acres, with good water, stable and barn, to start a chine and pig business? The rent would be about \$3 a month. What would be the requirements for to start? I have been raising poultry for years, but not very extensively. I think I can manage that part of the business all right, and as far as the pig part is concerned, it would be an outlay to start of course. It grows enough on the land to feed how many to and \$60 hens.—C. H. K., Stratford, Ont.

On a farm of the area mentioned, 10 acres, you would not be able to raise a large enough grain to feed very many pigs. If, however, you are ready to buy a considerable part of your grain feed you could, I think, produce a lot of pork very cheaply every year.

I would suggest that you use pure-breeds of one of the bacon breeds, Yorkshire, Tamworth, Berkshire or Chester White. The Yorkshires would probably prove to be the most satisfactory. By using pure-breeds you would be in a position to sell

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Stick to Sisal or Standard Sisal 500-ft. twine. If you prefer Manila, you will economize by getting high-grade Manila 600-ft. or Pure Manila 650-ft. Don't be fooled by a low price. Low-grade Manila costs as much as high-grade Sisal, but isn't worth as much. 85 to 90 per cent of the farmers know, 85 to 90 per cent use Sisal and Standard. In any case, look for the I H C trade-mark to be sure of quality. Choose from any of the following brands:

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some of the best for high prices as breeding stock. A good plan would be to buy two or three brood sows in young. Buy two from different men, and so be in a position to raise your own sows and sell pairs if opportunity offered.

The land, of which there would be eight acres after buildings, garden, orchard, poultry, etc., are accommodated. I would suggest dividing into three equal or nearly equal fields. On one of these fields you might pasture your pigs, on another grow grain, and on the third grow roots and green feed such as rape, to feed on the pasture which is likely to be bare in late July and August.

The pasture might be divided into three or four runs for sows, for small pigs, for medium pigs and for finishing pigs.

The roots to grow would be mangels, sugar beets and turnips, say a half-an-acre or more of each sort. The rest of the root field might be sown to rape in drills 24 inches apart. Cut and feed to swine on pasture. Cook turnips and feed hot in winter, mixing with straw after cooking. Feed mangels to sows and all other sorts of pigs, if convenient. Mangels are also very valuable for hens. Feed sugar beets to fattening pigs in fall and winter.

The grain field will be sown to oats with 10 pounds red clover and eight pounds alfalfa an acre. The next year the grain field would be in grain, again seeded down and the pasture field would be in roots. The manure should be applied on the root land.—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C.E.F., Ottawa.

**Mating Berkshires and Tamworths**

Which do you consider the best mating between Berkshires and Tamworth pigs? Some think that the Berkshires give small litters, and that the Berkshires are too short-legged to mate properly with Tamworths.—C.W.N., Dundas, Ont.

I consider using a Berkshire boar on a Tamworth sow to be very much better practice than would be the using of a Tamworth boar on a Berkshire sow. My reasons for so saying are, briefly, Tamworths are more prolific and better mothers, that is better milk producers than are the Berkshires. Of course cases might arise where the reverse was true, but generally speaking, such is the experience of men who have tried both breeds.—J. H. G.

**Dominion Cattle Breeders**

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, held in Toronto two weeks ago, the directors nominated by the various allied breeders' associations were declared elected. Mr. John Gardhouse, of Weston, was appointed General Director, and Prof. G. E. Day was appointed on the board to represent the Agricultural College at Guelph. The following representatives to Fair Boards were appointed: Toronto, John Gardhouse; Ottawa, A. W. Smith, M.P.; Maple Lodge, Robert Ness, Howick, Que.; London, R. G. Shaw, A. W. Smith; Winter Fair, Guelph, John Gardhouse; John Bright, W. B. Ballantyne, R. S. Stevenson; Ottawa Winter Fair, Peter White, Pembroke; J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa; W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

The report of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. A. P. Westervelt, was as follows:

**RECEIPTS**

Cash on hand as per last report.	380.29
General memberships, Dominion Memberships, Dominion Breeders' Association, 1908.	24.00
Memberships, Galloway Breeders' Association, 1908.	5.00
Memberships, Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, 1908.	53.50
Memberships, Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, c. 1909.	57.00
Memberships, Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, 1909.	9.50
Memberships, Holstein-Friesian Association, 1909.	100.00
Memberships, Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, 1909.	24.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,243.79</b>

**EXPENDITURES**

Grant, Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association—Special Prizes, Winter Fair, 1908.	\$490.00
Special Prizes, Western Show, 1909.	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$590.00</b>
Grant-Ayrshire Breeders' Association—Special Prizes, Winter Fair, 1908.	\$53.50
Special Prizes, Winter Fair, 1909.	57.00
Special Prizes, Western Show, 1909.	32.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>143.00</b>
Grant, Holstein-Friesian Association—Special Prizes, Winter Fair, 1909.	100.00
Grant, Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association—Special Prizes, Winter Fair, 1908.	17.50
Directors' Expenses, 1908.	5.00
Auditor's fee for annual meeting.	2.50
Rent of hall for annual meeting.	4.00
Cash on hand.	381.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,243.79</b>

President Gardhouse stated that he considered the outlook for trade in pure-bred stock was bright, as there is a great shortage of good beef and dairy animals, as compared with the demand. Ontario is destined to be the breeding ground for the West. He thought that it might be a good idea for the Association to urge the Government to conduct experiments to ascertain the cost of raising baby beef, as there are many farmers who have not got a correct conception of the cost.

**THE HOME TRADE**

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioners expressed the view that Ontario breeders have been slow in catering to the home trade. They have been too much inclined to sell the best animals to United States breeders instead of keeping them for breeding purposes. He advised Eastern breeders to place representatives in the West to handle their business, as it is possible that the United States may put up still higher barriers to prevent the importation of Canadian animals. Canadian breeders ought, therefore, to prepare for this by developing their home trade. Had our sheep breed-

ers been better prepared, the recent sheep quarantine would not have affected them so disastrously.

A resolution was passed urging the directors of the Canadian National Exhibition to rush on the completing of a Live Stock Arena.

**Canadian Hackney Society**

The financial report of the Canadian Hackney Society, which held its annual meeting in Toronto recently, showed a balance on hand of \$677.88. This is the best record the society has ever had. The number of registrations during the year was 182. There were 71 transfers recorded.

New rules were adopted, making the standard of registration higher than before, and slightly higher than the present American standard. The American Society, it is understood, is taking up the matter now with a view to raising their standard to correspond with the Canadian one. These rules were care-

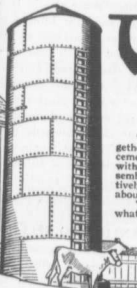
fully explained by Mr. John W. Brant, of Ottawa, Accountant of the National Live Stock Records.

The following officers were elected: President, W. C. Renfrew, Bedford Park (re-elected); vice-president, W. H. Gibson, Beaufortville, Que.; directors, J. Weidley Allison, Morrisburg; Hon. Robt. W. Beith, Bowmanville; John Boag, Queensville; T. A. Cox, Brantford; T. A. Graham, Claremont; E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; A. Cragger, Simcoe; Mr. H. M. Robinson, of Toronto, the secretary, continues in office. The vice-presidents for the several provinces remain the same as last year, except that Ontario is without a vice-president, and Mr. Campbell is named a director, and Mr. Campbell is named for Alberta in place of Mr. Thompson.

Don't put off seeing your friends and getting up a club of new subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

Orchard and Garden Number, Mar. 3.

In the ordinary cement or wood silo there is usually formed about the wall a rim of ensilage of considerable width, which is frozen and decayed, and therefore unfit for use. This waste is reduced to practically nothing and the ensilage is kept sweet and clean for the whole feeding season in the



**Water-tight Steel Silos**

These silos are composed of heavy steel plates firmly riveted together to be light and absolutely water-tight and when set on a cement foundation are self-supporting. They are shipped out complete with gates rolled and put in place for the farmer's ready re-assembly. The erection can be done in any weather and is complete in four or five men should do the work without trouble in about three days.

The initial cost of the steel silo may at first appear to be somewhat higher than the ordinary cement silo, but when you consider the fact that it takes at least three times as long to erect a cement silo, that it is impossible to work when the frost will affect the setting of the cement, and add to this the cost and time taken for hauling gravel—often a considerable item—your steel silo will cost you practically identical, and if anything in favor of the steel silo. They can be erected at any time, and if necessary, can be dismantled and re-erected at will. Write and let us tell you all about them.

Waterson Engine Works Co., Ltd., Brantford, Can.

**MOTION PICTURES OF DAN PATCH 1:55**

**ABSOLUTELY FREE POSTAGE PAID**

If you are a Farmer, Stockman or Poultry Raiser and correctly answer, in your postal card or letter reply, the specific questions asked, THIS IS THE LATEST SENSATION AND GREATEST TRIUMPH IN THE GREAT MOVING PICTURE ART.

It is a New Revelation that you can carry in your pocket and show your friends instantly, day or night, either on a screened time, and without a machine, curtain or light. It is a burst of speed. The original film contains 2400 INSTANTANEOUS PICTURES OF DAN PATCH

and every picture shows the King of all Horse Carriages as plainly as if you stood on the track itself moving picture taken Dan in one minute and fifty-five seconds means twenty-one slides his head to the wind through the crowd and make them into a New Revelation that you can carry in your pocket and show to your friends at any time, day or night. It does not need a machine and it does not need a light. It is all ready to show instantly either one or a hundred times and creates a sensation wherever shown. THIS MOVING PICTURE WILL BE MAILED TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE, WITH POSTAGE PAID, IF YOU ARE A FARMER, STOCKMAN OR POULTRY RAISER, AND CORRECTLY ANSWER THE THREE QUESTIONS.

a high power automobile. You can see Dan on a watch every movement of his legs as he flees through the air with his tremendous stride of 26 feet. You can see his caretaker force his way through the crowd and look at his watch while thousands of people crowd around, you mile because you can see Dan right before you for every foot of his entire mile. When first shown to the public this marvellous picture

We have taken a part of these 2400 wonderful and sensational pictures and made them into a New Revelation that you can carry in your pocket and show to your friends at any time, day or night. It does not need a machine and it does not need a light. It is all ready to show instantly either one or a hundred times and creates a sensation wherever shown. THIS MOVING PICTURE WILL BE MAILED TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE, WITH POSTAGE PAID, IF YOU ARE A FARMER, STOCKMAN OR POULTRY RAISER, AND CORRECTLY ANSWER THE THREE QUESTIONS.

**YOU MUST ANSWER THESE 3 QUESTIONS IF YOU WANT THE MOVING PICTURES FREE**  
 1st. In what paper did you see my Moving Picture Office? 2nd. How many hand each of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hog, and Poultry do you own? 3rd. How many acres of land do you own or how many acres do you rent? 4th. How many horses do you own or how many do you rent? unless you correctly and honestly answer the three questions.

**IF YOU ARE NOT A STOCKOWNER AND WANT THE MOVING PICTURES SEND ME 25 CENTS.** harness horse the world has ever seen,—to you if you use my Moving Picture Office. I will mail this wonderful Moving Picture of Dan Patch 1:55, the fastest in the world about \$2.00 each, and you will have one of the original pictures taken and reproduced. **WRITE ME TO-DAY** so that you will be sure to receive

Address: **E. B. SAVAGE, Proprietor of**  
**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CAN.**

Address: **E. B. SAVAGE, Proprietor of**  
**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CAN.**

## FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.

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

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$10 a year, strictly in advance.** Give 6 months for a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

**REMITTANCES** should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

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

**ADVERTISEMENTS** are quoted on application. Copy received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

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

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 7,351. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers by mail, by carrier, arrears, and sample copies, is not slightly in excess of 12,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the above rates. Thus our mailing lists do not contain any doubtful circulation.

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

### OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with an advertiser he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are un-reliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue their advertisements. Should the circumstances of any advertisement expose them through the columns of the paper, we will not only prohibit our readers, but our regular subscribers as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefits of this protective policy is that you include in all your letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your ad. in Farm and Dairy." Complaints should be sent to us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

### TUBERCULIN ON PRIVATE HERDS

One of our readers in Halton County, Ont., takes exception to the editorial, "Private Testing with Tuberculin," that appeared in Farm and Dairy January 27. He says

"The editorial advises owners of 'private herds to have same tested' with tuberculin and, in case of any 'reaction, have the reacting animals 'quietly disposed of to the butcher. 'Presuming that we can deceive the 'butcher, or find a butcher who will 'purchase tuberculous beef, can you 'satisfy yourself that it would be all 'right to sell beef for human consumption that you knew to be infected with tuberculous?"

Farm and Dairy is quite confident that it is all right to dispose of tuberculous cattle as suggested in the editorial in question. Note, however, that the editorial in question says: "Animals with pronounced symptoms of the disease should be destroyed outright."

It is well known by veterinarians

and others who have had experience with the tuberculin test, and the disease of which it is a diagnostic agent, that it is frequently a very difficult matter to prove by post-mortem examination that an animal reacting to the tuberculin test is tuberculous. Such an animal is surely quite fit for human food, and what difference would it make if that same animal were slaughtered with or without its owner having found it to react to tuberculin?

The point sought is that a herd of non-reacting cattle is much to be preferred to a herd of reactors, and as such Farm and Dairy suggests that stockmen apply the test privately and build up a herd of non-reactors. Stockmen of such foresight will avoid needless loss and place themselves in a position to meet the exigencies of any legislation, local, provincial or Dominion, that may be enacted in the years to come.

Let our meaning should still be misunderstood, we emphasize the point that animals with pronounced symptoms of the disease should be destroyed and not used for human consumption; further, reacting animals, otherwise in good health and condition, may be slaughtered and sold, subject, if you like, to inspection. Bovine tuberculosis is a matter of the gravest concern, and as stockmen we need to do our share towards checking its ravages. The best means available is the private use of tuberculin and a safe disposal of reacting animals.

### GIVE ATTENTION TO SELLING

There is much more in farming than simply raising things to sell. Much depends on how, when and where farm produce is sold. An item in an American exchange serves to illustrate this point. It says: "Hay, \$24 a ton; \$12.50 to the farmer and \$11.50 to the salesman. A friend of mine was up state not long ago, and a farmer asked him if he could sell some hay for him. My friend thought he could. How much would he take for his hay? Twelve dollars and fifty cents a ton. My friend sold it in New York for \$24 a ton. Of course, he made 50 cents less a ton on the hay than the farmer did, but, even so, he did not sweat for it in the hay-field."

As farmers we certainly need to recognize the fact that it is profitable to take much thought of the selling end of the business. We need to offer produce in the most attractive form, and aim to place it on the best markets available. Co-operation is solving the problem for many farmers, and the principle can be applied and worked successfully to a much greater extent.

Then, again, there are many things on the farm for which a buyer can be had through advertising. Seed grain, seed potatoes, live stock of all kinds, and many other things that the farmer has for sale, need not be sacrificed on the narrow, local market. Space in the advertising columns of "Farm and Dairy" is at the disposal of reliable individuals at reasonable rates. Use it if you want a broader market and better prices.

### A DANGER LINE TO AVOID

In the effort to get the most out of things on the farm there is a danger line to be avoided. Too many crops taken from the soil without returning fertility results in a depleted or run-down farm. Work is slighted and profits lost by trying to do too many things at once. The most cannot be gotten out of help when they are worked long hours. Shorter hours and a quicker step will work out to better advantage. Farm teams that are worked hard early and late on rations quite inadequate to replenish the energy expended, become spiritless and quite unfit to perform the amount of work possible under more rational treatment. These ill-advised means of getting the most (rather than the worst) out of things should not be countenanced.

And, most important of all, in attempting to get the most work out of himself by working early and late, trying to do more than he can possibly get around to do, and eating hurried meals, we practise the poorest of economy, which in the end results most surely in broken health. In recent years, through scarcity of labor, these practices have become too common. It is right and proper to get all we can out of things, but in doing so we should temper the attempt with keen judgment and make things fit so that profit, not loss, will result all along the line.

### PATRONIZE THE CREAMERY

In those districts where creameries are accessible, the making of butter at home should be discouraged. Creamery butter is quoted on the market from two to four cents and even more of an advance over prices current for the best dairy butter. Thus the increased prices received for the former practically meets the cost of making.

Select dairy butter doled out to private customers in a town or city often realizes a price quite equal to and occasionally higher than that quoted for the best creamery butter. This is more than offset, however, by the vast quantities of ordinary and inferior butter manufactured at home and disposed of through local merchants or placed upon the local market.

What interesting experiences the country merchant and even the city grocer can relate of deals in butter! Such reminiscences are unequalled save possibly by some stories he might tell of job lots of eggs. Inferior butter has a most damaging effect upon the market. It lowers the price of all grades of this product.

It is the proper thing to patronize the creamery. In addition to the superior product that can be manufactured there the creamery greatly lessens labor on the farm. This of a surety is no mean consideration in these days of high priced labor. We need a greater appreciation of the value of the creamery and of our duty towards others in co-operating to make the creamery a success.

### Farm Better

(The World)

No man farms so well that no more could be got out of his ground. The experience of the intensive cultivators in France and Belgium and the Channel Islands proves that. And not only should the farmer study to farm better, but he should think out plans for getting more labor on his farm and keeping it employed.

The average crop per acre in America makes the average European farmer laugh. Fifteen bushels an acre of wheat would be considered a crop failure across the Atlantic.

In England 50 and 60 bushels an acre are not unusual. Less than that would not pay. In the United States 14 bushels is the average crop. If that could be doubled, and 28 bushels is not an extraordinary demand, then 634,000,000 bushels of wheat per year could be added to the present production without adding an acre to the producing area.

Ontario farmers need not go to the Northwest. They have only to work a little brains into the soil at home as fertilizer.

### His Father

(Hoard's Dairyman)

That was a beautiful tribute a farmer paid his father. Writing a friend, he says:

"Father is no more. You know what a fine, successful farmer he was; how he loved every acre and every animal on the dear old farm. But no one knows as well as mother and I what a noble soul he had, and we grieve day and night over his loss. The neighbors drop in one after another and tell how he had helped them in this way and that; ways and times we never knew of. The horses, cows and the old dog miss him. I know they do. But what a father he was to me. How he led me up to see what wonderful possibilities there are in farming! He used to say: 'My boy, you've got God and Nature on your side. If you don't make friends with both, you will be to blame.'"

There's a wonderful picture hidden in those few, tender words. What a splendid life that farmer lived! The heart of his wife and son trusted in him, and the animals of the farm look longingly for his coming every morning. "He loved every acre and every animal on the dear old farm." Note the term of affection towards the farm. The boy learned to love it, and his father's strong, intelligent mind led that boy out to "see what wonderful possibilities there are in farming."

There will be no discontent in the mind of that young man with the fact. The memory of his father's example, his thought, and methods will stay with him as an inspiration for better things. Our country sadly needs a race of farmers like that father. There is an immortality about such men that is worth something in the lives of their neighbors and their children. They do not live sordid, narrow lives. They look upon the money they get as a means to a nobler end. They enrich the soil, not rob it; they help their neighbors, who bless their memory; they are deeply mourned by wife and

children. There will be no unseemly scramble for the property they leave, for the love they engendered will not allow it. Such men are among the finest products of American citizenship.

**Seed Grain as Premiums**

The seed grain premiums offered by "Farm and Dairy" in recent weeks for new subscribers have met with ready response. Many have taken advantage of the offer; more can still be accommodated. While advantage has been taken of the opportunity to secure such seed, the O.A.C. No. 21 barley for the minor obligation of securing a few subscribers to "Farm and Dairy," even more recognition is given the offer now running in the advertising columns in regard to seed corn.

One of the drawbacks to the culture of corn for fodder or for the silo is the difficulty that is so frequently met with in securing seed corn that will grow. "Farm and Dairy" readers may have reliable seed corn for 1910. Read the offer which appears again this week lower down on this page. "Farm and Dairy" can do for your neighbor what it has done for you. By inducing him to take the paper you benefit him, and at the same time reap the reward of the premium you may select.

**The Western Live Stock Trade**

At the meetings of several of the live stock associations held in Toronto two weeks ago, Mr. A. P. Westervelt, the secretary of the Associations, presented the following statement covering the shipments of stock from Ontario to the West during 1909:

During the year 1909 eight cars of pure-bred stock were sent to the West by the Live Stock Associations. The sales were all made by the breeders, and in most cases the shipments consisted of consignments from several breeders. The car sent out in June, as well as several other car lots not directly in charge of the Association, was filled entirely with dairy cattle for distribution in Alberta. The Department of Agriculture of the province is making efforts to encourage their farmers to go more extensively into dairying, and as an inducement for the breeders to secure good foundation stock, the department gave, during the past year, financial assistance to those who wished to secure stock in the East. Very little of this stock was bought in Ontario, the most of it going from either the Province of Quebec or the State of New York.

The following table shows the total receipts and expenditures in connection with each of the cars:

Shipment.	Receipts	Expenditures
February 4th.....	\$244.50	\$290.25
February 10th.....	\$33.00	\$83.00
April (2 cars).....	\$392.75	\$410.85
May.....	\$284.65	\$287.12
June.....	\$110.96	\$110.96
September (2 cars).....	\$221.65	\$462.80
<b>Total, 8 cars.....</b>	<b>\$1,737.50</b>	<b>\$1,750.98</b>

**FEBRUARY 23**

Is the date on which we should have your copy for the

**ORCHARD AND GARDEN NUMBER**

Has it been sent yet? We can accept it a little later than the above date, but cannot guarantee you a preferred position. Better mail it to-day. No increase in rates.

Advertising Dept., FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

The different breeds of stock were represented in these shipments by the following numbers:

NUMBER ON EACH SHIPMENT	
Breed	Total Number
Horses—	
Clydesdales.....	20
Hackneys.....	2
Thoroughbreds.....	2
Others.....	1
Cattle—	
Holsteins.....	15
Aberdeen-Angus.....	4
Shorthorns.....	20
Jerseys.....	12
Ayrshires.....	18
Herefords.....	1
Shropshires.....	25
Cotswolds.....	21
Leicesters.....	14
Southdowns.....	16
Oxfords.....	8
Swine—	
Berkshires.....	4

**Shire Horse Men Meet**

The Canadian Shire Horse Association, which met in Toronto two weeks ago, was unanimously of the opinion that horse-racing is essential to the raising of thoroughbred horses in Canada. The annual report, submitted by Mr. G. de W. Green, of Toronto, was highly satisfactory, showing a balance on hand for the year \$72,939.

Dr. Rutherford, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, addressed the Association on the Shire breed, which he considered the finest procurable for draught purposes. He hoped to see the standard of live stock in this country raised, for, he said, "there is most inferior live stock in nearly every part of the Dominion, and we have suffered in almost every branch of the business by importation from the United States." Mr. D. Messenger, of Guelph, gave a price of \$25, which will be doubted by the Association and offered at the Canadian National Exhibition as the directors see fit.

The election of officers resulted as follows: resident, W. Laking, of Haliburton (re-elected); vice-president, J. Brecken, of Toronto; secretary-treasurer, G. de W. Green, of Toronto; hon. vice-presidents, for Ontario, F. W. Ramsay, Bunnville; for Quebec, W. Hodgins, of Portage du Fort; for the Maritime Provinces, Hon. F. W. Hassard, Premier Prince Edward Island; for Manitoba, F. J. Cott, Bagot; for Saskatchewan, P. B. Ross, Grenfell; for Alberta, C. L. A. Davis, Ladner; Directors: C. E. Porter, Appleby; J. Garhouse, Highfield; D. Messenger, Guelph; W. E. Wellington, Toronto; J. M. Garhouse, Weston; J. Henderson, Belton; A. A. Miller, Middlemarch; Committee: A. J. Henderson, and J. Garhouse, Highfield. Delegates to the Canadian National Exhibition, J. M. Garhouse, of Weston; to the Western Fair, A. A. Miller, of Middlemarch; to the Central Canada Fair, W. Hodgins and W. Laking; to the Horse Breeders' Association, J. Garhouse and J. M. Garhouse. Executive and Pedigree Committee, W. E. Wellington, Toronto; J. M. Garhouse and J. Garhouse.

**Waste from Manure Heaps**

Fresh manure loses in the process of decay from 25 to 70 per cent. of its original weight. An 80-ton heap of cow manure left exposed for one year lost 66 per cent. of its dry substance. Some tests conducted by the Cornell (New York) experiment station showed that two tons of horse manure exposed in a pile for five months lost 57 per cent. of its gross weight, 60 per cent. of its nitrogen, 47 per cent. of its phosphoric acid and 76 per cent. of its potash. Two tons of cow manure exposed for the same length of time in a compact pile lost, through leaching and dissipation of gases, 49 per cent. in gross weight, 41 per cent. of its nitrogen, 19 per cent.



**SCAT!**  
TO EVERYTHING ELSE

**ONLY DE LAVAL**

**Cream Separators Are Worth While**

Catalogue Free Agents Everywhere

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

175-177 William St.  
**MONTREAL**

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

of its phosphoric acid and 8 per cent. of its potash.

Here was a waste veritably, yet no greater than is to be found in much common farm practice. What would it reduce to in dollars and cents?

Sweet Corn.—At the Ottawa Winter Fair, Mr. A. D. Harkness of Irena, advocated the growing of Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn as a fodder

crop for dairy cows. In his section of Eastern Ontario this corn ripens four years out of five. If planted by May 24th it will ripen almost any time. The cattle enjoy it and eat the stalks up clean, there being no waste. It is also good for table use. Mr. Harkness has found that his cattle leave the ordinary varieties of corn to eat this sweet corn. He uses it in the fall until his silage cools down in the silo.

**WILL YOU REQUIRE SEED CORN THIS YEAR?**

Yes, but where will you get it? Will you again be content to plant corn taken from a carload of shelled corn that in all probability has been brought into your town for feeding purposes? Hundreds of dairymen have in past years suffered untold loss through having planted just such corn. In order that you had experience with which you may be safeguarded against a recurrence of insured seed corn that will not grow—Farm and Dairy has secured a quantity of seed corn that is guaranteed. It is from a reliable and well known source in the corn belt of Essex Co., Ont. This seed will be delivered on the cob if requested. Seed corn of the following varieties is available:

**KING PHILIP (FLINT), EARLY LEEMING WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT, NORTH DAKOTA**

Farm and Dairy offers any one of these varieties as follows: Two Bushels for Four New Subscriptions to Farm and Dairy; One Bushel for Two New Subscriptions (Subscriptions to be taken at \$1.00 each). The corn will be delivered f.o.b. at the grower's station in Essex County, Ont.

For the silo, corn of strong germinability and vitality should be planted about 10 quarts to the acre, hence you would only need to get four new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy to get enough seed corn for six acres—enough to fill the average silo. This great offer means much to you, as a corn grower, so far as the seed is concerned, a good crop of corn which will insure all for the little trouble of canvassing your friends.

If you will grow corn during 1910 take advantage of this offer. Don't put it off until to-morrow. Take this matter up now. Show Farm and Dairy to your friends. Let them of its many bright features, its practical articles, its special magazine numbers, its illustrated supplements and of the special articles from prize winning farmers that will be featured during 1910. They are sure to subscribe to a variety of corn that you want, whether on the cob or shelled, and send in your subscriptions at the earliest possible date to

Circulation Dept., FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

## FURS

Do you trap or buy Furs? I am Canada's largest dealer. I pay highest prices. Your shipments solicited. I pay mail and express charges; remit promptly. Also largest dealer in furbabies, Sheepskins, etc. Quotations and shipping tags sent free.

JOHN HALLAM, TORONTO

## READ THIS

Dairymen who are using THE EASY RUNNING CAPITAL SEPARATOR realize its superior features, but to those that do not know THE CAPITAL we would ask them to try it and be convinced. In offering THE CAPITAL to the Canadian Farmer, we are convinced of the fact that we are offering him the lightest running separator on the market, a feature alone giving it preference. The small bowl and simple gears found only in the CAPITAL accounts for this. We use the disc system of skimming, but so devised and applied as to insure ease of washing and perfect skimming.

Write us for full particulars.

THE HATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office—Ottawa

Factories—Ottawa and Brockville

## NORTHERN ONTARIO

The Forest and Mineral Wealth of Northern Ontario has attracted many people from all parts of the civilized world.

One-ninth of the world's reported output of Silver in 1908 was taken from Ontario Mines.

New discoveries of undoubted richness are being constantly reported from sections far distant from the far-famed Cobalt. Yet a more certain reward is insured to the Settler who acquires for himself

1600 ACRES OF THE RICH AGRICULTURAL LANDS

now open for settlement and made accessible through the construction of Railways and Colonization Roads.

THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL IS UNDISPUTED

The Timber is in demand at a rising price. Mining, Railway and Colonization Road Construction, Lumbering, etc., afford work in abundance to those who have not the means to remain on their farms continually. These also provide a market for farm produce at prices unequalled anywhere.

Cochrane, the Terminus of the T. & N. O. Ry., on the G.T.P. Transcontinental Railway, now under construction, is in the same latitude as the southern part of Manitoba, and 800 miles nearer the seaboard.

That the experimental stage is past is clearly demonstrated. The country is rapidly filling up with Settlers from many of the other provinces, the United States and Europe.

For information as to Terms of Sale, Homestead Regulations and for Special Colonization Rates to Settlers, and for Settlers' Effects, write to:

D. SUTHERLAND  
The Director of Colonization  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO  
HON. J. S. DUFF  
Minister of Agriculture

## Creamery Department

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

### Individual Cans Solve the Problem

R. R. Cranston, Elgin Co., Ont.

Since I have not had experience with the scales in the matter of cream testing, I cannot add anything on the discussion as to their use, either for or against. I must say, however, that I am opposed to applying to the Legislature for every little detail in the management of cheese and butter. Let the Dairymen's Associations of both Eastern and Western Ontario make a crusade in favor of individual cream cans, and they will do away with a great deal of the testing difficulties, which are not as many as the difficulties of getting a proper sample under the system of large cans and tanks.

I disagree altogether with J. P. Singler when he says the sampling is quite accurately done by the hauler. Neither the scales nor any other way will give satisfaction as long as the hauler takes the sample. I collect altogether in individual cans, and have little trouble in testing.

I have used both the 17 e.c. and 18 e.c. pipette, and always rinse out with every sample of cream and add to sample in individual cans, and have heard from others I have no doubt about the scales being O.K., but I would not thinking of asking the Legislature to enforce the use of them.

### Pleasant View Creamery

The subject of the front cover this week, "Pleasant View Creamery," one of the largest cream-collecting creameries in Ontario, is situated in the county of Grey, less than two miles south of Owen Sound.

The site is worthy of the name (P. V.), and is almost an ideal one, in that it is near the forks of two main roads, and is situated at the foot of a limestone hill, from the top of which issues an unusually strong stream of crystal water, seldom found to be higher in temperature than 48 degrees. In fact this spring, which is less than 200 yards distant from the factory, was for many years the only source of power provided. During recent years, however, the water supply has been turned to valuable account for cream-cooling purposes, feeding as it does a large circular copper cooler. The capacity of this cooler under such a favorable water supply is such that the entire cream supply may be uniformly cooled to churning temperature, immediately after it is received, thus not only insuring further ripening, but ensuring a desirable body and grain in the finished product.

So efficient has this cooling equipment proved, that no ice has been required for cooling purposes. We consider water supply of prime importance in selecting a site for creamery work. A good water supply, a well-made stone or cement building with cement floors, and much to a butter-maker's satisfaction in warm weather.

#### CREAM TANKS

"Pleasant View" cream is collected in tanks—oval shapes—to prevent churning in transit. Every spring the tanks are painted with white lead oil, which not only improves the appearance and preserves the wooden jackets, but furnishes protection from the sun, as white absorbs the least heat of any color.

A platform wagon-scale is used at the receiving window. The gross weight is taken of each load; after unloading the net weight of cream delivered is recorded. This places a

check on the collectors, who, being equipped with scales to weigh each patron's cream, are expected to make their loads "tally out." As an open record is kept, it encourages a keen competition among the staff as to who can keep nearest the mark, and at the same time it tends to guard against omission to credit each lot of cream received to the proper name and date. Many creameries are lacking in the necessary equipment to make this check, and we would strongly recommend the installation of a weigh-can where space for a weigh-stand is avail-

able. The next best thing is a wagon-scale.  
J. A. McFeeters, J. McQuaker, President, Sec. Treas.

Composite cream samples should once a week be warmed up and stirred until the preservative tablet is all dissolved. Too many composite samples do not get the attention they should and as a result the preservative only comes in contact with a small portion of the cream.—J. W. Newman, Victoria Co., Ont.

## The Only Roofing With A Lightning Guarantee

### THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS LOST

Thousands of dollars are lost each year through lightning. Yet the farmers of Canada need never lose another cent from this cause if they will roof their buildings with PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles—the ONLY roofing GUARANTEED proof against lightning.

We don't charge you a cent for this lightning guarantee. It's absolutely free. Yet no other guarantee actually means as much to the Canadian farmer as this.

With a PRESTON Shingled roof your barn is SAFE, no matter how severe the electrical storm. You can look out of your window and see barns burning on other farms, yet feel absolutely secure about your own PRESTON Shingled barn, and the horses and cattle, the machinery and crops stored within it.

We could not afford to give this Free Lightning Guarantee did we not know the superior lasting qualities of PRESTON Shingles. If a PRESTON roof were likely to wear out in a few years, it would not be proof against lightning.

PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles are made and galvanized according to British Government Specifications—the only shingles that are.

The British Government, you know, is the most particular buyer in the world. Ordinary metal shingles would not pass their Acid Test for galvanizing.

This test is more severe on the galvanizing than twenty years of Canadian weather. Yet PRESTON Shingles will pass this test.

Shingles galvanized according to these Specifications are good for twice the service of shingles galvanized in the ordinary way. That is why we can safely give you our Lightning Guarantee.

You don't get a Free Lightning Guarantee with other shingles. Neither do you get shingles galvanized in the ordinary way. That is why we can safely give you our Lightning Guarantee. You don't get a Free Lightning Guarantee with other shingles. Neither do you get shingles galvanized in the ordinary way. That is why we can safely give you our Lightning Guarantee.

But we cannot tell you in this space all the superior features about PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles or give other roofing information of vital interest to you. So we've issued a new booklet, "Truth About Roofing."


We should charge something for this booklet, as it contains information of real value to anyone who has a building to roof. But we will send it FREE as a reward to all who cut out, fill in and mail the coupon to us.

Just you send the coupon today.

### METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING CO. LTD.

Head Office, Dover St. Factory, PRESTON, ONT.

Branch Office and Factory, Montreal, P. Q.



Please send me your new booklet, "Truth About Roofing." I am interested in roofing, and would like complete information about PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles, British Government Specifications and Free Lightning Guarantee.

Name.....  
P. O. Address.....  
County..... Province.....

### Cheese Department

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

#### Factory to be Re-built

D. N. Anderson, Lambton, Co., Ont.  
After the loss of the Wyoming cheese and butter factory last September, it seemed as if we would not have a new factory here for some time, at least, as the proprietor, Mr. Doan, had suffered such a heavy loss that he did not care to rebuild. But now Mr. Montgomery is going to build one twice the capacity of the former. It will be constructed of cement blocks, and be up to date in every detail, both in building and equipment. Mr. Montgomery deserves credit for his enterprise, and will no doubt be well supported by the people, as he has proved himself a thorough business man.

Our factory has been in operation for two years; it did a \$10,000 business in 1908, and a \$15,000 business in 1909 up to September 15. Farmers are becoming more interested in dairying here of late, which fact can be proved by the number of papers coming to Wyoming entitled "Farm and Dairy."

#### Their Services Highly Appreciated

The Misses Morrison, of Newry, two of the most successful cheesemakers and exhibitors in Ontario, having disposed of their factory about a month ago, and who are retiring from the factory on Friday evening, Jan. 28, when patrons of the factory and others to the number of about 60 gathered and presented Miss Mary with a china tea set and silver nut bowl, and Miss Agnes with a five o'clock tea set and hand-painted china plate, and the following address:

To Miss Mary and Miss Agnes Morrison,

Dear Friends:  
Sincerity is to speak as we think, to do as we pretend and profess, to perform and make good what we promise.—(Tillotson).

On this occasion our thoughts unite in harmony with feelings of the greatest esteem, yet with that realization that you are about to relinquish your present vocation.

You have enjoyed the rays of sunshine in your endeavors and achievements, which have been honorably illustrated by the many valuable premiums and trophies obtained by you while laboring here, and in which we jointly showed our admiration, for it was only necessary in this dreaming world to report "Another trophy for Newry Factory" to stir enthusiasm into the hearts of your friends and patrons.

During our years of business intercourse you did not pursue our faults, but advised us, with much discretion, wisely and justly. Your social life needs no comment, for have we not

always found you ready and willing to devote the time and talent which were at your command for the benefit and welfare of the community! In the words of Burns, "Loved at home, revered abroad."—(Cotter's Saturday Night.)

May this incident be long cherished in your memory by the kind acceptance of these gifts, and show you the just appreciation of your services and friendship, for by your unflinching fortitude you have always proved what can be accomplished by thrift and industry.

Life is the mirror of king and slave, 'Tis just what you are and do, Then give to the world the best you have.

And the best will come back to you. Wishing you health and every prosperity, we sign ourselves on behalf of your friends,

Alex. Struthers, Wm. Robb, Wm. Morrison (Committee).

The address was read by Mr. T. G. Ratcliffe, of Atwood, secretary of the factory, and the presentations were made by Mrs. Chas. McMane and Mrs. John Vallance. The Misses Morrison were completely taken by surprise, but Miss Mary in a few well-chosen remarks made a very suitable reply.—J. A. Farrell, Atwood, Ont.

#### The Past Season in Campbellford District

K. T. Gray, Dairy Instructor

There were 46 factories in my syndicate this past season, with 1,808 patrons supplying milk from 15,361 cows. The milk on the whole was delivered in better condition than in former years. There are more patrons every year making an effort to improve the quality of their milk. In some of the factories the patrons have made a splendid work this past season. The patrons are all doing so by any means. We have the careless ones with us yet. If the milk condition in which it arrives at the factories some of the patrons would not realize as much for their milk; and these careless ones are the first to kick if their factory does not pay up with others that are making an effort to improve.

#### CANS NOT PROPERLY WASHED

I found a good many cans at this past season that were not properly washed. In every case of this kind the milk was of an inferior quality. The improper washing of cans and pails is responsible for a great deal of the bad milk we get.

I spent 85 full days at factories usually testing and adulterations, making fermentation tests and giving instructions to makers and patrons. I found two samples skimmed and three samples with water added, they were all dealt with satisfactory to the officers of the factories concerned. The average quality of milk for the season was 3.64 per cent. butter fat, with an average loss in whey of .23 per cent. fat, the loss being greater when the milk was coming in poor condition. I tested 124 samples with the permanent test, 46 per cent. were gassy and had flavored. I made 105 personal visits to patrons besides meeting a great many at the factories in Campbellford section. The majority of the patrons deliver their own milk which gives the instructor a good chance to meet them and point out the defects in their milk, also the remedy. I wrote 105 letters to others that I could not see personally. I tested 45 samples of milk in various tanks and found that they varied from .68 to 1.76 per cent. acidity.

#### PASTERIZED WHY

Two factories pasteurized their whey this season; this whey was in very much better condition, the farmers were better satisfied with their whey than ever before, claiming it

### TO EARN THE BIG SALARY LEARN RAILROADING.

There is no line of work today that pays the princely salaries as does that of Railroading. Mechanics and tradesmen, office and store clerks, street railway men, etc., spend years in learning and training, only to find that they have entered overcrowded trades and lines, and are therefore compelled to accept small wages. Not with Railroading.

#### FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN

Earn from \$75 to \$150 per month.

With the rapid progress of Railway building in Canada, it takes only from 2 to 3 years to be advanced to Engineer or Conductor, whose salaries are from \$90 to \$185 per month.

You can earn that money. We can start you for it.

We teach and qualify you by mail in from 8 to 14 weeks without loss of time from your present work. Positions are secured; in fact, there are many openings right now if you were qualified to fill them. Our Course is the most complete treatise on the subject of Railroading in existence. We defy any school to show a course anywhere nearly as thorough. Don't tamper with your education by buying cheap bargain courses. Ours is the only School of its kind in Canada with textbooks written for use on Canadian Railways.

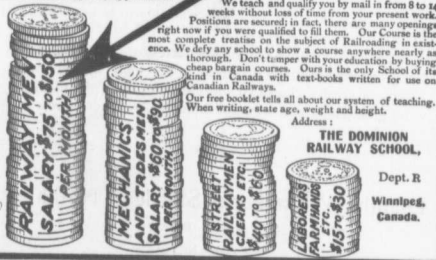
Our free booklet tells all about our system of teaching. When writing, state age, weight and height.

Address:

THE DOMINION RAILWAY SCHOOL,

Dept. R

Winnipeg, Canada.



#### FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

##### TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

WANTED, A CHEESEMAKER in a guaranteed 500 standard factory. A new up-to-date building just being erected in one of the best localities in the province. Orders received until March 15th. Apply, stating price per pound of cheese, to J. H. Busman, Northan P.O., Northumberland Co., Ont.

WANTED—Cheese and Butter Maker, married man, for combined factory, South-Western Ontario. Full particulars made known. Apply Box F, Farn and Dairy.

### Purity Salt

FOR BUTTER CHEESE DAIRY

PROVED BEST BY PRACTICAL TEST

PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT

WE MAKE EVERYTHING IN SALT  
The Western Salt Co. Limited  
Mooretown, Ont.

was more valuable for feeding purposes and their cans were much easier to clean.

Two new factories were built and improvements were made in others on buildings and equipments at an expenditure of \$6,025. I found the factory owners in most cases ready to make the necessary improvements when asked to do so. Whey buttermilk was made in one factory but only at short intervals not long enough to know whether it would be a paying investment or not.

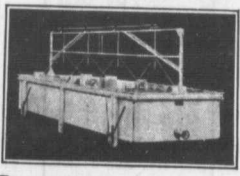
I have recommended that certain needed improvements be made in a number of factories in order to put them in a more sanitary condition before commencing operations another season. When these are made our factories will be in very fair condition.

#### NEEDS OF THE DISTRICT

What we need in this section is fewer factories and better ones; better facilities for keeping the cheese after they are made, also that more patrons put up ice during the winter so that when the hot weather comes another season they will be in a better position to keep their milk. A great many turnips are fed in a part of the Campbellford section, which is a decided injury to our fall make of cheese.

I would rather have dirty cooled cream, than clean, uncooled cream in creamery work.—J. W. Newman, Victoria Co., Ont.

Orhoad and Garden Number, Mar. 3,



Patented August 14, 1909

Write for new catalogue with prices reduced.

THE STEEL TROUGH AND MACHINE CO., Ltd.  
TWEED, ONT.

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

10c. The latest success.

Black Watch

The big black plug chewing tobacco.

2265



**S**MALL kindnesses: small courtesies, small considerations habitually practised in our social intercourse, give a greater charm to the character than the display of great talent and accomplishment.

—Ketty.

## Diantha Whittaker's Shiftless Neighbor

Annie Hamilton Donnell

(Concluded from last week)

"If you call it 'good to appear' in the middle of the morning! When they get up late they play dinner at breakfast. I suppose they play the clothes are ironed and the bread's made? Well, all is, if we don't make anything of 'em socially they won't want to stop in Peace Valley very long, and, far as I can see, that will be the only way out of it. I know—I know it sounds hard-hearted, Alethea. Yes, it sounds mean, but we've got to think a little of our town and our forefathers and mothers. We don't want the whole cemetery turning out nights to walk past the Fox Place and wring its hands over that clothesline! We've never had ghosts in Peace Valley."

To the gentler soul of Alethea Potts this harsh alternative appeared well-nigh as bad as ghosts who wrung their hands. Yet to Alethea, too, appeared the sacred rights of little Peace. She sighed, but assented.

"Of course, though," said Diantha Whittaker quietly, "the rest of you can do as you're a mind to." And, dismissing finally the unpleasant subject, she talked of other things.

No one called at the old Fox Place. The days and weeks there passed in the same haphazard way that seemed, all said, a happy, cheerful way. The five little children played and laughed in the unkempt yard, and the pleasant face of the Kimmey mother was always smiling. There was no gloom on the old Fox Place, though no one called. Dessertless dinners and dinnerless desserts came and went, and washings were hung out in jagged rows on all days of the week but Sundays. The Kimmey mother was rarely visible out-of-doors, but passers-by heard her cheery voice within, and occasionally, going by at night, caught shameful glimpses of her swooning in the lamplight or eating a belated supper with her little brood. Little scandalized Peace suffered and bled.

One day in Midsummer a Kimmey child brought Diantha Whittaker more startling news than all the other news. The Kimmey child was Tilly, a little lean, tall creature with weighted shoulders; the news came out casually in the interstices of Tilly's chief errand.

"Does it ever—kill people to eat grass?" she asked eagerly. "Because she doesn't seem killed a mite—Blessed, I mean. She's eaten quite a patch—oh, dear me!"

Diantha, remembering Nebuchadnezzar, was unalarmed. Poor little Blessed, probably she had been hungry.

"Where's your mother?" demanded Diantha sharply. "She ought to be the one to go to."

"Oh, no, I couldn't ask Mothie—she's too far off."

"Far off?"

"Yes'm, Mothie's gone a visitin' for a change. I'm takin' care of the children. Only I didn't know about eatin' grass."

"Come away for a ch— You taking care of the chil— Grass!"

The jumble of Diantha's thoughts escaped her lips in an inane trickling of speech; she stood regarding the lean, round-shouldered little creature with a bewilderment that slowly grew to unbelief.

"You don't realize what you're said. Begin again," she said briefly.

"Of course your mother hasn't gone visitin' and left a troop of little children to take care of themselves."

Tilly was slow to anger, but now tiny red spots blossomed out in her dark little cheeks; she straightened herself splendidly. "I said she'd gone a visitin'. I'm takin' care of them, I said. An' I guess I better be goin'. It doesn't matter about the grass; I hear Blessed laughin'." She strode away

with indignant young strides, the brief, scant skirts of her print dress ballooning in the wind.

Diantha Whittaker put on her sun-bonnet and went down the road to Alethea's. She stood in the doorway, a statue of wrath and told Tilly news. Alethea rose to her feet, and listened agitatedly.

"That woman has gone away for a change! Visitin'! She didn't even take the baby—left it out to grass! The oldest baby is keeping house. Alethea! Potta, what do you say to that?"

Alethea was incapable of speech. Her gentle, faded face was quite pale with desire to speak, but her lips opened and shut without sound. The news was beyond expression. In little Peace Valley so incomprehensible a thing had never happened—could not have happened now!—as for a mother to go a-visitin' for a change, while her five little children remained behind.

"It ought to be a state's prison offense!" raged Diantha impotently. Her reddened face, set in its halo of yellow-and-brown sunbonnet, had a curiously vivid effect.

"Do you suppose—?" Alethea had found her voice, but it deepened and vibrated with the stress of her emotions, unlike her usual mild Peace voice—"do you suppose she'll ever come back, Diantha?"

"Why, yes, of course she'll come back. I wish she wouldn't!"

"Diantha Whittaker, with all that mess of little innocent children!"

"Oh, I mean only long enough to pack 'em up and take 'em off with her."

I never was so worked up over any human—inhuman—woman's carryings on before in my life, and I'm sixty years old in August!

Alethea hurriedly brewed a fragrant cup of tea, with intent of soothing; both of them needed it. They sipped unastingly, unsoothed.

The news spread over the little town, growing a little at each repetition, with the natural growth of news. It was not received with kindly feeling toward the Kimmey mother. But

at least at the old Fox Place there were no adverse criticisms. There five little children romped and ate and slept, and during what there was to endure without thought of complaining. Tilly took care of four of them with beautiful and willing devotion. It had not occurred to her to explain to Diantha Whittaker that

"Mothie," before she went away for her change, had toilsomely cooked many little hard, round cookies and much bread, with careful instructions how to replenish later on. To passers-by on the night or two preceding the departure, if there had been passers-by, rather an appealing picture of the Kimmey mother might have appeared outlined in pale lamplight against the darkness. But no one had seen.

In mid-August Diantha made a rare trip to the nearest city. Certain insurance business had to be attended to, and it was necessary to remain over night. When she set out for home the second day it was with eager longing for the quiet and cooling breezes of little Peace. She sank into a seat in the study car with relief that going home had begun. Some one in the seat ahead of her was thinking the same thought. Diantha noticed idly the woman's rounded back and pale knot of hair; there was an indefinable air of weakness and pathos about both that seemed to appeal for sympathy.

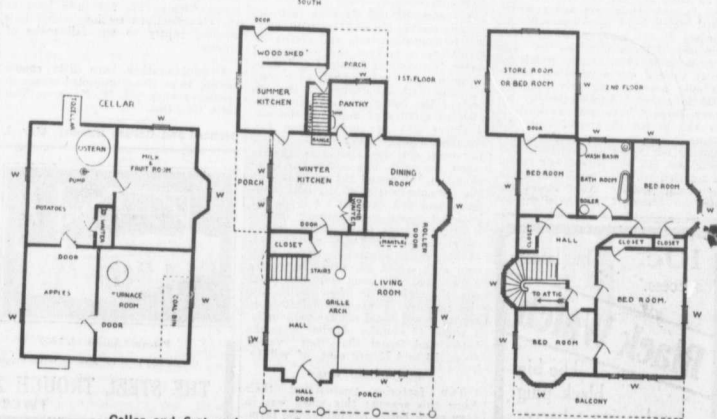
It was the Kimmey mother. The truth dawned upon Diantha a little later in the journey. She started up in her seat with the impulse strong within her to change her place. Her little face put on displeasure and sternness. Then the Kimmey mother turned.

"Oh—why! why isn't it you, Miss Whittaker? Why, who would have supposed!" The thin face beamed with delight; its thinness was pitifully plain. "Here I am going home and you goin' home, together! But," a little timidly, "maybe you don't recognize me."

"Yes," replied Diantha with crispness, "yes, I know you. Have you had a pleasant visit?" In her own stern preoccupation she did not notice the little gap of surprise the Kimmey mother uttered.

"Oh—why!" Then a moment later in a little flood of eagerness she poured forth her questions. Were the children well—all the children? How long since Miss Whittaker had seen them? Had she noticed Augustus coughed or wheezed always had on her little woolen sack when it was cool?

"I told Tilly to remember, but there were so many things—poor Tilly! Angeline would help remember—there are good children!" In cried the Kimmey mother. She had turned in her seat and faced Diantha Whittaker, the soft radiance of love in her plain face. It was a strange light to be in a selfish woman's face. Diantha wondered.



Cellar and first and second floor plans of house of Oscar A. Waite, Brant Co., Ont.

(See next page for illustration of Mr. Waite's home)



"I've been gone so long! Some days I 'most got up out o' that little narrow bed and ran away—when no one was near! I could've done it, I know I could've! I'd have crept on my hands and knees. They're such dear good little children to leave all alone! And then they made me stay a fortnight longer—a fortnight o' fourteen days!"

"Maybe..." the Kimmey mother's smile was a piteous thing, "when they weren't looking I wouldn't have cried if I could! But I couldn't, you think o' that, I couldn't cry! They had to keep me there longer still then. 'Remember you mustn't fret!' they said. And I did my best." She laughed out suddenly. "And here I am going home!"

Diantha's bewildered thoughts were clearing. In the dazzle of the illumination she saw, a little distorted, yet familiar, another woman beside the Kimmey mother—so small and unworthy a woman that she shuddered.

"Me!" she groaned, "me! you could cover me with a hat! But I didn't know—I never dreamed—" She got to her feet and went ahead into the other woman's seat. She folded her shawl and slipped it behind the other woman's shoulders.

"You lay back and rest," she said, commencing to strut. "Tenderness was in her tone. 'There! Now tell me about it.'"

At a junction a little farther on a wait of an hour was necessary. Diantha established the convalescent as comfortably as possible and went in search of a telephone. She was conscious, in the press of many other regrets, of being sorry she had never tried to laugh Althea Potts out of her little house. Now how glad she was that she had not succeeded!

"Althea? Yes, this is me, Diantha, waiting at the Junction. You listen to what I say and then put your hat and run! The Kimmey mother is here, too, going home from the hospital. That's where she'd been. She knew all the time she'd have to go, but she kept smiling and kept the children happy—half the time she was too sick to get up. She had to do the work any time the strength was given her. That's why she played go visiting—so the children needn't feel bad. She's told me everything—Althea Potts, but I can't be ashamed in a telephone, but maybe you know how I feel. I want you to send the easiest cushioned carriage in Peace down to the depot to meet us. And the more you have the time to do at the Fox Place the better. Get everybody to help. Don't stop to talk, but run! Good-bye."

She could safely trust Althea. With a measure of relief to her overburdened conscience she went back to the Kimmey mother. There were still a few precious hours for Althea and the rest to work. Diantha knew her little Peace; she was not afraid. There would be no little cracker-pies for the welcoming supper!

"Mercy, did you bring that cup o'

tea to me?" The Kimmey mother stirred, rousing from an uneasy slumber. "How good you are, Miss Whitaker!"

"Don't!" Diantha said, entreatingly. It's station tea, boiled, but it's hot. When you get home you can have a better cup."

"Tilly makes it real nice," murmured the happy little mother between boiled sips. But Diantha was thinking of Althea's Peppermint tea and a little banquet of Fragrance.

**A Brant County, Ontario, Home**

Brant County, Ontario, seems to have many fine farm homes and we are fortunate in being able to show such a good illustration of the home



A Modern and up-to-date farm home owned by Mr. Oscar A. Waite, Brant Co., Ont. (See floor plan, page 16)

of Mr. Oscar A. Waite, as well as the plans of the interior, including the cellar plan. A glance at the illustration of the house, shows immediately that it is roomy, commodious and comfortable. Mr. Waite writes us that when building the house, it was his aim to have it as compact as possible to facilitate the problem of heating the home.

**WATER-WORKS**

In the cellar was found a force pump to send water to a tank in the attic, which in turn furnishes the water to the other parts of the house. Water connections are made with the range in the kitchen, and the hot water boiler is situated in the bathroom. This placing of the hot water boiler in the bath is indeed a very good plan. It is surprising how much extra heat is thus supplied to the bath room, that would be necessary, if the boiler were placed in the kitchen. The kitchen is usually warm enough without the extra heat of the boiler. Hot water is also conveyed in this home, to the pantry, as is also the cold water, a convenience which the women of the household must much enjoy.

Mr. Waite has built a septic tank in his yard, with connection to the bathroom. "This tank cost me about \$85," writes Mr. Waite, "and is a very great convenience. It is a good investment."

**LIGHTING THE HOME**

Mr. Waite's home is lighted with gasoline lamps, which Mr. Waite has found to be economical and safe. The plans herewith of the house speak for themselves.

The exterior surroundings of Mr. Waite's home are very inviting and are not shown in the illustration above. The illustration was taken soon after the erection of the house, before the lawn and other improvements of a horticultural nature had been completed.

We should be pleased to publish illustrations of other homes with plans, if sent to our Household Editor

**Books and Readings**  
(Continued from last week.)

Some of you live in rural districts where it is difficult to get at the cheap books or cheap book-stores. To such girls I would suggest that you save your money until you can buy five or six volumes at a time. Then write to some department store which has a book department, or to some large publishing house which publishes cheap uncopyrighted books, and get their catalogue. Make your selection, send for several books at a time, and have them expressed to you. I will be glad to give the names of several publishing houses to any girl who cares to write for them.

Besides owning a few of the best

by the right kind of reading. Keep on like; to read when you are too tired to read the more solid kind; but make it a rule to read at least fifteen minutes a day in some book that requires a good deal of careful and even close attention on your part.

The next thing I would have you do is to keep your reading varied. Vary your reading of novels, for instance, with the reading of simple science books; biography with poetry; history with essays. My own plan used to be to keep three or four books "going" at the same time. In this way I never tired from too long a continuance of one kind of reading. Read for a certain length of time each day. This establishes a habit of reading.

Another good plan is to keep a notebook. Enter in it the name of the book you are reading and when begun. Jot down in it any thought of your author which strikes you as true or especially laudable. Also get down in it the best ideas of your own which the book you are reading has prompted. This is one of the most helpful and valuable methods I have ever followed. I have always made a habit of marking my books, and so long as the books are one's own, I think it is a good habit.

One other rule I keep in my reading; I try to come unprejudiced to every book I read for the first time. Generally speaking, we hear too much of an author and his books before we learn to know them for ourselves. Mildred has told you she is not fond of Stevenson. Never mind that. It is not fair of you to be prejudiced in the matter. Stevenson may have a great deal to give you which has not to give Mildred. It is pleasant to have others introduce to you new book friends, but let your book friendships win the day for you, and stand on their own merits. Let your Looks share your life with you.

books, one must also own a taste for reading. This is not to be had by a great amount of reading so much as



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And I can tell you, Salt plays a very important part in butter making. Give me good cows and Windsor Butter Salt, and I will win the prize every time. At the big fairs for years, practically all of the prize winning butter makers have used it.

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Intro. Sir Henry Irving.  
Goldsmith's Plays.  
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Hallitt's Essays.  
Johnson's Rasselas.  
Keats' Endymion.  
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### FOR BOYS.

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Astray in the Forest.  
Bear Cavern.  
Kondie and Forest.  
The Lost River.  
The Princess of the Woods.  
Tad: or "Getting Wren With Him."  
Lost in Samoa: A Tale of Adventure in the Navigable Islands.  
The Path in the Ravine.  
The Young Ranchers.  
Ned in the Woods: A Tale of Early Days in the West.  
Ned on the River: A Tale of Indian River Warfare.  
Ned in the Block House.  
The Father Hunters.  
Blazing Arrow.  
Chieftain and Scout.  
Kondie's Nugget.  
The Great Cat Trail.  
Even in the Mississippi.  
Lost in the Wilds.

### FOR GIRLS.

A World of Girls: The Story of a School.  
Red Rose and Tiger Lily.  
Beyond the Blue Mountains.  
Bashful Fifteen.  
A Sweet Girl Graduate.  
The Rebellion of Lill Carrington.  
Merry Girls of England.  
Polly: A New Schoolgirl's Girl.  
The Palace Beautiful: A Story for Girls.  
The Little Schoolmothers.  
A Madcap.

Often, when I am tired or discouraged and my patience and endurance runs low, I turn to these dear book friends of mine for sympathy and understanding. "Patience! Patience!" says Emerson to me when the way seems difficult "with the shades of all the great and good for company!" And when I fail and am discouraged, Browning says to me comfortingly: "But what if I fail of my purpose here!"

'Tis but to keep the nerves at strain To dry one's eyes and laugh at a fall And, baffled, get up and begin again."

But before these book friends will come to comfort one at such times, one must have learned them by heart. Try the plan of learning some such sentiment of some cheering or beautiful verse while you are brushing your hair, or taking your bath, or sewing on a loose button. You will be surprised later to find these book friends offering you their human help and sympathy when you most need it. This is a practical thing. I have tried it myself. I know it will repay you a hundredfold.

Be sure to share your book friendships with your friends. Read such things as Emerson's "Essays" or some such poetry as "Hiawatha" by yourself as often as you choose, but do not fail to read them from time to time aloud with some friend.

One thing more. Be your own friend self with your book friends. A book is not fine for us unless we bring fineness to it. It is our thinking, sympathetic mind and your loving heart that must open up its treasures. If you have thought nobly yourself, if you have acted generously, you will be able to be better and closer friends with the writings of great men.

If we lived with such men as Emerson, Thackeray, Browning, as daily friends and companions we would want to be at their side. I would hope to win their approval. I hope none of you girls who read this are going to think it foolish or over-sensitive of me when I tell you that if I ever feel angry or if I am selfish, and my glance falls on those dear soldier or gay colored volumes on my book shelves—those friends who have given me, day in, day out, such noble company I am as much comforted as though the eyes of these men were on me and as though their voices spoke to me in gentle rebuke. And to show that I am sorry, and by way of apology, I take down some of them, and read in them, until the anger and the selfishness are all gone. And it is indeed like putting my hand in theirs. This is how dear, how intimate, how real my Looks are to me. This is what I wish your Looks come to you.

## OUR HOME CLUB

### INNOCENCE ABOARD

By gum! I'm mad, right good and mad—mad enough to lick the boss or anybody that comes within the reach of my fms. And I have a right to be. I'm fired. What do you think he of that? Fired! Baggage! Not because I'm no good, but because the boss wants to save my wages until spring. He says that he has no work for me and that he can't afford to keep me for the winter. If that isn't meanness and nothing else, I don't know what is. After working steady for six years and taking an interest in the old farm, I'm told that I must find something else to do. I'll stick it until May, and just because the old man wants to save a few dollars that I need more than he does.

This farm labor problem that we hear and read so much about wouldn't be half the problem it is if the farmers would give work to their men in winter. I nearly said "find"

work, but that is not the right word. There's lots of work, but most farm-ers won't see it. They are "penny wise and pound foolish." If my boss would follow the teachings of Farm and Dairy, he would see that he could save money by paying me good wages and putting me to work screening or fanning the grain that he is going to use for seed next spring, and separating the good kernels from the bad. The floor in the best barn needs reaping, and so does the hog pen and the wood shed. A harness closet is needed to keep in good shape the driving harness and that new team harness that he bought last summer. And I almost forgot, I'm so mad, mad about that separator that he bought at an auction sale last fall. (I don't see why he didn't buy a new one while he was about it and not be continually wondering what is the matter with it.) Well, now that he has a separator of some kind, it shouldn't be kept in the cow stable. A separator room should be built or fixed up for it and I'm just the laddie that can do it. There are all kinds of other jobs that could be done now and that would pay in the long run, but I'm fired and they won't be done.

Well, I hope that the old man gets his fill of work. Last winter he was too lazy to help me do the chores. Now, he'll have to do them all himself, and I'll let them won't be half done. Isn't it funny how some men are so panicky about having their hired men do work well when they won't begin to do the same work well themselves? Well, I'll let it does beat the Dutch. Well, I'll let you know when I get a job. I may have to go to the city after all, but I always steered clear of that, as it is a bad place for innocent fellows like me; but, then, what's a fellow to do when he's out of a job? —"The Hired Man."

### Only Twelve Years Old

Even the young people are getting interested in our "pig offer." We recently shipped a pure bred premium pig to a twelve year old boy, Stanley E. Canfield of Oxford Co., Ont., as a reward for a club of seven new yearly subscribers to Farm and Dairy. The pig was bred by Mr. J. Lawrence of Oxford Centre, and young Stanley writes us as follows:—"I received my pig from Mr. Lawrence and am well satisfied with it. I am very proud to own a pig as I am only twelve years old."

Before working in the garden, polishing, or doing any other rough work, rub your finger nails over a piece of soap. This will prevent particles of dirt from getting underneath the nails and when hands are washed the soap will be found to come off easily, leaving the nails perfectly clean.

### Why does Great Britain buy its oatmeal of us?

Certainly it seems like carrying coals to Newcastle to speak of exporting oatmeal to Scotland and yet every year the Quaker Oats Company sees hundreds of thousands of cases of Quaker Oats to Great Britain at Europe.

The reason is simple; while the English and Scotch have for centuries eaten oatmeal in quantities and with a regularity that has made them the most rugged physically, and active mentally of all people, the American has been getting along by trying all the time to improve the methods of manufacture so that he might get that desirable foreign trade.

How well he has succeeded would be seen at a glance at the export reports on our part. This brand is recognized as without a rival in cleanliness and delicious flavor.

## The Upward Look

### Pride Brings Failure

For everyone that exalteth himself shall be abased, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.—St. Luke 18: 14.

God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace unto the humble.—James 4: 6.

One of the saddest sights we can see in Christian work is men and women who, having once been filled with God's Holy Spirit, have unconsistently allowed pride to enter into their lives, with the result that their power has deserted them until they are left endeavoring to accomplish in their own might what can be performed only by means of God's grace. Pride is one of the most dangerous of all sins. It steals on us unawares. After congratulating ourselves on our success, we are apt to find suddenly that it has fastened its grip on us, and that we have been sinning grievously.

Pride follows success. Many ministers of the gospel confess that they find it their greatest stumbling block. After humbling themselves before God and seeking Him earnestly, they have been filled with "power from on high," and thus have been enabled to accom-

plish great things for His glory. Their churches have grown strong, many people have been converted by them, and, presently, men have begun to praise them, and as they have allowed themselves to listen to men they loved their touch with God. "For they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God" (St. John 12: 43). "Whoever, therefore, will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God" (James 4: 4).

The same sin often attacks all ranks of church workers. God desires us to attend church regularly and to be devout, but if we permit ourselves to think of what men say about our earnestness as Christians, God loses all pleasure in us. God desires us to live loving, helpful lives, but if we allow ourselves to think how much better we are than others around us, that minute we cut ourselves off from God, for "God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace unto the humble." The history of the kings and great men of the ancient Jewish people is one long succession of recorded incidents of men who, while filled with God's spirit, overcame their enemies, turned defeats into victories, achieved greatness, wealth and fame, only to allow themselves to become puffed up with pride, with the result that God deserted them and their glory departed.

God does not give success to many of us, because He knows that we are unfitted for it. Pride would consume

us. We have only to think of how many of the people we know have been spoiled by pride when they have achieved success, even if only in some small degree, to realize how great is the danger that would threaten us.

If, therefore, we have experienced the joy that comes with a baptism of God's Holy Spirit; if, through God's power we have been enabled to accomplish something for His glory, then let us get down very low before Him. The more God gives us, the more humble and childlike should we become. Only by keeping our thoughts centered on God, and by striving to do His will in all things can we hope to continue to walk in His favor.—L.H.N.

### A Convenient Invalid Chair

One of the greatest conveniences for moving an invalid about in the home is the following simple little device: The roller is formed of small wheels, three or four inches in diameter, made of strong wood which does not split easily, and connected by and turning on an axle, also of strong wood. This axle should be somewhat longer than the width of the chair under which it is to be used.

Take any rocker which is comfortable for the invalid, and cut a groove in each rocker—deep enough to admit the axle—just under or near the back legs of the chair. After the person is seated in the chair, stand at the back of the chair, tilt it forward enough to push the roller into place, tilt it back, and roll.

**Hints for the Home Cook**  
If your furniture, especially the heavy pieces, are in need of new castors, have the pieces fitted with rubber, ball-bearing castors. It makes it easy to move any piece of furniture, and the rubber will not scratch the polished woodwork of the floor.

A handful of flour bound on a cut will stop bleeding.  
When boiling fish, or crabs, add a large sprig of parsley, a small white onion, and half a cup of vinegar to the water; it improves the flavor greatly.

## The Sewing Room

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

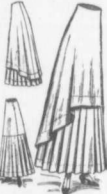
### TUCKED BLOUSE 6561.



Such a blouse as this can be utilized in innumerable ways. In this case it is made from handkerchief lawn and is trimmed with insertion of imitation baby Irish lace. It can be used for heavier materials and trimmed with lace or with banding. "Signatures" required for medium size is 3 1/2 yds. 21 or 24, 34 yds. 32 or 1 1/2, 44 in. wide, and 9 yds. of banding.

The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

### MISSIE'S SKIRT WITH TUNIC 6558.



Young girls are wearing a great many tunic skirts. It is worn over a plaited blouse. The tunic is joined to a gored upper portion and consequently there is no bulk beneath. The foundation can be used without the tunic, as shown in the small view, and it can be finished either with a belt or with a high waist line, but when the tunic is used the proper one.

Material required for 16 yr. size is 6 1/2 yds. 24 or 27, 3 1/2 yds. 44 or 3 1/2 yds. 52 in. wide. It is cut for girls of 14 and 16 yrs. and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

### RUSSIAN BLOUSE COAT 6542



Russian styles are exceedingly smart, and this coat represents them at their best. It can be made as illustrated or perfectly plain as shown in the small view, or it can be cut out on the line of the yoke.

Material required for medium size is 6 yds 27, 3 1/2 yds 44 or 3 1/2 yds 52 in. wide with 5 yd 18 for yoke and collar, 4 1/2 yds of banding. The pattern is cut for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 in bust, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

### SEVEN GORED MATERNITY SKIRT 6556



The skirt that is simple, yet includes a generous number of seams, is always of a desirable one for maternity wear. The seams give an effect of slenderness and the many gores allow satisfactory shaping.

The skirt is cut in seven gores, which are then shaped to give the best possible lines. It is finished at the waist line with a casing and elastic that allow of increasing the size easily and satisfactorily.

Material required for medium size is 10 yds 27 or 32, 5 1/2 yds 44 in wide. The pattern is cut for a 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 35 in waist, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts.

## A USEFUL PREMIUM SURE TO PLEASE ANY WOMAN



Our 10-piece Toilet Set is made of absolutely the best grade English semi-porcelain ware. All pieces are large, full size. The decoration consists of wild flowers, prettily entwined with foliage.

We can furnish it in dark blue, pink or peacock blue. Given for 5 new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy Shop Jar, with case handle, to match above set for 2 additional subscriptions. Address:

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"Many a dollar is lost by putting off until to-morrow. Send for catalogue to-day."  
—The Philosopher of Metal Town.

## No building material like this— "METALLIC"

is superior in every way. It is most economical—is easy and quick to lay or erect, saving expensive labor, and lasts a lifetime without continual repairs. Lightning, rain, wind or snow has no effect on "Metallic"—it is WEATHER, FIRE AND RUSTPROOF, the best material for all buildings.

Look over this list—all made from the finest quality sheet steel

- "EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES. On buildings for 25 years, and still in perfect condition.
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- "METALLIC" ROCK FACED SIDING. In brick or stone design for houses.

- "MANTOBA" STEEL SIDING. The best for large buildings, elevators, mills, storehouses, etc.
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You should read our interesting booklet "EASTLAKE METALLIC SHINGLES" and our new Catalogue No. 70. A post card with your name and address will bring them to you at once.

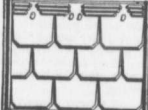
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TORONTO & WINNIPEG

## EASTLAKE



### Steel Shingles

## Holstein Cattle Breeders

(Concluded from page 6)

is sufficient to cancel the membership of the accused parties in the Association, or if not a member, his privileges of registration.

The Association has a literary committee which sends out to the press and elsewhere articles and pamphlets concerning the merits of Holstein cattle and milk. This committee reported that during 1909 monthly reports of the Record of Merit tests and of the Record of Performance tests had been sent to all the papers on the committee's mailing list. Articles had also been sent to the papers on the following subjects: "Pure Nourishing Milk is Required," "Medical Men Favor Holstein Milk," "A Favorable Opinion on Holstein Milk," "A Good Word for Skim Milk," "Buying a Dairy Bull," "Holstein Milk Commended by Medical Specialists," "Holstein Milk: Some Doctor's Opinions," "Portion of Address by A. A. Corleyon," "Value of Milk," "The Ideal Milk," "Sell Milk for What It Is," "The Quality of Milk," "Control of Milk Supply," "Highest Medical Authorities on Holstein Milk," "Highest Medical Authorities on Holstein Milk," "Some Reasons for Preferring Holstein Milk to that of other Breeds for General Food Purposes," by Dr. Craik, had been printed and were ready to be distributed to those making enquiries about Holstein milk and other animals. A copy of each of the articles referring to milk had been sent to the Secretary of the Ontario Milk Commission.

## GRANT TO LITERARY COMMITTEE

In the past the grant to the literary committee was \$25 a year. Mr. Came moved, seconded by Mr. Herrick, that the grant should be increased to \$300.00, in order that a three-inch advertisement might be published in six daily papers in Ontario and Quebec, including papers in Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal, once a week, for about six months, to educate mothers and the public in the merits of Holstein milk for infants especially. Mr. Jas. Rettie moved in amendment that the grant be made \$500.00. Mr. Rettie did not believe that was necessary to advertise Holstein milk in the daily papers. The amendment carried by a large majority. Mr. Honey, of Brimley, urged the members to give their local papers articles to publish favorable to Holstein milk.

The President and Messrs. J. W. Richardson, J. E. K. Herrick and D. C. Platt, were appointed to act as the literary committee.

## PRIZES FOR TESTS

The Association decided to continue to pay a prize of \$5.00 for each cow entered in the Record of Merit, and that a second prize of \$5.00 should be given for each cow that repeats her test eight months from date of calving, provided that she makes within one pound of the standard required for her first test. A prize of \$10.00 will be given for each 30-day test providing the animal entered makes four times the standard required for the seven-day test for her age.

## GRANTS TO FAIRS

The excellent financial standing of the Association led the members to increase the grants to a number of exhibits. Some of the grants were doubled. They are:

Toronto Industrial.....	\$200
London.....	100
Ottawa.....	100
Sherbrooke.....	100
New Westminster.....	150
Charlottetown.....	75
St. John (Dominion Fair).....	150
Halifax.....	50
Victoria.....	50
Calgary.....	75
Winnipeg.....	100
Brandon.....	25
Edmonton.....	50

## MILK TESTS

Guelph Winter Fair.....	\$450
Ottawa Winter Fair.....	225
Amherst Winter Fair.....	225
Milk Test Toronto Industrial.....	50
Milk Test Sherbrooke Exhibition.....	25

Messrs. G. W. Clemons, J. W. Richardson, J. Rettie and H. Bollert were appointed a committee to arrange for the distribution of the foregoing grants. One condition of the committee will exact from the management of each exhibition is that the prizes given by each fair association, for Holsteins, shall be at least as large as those given by any other dairy breed. The grants from the Holstein Association will be given in addition to the grants made by the fair associations. The grants to Toronto, Ottawa, London and the Guelph Winter Fair were doubled, but it is understood that these exhibitions would duplicate this increase. The grants to the various exhibitions for 1910 were increased by \$955.00 over those given during 1909.

## SILVER CUPS

It was decided to again give a silver cup to each of the leading exhibitions, including the winter fairs, for the champion grade cows, providing they are sired by a Holstein-Friesian bull whose name and number must be given at time of entry. If there are two classes of grades at the exhibition, the exhibitor must show against each other, and only if the champion is a Holstein will the cup be given.

## HERD BOOKS

The secretary was instructed to print 1,100 copies of the herd book. The name and record of each animal and the name of the owner will be printed under each cut of an animal that appears in the herd book.

On motion, it was decided to pay the legitimate expenses of a delegate from each branch to the annual meeting. There are now two of these Associations, one in Quebec and one in British Columbia. It is expected that a branch will be formed this year for the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

## SECRETARY'S SALARY

Owing to the great increase in the number of registrations and other work in the secretary's office, the salary of the secretary was increased from \$1,100 to \$1,500 a year.

The secretary was instructed by the directors to have Association letter-heads printed containing the name of all the officers of the Association, for use by the officers when writing on Association business.

A motion made by Mr. R. Honey, of Brimley, seconded by Mr. Van Patter, that two dollars should be given to the owners of those animals entered in the Record of Performance Test that passed the test with a margin of over 2,000 lbs. of milk was adopted.

## OFFICIAL ORGAN

Farm and Dairy was unanimously re-appointed the official organ of the Association. Last year the Association paid a small sum per member to the publishers for the publication of the official transfers. The publishers reported that they could not afford to publish the transfers during 1910 at the same rate that was paid in 1909. It was decided, therefore, to have the transfers in Farm and Dairy during 1910. It was decided to send the official organ to all members who join the Association within two months after the holding of the annual meeting.

## TORONTO EXHIBITION

Mr. G. W. Ellis, of Toronto, reported that Dr. Orr, of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, had promised to see that the Holstein cattle would be shown all together in one building, instead of scattered through several buildings, as was done last year. Standards were urged to fit up their stock for the sake of the breed, when showing at an exhibition like Toronto. Men who have never shown at Toronto were urged to do so. The exhibition was willing to duplicate any grants made by the Holstein Association to increase the prize list for Holsteins.

Mr. Bollert requested more Holstein breeders to show at London. It would advertise the breed and the prizes were fair.

## OFFICERS ELECTED

The following officers were elected: Pres., H. Bollert, Cassel; 1st vice-pres., Stanley A. Logan, Amherst, N.S.; 2nd

vice-pres., J. E. K. Herrick, Abbotsford, Que.; 3rd vice-pres., James Rettie, Norwich, Ont.; 4th vice-pres., R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook; directors for two years, Homer Smith, Winnipeg; M. L. Haley, Springfield; directors for one year, Lyn; sec.-treas., G. W. Clemons, St. George; auditors, A. C. Hallman, Brant; J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS  
Toronto Industrial—W. G. Ellis.  
London—H. Bollert, G. Laidlaw.  
Ottawa—P. Clarke, Ottawa; G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell.  
Sherbrooke—J. E. K. Herrick, Abbotsford; Que., P. E. Cane, Montreal.  
St. John and Halifax—Stanley A. Logan, Amherst, N.S.; G. Harding, Grahams Road, P.E.I.

Winnipeg and Brandon—W. M. Gibson, Homer Smith, Winnipeg.  
Edmonton and Calgary—Norman Michener, Red Deer; W. J. Triggall, Calgary.  
Victoria and New Westminster—T. Lang, J. M. Steves.  
Charlottetown—Walter M. Lea, Gavin Hardy.  
Amherst—Stanley A. Logan.  
Guelph—H. Bollert, J. W. Richardson.  
Ottawa—P. Clarke, G. A. Gilroy.

## JUDGES FOR FAIRS

At a meeting of the directors held after the close of the convention, the following judges were nominated for the fairs mentioned:

Toronto—R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; reserve, D. C. Platt, Millgrove.  
Sherbrooke—R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; reserve, J. W. Richardson, Caledonia.

Ottawa—B. Mallory, Belleville; reserve, Neil Sangster, Ormstown.  
London—M. L. Haley, Springfield; reserve, M. H. Haley.

Halifax and Charlottetown—A. C. Hallman; reserve, Alex. Kennedy, Ayr. Ont.  
Winnipeg and Brandon—J. W. Richardson, Caledonia; reserve, A. C. Hallman.  
Calgary and Edmonton—D. C. Platt; reserve, J. W. Richardson.

## THE FAIR'S COMPETITION

Messrs. R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook; W. G. Ellis, Toronto, and Gordon Gooderham, Bedford Park, were appointed to act on the committee assisting Farm and Dairy in the management of the prize fairs competition.

On motion of Mr. Hicks, seconded by Mr. Jas. Rettie, of Norwich, a resolution expressing the thanks of the Association to those who generously contributed to the funds of the prize fairs competition, including Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, Mr. E. G. Henderson, of the Canadian Salt Co., Windsor; the De Laval Separator Co., and the Empire Separator Co.

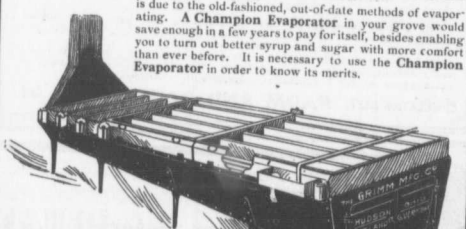
## ENJOYABLE BANQUET

The second annual banquet of the Association was held the evening before the convention, and passed off most enjoyably. Mr. B. Mallory acted as chairman. The principal speaker was Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, who gave a masterly address, an outline of which is given elsewhere in this issue. Alderman Chisholm, of Toronto, stated that if the dairymen of Ontario and Canada ultimately decide to hold a national dairy show in Toronto, as was proposed a couple of years ago, that Toronto will be willing to furnish a suitable building to house the show, and give such other reasonable assistance as may be required.

Other speakers included Mr. G. A. Putnam, of Toronto, Director of Dairy Instruction; R. S. Stevenson, of Ancaster; Dr. C. English, of Hamilton; J. E. K. Herrick, of Abbotsford; W. G. Ellis, of Toronto; J. J. Parsons, of Jarvis; and H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy, who presented some of the prizes won by Holstein breeders in the recent Dairy Farms Competition. The banquet proved so successful that the directors later passed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. C. C. James, for his exceptionally fine address, and appointed Messrs. Bollert, J. W. Richardson, and Herrick, to make arrangements for a similar banquet at the next annual meeting.

## WASTE IN THE MAPLE BUSH

is due to the old-fashioned, out-of-date methods of evaporating. A Champion Evaporator in your grove would save enough in a few years to pay for itself, besides enabling you to turn out better syrup and sugar with more comfort than ever before. It is necessary to use the Champion Evaporator in order to know its merits.



THE CHAMPION  
IS MADE IN 22 SIZES

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE, FREE

THE GRIMM MFG. CO., 58 Wellington St., MONTREAL

## AUCTION SALE

30 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE 30  
At Maple Stock Farm, Bealton, Ont.

Wednesday, March 30th, 1910

Eighteen females and 12 bulls. Maple Herd represents several of the greatest families of the breed; DeKok, Johanna, Wayne, Pitterie, Pouch, Whitebird, Schelling, Mercens, Bouleux, etc. Nearly all the mated cows are in the advanced good, good and Count Mercens Fawcett is at the head of the herd. His dam, Fawcett 3rd, Grand Champion at Toronto and London, 1906. His 2nd dam, official record 27.65 lbs. of butter in seven days, 112 lbs. in thirty days. A number of these cows are calf by this great bull. All his calves are ready enough before the sale will be officially tested. Catalogues being sent March 25th, 1910. Positively no reserve. Further particulars later.

WM. SLAGHT,

BEALTON, ONT.

**MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST**

Toronto, Monday, Feb. 14th.—The situation on the stock market has cleared very much since a considerable degree of uneasiness was evident in the large exchanges. The lowering of the Bank of England discount rate from 3½ per cent. to 3 per cent. and the lowering of the German discount rates from 4½ per cent. to 4 per cent., the tension. The outlook in all branches of commerce is bright. Call loans still rule at 5 per cent.

**WHEAT**

The recovery of the stock market has caused a brightening effect on the price of wheat, notwithstanding the increase in the world's shipments. In Chicago wheat is quoted about one cent higher, and at Liverpool about a half cent, slightly lower. The Northwest still continues to ship out what is large quantities. It is estimated that the West has still in hand about 20,000,000 bushels. There were 2,400,000 bushels, about 200,000 bushels less than the corresponding week of last year.

In Chicago February wheat is quoted at \$1.03½; May wheat at \$1.06½; and July wheat at \$1.07½. In the Toronto market quotations by dealers are as follows: No. 2 Ontario, \$1.08 to \$1.10 on track; lake ports, No. 2 Northern, \$1.10 on track; lake ports, No. 2 Northern, fall wheat is quoted at \$1.09 to \$1.10, and goose wheat at \$1.04 to \$1.05 a bu.

**COARSE GRAINS**

The supply of oats is large, and amply sufficient for home and foreign demands of the trade. Reports from England and the United States indicate that the supply of oats is lower owing to liberal supplies. Local quotations: Canada Western No. 2, 43c, on track; lake ports, 46c on track, all rail; No. 2, white, 39c; No. 3, 37c, outside; and 41c to 42c on track, Toronto. On the farmers' market, oats are quoted at 42c to 45c a bu. In Montreal, the No. 2 Canadian Western are quoted at 45½c; No. 3, 44½c; and No. 4, 43c a bu. Quebec at 43c to 44c a bu. The following are the local dealers' quotations for other classes of grain: Barley, No. 2, 56c to 57c; No. 3, 49c to 50c; bu.; feed barley, 46c; Manitoba barley, 54c to 57c a bu.

lake ports, rye, 67c to 68c a bu.; buckwheat, 51c to 54c; peas, 84c to 86c a bu. In the farmers' market, barley is quoted at 61c; rye, 69c to 70c; peas, 80c to 85c; and buckwheat to 57c a bu. In Montreal the following prices are quoted: Malting barley, 66c; feed barley, 54c to 55c a bu.; peas, 92c; buckwheat, 56c to 57c; and rye, 66c to 68c a bu.

**MILL FEEDS**

The market for mill feeds is firm at the same prices as quoted last week. Manitoba bran, \$21 to \$22 a ton, and shorts \$23 to \$24 a ton on track. In the Montreal market, bran and shorts are light, with quotations as follows: Manitoba \$23; shorts at \$22 to \$23 a ton. Ontario bran and shorts are selling at about the same figure.

**HAY AND STRAW**

Prices of export hay have advanced during the past week, this being due to the activity of American buyers, who are in evidence in many sections of the country. All grades have advanced 50c a ton. Most of the hay thus purchased is being shipped through various points in the Eastern States. In the English market the demand is also active, the price being several dollars higher than at the same period last year. Sales of hay in car lots on track are: For No. 1, timothy, \$17 to \$18 a ton, and straw the old figure of \$7.50 to \$8 a ton. On the farmers' market, best quality hay is quoted at \$19 to \$20 a ton; clover and mixed hay at \$10 to \$14; straw in bundles, \$14, and horse straw at \$8 to \$8.50 a ton. On the Montreal market, hay is quoted at \$13 to \$15 for first quality; clover and clover mixed, \$12 to \$13; and baled straw at \$6 to \$6.50 a ton on track.

**POTATOES AND BEANS**

There is a good local trade in potatoes, although the supplies are very heavy and cheap. Quotations for fresh land on track, and 50c to 60c out of store, is the present price. In the Montreal market, potatoes are quoted at 40c a bushel. The market in Montreal is well supplied, and Quebec are selling at 40c to 50c a bushel, and Ontario at 45c a bushel. Green Mountains are getting lower in price, at 30c to 35c a bushel. Considerable quantities are coming in. Western shippers are still asking high prices for beans. Quotations by local dealers are as follows: \$2 to \$2.15 for primes; \$2.15 to \$2.25 a bu. for three-pound pickers. In Montreal, primes are normal at \$1.75 to \$2 for three-pound pickers.

**EGGS AND POULTRY**

Eggs are gradually lowering in price, being quoted on the local market at 32c to 32c a dozen for fresh land and 25c for storage. On the farmers' market, new laid eggs are quoted at 40c and storage at 26c to 30c a dozen. The pool is dry and light, with prices as follows: Turkeys, 15c to 17c; geese, 12c to 14c; ducks and chickens, 14c to 15c; geese, 9c to 10c a lb, all dressed weight. On the Montreal market, turkeys are quoted at 18c to 20c; geese, 14c to 16c; ducks, 12c to 14c; chickens, 15c to 17c; and fowl at 10c. In Montreal, new laid eggs are selling at 30c to 32c and storage at 24c to 25c a dozen. Russia has not only been exporting quantities of wheat this season to Europe, but she has lately invaded Canada in shipments of eggs. This is the first time on record in the history of the country and, therefore, deserving mention.

**SEEDS**

Quotations for seeds are as follows: Albeski, No. 1, 86c to 87c; No. 2, 85c to 86c; No. 3, 84c to 85c. Red clover, No. 1, 88c to 89c; No. 2, 87c to 88c; No. 3, 87c to 88c a bu. In Montreal the prices range about the same as in Toronto for the various grades of seeds.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS**

The mild winter has had its effect on her dairy sequence heavy. The following quotations are given by local dealers: Creamery primes, 27c to 28c; butters, 24c; storage, 20c to 21c a lb. On the farmers' market, choice creamery is quoted at 24c to 26c a lb. In Montreal there is a firm market, owing to large shipments to the West. The Lenten season Best creamery is quoted at 25c to 26c; Western butters at 20c to 22c, and storage at 20c to 21c a lb. There is a tremendous demand in England at the present time for butters, and the latest shipments from Australia and New Zealand were unchanged from last week's quotations, large being quoted at 13½c, and small at 13c a lb. The Montreal market is very firm, owing to the fact that the market is a store for export. Westerns are quoted at 12½c and Easterns at 12c a lb.

**HORSE MARKET**

There is nothing startling to record in the matter of the horse market this week. Many sales have been made at good prices, but most of these have been to the demand for draft varieties. Prices remain about the same as last week's quotations. Choice heavy draft horses, \$175 to \$250; agricultural horses of good quality, \$150 to \$200; inferior draft horses, \$125 to \$180; expressors, \$130 to \$200; drivers, \$125 to \$180; servicially sound horses, \$150 to \$175.

**LIVE STOCK**

The export trade still continues to be in a drain on the better quality of our cattle throughout the country, owing to the high prices ruling in England at the present time. The consequence is of inferior quality, for which high prices are being asked. There is a heavy draft in the storm of protest that was raised a week or two ago in regard to the prices that were being demanded for all kinds of meats. Possibly the public now are better acquainted with the facts

**THE BEST LINIMENT**

ON PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

**Gombault's Caustic Balsam**  
IT HAS NO EQUAL

**FOR**—It is generally recognized as the most effective and reliable remedy for **Human Pain**—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, and all Stiff Joints.

**Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, and all Stiff Joints.**

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its use. It is **Non-Perishable**, and is **Kept in Glass Bottles**, through any well known **7½¢ or 15¢** bottles, and is **used on any case that requires an anodyne application.**

**REMOVED THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENED MUSCLES**

Gombault, Tex.—"One bottle Gombault's Caustic Balsam did my Rheumatism more service than all the other medicine I had tried." **OTTO A. BEYER.**

Price 10¢ per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

**The LAWRENCE CHEMICAL COMPANY, Toronto, Can.**

**CRUMB'S IMPROVED WARRIOR STANCHION**

H. A. Moyer, Syracuse, N. Y., says "they



WALLACE B. CRUMB, Box 280, Forestville, Can.

on which we dilated last week, and realize the situation. Hogs still continue to rule very high, but there is no sign of any marked diminution. The packers are protesting vigorously, but their representations and demands have had little apparent effect on the higher than the packers can get and prices active, and good prices are realized. The following quotations are given: Choice country, \$4.75 to \$4.80; export bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.00; choice butchers' cattle, \$5.75 to \$5.80; ordinary butchers' cattle, \$5.50 to \$5.75; butchers' cows, \$4.50 to \$4.75; butchers' calves, \$3.50 to \$3.75; canners, \$1.75 to \$2.25; calves, \$1.75 to \$2.00. Sheep (ewe), \$4.50 to \$5.00; bucks, \$3.75 to \$4.00; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.25. Hogs, f.o.b., \$8 to \$8.15; fed and watered, \$8.25. In Montreal, receipts of hogs continue light, and packers are paying from \$8.50 to \$8.75 a cwt., weighed off cars. The demand is greater than the supply.

There is an evident shortage of hogs in the United States, and prices are being realized on the past three months' slaughterings for the first time in the history of the preceding year. Prices are consequently higher, but the quotations are being held down by the market. The Trade Bulletin's London cable says: "The market remains quiet. Canadian hams, 63s, to 67s.

**MONTREAL HOG MARKET**

Montreal, Sat. Feb. 12th.—An easier feeling developed in the local market for live hogs this week, in spite of the fact that the market had declined slightly. The demand was only slightly better than last week, and the market was held down to \$9.00 a cwt. for dressed hogs was quiet, with prices unchanged at \$12.50 to \$13.75 a cwt. for fresh killed abattoir stock, country, and \$12.00 to \$12.25 a cwt.

**EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE**

Montreal, Sat. Feb. 12th.—The cheese season is advancing rapidly under a good demand from the other side for the best lots weighed off cars here unsold. It is estimated that there is barely 20,000 boxes of cheese in store here, having the bulk of the quantity being for export. The market for the cheese is being held up by the fact that the general price asked is 12½c a box, although some of the holders are inclined to

**O.A.C. No. 217 BARGAIN**

Our "O.A.C. No. 217" BARGAIN is a rush; and well it might. Barley is going up and up in light bushels or more per acre. While it lasts we will fill orders at the following prices: 15 bushels or more, \$1.00 a bushel; 10 bushels or more, \$1.00 a bushel; 5 bushels or more, \$1.00 a bushel; 2 bushels or more, \$1.00 a bushel. Get your order in at once, and mark your cheque accordingly at once. **M. R. NIXON & SONS, St. George, Ont.**

**DISPERSION SALE**

**40 HEAD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE**

At MADOC, MARCH 25th, 1910

Including the great bull, SARA JEWEL HENGERVELD'S SON, whose dam has an A.R.O. H.P. bull record.

In 7 days of 28.12 lbs. In 30 days of 10.12 lbs. and the only cow in Canada that ever produced in official test one hundred pounds of milk in one day.

All the females old enough are bred to this great bull, and by the time of the sale there will be 20 calves sired by him.

Catalogues will be ready by March 1, 1910. Further particulars later

**J. A. CASKEY - - Madoc, Ont.**

**THE RICHMOND DUBLIN SOCIETY Spring Show, 1910**

At Balls Bridge, Dublin APRIL 19TH TO 22ND

**THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF PURE BRED BULLS**

at any show in the United Kingdom. Auction sales of cattle held on the premises

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO Agricultural Superintendent Leinster House DUBLIN - - IRELAND

### HOLSTEINS

#### MADLE LEAF STOCK FARM

##### GORDON H. MANHART

Manhart, Ontario  
Breeder of Choice Holstein-Friesian Cattle

At present I will sell 20 young cows, due to freshen in the early part of the winter. Also a few young bulls. E-1-3-10

**FOR SALE, HOLSTEIN BULLS**  
One born Dec. 31, 1908. Dam's official record at three years old, 482 lbs. of milk and 21 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Another born March 19, 1910, dam Canadian Champion of her age official record at two years, 134 lbs. of milk and 21.0 lbs. of butter.

**RIVERVIEW HERD**  
FOR SALE, 2 Bull Calves, sired by Sir Anglie Breta Segie, son of King Segie, world's greatest 2 year old sire, dam Anglie Breta's greatest bull, champion Jr. 4 year old, 292 lbs. butter 7 days. Dam of calves a 20 lb. 2 year old, and 22 lb. 4 year old. Price reasonable considering breeding.

**GLENSPRINGS HOLSTEINS**  
I have sold all my young bulls but one. Write at once if you wish an option on this one. Also have a number of young heifers for sale from good milking strain, and will sell one or two cows to make room for more to be received from 1,000 lbs. to 1,500 lbs. a year. Price according to value as producers. (E-7-21-10)

**HOLSTEINS**  
SUNNYDALE OFFERS a choice lot of young cows and heifers. Lowest prices; best breeding. Can furnish car load.

**A. D. FOSTER**  
Blomfield, Ont.  
**NORTH STAR HOLSTEINS FOR SALE**  
Bulls ready for service, out of high test A.R.O. dams, sired by Count Hengerveld Jr. of Kol, a son of Sara Jewel Hengerveld Sr. of Kol, best tested (30.8), highest priced cow ever in Canada. Also a few females in calf. Same bull. BTF

**HOMB-BRED AND IMPORTED HOLSTEINS**



We must sell at least six cows and heifers at once, to make room for the natural increase of our herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to get a good bargain; we also have a few young bulls, Pontiac Hermes, Imp., son of Hengerveld Dekol, world's greatest sire, head of herd.

**H. E. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONT.**  
Patnam Stn., 1 1/2 miles, C.P.R. E-4-21-10

**THE SUMMER HILL HEAD OF HOLSTEIN'S**  
Is making some wonderful records. This year it has produced the champion Canadian bred butter cow for 7 days record, 29 1/2 lbs. also the champion 2 year old Canada. Its yearly production will have some younger ones that promise to be just as good. We offer for quick sale fine heifers, all in calf to an import of bull.

Come and make your selections AT ONCE. Prices are low for everything guaranteed just as represented. Trains met at Hamilton if advised.

**HOLSTEINS**  
WINNERS IN THE RING  
Gold Medal Herd at Ottawa Fair

**WINNERS AT THE PAIL**  
See Our A.R.O. Records  
Just what you need. They combine CONFORMATION and PRODUCTION  
Bull and Heifer Calves for Sale from Our Winners  
**"LES CHENAUX FARMS"**  
Vaudreuil, Que.  
Dr. Harwood, Prop. D. Boden, Mgr

### HOLSTEINS

**FOR SALE**—Six Holstein bull calves, 8 or 9 days old, dams all have good 7 day records, all from good records, all sired by Cornelia's Poach, five times first prize bull at Toronto and London fairs. Also a few females.

**THOS. HARTLEY, Downsview, Ont.**  
**FOR SALE**—Young Holstein bull, born Jan. 23rd, 1909; Dam, Utica Alice (64.5), winner of 2nd prize in 3-year-old class in Grand dairy test, Dec., 1909; bull at Toronto and London fairs. Also 5 nearest dams average 24 lbs. butter 7 days. Nicely marked.

**MARTIN McDOWELL, NORWICH, ONT.**  
**AVONDALE HOLSTEINS**  
Offers for sale high class Holsteins, all ages. Herd headed by Prince Hengerveld (1st), a son of Earl's End's Woodstock (led-out of Princess Hengerveld, a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol with record of 25.4 lbs. butter at 2 1/2 yrs. We also offer some fine young Yorkshire pigs of choice breeding. E.T.F.

**GLENSPRINGS HOLSTEINS**  
Are large milkers. Herd averaged for 1909 16 lbs. of milk in 7 days. Performance and three in record of merit. At present am offering five young bulls for service next spring. Prices and particulars on application.

**E. B. MALLORY, Frankford, Ont.**  
**LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS**  
One bull ready for service and a few ready shortly. All sired by Count Hengerveld Payne de Kol, a son of Patrie's Hengerveld Count de Kol, whose daughter, De Kol Creamline, has record of 110 lbs. milk in one day and 780 lbs. in 7 days. Hi. dam, sired by Payne de Kol, butler in 7 days, has a daughter Grace Payne de Kol, who broke a record of 35.5 lbs. butter in 7 days, fat averaging 5.42. Visitors met at home, O.T.T.L. or Trafalgar Crossing, Hamilton Road.

**E. F. OSBER, Bronte, Ont.**  
**LYNDALE**  
Offers for sale young bulls sired by a son of the highest record cow ever owned in Canada.

**SARA JEWEL HENGERVELD SRD.**  
A. R. O. 30.9 lbs. butter in 7 days, 12.17 lbs. in 30 days. These bulls are all from official record dams, some of them from daughters of Count de Kol Fiesterie "Paul", one out of a daughter of "Brightest Canary". E-4-27-10

**BROWN BROS, LYN, ONT.**  
**HILL CREST HOLSTEINS**  
OFFER  
THREE SONS of Butter Boy Calamity fit for this season's service. Also a few FEMALEs imported to above bulls, all ages, including 10 heifer calves.

**G. A. BRYNEN, Norwood, Ont., Peterboro Co.**  
**AYRSHIRES**  
Imported and home bred stock of all ages, imported to the leading sire shows this fall. Write for prices.

**ROBT. HUNTER & SONS**  
Maxville, Ont. E-7-4-10  
Long Distance Phone.

**IMPORTED AYRSHIRES**  
Having just landed with 50 head of choice Ayrshires, mostly purchased at the best of herds for sale. I am prepared to fill orders for herd heading bulls, selected from the best dairy herds in Scotland; 12 lb. for service to suit your needs. Also show females of all ages. Cows with milk records up to 10 lbs. per day. Write and let me know your wants. Long distance phone.

**R. NESS, Howick, Que.**  
**STADACONA FARM**  
Show a Record for 1909  
At Three Rivers, Quebec's Provincial Exhibition, at Sherbrooke, when a champion show, at Ottawa, the Dominion's large Central Fair, at Barton, Ontario, and at Quebec, my Ayrshires, broke the different EXHIBITORS COMBINE FIRST PRIZES THAN ALL OTHER CATTLE of both sexes and all ages for sale of very reasonable prices. E-6-9-10

**GUS. LANGELIER**  
Stadacona Farm, Cap Rouge, Que.

lull out for even more money. A few sales made this week 12 1/2 to 14 lb., and two or three of the larger houses are reported to be sold out.  
The shipments during the past few days have been heavy, and stocks have been considerably reduced. The market here being decidedly low has had in store at this time a year ago.

The market for calves is very firm and prices have been advanced this week, finest June quoted at 26c a lb. for grass makes being cream, but offering at about 25c a lb., F.O.B. The demand has improved considerably during the past few days, and the sales for shipment to all sections number aggregate 400 car loads. Western points have had 100 shipments sold, and there is a feeling that we are in for higher prices in the near future, as the quantity in store here is barely sufficient for local requirements. As a result, an increase demand from the West is likely to cause an advance here.

**ABSORBINE FOR SCAR TISSUES**—There are thousands of horses throughout the country with scars, whose owners would like to have the scars removed and the appearance and really know that it is possible to remove an old scar tissue and heal with hair on, and to be bleached. ABSORBINE, however, will do the work and remove scars for effecting a cure are in pamphlet "How to Remove ABSORBINE," which is packed with every bottle, and will be sent to anyone who sends upon request ABSORBINE, \$2.00 at drug price, or sent express on receipt of \$3.00 in advance. Canadian Agents: Lyman, Ltd., St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.

**WANTED**—Volumes two and six of the Official Herd Book of Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association. Write to C. G. Gooderham, Bedford Park, Ont.

**Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder cures** kidneys. The aeth century sound of Canada, and every county in the world for a free trial bottle. This is offered only for 50c a bottle.

**DR. BELL, B.V., Kingston, Ont.**  
**AYRSHIRES**  
**CHERRY BANK STOCK FARM**  
FOR SALE—Bull calves, sired by Netherby, great sire of Canada, and a few other bulls. One bull calf two weeks old, sired by Morton Mains Queeney, a son of Grand Imp. 1908, and by Netherby Duke of Devonshire, heifer and a good milker. Also females any age. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for the best or my motto. Visitors welcome.

**P. D. MCARTHUR** Q-6-23-10  
Howick Station, North Georgetown, Que.  
**AYRSHIRES**—Record of Performance work, a specialty; young bulls of P. C. cows, and that will go on at next freshening. Milk records of dams for breeding. E-1-f

**JAMES BEGG, Box 50, St. Thomas**  
**AYRSHIRES**  
Ayrshires of the right stamp for production combined with good type and quality. Write for prices.

**R. M. HOWDEN, St. Louis Station, Que.**  
**FOR SALE—AYRSHIRE BULLS**  
From one month to two years old; all bred from large, good milking stock. Also Yorkshire pigs. Apply to DANIEL WATTS or to HON. W. OWENS, Manager, 25-51-10 Riverside Farm, Montebello, Que.

**"La Bois de la Roche's" Stock Farm**  
Here are kept the choicest strains of AYRSHIRE imported and home bred. WHITE OXFORDS, WHITE SWANDOTTES and BARRED ROSES.

**HON. L. J. FORGET, J. A. BISEAU, Proprietor, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Que.**

**BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES**  
Having disposed of my 1909 importation, I intend leaving about March for another lot, expect to have a number of them through quarantine by first week of June. Orders arranged to my day. Write and let me know we have a few young bulls fit for service on ages. Photo, etc. on application. Burnside Stock Farm, Howick, Que. E-9-15-10

**MISCELLANEOUS**  
**TAMWORTH AND BERSHERD SWINE**  
Boars and sows for sale. J. W. T. G. Corinth, Ont. Maple Leaf Stock Farm.  
**SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM**  
Chester White Swine, Shropshire Sheep and breeding for sale all times. Apply to O-3-3-10 W. E. WRIGHT, SLAWWORTH, ONT., PROPRIETOR

### Our Legal Adviser

**LENGTH OF POSSESSION CLAIM**—I bought a farm in Alberta in 1906, and at the time the title was in the name of my brother and her family living on the farm. I was the possessor of the person I bought from. I did not give her of the transaction, but she has since died, and I have not been in that locality since I purchased the farm but have paid taxes regularly. Can she or any other person claim the land after having lived there a certain length of time, and if so, how many years do they have to live on it to do so? I have a clear title to the property.—J. M. Wellington Co., Ont.

If the woman resided on the property for over ten years without paying any rent or acknowledging your title, she might be in a position to claim the land by length of possession. You should not allow her to remain there any longer without getting from her some acknowledgment in writing of your title. Possibly she will be willing to sign a lease. This would be a sufficient acknowledgment. The taxes regularly that you have paid the law would not in itself protect you.

### Our Veterinary Adviser

**TONIC FOR HORSES**—Can you give us a receipt for a good tonic for horses that is in connection with your local drugist? Our horses are starchy and weak, and what unthrifty, and we would like to get them in good shape for spring work.—C. J. S., Peterboro Co., Ont.

Take equal parts by weight of pulverized sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica. Mix and add a tablespoonful twice or three times daily. Feed well and give regular work or exercise.

**Items of Interest**  
The official committee of the telephone system in the Province by placing all telephone companies under the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, is the purpose of a Bill, entitled The Ontario Telephone Act, of which notice has been given in "Sam's" Chapters, of Peel, in the Legislature.

Mr. W. A. McLean, Provincial Engineer of Highways, whose apprenticeship has been served for many years in connection with the County Roads system, has been placed in charge of the work which Mr. A. W. Campbell built up as Good Roads Commissioner.

The Fair Executive of the Canadian National Exhibition Association in Toronto last week elected Alderman McGeorge to succeed W. K. George on the executive committee. The chairman of the horse committees are: Breeding classes, Wm. Smith; Hackney class, W. J. Stark; cat committee, sheep and swine committee, Robt. Miller; dairy, W. W. Ballantyne.

The number of sheep in Ontario in 1909 was 15,251 less than in 1908. There had been a decrease of sheep since 1900, when there were 186,000 more sheep raised than last year. The best year recently was 1906. Last year, sheep of all ages averaged in price \$5.75. The year before the figure was \$5.54, and in 1907 it was \$5.68. In 1906, when there were 1,737,313 sheep in the Province, they sold for \$4.29 per ewe. There are signs, however, of a revival of the industry.

A Dominion Federation of Farmers was organized at Prince Albert, Sask., at the conclusion of the convention of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan, when a conference was held for that purpose between representatives of the Dominion Grange and the Grain Growers' Associations of the three prairie provinces. It will be known as the National Council of Agriculture. The Dominion Grange officers elected are: President, N. McQuigg, Fortage in Prairie; Secretary, E. C. Drury, of the Dominion Grange.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Contributions Invited. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND KING'S CO., P.E.I. CARDIGAN BRIDGE—Farmers are hauling fire-wood and swamp muck. We mix the mud with stable manure...

ONTARIO HASTINGS CO., ONT. CROOKSTON—A good many farmers have employment this winter on the electrical power line that is going through this section. There seems to be little complaint about scarcity of feed as yet. Hay is bringing \$15 to \$16 a ton...

CHAPMAN—Farmers are hauling wood from town to comparatively some distance. They are evidently taking the advice of Sir Wilfrid Reid plentifully after their lot. Potatoes are selling at 40¢ a bushel. Hay sells at \$16, and straw at \$7 a ton. \$8.40 has been offered for live hogs, and the demand for good heavy hogs for the West—\$1.50.

IRONDALE—The snow is getting too deep for comfort, and more coming in daily. We are experiencing very cold weather. If, indeed, frosty weather makes good ice, we should have it good after this. Cattle are looking well; feed is plentiful.—J. P. H.

DURHAM CO., ONT. FLEETWOOD—Horses are still in great demand. Mr. George Shea sold a team for a fancy price; Mr. The W. Shea sold a mare for upwards of \$200. Mr. John Davidson sold a lot for \$70, and another offering \$75 and upwards for choice foals. Hay is selling at \$12 to \$16; oats, 35¢; and feed on hand. No potatoes are being shipped owing to the low price, but plenty of choice, saleable stock is awaiting a buyer. Fodder likely to be plentiful enough, as farmers are not wasting any. Several are putting corn out to graze, which saves a lot and makes far better feed. Fall grain and hay should come out in the spring in fine condition owing to the snow lying on the land so steadily.—A. G.

SOLINA—The winter is wearing away quit pleasantly, and farmers are getting well up with the season's work. The hay mows and straw stacks are also being raised, and the season may well not see fodder too plentiful. Because of this and the consequent high prices, profits in feeding are not so good, as prices for live stock would indicate. Good cattle are selling at \$6 a lb. for Easter and later delivery; hogs are \$6 a lb. this week, and choice work horses anywhere from \$200 to \$300. Buyers are numerous, and many farmers will have to buy before spring, and there is a prevalent complaint of brood mares not being in foal. Many stables are infected with distemper, and some losses are reported. A number of farms have changed hands recently at prices ranging from \$30 to \$100 an acre.—J. B.

BRANT CO., ONT. ST. GEORGE—Some farmers will need all of their provender, if there is anything in the cold wind that is blowing. It is, however, so ably sure of six weeks of winter, anyhow, so why the need of a shadow? All kinds of stock bring good prices; some butchers state that good beef animals are almost unobtainable. Hogs still hover between \$6 and \$6 1/2. The still considerable teaming being done, sawing the lumber and firewood claiming the most attention. The excellent roads made have been a pleasure. There is a good many in the fields for breaking—or rather, training—cows, and this work should be getting—C. C. S.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT. METZ—The weather has not been very cold until recently, although rather stormy. There seems to be a high level of all kinds so far. Cattle are the same, and unusual high prices are paid for young cattle at auction sales. Hogs are selling for \$8.25 to \$8.50; oats, 36¢; barley, 65¢; buckwheat, 52¢; hay, \$10 to \$12.—R. H. S.

MOUNT FOREST—The snow is getting very deep in the fields and in the bush, and in consequence bush work is rather handicapped. The snow is too deep for that practice. Some are drawing it out into large heaps, and others are drawing it out into small piles. The latter we prefer, as it saves the work of drawing and

spreading, which is necessary with the larger heaps. In the small piles fermentation is also reduced to a minimum. The present high prices of feed and hogs and a slight shortage are inducing feeders to market their stock early. It is gratifying to find a good sample, stock has fattened well.—C. N.

BRUCE CO., ONT. CLUNY—The snow is so deep that very little hogs are being made the winter an ideal one are drawing it; the demand is greater than the supply. Hogs and butter are lower. A number of the farmers are leaving their hares and other implements that need sharpening or repairing in the repair shops. They had much manure being hauled out and spread, owing to the great depth of snow.—J. M.

LAURENCE CO., ONT. WYOMING—Sheep and lambs are very high in price, very few flecks are to be found. Several years ago almost every farmer kept a few sheep, but now not one in 10 keep them. Feed is high in price, but there will be sufficient, as ensilage is much used. Farmers are beginning to realize the necessity of pure seed. The best is none too good, "should be the motto in seed as well as stock.—D. N. A.

HURON CO., ONT. GODERICH—Sleighing has been good for the sale of wintering stock. The demand for such for these teaming logs, wood, hay, straw, etc. There is a considerable amount of hay being marketed at \$12 to \$13 a ton, while loose straw is selling at \$7. Those farmers storing ice has been having the most work of their life each year. Live stock generally is in a good, thrifty condition, and most farmers have sufficient fodder for all requirements till grass comes.—D. G. S.

GOSSIP J. A. CASKEY'S HOLSTEINS The sale of pure-bred Holstein cattle owned by Mr. J. A. Caskey, Madoc, Ont., announced March 23rd is a of considerable importance. There will be no bidding or no selling before the sale. The sale offers are as follows:—All choice lot. Every female in the herd is of Mr. Caskey's own breeding with one exception, and never before in that district has it been the privilege of the public to purchase at public auction the quality of pure-bred Holsteins that will be offered on March 25th.

Mr. Caskey made his first importation in 1891. It consisted of 11 females and one male from the herd of Henry Stevens and Sons, of Lacrosse, N. Y. From this importation, the present herd has been developed. The bull Manor De Kol, whose dam, Princess, was imported from the Netherlands, is the world's A.R.O. champion for years, was the sire of 26-60 of butter in seven days. The next stock bull was the bull Dan De Kol, sire of 26-60 of butter in seven days. The next stock bull was the bull Dan De Kol, sire of 26-60 of butter in seven days. The next stock bull was the bull Dan De Kol, sire of 26-60 of butter in seven days.

Record of Performance daughters. He was imported to Canada a young bull, but after being him two A.R.O. daughters, one with a 20-lb. record, the other with an 18-lb. record. His daughters are cows with grand level udders. The kind that please a particular buyer. Right of the bull's daughters are included in the sale. No. 3 stock bull was sired by August Compuquia John De Kol, sire of Janek Albina De Kol. No. 2nd. sister of Janek Albina De Kol, who has an A.R.O. record of over 29 lbs., and is considered by Stevens Bros. to be their best cow. No. 6 stock bull is the one advertised, viz., Sara Jewel Hengerveld's son, who will be sold the day of the sale. These bulls carry the blood of the best producing cows of the breed, nor are they more richly bred than the original foundation cows, a short history of whose breeding will be published later.

IT BRINGS MANY ANSWERS In a letter sending in change of copy for his ad. Mr. E. S. Cole, Lakewood, Pa., writes: "I find it satisfactory. He says: 'I have recently sold two bulls, one to Mr. A. Stark of Milton, sired by my herd bull, Count Stenger-Fayne de Kol' (a son of the famous Pieter-Fayne de Kol), and the other a son of a heifer sired by Prince Posch Calamity, a son of old 'Calamity Jane.' The other one I sold to Mr. Richard Honey of Brockway, and is a young bull of extra quality, sired by 'Count Hengerveld-Fayne de Kol' and from a cow of imported 'Dirkie Pel,' who has a record of 16 lbs. 7 ozs. but sired in seven days as a two-year-old."

I still have one bull ready for service, sired by my herd bull and out of a 20-lb. cow and several younger ones of extra quality, from A.R.O. cows. I have several of my cows ready for service, and the best of my cows will shortly be published.

The "Old Banner" Ont. has a wonderful reputation. George Keith & Sons, Seed Merchants, Toronto, gave the "Regenerated Banner" Ont. a thorough trial in different districts of Ontario, and they are satisfied that this new strain has all the good qualities of the old with the advantages of the vigor and life of a new one. The straw is strong, the grain ripens early and the bulk is thin. Last year with only two fields entered in the Standing

LIVE HOGS

We are buyers each week of Live Hogs at market prices. For delivery at our Packing House in Peterborough, we will pay equal to Toronto market prices. If you cannot deliver to our Packing House, kindly write us and we will instruct our buyer at your nearest railroad station, to call on you. THIS WEEK'S PRICES FOR HOGS DELIVERED AT FACTORY \$8.25 a Cwt. FOR HOGS WEIGHING 160 TO 220 LBS.

THE GEO. MATTHEWS CO., LIMITED PETERBOROUGH, - HULL, - BRANTFORD

Field Competition, both were prize winners. Send for a sample. The price in five-bushel lots is \$1.25 per bushel. Bags free. SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR BOB SPAVIN AND RINGBONE.—I used your Gombinitt's Castin Balsam according to directions for both spavin and ringbone and it proved to be a safe, reliable remedy.—W. S. WATSON, Woodstock, Ont.

Orchard and Garden Number, Mar. 3.

PIGS—PIGS—PIGS

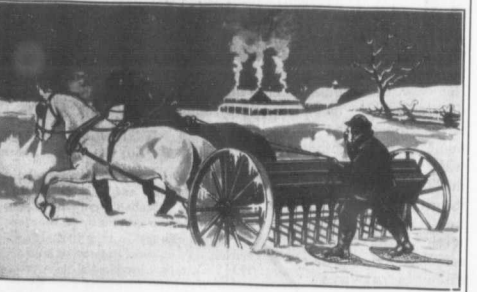
WE have several orders for pure bred pigs waiting to be filled. Subscribers who have won pure bred pigs for sending clubs of new subscribers will receive pigs as soon as we can secure same. All future orders and all orders now on hand will be filled as soon as possible. Most probably not till early spring.

Circulation Department FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO - ONTARIO

WINDMILLS

Towers Girled every five feet apart and double braced Grain Grinders Pumps Tanks Gas and Gasoline Engines Concrete Mixers Write for Catalogue GOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LIMITED BRANTFORD, - CANADA

Don't Sow Your Grain in February



But order your drill now and get it home and ready for Spring, but before you decide be sure to look into our Leader Drill. The Leader Seeder has made good, simply because it is built as strong and good as it can be made. So simple, so easy understood, and so nearly automatic in all its operations that anyone who can drive a team can run it, and control all its operations. It does not bunch the grain, but distributes it evenly and uniformly from one end of the field to the other, and every seed is deposited in the ground and properly covered. Saves seed. Increases yield. Insures crop. Finishes the work as it goes.

THE PETER HAMILTON CO., Limited, PETERBORO, ONT.

LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or Stink Jar trouble can be stopped with

ABSORBINE Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. Sold by all druggists or delivered. A DISCOUNT of 10% for mailing. A bottle, return Postal Note, \$1.00. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. Wholesale, Old Wells, York W. F. Druggists, 123 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. U.S.A. Sole Agents, Montreal, Canada.



# "At your service Sir—Anywhere"

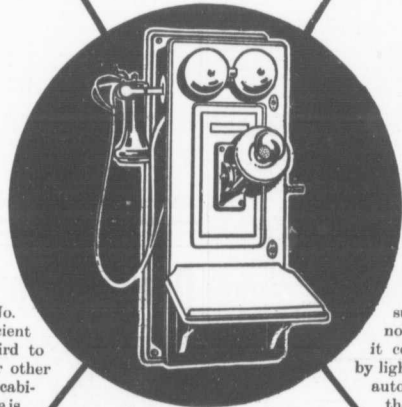


YOU must analyze the parts of our No. 1317 Telephone Set to fully appreciate its superiority. For example, a farm 'phone demands an extra loud gong—you're liable to be quite a piece away when it rings and it's of little use unless you always hear it. The gong we use is made of brass—a big one—and produces fully 50% more noise than any other gong for farm use. The gong posts are mounted directly on the ringer frame so that even the warping of the instrument cannot change the adjustment.

THAT'S what a telephone says to every man on whose wall it hangs. It's a good servant—is a telephone—a mighty good servant and always ready and waiting for you the moment you want it. And not only is it there for business, but it stands for pleasure as well. Think what a convenience,—what a deal of comfort,—it would be for you in the long, lonesome winter evenings, when the snow is piled mountain-high in every path and road. Or suppose you needed a doctor on one of those evenings—just suppose. Well, if you have a telephone—but you know the story. There's only one way for a story like that to end if your telephone's a good instrument—if it doesn't get out of order—if it doesn't fail you at the critical moment—in short, if it's a "Northern Electric." You save a trip to town—a long wait—a never-ending journey back—and—perhaps—a life. Who knows!

NO. 1317 is equipped with our new No. 48-A generator—a generator whose efficiency is greater, and which will ring a greater number of telephones on a longer line than any generator on the market. Thousands of these generators are operating on lines more than 30 miles long with as many as 40 telephones on the same line. Indeed, in one case, on a line approximately 75 miles long, there are 75 sets. While this is, of course, really too great a load, it is of interest as indicating the wonderful strength of this generator. Consider this

## Our Newly Designed No. 1317 Type Telephone Set



## And Some Of Its Principal Exclusive Features

is also equipped with our new type No. 38 ringer, a very sensitive and efficient ringer operating with only one-third to one-fourth the current required for other ringers in use on farm 'phones. The cabinet, or wooden part of this telephone is the very finest quality and finish of quarter-sawed oak—in point of mere appearance this instrument is an ornament to any wall. Of course, this means nothing, unless the service it gives is of the very best; but, consistent with satisfactory service, good appearance is always desirable.

such as the fact that the armature is normally short circuited so as to give it complete protection against damage by lightning. The act of turning the crank, automatically connects the generator to the line—and this circuit is again broken as soon as the crank is released. All magnets are made of a special steel so as to insure their retaining their strength indefinitely. Remember this is a five bar generator and fully fifteen per cent. more efficient than any other generator on the market—specially adapted for use on long, heavily loaded rural lines,

### Write for our Free Book

THE whole story of rural telephones is yours for the asking. Simply tell us that you want it.

Ask us to send you Bulletin No. 316 and let it tell you not only all about our telephones for farm use, but also of the steps it is necessary to take in the formation of a rural 'phone company. This book tells how simple it is—how very little money is required and places you in a position where you can go right ahead yourself in your own community

and organize among your own neighbors. After you get the book, if there is other information you want, all you have to do is to ask for it—tell us what you want, and we will supply you with every detail. Why should you not be the man to promote a telephone company in your own neighborhood? Write us to-day—remember, the story is yours for the asking.



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