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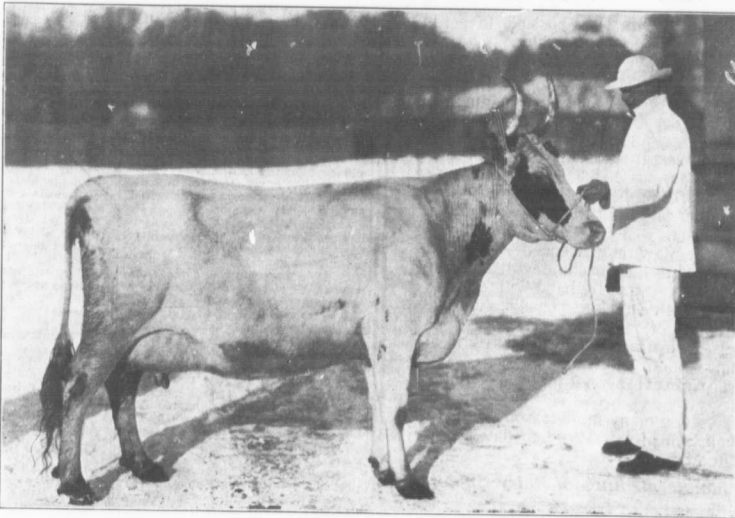
FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

JANUARY 26,

1911.

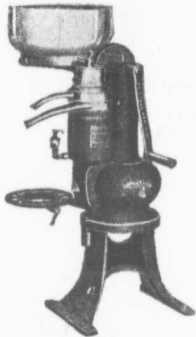


AN AYRSHIRE THAT LAST WEEK DEMONSTRATED THE POSSIBILITIES OF HER BREED
The dairy features at the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show are fast gaining in popularity and in place of importance. Last week the dairy cattle at Ottawa made a display of unusual interest. Ten of the entries could not be accommodated in the new dairy stable. The splendid Ayrshire here shown, "Barcheskie Lucky Girl," is from the Burnside Stock Farm, owned by R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que. She captured the coveted awards at the show on her milk production during three days of 184.3 pounds milk testing 4.2% fat, for which she received 246.139 points. Other awards in full are given on page six.

—Photographed expressly for Farm and Dairy.

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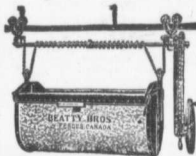
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BERRY BROS., Fergus, Ont.

The Ottawa Winter Fair

The Winter Fair idea has at last taken hold of the people of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec. Last week in Ottawa, the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show was a pronounced success. In most departments, the show was greatly superior to former years and numbered more entries than in any previous year. The attendance was great. Up to Thursday night, the gate receipts were \$33 ahead of the total for last year. According to the secretary, D. T. Elderkin, to whom much of the success of the present show is due, the attendance was fully double what it was last year. An encouraging feature about the attendance is that the Farmers' Institute passes presented were double in number to what they were last year. This shows that the farmers are interested.

The live stock men are fortunate in having such a splendid show building as is used to house this fair. More room however, is now needed. In nearly all departments, but particularly in the dairy department, they are now cramped for room. Something will have to be done to provide more accommodation for the dairymen at the next show. Comment on the dairy stable and a full report of the cattle entered in the dairy test are given elsewhere.

HORSES

Great interest always centres in the horses. Last week the interest was well merited. The calibre of the show last week becomes apparent when one knows that the third prize Clydesdale stallion was first in his class and champion of the New York Show. All through there were some of the best big winners from England and Scotland. Senator Beith, M. Cumming, Principal College of Agriculture, Truro, N.S., and John Boag placed the awards.

The great increase in the horse show over last year may be noted from comparison of the entry list, there being last week 150 entries as against 114 a year ago. A great feature of the horse show was the uncommonly large number of good mares on exhibition. Often times at shows of this kind, there are many stallions. The unusual lot of good mares that were at Ottawa last week portends well for the horse breeding industry of the country and is noteworthy because of the fact of the great scarcity of good mares experienced in recent years.

The leading exhibitors were: The Graham, Renfrew Co., Bedford Park; Smith & Richardson, Columbus; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton; Robt. Nees & Sen. Howland, Que.; Jno. Bright, Myrtle, Ont.; Mt. Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, Que.; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; Smith & Eddie, Vars.; Barber Bros., Gathenon Pt., Que.; A. Schuch, Cummins Bridge and several others who had one or more entries.

The horse department was made up almost wholly of Clydesdales. There were a few Shires and a few Hackneys. Classes for hunters, which were judged during the evenings, brought out exhibits owned by Hon. Clifford Sitton, Dr. R. E. Webster, W. C. Mills, and Dr. Harry Graham, all of Ottawa.

BEEF CATTLE

The beef cattle exhibit was a little slack in numbers this year, there being only 65 entries. The championship award went to a Shorthorn heifer, which, although by no means perfect, possessed a rare wealth of flesh of superior quality. She was given a close run for the prize by a Hereford heifer, of ideal type, owned by L. O. Clifford, Okawa. It would appear that the beef cattle section of the show is bound to give place more and more

(Continued on page 6)

Short Course At Truro

While fruit growing, dairying and poultry raising all received more attention than ever before at the short courses given at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College this year, the outstanding feature of the course was the instruction given in live stock. For demonstration purposes, the college stock supplied splendid individuals for dairy cattle, beef cattle and horse classes. In the vicinity of the College is much splendid stock, especially dairy cattle, which were also made use of. The total enrollment for the course was 269 with a large percentage of young men than formerly. The Ladies Short Course held at the same time was also very successful with a regular enrollment of 27. Dairying, horticulture, poultry and domestic science were studied.

The interest which is taken in this short course at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College is indicative of the

More Good Things Coming

Next week subscribers to Farm and Dairy will receive the third Annual Magazine Poultry Number of this publication. This Special Poultry Number, throughout, will far eclipse the poultry issues of Farm and Dairy that have been published now during the past two years, and which have been so favourably received by our readers.

Our third Annual Poultry Number will contain some of the most practical and helpful information relative to the Poultry industry that has ever been placed before the farmers of Canada. Such well-known experts as Prof. F. C. Elford, Prof. W. R. Graham, J. I. Brown, J. W. Clark, and others, are among the leading contributors. The illustrations will equal, and, in some features, surpass, anything before given in a Canadian Poultry. Among these will be views of a new poultry house, designed by Prof. Graham, and which is giving great satisfaction, and is likely to become generally adopted on Canadian farms. The second issue after this week will contain an illustrated supplement showing the prize-winning stock, as photographed expressly for Farm and Dairy at the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show at Ottawa last week. Watch for these special issues, which go to our subscribers at no extra cost to them. Tell your friends about these and get them to subscribe now for Farm and Dairy, which during 1911, will give the greatest dollar's worth of live and information on agricultural reading matter ever available in periodical form in Canada.

interest which farmers generally in the Maritime provinces are beginning to take in their occupation.

Items of Interest

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the American Breeders' Association will be held at Columbus, Ohio, at the time of the National Corn Exposition, February 1, 2, and 3, 1911.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club will be held in the Board Room of the Toronto Street Railway Company, corner Church and King streets, Toronto, Thursday, February 9th, at 1.30 p.m. The Board of Directors will meet at the Walker House, at 10.30 a.m., Thursday, February 9th. The Directors will submit a new constitution and by-laws which they have compiled.

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&

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FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 26, 1911.

No. 4

THE FARMERS' REPLY TO THE ARGUMENTS OF THE MANUFACTURERS*

Their Answer Given by Thomas McMillan, a Huron County Farmer—The Real Question at Issue—The Matter of Watered Capital—Rural Depopulation Cannot be Ignored—Ontario Backs the West—Farmers are not Disloyal—Transportation Systems Not in Danger—The Question of Home Markets—Duties Do Enhance Prices—Direct Taxation—What Farmers Do Know.

AS was to be expected, our Canadian farmers may well realize and grasp the economic situation, that the fight is to continue between the manufacturing interests on the one hand, and those engaged in the pursuit of agriculture on the other, as to whether agriculture, and the great body of our consuming population, is to be burdened by the provisions of a Customs tariff for the special benefit of our manufacturing industries.

In reply to the prayer of the tariff petition of the farmers the manufacturers have spoken. They have done so before the Canadian Club of Toronto, through Mr. T. A. Russell, the man who above all others, by his connection as past secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, and his present position as chairman of the tariff committee of that body, should be able to speak with commanding authority from the manufacturers' point of view. The Manufacturers' Association have also presented their memorial to the government in reply to the farmers' petition. As far as we can judge the two deliverances are practically identical, both insisting that in any case "adequate protection" be given. When the manufacturers pointed out to Sir Wilfrid that their deputation represented upwards of \$1,200,000,000 of invested capital, he would no doubt be curious to know (as are also the people of Canada) just what percentage of that sum

*Mr. McMillan was one of the speakers, representing the Ontario farmers, who addressed the Dominion Government at the time the farmers waited on the Government in Ottawa last December.

corresponds with the facts brought to light by the investigation of the Royal Commission into the affairs of the Dominion Textile Company, which showed that 90 per cent. of their common stock was pure water.

Speaking of farmers, Mr. Russell refers to the

Farmers vs. Manufacturers

A public debate on the tariff question has been arranged to take place at Beaverston, Ont., on Jan. 27, between Mr. E. E. Drury, of Crown Hill, Ont., representing the farmers and Mr. T. A. Russell, of Toronto, Ont., representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. This should prove a memorable debate.

Mr. Drury is a farmer. He is the secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, a past president of the Dominion Grange, and was the leading speaker for the farmers who composed the monster deputation that waited on the Dominion Government in Ottawa in December. Mr. Drury is also a graduate of the Cuelph Agricultural College.

Mr. Russell is the chairman of the Tariff Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. He is general manager of the Canada Cycle and Motor Company, and is a graduate of and was lecturer in Political Science in Toronto University.

Farm and Dairy has every confidence that Mr. Drury will not only do credit to the cause which he represents, but that he will more than hold his own in this debate. A full report of this debate will appear in our next issue.

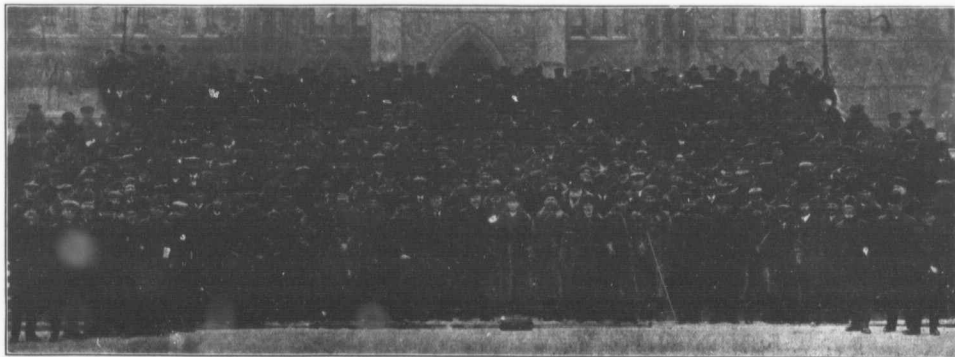
heroic deeds of the noble pioneers, who spent a lifetime in hewing out for themselves homes in the wilderness. He might well have gone further and referred to those banner counties of Bruce, Huron, Lambton, Middlesex, Oxford, Perth, Waterloo, and Wellington, in the midst of which both he and I were born, and asked the further question, "Where are the descendants of those noble pioneers to-day?" They have gone with the ever ebbing tide. Not 20 per cent. are to be found on the original homesteads. He might well have referred to the decrease of rural depopulation steadily going on in Ontario and the Eastern provinces; to the serious fact that between 1888 and 1908 rural Ontario lost all its immigration, all its natural increase, and 86,000 souls besides. As a result in many sections farm lands are lower in price than 30 years ago, and we now find as much farm property for sale as at any previous period in our history.

ONTARIO WAS THERE

He then asks the further question, "Can this delegation [The one of farmers that went to Ottawa.—Editor.] speak for the farmers of Canada?" Does he not know that in that delegation Ontario had a larger representation than any other province; a delegation representing not only Granges, but Farmers' Institutes, Farmers' Clubs, Dairy Associations, live stock interests, fruit and vegetable growers?

THE TARIFF QUESTION

We come next to the tariff proposals submitted. Mr. Russell's words were: "The first call—



Dairymen from the Eastern Counties of Ontario and from Western Quebec who last week went before the Government at Ottawa.

Our farmers who for 30 years and more have left the matter of their rights with men of outside interests, because they thought themselves incapable of speaking for themselves, are now taking their own work in hand. Following on the monster deputation of farmers, which waited on the Federal Government a month ago, the aggregation of dairymen as here illustrated walked up to Parliament on Thursday last and asked the Government to consider grievances of theirs concerning the cheese industry that should be remedied. A report covering their requests is given on page 12. These men entered the stand as taken by farmers of the east and presented to the Government a resolution in favor of reciprocal trade with the United States. In the centre of the group, behind the club bag, may be seen Mr. E. B. Faith, of the Ottawa Valley Journal to whose untiring efforts the success of this deputation is due.

reciprocity in natural products—would that be profitable to Canada? This is too hard for me to answer; doubtless larger markets always benefit the producer. . . . But is it for us to talk of tariff reduction to the United States?" Mr. Russell talks later about "being fair." Is that expression a fair statement of the case? Is it not the United States Government that wants to talk to us? Had they not already extended the invitation, and despatched their agents to Ottawa for that purpose?

Mr. Russell then goes on to say the United States tariff barrier is 50 per cent. higher than ours, and that in the 10 years our purchases of United States goods were \$1,600,000,000. What does that mean? Does it not mean that Canadians wished those goods; that they were anxious to get them; that, in fact, they were able to suit themselves better with United States goods than with similar goods obtainable elsewhere. As already said, if the manufacturers had their way, the people of Canada would be placed entirely at their mercy.

WITHIN OUR RIGHTS

Mr. Russell thinks that the farmers did not present the right kind of petition. He seems to think we should have flattered the Government, and told them we had great confidence in their ability and statesmanship, and diplomacy and all that sort of thing. Well, farmers are not given to flattery.

In view of the standing offer upon the United States tariff list, for free interchange of agricultural implements with any country which would extend a similar privilege, and that President Taft had already intimated that he hoped letter trade relations between the two countries might be commenced through a free interchange of natural products, and the decided action of the two Governments for a further tariff conference, was it not a timely proceeding, on the part of the greatest industry of this country, that its patrons, the farmers, should intimate to our Government something as to what farmers might be able to get, and what we would also be pleased to enjoy?

We don't need to tell the Canadian Government that we have confidence in them, and that as self-respecting Canadians we knowance anything that is not a fair deal. We know the Government and the Government knows the farmers. Ontario agriculture has never made any request of the Canadian Government that is not reasonable and just, and I repeat, it was an eminently timely move, on the part of agriculturists, that we should acquaint the Government of our views and desires upon the question of reciprocity. The past history of the action of the Manufacturers' Association proves that if they thought they could obtain further favors at the hands of the government, the present tariff would not satisfy them for a moment.

OUR TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

Mr. Russell asks: "Are we to sacrifice our seaports to those of New York, Boston, and Portland?" Surely he has little confidence in the enterprise and business acumen of the Canadian people, and still less in the results which must follow the vast expenditure of the Canadian Government upon transportation! If the great benefits which ought to flow from our vast expenditures upon a Canadian system of transportation to the markets of the world will be brought to nought by the mere stroke of the pen of the United States Government in reducing or abolishing the Customs tariff of their country upon natural products, then the Canadian people may well cry out, "Lord help Canada."

What are the facts? I take as my authority George W. Stephen, President of the Montreal Harbor Commission, and one of the best authorities upon the continent on the matter of transportation. When we know from his testimony

that "from Oswego to the sea by New York, it takes 54 hours by boat, while from Prescott on the Canadian side it only takes seventeen hours, and that Canada, by the St. Lawrence route, has the further advantage of being 500 miles nearer Liverpool from the St. Lawrence than its United States rivals; when we know further that in shipping by way of the St. Lawrence to Liverpool, there is a clear saving of four days on the round trip when compared with the New York route, do not those arguments of Mr. Russell appear childish indeed? When we know further that according to the same testimony the cost of freight shipped by rail is nine times the cost of freight shipped by water, and that Canada is geographically so favorably situated that with the completion of railway and inland canal systems, she can so advantageously and effectly

Russell "shrinks from the very thought of the consequences which would result from a system of free trade." He says: "If such a policy were adopted we would see such a period of stagnation in Canada as we have never known. What industrial establishment would expand? What new ones be founded?"

What are the facts? Canada's foreign trade in 1910 was \$693,000,000. Of that total over one-half, \$352,000,000 jumped over an adverse tariff wall, between Canada and the United States. As J. J. Hill puts it, "Is that not once a tribute to the power of natural trade laws, and an indication of the only rational trade policy! It points to full reciprocity in natural products, which can harm neither country, and is just as certain to benefit both as has been the internal development of each, un-



A Bunch of Ontario Dairymen, Members of the W. O. D. A.

Some of the members of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association as assembled at Stratford recently, are here shown. In the centre of the front row may be seen J. H. Scott, Exeter, retiring president; to his left, Frank Hens, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario; standing fifth from the left of the illustration is W. W. Waddell, the new president of the association. "A better dressed, finer looking or more intelligent lot of men never assembled in the town," says one of the Stratford papers.

compete for, not only the East and West bound freight of all Canada, but a large part of the United States freight as well, why do our friends so far discount the better judgment of the Canadian people, as to think they will be frightened and diverted from the clear path of national duty, by any such argument as Henry M. Whitney and themselves may see fit to present.

WHAT WAS ASKED FOR

But Mr. Russell is clever! His mode of escape from the discussion of the great benefits which will flow from the gradual reduction of the duties upon British goods was wonderfully facilitated by his altogether erroneous reading of the provisions of the farmers' second request. We never asked for "reciprocal free trade with the United States in all manufactured goods the farmers use." That was a misrepresentation.

The request was for "reciprocal free trade in agricultural implements, machinery, vehicles, and parts of each of these" (meaning, of course, farm machinery), and of course, the great benefit resulting from a further gradual lowering of the duties upon British goods, would compel our United States cousins to meet the more favorable British prices in our Canadian market. This would be a boon to the great body of our censuring population.

Following the example of Sir George Ross, Mr.

hampered by any tariff embargo between individual states and individual provinces."

ARE OUR MANUFACTURERS DEPENDENT?

These expressions of Mr. Russell show that if the tariff duties are lowered, he has no confidence in the resource and ingenuity and business ability of the manufacturers and business men of this country. We do these expressions no injustice in saying they mean that the very heart and stability of the manufacturing life of Canada is dependent upon the substantial margin which our Customs tariff allows them to take from the large body of consumers and put in their own pocket. If this is so (although I cannot so look upon it; I believe that our captains in the field of Canadian industry and our business men have as much enterprise and as much resource as the business men of any country), it is the strongest proof that our industrial life is simply a burden upon the people, and it would pay well to pension their workmen and remove the incubus.

A lower tariff wall between the two countries would further stimulate the inflow of United States capital and United States manufacturing industries. We have more natural advantages for manufacturing in Ontario than anywhere else in America. We have the pulpwood, iron and

(Continued on page 11)

Experiments with Barley in Ontario

Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph

According to the Ontario Bureau of Industries, the average yield of oats in Ontario for the last 28 years has been 35.6 bushels in comparison with the 27.7 bushels for barley. If we reckon this out to pounds per acre, we will find that the barley has given an average of 120 pounds of grain per acre more than the oats. According to the reports here referred to, barley stands the highest in pounds of grain per acre of all the cereal crops of Ontario with the exception of corn.

From experiments conducted at Guelph during the past 20 years, it has been clearly demonstrated that of the existing varieties of barley, the six-rowed surpassed the two-rowed barley in productiveness.

BARLEY IMPORTED BY COLLEGE

The Manchouri variety of six-rowed barley was imported by the College in the spring of 1889. It made a high record on the experimental plots at Guelph. When its value was ascertained, this variety was distributed over the province through the medium of the Experimental Union. It is now grown on fully 80 per cent. of the barley lands of Ontario. The introduction of this variety is uncalculatedly responsible for a considerable amount of the increase in the yield of barley per acre over Ontario during the past few years.

The O.A.C. Number 21 barley is now taking the lead, however, and will likely be grown very extensively in a short time. This barley was originated from a single plant selected from among nearly 10,000 plants of the Manchouri barley, grown in a nursery plot at the College in 1903. When carefully tested, it was distributed in small lots through the medium of the Experimental Union. According to the reports of the cooperative experimenters, the O.A.C. Number 21 barley surpassed the Manchouri variety in length of straw, in freedom from rust, and in yield per acre of both grain and straw. About 20,000 bushels of this barley were grown in Ontario in 1909 as the direct result of the small lots distributed throughout Ontario during the three years previous.

O.A.C. NO. 21 AT THE TOP

In 1910, arrangements were made for testing the comparative merits of the O.A.C. Number 21 barley, which is now the leading six-rowed bearded barley, with the Success, which is one of the leading beardless varieties, and also with the Common Emmer, which has been a fairly close rival in productiveness of the leading varieties of barley and of the leading varieties of oats throughout Ontario during the past three or four years. The results of the cooperative experiments conducted on 28 farms during the past year show that the O.A.C. Number 21 barley headed the list in yield of straw and in yield of grain per acre. In fact, it surpassed the Emmer by 353 pounds and the Success barley by 522 pounds of grain per acre.

While some experimenters referred to both the Emmer and the Success barley as having a small amount of rust, no experimenter reported any rust on the O.A.C. Number 21 variety. The O.A.C. Number 21 has been particularly free from the attacks of the rust, not only in 1910, but also in the cooperative experiments for the three years previous and in the experiments at the College. This barley was also a little stiffer in the straw than either the Emmer or the Spelt throughout Ontario in 1910. Some experimenters referred to the Success barley as being slightly affected with the smut, but no reports were received of smut occurring in either the Emmer or the O.A.C. Number 21 barley.

According to the results at the College and

throughout Ontario, the O.A.C. Number 21 barley appears to be the best variety of six-rowed barley in cultivation in the Province.

Advantages of Dairy Farming

S. E. Todd, B.S.A., Petrolia, Que.

A producer of dairy products has a material advantage over the general farmer or stock raiser in so far as his articles are of higher value according to weight and bulk. This is an important item where the market is distant. A ton of butter will sell for \$500, a ton of cheese for about \$230, and a ton of wheat for about \$45. The cost of transportation to market per \$100 worth of these products is very much in favor of the butter and cheese.

The fertility of the soil is not depleted by selling dairy products, especially cream or butter, which is composed chiefly of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. All of these are to be found in the air and therefore cost the farmer nothing. Every load of grain, hay or straw, every live animal sold from the farm, carries away soil fertility. The sale of milk also robs the soil, but in order to produce the milk food must be fed, and about 80 per cent. of the fertilizing material in the food is returned to the soil. Butter-making is a most valuable means of restoring the fertility to worn-out soils.

Select Large, Plump Seed Grain

J. W. Clarke, Brant Co., Ont.

To have plump kernels is of great importance in seed grain, as the young plant feeds on the stored up nutrition in the kernel for some time.

On dry land and fertile soil, a large kernel may not be necessary. In a cold or wet soil, however, the young plant has to depend on the kernel for a much longer period, and plumpness is important. When a plant starts to send roots into the soil, it is not feeding. No nutriment is taken into the plant through the roots until the root hairs grow. The time therefore which the plant has to depend on the stored up nutriment in plant is more than most of us suppose. Here again, soil in good tilth is a great advantage. In a lumpy soil, root hairs are a long time establishing themselves.

Hand selected seed is all right, but for large areas, we must depend on mechanical selection. Running the grain through a good fanning mill several times will take out all weed seeds and the small kernels of the grain, leaving good plump seed such as will give the young plants a good start.

If it does not pay to raise the grade calf or the young of any other farm stock, it certainly does not pay to adopt any half measure.—G. A. Brethen, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Pointers on Horse Training

Dr. T. C. Grenside, V.S., Guelph, Ont.

Kindness and patience are the keystones of successful horse training. Great care should always be exercised while training the colt. Be kind, but firm. Introduce the colt gradually to new things. Never drive the colt singly without a kicking strap and always be careful never to get him in a position where he will go wrong or learn bad habits.

In introducing the colt to the uses of the bit go very slowly; a young horse's mouth is very easily spoiled. Firm but gentle pressure should always be used, and the young horse will soon learn to respond to a very gentle pressure on the bit.

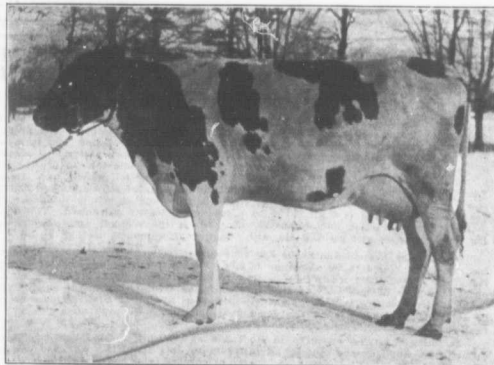
More Profit in Pure Bred Horses

Frierheller Bros., Oxford Co., Ont.

We find that it costs a little more to raise a high-class draught colt up to three years, eligible for registration, than it would to raise a colt from average or common stock but the returns from the former are much in excess of the returns on common stock even taking into consideration the greater cost of rearing. Our estimate of the cost of a colt the first year is: Service fee, \$15; pasture for dam, six months with 10 pounds of lran and grain daily, \$30; six months housing with six pounds of grain a day, \$10; value of second growth clover, pasture and feed in winter, \$10; total for first year, \$65.

Second year: Six months pasture and skim milk, \$12; six months housing with grain and hay, \$26.00; total, \$38.00.

Third year: Six months on pasture with



"DOT OF ELMWOOD"—A Top Notcher at Ontario Winter Fairs

This Holstein heifer, owned by R. J. Kelly, of Tilsonburg, Ont., won first in her class at the recent Guelph Winter Fair, where she gave the most milk of any heifer since the three day test was started there. Last week, or six weeks later, after being taken to Ottawa, 400 miles by freight, she won first by a good margin in the dairy test at the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show. At Guelph she gave 18.1 pounds of milk in three days. Previous to this year, we learn that 161 pounds was the best record for a heifer in her class.

grain, \$12; six months housing with two tons of clover hay, \$20; grain, \$14.40; total \$46.40. Our estimate, therefore of the cost of rearing a colt to three years old is \$151. No account has been taken of straw used for bedding as this is counter-balanced by the manure.

This may seem like a large cost. And it would be for a colt which would sell on the market for only \$200. It is cheap, however, when the colt can be sold for \$250 to \$400. Ordinary grade colts which we have raised cost us \$125 to \$135 for feed and housing the first three years, but sold for only \$200 to \$240. We believe therefore, that the net profit on high-class, pure bred stock is greater.

British Columbia Conventions

Dairying is progressing in British Columbia. The attendance at the annual meeting of the British Columbia Dairyman's Association held on Jan. 4th, in Victoria, was large and was representative of all parts of the province. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., W. A. Buckingham, Elburne; Vice-pres., Frank Bishop, Sidney; Sec'y., P. H. Moore, Department of Agriculture, Victoria; directors, R. W. Halliday, Salmon Arm; A. McQuarrie, Armstrong; J. Thompson, Chilliwack; J. Turner, Matejko; J. H. Menzies, Pender Island; J. M. Steves, Steveston; Wm. Duncan, Comox; and A. C. Aitken, Duncan. M. A. Jull, the former secretary and Live Stock Commissioner resigned, owing to increased duties in his De-

partment. The treasurer reported \$61.71 of a balance on hand.

Dr. S. D. Nelson, State Veterinarian of Washington, gave an address on "Tuberculosis in Cattle." The Bang system of eradication of tuberculosis, that is by separating the calves from infected animals, should, in the opinion of the speaker, in four or five years, establish a new herd of healthy cattle. He instanced several cases where this method had been used successfully. Other addresses were given by W. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Dairying for Saskatchewan, on "Cooperation in Dairying," V. Hojosen, on "Cooperation in Denmark," P. H. Moore, Department of Agriculture, on "Economy in Feeding," Dr. Knight, Chief Veterinary Inspector, on "Sanitary Cow Stables," and Dr. C. S. McKee, Vancouver, on "The City Milk Supply."

A dairy farms competition conducted by the British Columbia Government has been a source of great benefit to the dairy interests of the province. The winners this year were: J. M. Steves, Steveston; Alex. McQuarrie, Armstrong; and E. A. Wells & Son, Chilliwack. The dairy situation during this last year in British Columbia has improved but the manufacture of butter has been

on the decrease. There is still room for improvement in dairies, particularly in the matter of cleanliness.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LIVESTOCK MEET

The British Columbia Stock Breeders' Association held their annual meeting in Victoria the day following the dairymen. The attendance and the interest taken in all discussions was indicative of the enthusiasm of British Columbia agriculturists in general and the place agriculture is taking in the industries of that western province. The people are only beginning to appreciate their vast agricultural possibilities. Lumbering, mining and fishing, which formerly took first place among the industries of British Columbia, must now take second place to agriculture. Mr. A. D. Patterson, of Ladner, was elected president for the ensuing year; S. Smith, Dowdney, Ont.; M. A. Jull, Department of Agriculture, Sec.-Treas.; J. B. Tiffin, Vancouver; H. Vasey, Kamloops; Geo. Sangster, Victoria; H. Webb, Chilliwack; J. S. Sheppard, Sandwick; Alex. Davie, Ladner; G. H. Hadwen, Duncan; and S. Shannon, Cloverdale, directors. Lieutenant Governor Patterson, and Hon. Price Ellison, Minister of Agriculture, were elected presidents and Dr. S. P. Tolmie, hon. vice-president.

The importance of pure bred stock was emphasized by Dr. S. D. Nelson, State Veterinarian, of Washington. Percy Reed, Georgetown, Ont., gave an address on "Horse Breeding." J. A. Turner, of Calgary, spoke on "Profits in Sheep Raising." Other speakers were: H. S. Rolston, Vancouver; Dr. Seneour Hadwin, Dominion Department of Agriculture; J. D. Reed, Metehosin; and Alex. Davie, Ladner. It was decided to hold the next meeting again in Victoria.

The Ottawa Winter Fair

(Continued from page 2)

to the dairy features, since dairying is so generally practiced in all of the counties for a considerable distance from Ottawa.

SHEEP AND SWINE

The quarters provided for the sheep and swine, on the ground floor, the basement of the building adjoining the dairy cattle stable was wudely cramped. There were 138 entries in sheep whereas last year there were but 155. Even passage room had to be used to provide accommodation for some of the stock. A judging ring is needed in this department, since, as it is, the stock must of necessity, be judged in the narrow passages. J. E. Brehou, Burford, was successful in winning much of the money in Yorkshire with his Oak Lodge herd. J. Featherstone & Son, Streetville, also was well to the front. Among the other exhibitors were Alex. Dynes, Ottawa, E. Brien & Sons, who exhibited Berkshire, along with R. A. Heron, J. Bedlow and W. A. Wallace.

Among the leading exhibitors of sheep were A. & W. Whitlaw, L. Parkinson, E. Brien & Sons, H. J. Campbell, J. W. Lee & Sons, J. and J. Campbell, J. Lloyd Jones and Geo. Baker.

The slaughter test, while on a much smaller scale than the block test in connection with the Guelph Winter Fair, was of considerable importance. The first prizes for dressed pure bred bacon hogs went to J. Featherstone & Son, as was the case with cross-breeds. Alex. Dynes got the first and second awards on beef carcasses.

Poultry

The poultry show keeps on improving every year. The show last week was a real treat in point of number and in the quality of the exhibit. Numbered amongst the first class lot on exhibition were the individuals that have won at every big show, including New York, Boston and Baltimore. Fansies are given the appropriate of the splendid quarters in which the poultry is exhibited, and they claim it is a better place to show birds than Guelph.

Of special importance to the farming interests of the country was the utility birds on exhibition and the selling classes. Some very choice birds were entered in the classes for sale, and as \$3 was the highest price it is a matter of fact the show is obtainable, within the reach of any who cared to buy, as many did. There was some first class dressed poultry in its special department.

An exhibit in this section proved much superior to anything shown in this section in previous years.

SEEDS

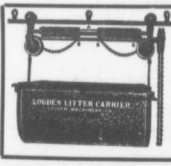
The seed department in its various sections showed healthy growth over anything ever before seen at this event. The display in connection with the Standing Field Crops competition, as at Guelph last month, was greatly enlarged over previous years.

At such times on three days of the show, as planned according to the program, lectures were given. These were so arranged for the most part as not to conflict with the work in the judging ring, and in this way those who attended the show might hear the lectures and miss little, if any of the other important events. Many of the lectures as given were on subjects similar to those given at Guelph, and which have already been reported in Farm and Dairy. Other subjects not already reported in these columns will be given in subsequent issues.

Barley should not be fed to brood sows before farrowing, as it has a tendency to cause constipation. It is advisable to mix some food laxative in its nature with barley.—Prof. G. E. Day, O.A.C., Guelph

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7-8-8-7 line wires, 48 in. high, stays 22 in. apart. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 8, 8, 8. Price per rod	25c	KNOT	10-10-10 line wires, 50 in. high, stays 16 1/2 in. apart. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 4, 4, 4, 4, 6, 8, 8. Price per rod	35c

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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.

Pointers on Feeding Corn*

Prof. G. E. Day, O. A. C., Guelph
There is little difference between the feeding value of the flint and dent types of corn or between white and yellow corn. The corn grain is very rich in starch and low in protein and ash or bone forming constituents, while the corn plant itself contains a large amount of crude fibre. These factors should be kept in mind by the farmer who is feeding corn. Many of the bad results in feeding corn are due to improper methods of feeding it.

Gluten feed and gluten meal are both valuable by-products in the manufacture of starch from corn. They contain from 20 to 30 per cent. protein, and can be fed with corn to balance the ration. Alfalfa or clover hay is also a good feed to go with corn. Corn silage is similar to timothy hay in feeding value, and corn stover to oat straw.

ENSILAGE THE BEST

Experiments have shown that there is just as large a waste in corn cut and cured dry as when it is ensiled. The great value of ensilage lies in its succulence and in the fact that it provides a large amount of cheap bulky food. Feeding experiments carried out in Vermont show that corn is the form of silage produced 11 per cent. more milk than the same quantity cured dry. At the Wisconsin Experimental Station the increase in milk flow was five per cent. The largest milk condensing concern in the United States will not allow its patrons to use silage, claiming that undesirable flavors are imparted to the milk. Other concerns, however, encourage farmers to ensile their corn.

Ensilage is especially valuable for dairy cows and fattening cattle. For sheep, hogs and horses roots are preferable if they can be had. Ensilage must be carefully fed to growing stock. The farmer must use his brains in feeding ensilage, as the nutrients are not well balanced. It is a feed very high in carbo-hydrates and low in protein and ash.—E.

Sugar Beet Meal

I am short of turnips for my stock this winter and have bought about 15 tons of sugar beet meal. Have begun feeding it to all the cows except milkers, and the flow of milk has increased. I have high grade and pure bred Ayrshires. Most of the farms around here have hilly and not extremely fertile pasture. I have good middlings and bran, cottonseed meal and perhaps 1,500 bushels of turnips and lots of hay, a great deal of it clover hay. Will the sugar beet meal do just as well fed dry? I want a ration compounded to produce the largest supply of milk from the foregoing feeds. We are feeding at the present time about four quarts of middlings and bran mixed in equal parts, a heaping pint of cottonseed meal about three quarts of sugar beet meal and a peck of turnips with all the hay they will eat up clean. This is fed twice per day to our senior milkers. The feed of hay at noon is also given. Our best cows are going 40 to 45 pounds of milk a day.—J. E. P., Kent Co., N. B.

The breed of cattle you are using is undoubtedly the one best suited for conditions such as you describe. Holsteins are not likely to do nearly so well as Ayrshires on such hilly pastures as you mention.

The feeds you mention are in every case such as are calculated to give the best results for milk production.

*Synopsis of an address at the Guelph Winter Fair.

I would however suggest making somewhat of a change in your plan of feeding. Since your supply of roots is somewhat limited, I would suggest that you decrease the amount of sugar beet meal you are feeding and slightly increase the amount of bran, reserving the sugar beet meal to replace the roots when your supply is exhausted.

A FEEDING RATION

As a ration for your cows at present, I would suggest the same amount of roots as you are now feeding, whatever hay you can give them and about one pound of meal for each four and a half or five lbs. of milk produced in the day; that is, a cow giving 45 lbs. milk should be getting from eight and a half to nine lbs. of meal. As the mixture of meals likely to give the best results I would suggest bran 400 lbs., sh. 200 lbs., cats 100 lbs., and cottonseed meal 200 lbs. You do not mention oats in your list of feeds, but I have no doubt that they are available, although possibly a little dear. I believe, however that the addition of about 100 lbs. to each, 800 lbs. of the other feeds would prove very profitable. Oats have a most beneficial effect upon a meal ration, making it much more acceptable to animals and therefore more effective in milk production.

FEEDING SUGAR BEET MEAL

The sugar beet meal, you will notice, has been left out entirely in the above ration. If you are desirous of feeding a certain amount of it right through, then I would suggest a pound or so scattered on the turkeys night and morning. But the great bulk of your sugar beet meal I would advise reserving for feeding after the turnip supply is exhausted. When feeding to take the place of the turnips in the spring, you will find it advantageous to moisten this sugar beet meal over night, that is, if you can prepare a box or vat that will hold water, you should place the amount of sugar beet meal you are likely to use in the vat and add about three times as much water by weight, and let it soak over night. In this way you will get a most succulent, palatable and valuable food for cows not getting any other form of succulent forage.—J. H. G.

Aged Sows the Best for Breeding

An investigation at the Iowa experiment station to discover the influence of the age of sows upon their prolificacy and the weight and growth of the pigs they produced gave some interesting results. It was found, for example, that 15 sows bred at eight or nine months averaged seven and two-thirds pigs per litter, while 14 sows about 24 months old averaged nine and six-tenths pigs per litter, and aged sows averaged ten and six-tenths per litter. Pigs from the younger sows weighed on an average 2.39 pounds per pig; from the two-year-old sows 2.63, and from the aged sows, 2.65 pounds. When about six weeks old the pigs from the young sows made an average daily gain of .32 pounds, while the pigs from the two-year-old sows gained 40 pounds. No data is given on the gain of the pigs from the aged sows.

Stated in another way it was found that the two-year-old sows farrowed 24 per cent. more pigs than the young sows, while the old sows farrowed 30 per cent. more. The weight of the pigs from the two-year-old sows was nine per cent. greater than that of the young sows, while the pigs from the old sows were 12 per cent. larger than those from the young sows. The pigs from the two-year-old sows made a more rapid gain than those from the young sows, amounting to 26 per cent. In each instance the older sows farrowed more pigs per litter, heavier pigs

at birth, and their pigs made the most rapid growth after birth.

Ayrshires for Subscriptions

For 25 new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, each to be taken at our regular low price subscription rate of only \$1.00 a year, we will give a pure bred Ayrshire calf. Recently we offered an Ayrshire calf for 16 new subscriptions. That offer was quickly taken up and owing to the high price of stock of the character sent out by Farm and Dairy, we have been obliged to raise the club to 25.

If you would like a pure bred Ayrshire to head your herd, there is no possible way in which you can get as good an animal so easily as by getting up a club of 25 new subscribers to this popular weekly paper, Farm and Dairy. Start out after a Club of subscribers and win this premium. You will be delighted with your prize and you will confer a lasting favor on every farmer you induce to subscribe to Farm and Dairy.

We fed alfalfa to our sheep all last winter and never had such good luck with our lambs as we had last spring.—Prof. R. W. Wade, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

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HORTICULTURE

Pointers on Starting an Orchard

Father Leopold, La Troppe, Quebec

The ideal site for an orchard is land that is sloping and high. This does not mean that it must be on top of a mountain, but that the site should be somewhat higher than its surroundings. When a frost comes or a heavy rainstorm the cold air or water, as the case may be, runs off to the lower lands. Proper fruit drainage is just as important as good water drainage and more so. Water can be tiled away; frost can not. Some growers prefer a north or some other slope. Height of land, however, is of more importance than direction of slope. If a slope cannot be obtained the important thing is to choose a site for the orchard where the trees will be well protected against the northeast winds.

Another thing to consider is the local climate and conditions connected therewith. For instance, before setting out Northern Spys or Canadian Balmint apples in a commercial or

*Part of an address before the Quebec Pomological Society meeting held at St. Hyacinthe.

orchard, look around and ascertain whether the natural local conditions are favorable to those particular varieties of apples. Is the locality a successful Spy or Balmint section? Is the average winter climate mild enough for these somewhat tender varieties of apples, the Spy? Do nearby practical fruit growers advise it? If the answer to each of these questions is "No," the chances are good you will be wise to change your plans and look for other hardy commercial varieties such as Yellow Transparent, Duchesse, Wealthy Macintosh and Fameuse, which are exactly adapted to the locality.

Soils for Various Fruits

S. E. Todd, B.S.A., Petrolia, Ont.

An ideal peach soil is a light sand to almost past a clay loam, having a depth of five feet before reaching a clay subsoil. Some good results are reported from well drained clay soils. A cubic foot of water at 10 or 11 feet gives excellent results. Soils should be warm and well drained. A cubic foot of water takes seven times as much heat to raise its temperature one degree as does a cubic foot of soil. Consequently well drained soils will be warmer than wet ones.

There is always sufficient nourishment in the tree itself to bloom and set the fruit, but if the soil be too cold from any reason just after the fruit sets, it will cause the fruit to drop. This was the case last spring in Lambton Co. Well drained and well cared for orchards where the soil was in condition to warm, had considerable fruit, whereas those orchards where conditions were not so favorable had none.

SOILS FOR APPLES
Apples will do well on soils ranging from light to clay provided the clay is well drained to a depth of three feet.

Cherries do well on peach soils. Plums will grow on soils with less drainage and on shallow soils, there being more land suitable to them than to any other fruit.

Pears require a fairly stiff clay loam. Some growers prefer a soil with a light top and heavy subsoil. Pears should do well in Lambton Co. and would be profitable were enough grown to get a market. At Burlington, Ont., large quantities are raised and they pay well. The greatest drawback to pears is the blight which enters the tips of the branches at bloom or after, causing the leaves to darken and die, and resulting in the destruction of the branch. Trees growing rapidly on rich and well cultivated soils are more susceptible than those on well drained soils which are not so rich.

A Norfolk County Orchard

"While in Norfolk County, Ontario, last summer," said Colonel Matheson, Provincial Treasurer, recently, while addressing the convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association in Perth, "my attention was called to a farm of 40 acres of which 30 acres was in orchard. The farm was bought some years ago for \$9,000. Five years ago it was sold for \$4,500. A year ago it was purchased by the greatest apple authority in that district for \$12,500. This man trimmed the trees, sprayed them, and cultivated the orchard carefully. At the time of my visit last summer, he expected to take 2,000 barrels of apples off the 30 acres. His expenses he placed at about \$2,500, and he expected to clear \$6,500 in profit.

"The remarkable feature of the situation was that there were other farmers in that section with old orchards who said that they did not believe there was any money in fruit growing."

POULTRY YARD

Poultry Pointers

Mrs. Chas. Love, Huron Co., Ont.

The first essential in winter egg production is the proper kind of a house. My hen house is not very warm but is dry and clean with plenty of light and draught near their perches. A piece of old carpet is tacked up in front of the perches to keep the hens comfortable at night.

I always have early pullets to keep the egg basket full during the winter. These pullets should not be over fed. They are kept busy scratching and working for their food.

Meat feeds are an essential part of the ration. Where meat is fed there will be no trouble with the hens eating their eggs.

Interest the children in the fowls and give them some of the egg money for themselves. They will be surprised how much they will help in caring for the poultry and how much poultry lore they will acquire. They will see the important part that poultry can be made to play in keeping the farmers wives or daughters supplied with money.

B. C. Poultry Convention

The British Columbia Poultry Association held their first annual convention in Victoria, on Jan. 4. Although organized only last August, the Association already has 32 members. The Provincial Government has done much by giving financial assistance to hasten the growth of the association and the Minister of Agriculture promised that money would be forthcoming to enable them to enlarge their work still further.

A discussion on the cooperative marketing of poultry produce was led by W. H. Hayward, Duncan, B.C., who pointed out that in the Cowichan district, where the cooperative work is carried on in connection with their creamery, five cents a dozen more than market quotations were received for eggs. The formation of egg stations was enervated of the meeting. Mr. J. R. Terry, formerly connected with the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, but now in the employ of the British Columbia Government, gave a demonstration on plucking and preparing fowl for market. Other speakers were: A. W. Foley, of the Alberta Department of Agriculture; W. A. Wilson, of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture; William Coates, Vancouver; and E. T. Hanson of Duncan. Much of the success of the new poultry association has been due to the excellent work of M. A. Jull, Live Stock Commissioner for the province, and the Association expressed appreciation of his work by a hearty vote of thanks.

The Philo System of rearing chickens is a failure. Experiments carried on at Guelph College prove that chickens raised under this system do not develop so well and are not as healthy as chickens raised in the ordinary manner. A packing box sawn in two a cover put on it and a hole cut in one side for an entrance is just as good a brooder as the so-called Philo brooder. I have only had one bunch of chickens that would go into a brooder brooder. The trouble is, that there being no heat in the brooder, there is nothing to attract the chickens into it. I would not recommend this system of rearing poultry to any one.—J. W. Clarke, Brant Co., Ont.

Have you forgotten to renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy?

The Dairy Cattle at Ottawa
Dairy cattle were much to the front this year at Ottawa in the new quarters provided for them at the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show. Last year the entries totaled 29; this year 62 were entered. Accommodation in the dairy stable provides only for 50 head of cattle. Temporary quarters were made in the dressed carcass room for the overflow. This

arrangement proved a great disadvantage (there being no heating) and the advantage to the exhibitors, H. & J. McKee, Norwich, who had the ill fortune to be placed there. After the test was completed, and on the second day of the show, room was provided for Messrs. McKee in the beef cattle section.

Ayrshire men were exceedingly well pleased with the splendid showing

made by their favorites. The Ayrshire cow, "Barcheakie Lucky Girl" from the Burnside Stock Farm, owned by R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., was the champion of the show, obtaining a splendid lead over all others. A photo of this cow is reproduced on our front cover this week. A table giving in full the results of the test is published herewith.

THE DAIRY STABLE
The hundreds of farmers who visited the dairy stable during the various days of the show were much interested in its equipment. Many of them were taking notes, making measurements and so forth, with the evident intent of duplicating these elsewhere. While there are many features of the stable above anything out favorable criticism, many things about it are not as they might be. For instance, the two rows of cattle face each other. Thus they inhale one another's breath directly. Continuous windows on either side of the stable furnish an abundance of light; but being only of single glass, the stable became unduly warm while the sun was shining and altogether uncomfortable on the cold nights experienced during the greater part of the show. In view of the fact that the major portion of the work in the stable is behind the cows and for hygienic and other reasons, it would be much better did the cows face in the opposite direction with the central passage between them.

INSUFFICIENT VENTILATION
And then there is much against the system of ventilation as installed. The outlet when opened persisted in providing a down draught, whereas the foul air was intended to ascend. The inlets were such that they could be closed—a decided disadvantage in any system of efficient ventilation, which should work automatically for

(Continued on page 12)

Dairy Test, Eastern Ontario Live Stock Show 1911

AYRSHIRES.

Class 35, Sec. 1—Cow, 48 months and over.	Lbs.	P. C.	Total
	Milk	Pts.	Pts.
1st—R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., Barcheakie Lucky Girl	184.3	4.2	246.139
2nd—H. & J. McKee, Norwich, White Rose 2nd	149.4	4.9	224.772
3rd—H. & J. McKee, Norwich, Star Sarah	146.8	4.7	214.64
4th—R. R. Ness, J. Howick, Que., Rose of Springvale	154.4	3.8	190.899
5th—H. & J. McKee, Norwich, Victoria	145.6	4.1	189.362
6th—R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., Burnside Brown Queen 2nd	164.3	3.7	186.739
7th—R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., Finlayston Margie 3rd	143.7	3.5	177.249
8th—R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., Kirkland Storch 2nd	144.2	3.2	164.520

Class 35, Sec. 2—Cow 36 months and under 48.	Lbs.	P. C.	Total
1st—R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., Towhead Sewell	160.2	3.9	199.068
2nd—H. & J. McKee, Norwich, Beauty's Victoria	135.9	4.4	165.537
3rd—R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., Burnside Moss Rose	142.2	3.7	174.622
4th—H. & J. McKee, Norwich, Scottie's Nancy	107.5	4.1	143.715

Class 35, Sec. 3—Heifer under 36 months.	Lbs.	P. C.	Total
1st—R. R. Ness, Howick, Barcheakie Lady Pride	111.4	3.8	140.925
2nd—Arch. Cameron, Howick, Burnside Moss Rose 3rd	110.5	4.2	140.201
3rd—R. R. Ness, Howick, Queen Pearl 4th	104.2	4.1	137.239
4th—H. & J. McKee, Norwich, Scottie's Dandy 2nd	94.8	4.2	120.715
5th—H. & J. McKee, Norwich, Scottie's Victoria 2nd	93.6	4.4	125.405
6th—H. & J. McKee, Norwich, Scottie's White Rose 2nd	99.5	3.9	118.476

HOLSTEINS.

Class 36, Sec. 1—Cow 48 months and over.	Lbs.	P. C.	Total
1st—N. Sangster, Ormstown, Lady Minto of Ormstown	220.6	3.2	230.999
2nd—H. Bollett, Cassel, Elvise Du Kol Netherland	184.9	3.9	229.751
3rd—N. Sangster, Ormstown, Verona	209.2	3.5	221.663
4th—N. Sangster, Ormstown, Pauline Poach	220.4	2.9	211.282
5th—R. A. Heron, Billings Bridge, Snowdrop	201.8	3.2	210.838
6th—H. Bollett, Cassel, Marie Gerodes	168.1	3.4	186.941
7th—C. Bollett, Tavistock, Rachel Lee	165.2	3.7	185.736
8th—C. Bollett, Allie De Kol Aberkirk	162.5	3.1	185.696
9th—J. Kelly, Tillsonburg, Halmie Pauline De Kol	146.9	3.6	181.940

Class 36, Sec. 2—Cow, 36 months and under 48.	Lbs.	P. C.	Total
1st—N. Sangster, Ormstown, Colantha of Ormstown	200.4	3.1	214.141
2nd—H. Bollett, Cassel, Maple Grove Tidy Pauline	154.6	3.4	172.943
3rd—R. A. Heron, Billings Bridge, Empress Josephine 2nd	153.8	2.9	165.130

Class 36, Sec. 3—Heifer, under 36 months.	Lbs.	P. C.	Total
1st—E. J. Kelly, Tillsonburg, Dot of Elmwood	170.4	3.5	187.282
2nd—R. D. Dower, Billings Bridge, May Pink	151.5	3.5	165.812
3rd—C. Bollett, Tavistock, Maple Grove Minnie	104.3	3.6	144.416

JERSEYS.

Class 37, Sec. 1—Cow, 48 months and over.	Lbs.	P. C.	Total
1—B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Brampton Island Pearl	126.1	4.8	187.427
2—E. Paradis, Cummings Bridge, Tony of Bellair	119.4	5.6	185.215
3—B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Aristocrat Fantasy	112.	4.9	175.740
4—E. Paradis, Cummings Bridge, Rushton Datsy	127.7	5.	170.255
5th—B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Blue Fly	105.7	5.	166.534
6th—Hendman, Cummings Bridge, Queen Sis	67.5	5.8	118.051

Class 37, Sec. 2—Cow, 36 months and under 48.	Lbs.	P. C.	Total
1—B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Maude Adams	107.8	5.3	170.201
2—E. Paradis, Cummings Bridge, Rosa of Riveau	87.5	5.6	149.193
3rd—E. Paradis, Cummings Bridge, Princess of Riveau	96.4	4.8	148.483
4th—B. H. Bull, Brampton, Brampton Orange	92.9	5.	148.016

Class 37, Sec. 3—Heifer, under 36 months.	Lbs.	P. C.	Total
1st—B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Brampton Fontaine	71.1	6.2	140.996
2nd—B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Brampton Lady George	86.1	6.2	134.899
3rd—E. Paradis, Cummings Bridge, Princess of Riveau	72.7	5.9	127.7
4th—B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Brampton May Collins	59.6	4.9	90.021

SHORTHORNS.

Class 37, Sec. 1—Cow, 48 months and over.	Lbs.	P. C.	Total
1st—A. H. Foster, Twin Elm, Lady Morning Glory	134.9	3.3	148.900
2nd—A. H. Foster, Sec. 2—Cow, 36 months and under 48.			
1st—A. H. Foster, Twin Elm, Dairy Maid	133.	3.3	145.634
3rd—A. H. Foster, Sec. 3—Heifer, under 36 months.			
1st—A. H. Foster, Twin Elm, Dairy Queen	99.1	4.	124.043

GRADES.

Class 40, Sec. 1—Cow, 48 months and over.	Lbs.	P. C.	Total
1st—N. Sangster, Ormstown, Doris	211.9	3.2	223.089
2nd—R. A. Heron, Billings Bridge, Rosaly	160.4	3.9	186.516
3rd—R. A. Heron, Billings Bridge, Floss	145.9	3.9	186.665
Class 40, Sec. 2—Cow, 36 months and under 48.			
1st—A. H. Foster, Twin Elm, Dina	105.8	4.3	142.989
2nd—R. A. Heron, Billings Bridge, Spot	112.8	3.5	138.445
Class 40, Sec. 3—Heifer, under 36 months.			
1st—R. A. Heron, Billings Bridge, Tiny	139.4	4.2	183.355
2nd—R. A. Heron, Billings Bridge, Beauty	129.2	4.5	178.851
3rd—C. Bollett, Tavistock, Blackie	109.1	4.3	140.350
4th—R. A. Heron, Billings Bridge, Flo	78.7	4.3	108.260

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

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FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

THE EXPORT CREAM TRADE

The great benefits that would accrue to Canadian farmers if their products had freer entry to the United States markets is exemplified in the case of cream. Owing to what was said to be a slip made during the compilation of the United States tariff schedules, but which is doubted, the duty on one gallon of cream entering that country is now the same as the duty on a pound of butter. Three or four pounds of butter can be made, however, from a gallon of cream. The duty, therefore, is almost a negligible quantity where a rich cream is skimmed.

Canadian farmers living near the border have been quick to take advantage of this loophole in the United States tariff. By the close of the present fiscal year about \$3,000,000 worth of cream will have been shipped across the line to be made into butter on the other side. Many cheese factories have been turned in-

to skimming plants. In many cases the patrons have received 10 to 15 cents a hundred more for their milk than they could have obtained from the cheese factories. They received two to three cents more per pound butter fat than they would have received had the cream been manufactured into butter in Canada. If the tariff arrangements of the United States are not changed in the meantime, other creameries and cheese factories will be turned into skimming plants next year and the cream shipped across the line.

What applies to cream applies equally well to all other lines of farm produce. On almost all lines of produce, United States markets quote higher prices than do Canadian markets. The United States affords the largest and the most profitable market that can be made available to Canadian farmers. Tariff arrangements with the United States whereby other farm products could get entry into the United States markets on as favorable conditions as cream now does, would increase the revenue of our Canadian farms by millions of dollars a year and greatly enhance their value. Why then should we as farmers be called disloyal for striving to gain what is so manifestly in our best interests?

THE PRICE OF FARM PRODUCE

Most of us have but little knowledge of just what our produce should realize when marketed. We are too apt to decide what prices should be by local conditions. To do so is incorrect. The price of any line of farm produce is not controlled by local conditions, but by the average condition of that crop over the whole province and in some cases, wheat for instance, in the entire world. In seasons of large crops in our own localities, we are apt to accept prices, which in view of the condition of the average crop of the province, are too small and on the other hand, in seasons of short crop, we refuse prices which are small in view of the size of our own crop, but which are really high and better than we are able to realize later on.

We expend time, labor, and expense to produce good crops. Is it not worth while then to spend time also in studying the matter of marketing these crops in order to do so to the best advantage. On the marketing of crops depends the returns which we get on our labor and capital. How are we to find out the general condition of crops outside of our own localities?

At intervals through the season, **Farm and Dairy** publishes reports of the condition of crops received from correspondents in all parts of the province. In our market review and forecasts, prices prevailing in the larger market centres are given. These prices are a good indication of what the price of farm produce should be as determined by the condition of crops over the entire country. A few minutes devoted to following the crop reports and the market review and forecast as given in **Farm and Dairy**

will enable one to form a fairly correct idea of what he should ask for his products.

OF ADVANTAGE TO FRUIT MEN

From apple growers in all parts of Ontario comes the cry for wider markets. The home market, important as it is, cannot make use of anything like all of the fruit produced in the province of Ontario. As a consequence, Ontario fruit men are forced to export a large portion of their crops. Of late years, the western market has been receiving much attention. For the right varieties this is an excellent market. Some varieties of apples, however, commonly grown in Ontario do not sell to advantage in the west, as Greening, Belleflower, and Talman Sweet. For these varieties, there is an excellent market in the cities of the United States.

With an excessively high duty, 75 cents a barrel, on all apples going into the United States from Canada, this market has been of comparatively little value to Ontario fruit men. Owing to the artificial restrictions of the tariff walls, the trade that would naturally exist between Ontario and the Eastern States has been interrupted with great loss to Ontario fruit men—a loss estimated at 50 cents a barrel of apples. The development in our fruit industry that would follow easy entry to the United States markets makes the problem of the opening of this market worthy of serious consideration by both our fruit men and our legislators. The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association has done well to decide to draw this matter to the attention of the Dominion Government.

MANURIAL VALUE OF FEEDS

A factor that is often lost sight of in purchasing concentrated feeding stuffs is their manurial value and the fertility that they bring to the farm. Many of us buy commercial fertilizers when we could enrich our farms at much less expense by purchasing our fertilizers in the form of feed and feeding to stock. If the stock is of the right sort, it will pay for the feed in the milk or beef produced and the farmer has a lot of valuable fertilizer practically free.

It should be borne in mind that the manurial value and feeding value of concentrates do not always correspond. For instance, valuing nitrogen at 20 cents a pound, phosphoric acid at seven cents and potash at four cents, corn meal has a manurial value of \$8.58 a ton. Bran, which costs less, has a manurial value of \$16.02 a ton. On farms in need of fertilizer, the manurial value should be considered in purchasing feed as well as the feeding value.

Many of us who do not consider that we can afford to buy feed for our cows from the standpoint of increased milk production alone, will find it a paying proposition when the manurial value of the feed is also taken into consideration. It is a cheaper and better method of enriching our farms than is the purchase of commercial fertilizers.

Seventeen per cent. of the eggs produced in Canada reach the middleman in an unmarketable condition. This means a total loss to the producer of \$1,750,000

improve annually. If this were the quality the only loss it would be serious enough. But it is only a small portion of the loss.

While only 17 per cent. have to be actually discarded by the dealers, there are very few of the remainder that can be guaranteed as strictly fresh. A very low price is paid in consequence. The adoption of some better system of marketing eggs whereby they could all be guaranteed as strictly fresh would mean increased returns to the poultry men of Canada of possibly 50 per cent. without producing more eggs than we now do. Such a system has been perfected in Denmark, and is being started in Canada. Cooperative egg circles in every country section where hens are kept would add greatly to the revenue derived from farm poultry.

Appearance and weight are two factors that largely determine the value of a horse for city draught purposes. Attractive appearance is necessary if and weight the highest prices are to be realized.

Splendid teams afford one of the best advertisement that cartage companies in our cities can have. Weight is also necessary as on crowded city thoroughfares teams must be capable of starting and stopping heavy loads readily. Good fitting brings a horse up to both of these requirements insofar as the limits of his breeding will allow. Too many horses are sold in this condition, and herein great loss results to their owners. The time and feed expended in putting a thin horse in good flesh for the city market will be well paid for in the extra price realized. We fatten hogs or cattle in order to get from five to eight cents a pound. Why not fatten the horses we sell. This fat will return 25 cents to a dollar or more a pound. Horse dealers in various parts of Canada make a business of buying up thin horses through the country fitting them and selling them at greatly advanced prices. Why not fit your own horses and secure the fitters' profit?

While the editorial and advertising columns of **Farm and Dairy** are conducted entirely separate

suggestions from each other, the editors are in touch with

the most recent developments of farm machinery, and so forth, and can often give suggestions to prospective purchasers who are unable to make a decision regarding what to purchase. First, however, write to the manufacturers handling the product in which you are interested, and secure descriptions and prices of their commodities. Be sure and take advantage of our Protective Policy as published on this editorial page.

Renew your subscription now.

Farmers Reply to Manufacturers

(Continued from page 4)

other rows, raw material for cement, etc., and right along with these, we have the cheapest power in the world in the form of electricity, to transform these into finished products, and if the United States should in the future return to a system of high protection, Canada, like Great Britain, would be the gainer ultimately by the shackles which the United States would thus be placing upon themselves.

ENHANCEMENT OF PRICES

In the face of his arguments, Mr. Russell tells us that "goods made in Canada are not enhanced in price to the extent of the duty or half of it, and it can be shown." Why did he not show it? If he is sincere in wishing to take the farmers by the arm, it is his duty to show it! Does he mean to tell us that British goods imported into Canada are not enhanced in price, not only to the extent of the duty, but also to the additional extent of the margin of the profit upon the duty, as well as upon the original cost? And does he say the value of those imported goods do not regulate the price of similar classes of home-made goods? If this is so why all this continual beating at the doors of Parliament to secure higher protective duties?

If duties do not enhance the price of goods, why have our manufacturers been granted rebates on the duties paid by them, of all the way from 50 per cent. to 99 per cent. under schedule B of the tariff? And why have our manufacturers so insistently demanded that they be given their raw materials free of duty? Whence their exceeding interest, their deep concern to do? That argument may be all right to men who live at home, and who are not students, but to men who travel and are conversant with the values of British goods, it will not stand the light of day.

DIRECT TAXATION

Mr. Russell wonders if farmers have ever stopped to consider the significance of their willingness to meet direct taxation; and endeavors to stir the black cloud "revolution". What shall we say of this expression? Direct taxation is no bugbear to thinking men. Direct taxation at present levied upon land values in Britain is a system which every active tiller of the soil should most earnestly end assiduously court. (One acre of valuable land would pay as much taxes hundreds of acres of farm land.—Editor.)

WHO PAYS THE DUTY

If tariff duties do not enhance prices, why does Mr. Russell need to say, "The farmer gets more than his share, and therefore buys less proportionately than any other citizen. Hence a tax on imports like a tariff, bears less on him, than on any other citizen." That last sentence gives his whole case away, for it is possible that he does misunderstand farm conditions, that he does not know the farmer, of necessity, to be a wide purchaser of unmanufactured goods. Why! the only things we do not purchase are some vegetables, fruit, milk, eggs, and poultry meats. Everything else is purchased. Some farmers still have wood, but very many now use coal for fuel.

The up-to-date farmer of to-day is the very widest purchaser in the market. Beyond the requirements of his own household, he is not only an agriculturist, but he must also be a horticulturist, a mechanic, veterinary surgeon, druggist, mechanical engineer, civil engineer, manufacturer, bacteriologist, chemist, botanist, thorough and many-sided business man, and if he is not to have the very shirt taken off his back, he must also

be a political economist. Think then, of the exceedingly wide field of his requirements, and consequently his purchases to meet those requirements.

SIGNS OF DECAY

Mr. Russell tells us that this is no time for experiment, and proceeds to recount the sign-posts of prosperity. Why does he not be fair, and also notice the graver signs of national decay! From an ordinary uneducated laborer we might expect nothing more. From a distinguished individual, who has been a lecturer on "Economics" in a great university, we would readily expect him to note the direful results which must inevitably flow from such a degree of rural depopulation. As an economist, does he not realize (in view of the movement of our population) that the greatest problem which presents itself to the minds of Canadian people to-day is the problem of endeavoring to retain our people on the soil. Does he not also realize that the greatest misfortune which can befall any country, is to have its people huddled together in great centers of population. This is a condition which is rapidly taking place in Canada, and the effect of the provisions of our customs tariff is one of the great causes.

Mr. Russell tells us that the reason the farmer makes his demands is because he is misinformed, and he indulges in a studied attempt to belaud the results of protectionism.

WHAT FARMERS KNOW

Mr. Russell says: "The farmer may be misinformed!" and he asks: "What does he know?" We know this:

(1) That although Mr. Russell states that it can be shown that goods made in Canada are not enhanced in value to anything like the extent of the duty, that in his whole deliverance he never once ventured to show it.

(2) That we can purchase telephone instruments in Rochester, N.Y., at 27½ per cent. duty, and lay them down in Seaford, Ont., as cheaply as they can be obtained from the Northern Electric people, and we are doing this.


(3) That six-foot Massey-Harris binders are being sold in Scotland for \$140, while their seven-foot binders are being sold for \$150 in Ontario, and their eight-foot binders for \$180 on two payments in British Columbia.

(4) That before the merger was effected in the Ontario cement manufacturing companies, we could purchase cement for \$1.25 per bbl. whereas during the summer of 1910 we had to pay from \$1.90 to \$2.20 per bbl.

(5) I do know that a friend of mine who, for years was engaged in the dry goods business, bought his goods largely in Manchester, Birmingham, and Glasgow, added 100 per cent. to the purchase price and sold these goods in the town of Seaford, Ont., in competition with Canadian made goods.

(6) That the investigation of the Roy Commission into the affairs of the Dominion Textile Company proved that, while that company was clamoring for higher duties, and reducing the wages of their work people on the score of being unable to meet the competition in British goods, which have to climb over a 23 per cent. tariff wall, their business was paying a dividend of 50 per cent. on the actual money invested in the common stock of the Company.

(7) We know that after the evidence was given before Mr. Justice Clute in the case of Wampole & Co., v. F. E. Karn Co., Ltd. in 1906, that the Judge dismissed the case on the ground that the agreement used was an agreement of trade, interfering with the freedom of trade. In delivering judgment, he stated that this was the form of agreement adopted by the committee representing a



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great part of the wholesale and retail trade of Canada, and it meant that, almost every article in common use was subjected to a hard-and-fast contract, which set the manufacturers' price, the wholesale price, and the retail price below which none could sell, and no one would be allowed to purchase, who did not first agree to sign the contract in question. He stated further, that it was difficult indeed to conceive of a scheme more effective in destroying competition and enhancing prices than this agreement was, and that it extended to a large part of the entire trade of Canada.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE
The question at issue is: Should Canada's greatest industry, agriculture—and the whole body of our consuming population be burdened for the benefit of our manufacturing industries? In his whole address what did Mr. Russell say in defence of this injustice. In order to belaud this great question and get away from the real issue (like many others, who know nothing of the real question and get away from the real practical difficulties of the Ontario agriculturist) to read us a lecture on home markets, mining of farms, conservation of soil resources, good roads, etc. He does this of course, on the influence indicated in the whole tenor of his remarks that Ontario agriculture is not burdened by the tariff. The whole thing is so ridiculous, coming as it does from our manufacturers, that it simply adds insult to injury in the mind of every thinking man, who is an up-to-date farmer to-day.

HOME MARKETS
Just a word upon the question of home markets. Upon every up-to-date Ontario farmer the farmer himself is his own "best home market."

for his raw material. He consumes every pound of coarse grains, hay and other fodder ground. If he wishes to sell his grains, his finished live stock, or his dairy produce, what markets does he consult? What markets guide him? What market is it that in reality sets his price? So long as we have a surplus to export, is it not the world's market, or in other words, the British and United States markets? If my friend does not know this, I would not bank much on his knowledge of the marketing of agricultural produce, and finished farm animals.

Mr. Russell is a master at quoting authorities. Let him quote J. A. Riddick, in the *Globe's* financial survey, Jan. 2nd, 1911: "As long as there is a surplus for export, the value of the whole production is determined very largely by the price which is obtained for that surplus." That quotation sums up the home market question in a nutshell. Nobody underestimates the value of the home market, but it is in that sense that Mr. Drury and Mr. Scallion speak of it as a "myth" and a "joke" and if Mr. Russell were back on the farm of his birth, and depending for his livelihood upon the sale of its products, his conversion to our way of thinking would be extremely rapid.

The facts are, that our manufacturing friends are ready for anything; they will suggest anything but to remove their iron grip upon the basic industry of agriculture and upon the great body of consumers. That must not be disturbed at any cost, and this whole deliverance of our manufacturers is simply a studied evasion, a deliberate attempt to keep in the back ground the real issue, which is before the people of Canada.

Renew your subscription now.

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 business manager of this department.

Patrons Wait on Government

Over 500 farmers who were patrons of cheese factories in 15 counties of eastern Ontario and Western Quebec waited in a body to the parliament in Ottawa last week and asked the government to consider their grievances in regard to ensuring pay for their produce and to enable them to secure proper weights in Montreal. The deputation was received by Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, and Secretary of State, Murray. While before the ministers on the important business, a memorial was presented to them, which was passed unanimously the day before, urging the government to secure as large a measure of free trade in dairy products as is possible to obtain with the United States.

The chief business of the deputation, that of asking for protection for patrons and proper weights at Montreal, concerns, for the most part, only that section east of Kingston, owing to the great number of small factories in the district east of Kingston, it is quite impossible to have factory inspection. Cheese, on being sold, is loaded on to a car and shipped to Montreal, where it is absolutely under the control of the buyer who grades it, weighs it, and in a week or 10 days, or sometimes longer, the patrons receive their returns.

MANY FAILURES IN RECENT YEARS
During the past 25 years there have been, on the average, failures amongst cheese buyers averaging over one a year. These failures have been for amounts varying all the way up to one half a million dollars. The patrons who sold cheese to these men

who failed had to stand the loss since they could not obtain pay for the cheese entrusted to the buyers, save in some cases where they got a settlement ranging from four to 21 cents on the dollar.

The deputation presented the Government with a memorial in this connection asking that buyers be required to furnish bonds covering the value of the cheese they purchased in order that patrons may be effectually protected, even as the western wheat growers are now protected, buyers there having to furnish bonds covering the amount of their purchases.

WISH TO RETAIN COMPETITION
This request as made to the Government would seem on the face of it to be something that the patrons could grant themselves, or in other words, remedy the evil, by selling only to buyers of high standing. In this connection, however, it was pointed out that should such a remedy be sought, it would place the whole industry in the hands of a very few buyers and would thus unduly do away with competition. The protection asked for was to enable the small buyer to do business and still give the farmer protection and assurance that he would receive pay for his cheese.

The memorial covering the matter of weights of cheese and the weighing in Montreal recounted the rules governing the weighing of cheese, and butter as are now in force, and asked that the Government appoint an official weigher, who will weigh all cheese and butter shipped into Montreal, instead of the present weigher, who is an appointee of the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association. The memorial covering this request was a lengthy one and analysed in detail the whole question and pointed out the estimated loss to numerous factories in the matter of weights.

AN INJUSTICE BEING DONE
Much dissatisfaction exists in connection with the present method of striking an average weight from the few boxes or cases upon which the calculation is based. The facts presented showed that injustice was being done right along to the patrons in this connection. The memorial suggested whereby five or 10 per cent of each shipment of cheese be weighed in one lot, instead of each box of cheese separately, and that the actual weight be given instead of the up beam, with one quarter or one half pound, as is the custom. It was believed that by this method an honest average would be obtained, and that the dairymen would receive their just returns.

Sir Richard Cartwright in reply to the requests of the deputation promised in the usual manner the consideration of the Government and assured his hearers that the Government was anxious to pay particular attention to the dairy interests and to further dairymen in every reasonable way because of the effect of the industry

in conserving the resources of the Dominion.

Instructors' Salaries

The Directors of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association have decided to request the Ontario Government to increase the salaries of the dairy instructors and sanitary inspectors from \$1,000 to \$1,200. Out of this sum the instructors have to pay their own expenses which involves the keeping of a horse and buggy.

The question was brought up during the recent convention of the Association held in Perth when Mr. J. F. Aull, of Winchester, who operates several factories stated that he did not consider that the instructors were being properly paid. "Their expenses are so heavy," said Mr. Aull, "the instructors frequently rely on the cheese makers for their meals. It is not right that they should go around the country sponging like this. I know of one instructor who, after he had paid his expenses, had only \$140 left at the end of the season to carry him through the winter."

The subject was later discussed by the directors. It was pointed out that some of the best instructors felt that they could not afford to remain in the work at the salary they were getting. An instructor in Western Ontario had recently resigned his position and accepted a position in the United States for a year. This instructor, Publow reported that there were a considerable number of men ready to take the instructor's work at the present salaries, but that it was not an easy matter to secure men thoroughly competent for the work.

The directors decided to pay those instructors who attend factory meetings this winter, \$5.00 a day for each meeting attended. In view of the fact that hereafter the instructors are going to be required to give more attention to visiting the farms of patrons, it was felt that they should be engaged by the government for the year. It was recommended that they should have an increase of \$200 a year. The directors agreed that they would protest vigorously should any effort be made to appoint instructors on political lines.

A Presentation. — The members of the large deputation of dairymen that waited on the Federal Government last week, and a photo of whom is reproduced on page three, showed their appreciation of their leader on this occasion, Mr. R. B. Faith, of the Ottawa Valley Journal, in presenting him with a gold watch. Donations were taken at the door of the City Hall as the men filed out to proceed to the Parliament buildings. Later in the day a delegation, representing 15 counties of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec, waited on Mr. Faith and begged him to accept the present of a gold watch as a slight token of their appreciation of the splendid services he had rendered.

Dairy Cattle at Ottawa

(Continued from page 9)

24 hours each day. Other minor things about the stable might be improved. These suggestions the builders would do well to investigate before copying too closely after the plans of this stable. The cement manger and the tying system—stanchions as installed by the London people—gave the stable a very attractive appearance and one of durability.

Something will have to be done in the way of providing increased accommodation for another year. The dairy features of the show prove to far outclass the fat cattle section. Dairymen stated freely that they will not stop at the showing made this year and it is confidently expected that for the next show there will be at

least 100 entries. The dairy end of this Ottawa Winter Fair is bound to increase in its relation to other departments and considering the prime importance of the dairy interests in Eastern Ontario it is well that it should be so.

Items of Interest

The Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions will hold their eleven annual convention, February 28th and 29th, at the City Hall, Toronto. Delegates can get return tickets to Toronto on the Stanstead Certificate plan at single fare rates.

Farm and Dairy readers, who have as yet not done so, are reminded that they ought to write to the Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for a copy of Bulletin No. 13, entitled "Beef Raising in Canada." This bulletin contains a wealth of reliable data regarding the beef industry and is sent free gratis to any who apply for it.

The Ontario Corn Growers Association will hold their third annual Corn Exhibition at Chatham, Ont., January 31 to February 3rd. Over \$1,300 are offered in prizes. Corn growing in all its phases will be discussed by Professors Atinch, G. E. Day, C. A. Zavitz, and W. H. Day, C. G. James, Dr. G. C. Madson and Prof. H. A. Moore, Creighton, Wisconsin, will also speak.

A delegation representing the market gardeners, chiefly from the Island of Montreal, and claiming to represent all the agriculturists of the province of Quebec visited the Government at Ottawa last week and presented a resolution protesting against a reduction of tariff. They claimed that the importation of vegetables from the Southern States would cause them serious loss.

Twenty-seven cows on January 3rd, 1911, were disposed of by W. M. Pearce of Oxford Co., Ont., by public auction for \$2,519; or an average of better than \$93 each. Eight of these cattle were under three years old. The highest price realized for an individual at this sale was \$160. Mr. Pearce bought these cows from Mr. F. Smith, only two weeks before. Recently Mr. Pearce sold a bunch of grade Holstein cattle for very long prices, one of which as reported in Farm and Dairy, December 15th, having brought \$335.00.

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FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belling, Rails, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating your requirements. The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. E.D. Green street, Montreal.

WANTED—MAN WANTED—An experienced man on farm and good milk cow. Comfortable house, garden, potatoes and cream milk daily supplied. State wages by year. Address Box B, Stratford, Ont.

CREAMERY FOR SALE — Good paying creamery with business, for sale at a low figure; in Alberta's best dairying district. For further information, write F. O. G. L. Dibley, Alta.

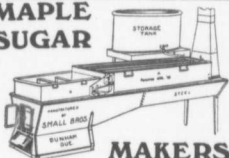
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The Lightning Evaporator is not only the fastest one made in the world, but it holds more prizes, medals and diplomas for quality of syrup it makes than all the other makes put together. We have the documents to prove this. Awards for season of 1910 were: First on sugar and syrup at the Great International Exposition at Sherbrooke, and the same 75 per cent of the county Fairs of Eastern Townships, catalogue free.

SMALL BROS., - Dunham, Que.

Quebec Holstein Breeders Sale Association

FIRST ANNUAL SALE

Montreal, February 21, 1911

About 40 head of Pure Bred and Grade Holstein cattle will be sold at the Sales Pavilion, G.T.R. Stock Yards, Montreal, on February 21st, beginning at 1 p.m.

The sale will be held under cover, and there will be no postponement on account of weather.

Many of the animals that will be offered are of the choicest breeding, and the sale will afford an excellent opportunity for beginners to get foundation stock.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION TO

ANDREW PHILIPS,

Huntingdon, Que., Auctioneer.

E. N. BROWN,

Quebec Bank Building, Montreal

Creamery Department

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

Why Butter Must Be Branded

Amendments to the present Dominion Inspection and Sale Act were proposed by J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, at the recent W.O.D.A. convention and met with the approval of the dairymen there assembled. At the present time there is no legislation governing the sale of various kinds of butter. Consequently the practice of mixing various grades of butter and the selling of why butter as creamery butter is apt to do injury to the reputation of our dairies.

The legislation proposed by Mr. Ruddick would make it an indictable offence to sell why butter not plainly marked as why butter; the selling of mixture of why butter and creamery butter or why butter and dairy butter, or why butter and milled luter, unless the package which contains such butter is branded as why butter; the selling of milled butter not so marked, to offer for sale dairy butter in a package containing more than 20 pounds, not branded as dairy butter; and the marking of any butter as "Creamery" unless the package consists wholly of creamery butter.

While provincial laws provide for the prosecution of patrons adulterating milk to be sent to skimming stations or casein factories, the Dominion law has no such provisions. Mr. Ruddick suggested that the words, "or to any skimming station, milk shipping station or casein factory," should be added in all places where necessary in the present act to place the same responsibility on patrons of these plants as on cheese and creamery patrons.

Caring for Cream on the Farm*

Geo. H. Barr, Chief Dairy Division, Ottawa

In our cream gathering creameries the quality of the butter depends largely upon the condition of the cream when it is delivered or received at the creamery. This places a great responsibility on the patrons; a responsibility which, I am afraid, few appreciate.

In experiments on the care of cream at the farms, carried on by the Dairy Division, Ottawa, during the summer of 1910, we secured some information in regard to the temperatures at which cream must be kept to keep it sweet for different periods.

Mr. Bouchard and myself went out to the farms each day, both morning and night in order to see the milk skimmed, and took entire charge of the cream immediately after skimming was finished. We had an insulated tank made for each farm. These tanks were made to hold six 10-gallon creamery cans each and deep enough to set all the cans under the cover. They were insulated on all sides with four inches of mill shavings and lined with galvanized iron. At both places connections were made with the windmill pumps, so that water could be pumped or run into the tanks at any time. This did not prove satisfactory at all times, as often the water was not cold enough to cool the cream properly. Ice had to be used at one of the farms all the time, as the water was seldom under 58 degrees. The cellars at these two farms were not

*Extract from an address given before the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association Convention held at Stratford recently.

in first-class condition for keeping cream in, as the floors were not cement; but they were about as cool as the ordinary run of cellars are in summer.

CARE OF THE CREAM

As soon as the skimming was finished, the cream was divided equally into two shallow cans and kept in these until the following skimming, when it was transferred to the 10-gallon cream cans used for delivering the cream to the creamery. The cream was delivered to the creamery from the farm on the cream route and from the other by the patron himself. The tests for acidity were made at the creamery usually between 10 and 12 o'clock.

The following table shows the temperature and acidity of cream kept in the cellars for different periods.

LENGTH OF TIME KEPT	AVERAGE TEMP. OF CREAM	AVERAGE PERCENT ACID
36 hrs.	63.7	64.5
36 "	62.9	63.5
72 "	64.0	64.0

The acidity shown here is unfortunately about what is found in many of our cream gathering creameries during the summer months, and shows plainly that cream cannot be kept sweet for even 36 hours when kept in the ordinary cellars without any additional cooling. When the cream was left uncovered in the cellars it showed a distinct cellar flavor, but when the covers were put on the cans, there was no such flavor.

Temperature and Acidity of cream kept in water and ice for different periods.

LENGTH OF TIME KEPT	AVERAGE TEMP. OF CREAM	AVERAGE PERCENT ACID
36 hrs.	50.6	145
36 "	55.0	170
36 "	57.5	190
36 "	58.5	210
36 "	63.0	310
60 "	63.0	310
60 "	55.5	310
72 "	68.7	380
84 "	47.5	165
84 "	54.0	330

The foregoing figures show that when the cream was cooled to 55.0 degrees soon after skimming, it kept perfectly sweet for 36 hours or for delivery to the creamery every other day. This temperature can be secured at most farms with the ordinary well water if an insulated tank is used.

TWICE A WEEK DELIVERY

To keep cream sweet for 84 hours or for delivery twice a week, it must be kept down to 48 degrees. To do this, ice must be used. The lot kept 84 hours, in 54 degrees was cooled in an insulated tank with water from the well at 48 degrees and changed night and morning. We were able to keep cream perfectly sweet for 84 hours, but it did not have the clean pleasant flavor which is found on cream kept 84 hours for shorter periods. Comparison between acidity on cream cooled in insulated tanks and cream kept in the cellars.

LENGTH OF TIME KEPT	AVERAGE TEMP. OF CREAM	AVERAGE PERCENT ACID
Cooled in tank 36 hrs.	52.8	157
Cellar cream 36 "	64.5	470
Cooled in tank 60 "	53.0	165
Cellar cream 60 "	63.7	505

These figures show quite plainly the advantage of cooling cream with water and ice over keeping cream in ordinary cellars.

Cheese makers and creamery men should remember that in the future all glassware used in testing milk or cream must be tested by the Government for accuracy. Glassware must be tested at the Standards Branch, Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa to be tested. The charge for testing is five cents a bottle.

Alberta Dairymen in Convention

Dairymen of Alberta to the number of 50, assembled at Innisfail, on January 4th and 5th, to review the work of the year. Government inspectors recently put into force in Alberta came in for a thorough discussion. Briefly, the provisions of the Dairy Act are that all cheese factories and creameries must be registered in the office of the Minister of Agriculture before May 1st, 1911, no factory being permitted to operate without permission from the Minister based upon the report of the dairy inspector; any person in charge of a creamery must keep a correct record of the business carried on, which record shall be open to inspection at any time; factories must be kept in a sanitary condition satisfactory to the dairy inspectors; if not so kept, they may be closed on order of the Minister; where composite samples are taken, a sample must be taken from each weighing. This legislation met with the approval of the dairymen present.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, announced that from now on, the work of the Department in its relation to dairying would be more of an educative nature. Creameries can be made to pay in Alberta without financial assistance and Government financial assistance, which has hitherto been granted, will be withdrawn. The Government cold storage facilities will be equally free for the use of all classes of the public.

Mr. C. Marker, Dairy Commissioner, stated that last year there were 60 creameries and 12 cheese factories operating in the province with an output of 2,300,000 pounds of butter and 198,000 pounds of cheese. Patrons at Alberta creameries are induced to deliver a good grade of cream by the premium paid for the best class of raw product. The butter output of the factories is also paid for according to grade. The past season has been a

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The World's Best. Different from all other tubulars. Double skimming force-kin time clean. No disks or other contraptions to wear or wash. Our representative in your town will be glad to show you a Tubular, inside and out.

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very satisfactory one to Alberta dairymen although the output was somewhat lowered by the drought.

Farm and Dairy is doing good work. I would not like to be without it now.—Chas. Jenkins, Oxford Co.,

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A Few Good Agents Wanted



DROP the subject when you cannot agree; there is no need to be bitter because you know you are right.

The Road to Providence

(Copyrighted)
MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES
(Continued from last week.)

SYNOPSIS OF THE ROAD TO PROVIDENCE

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

"JUST sixteen, big and hearty and with enough in his head to get through the examinations. I packed him up, and him and the Deacon started down Providence Road at sun-up in the Deacon's old buggy. He looked both man and baby to me as he turned around to smile back; but I stood it out at the gate until they turned the bend, then I come on back to the house quick like some kind of hurted animal! But, dearie, no, I never got a single tear shed, for there were Mrs' Peavey with Buck in her arms, shaking him upside down to get out a brass button he hadn't swallowed. By the time we poured him full of hot mustard water and the button fell outen his little apron pocket, I had den got my grip on myself."

"I just can't stand it that you had to let him go." Miss Wingate both laughed and sobbed.

"Yes, but I ain't told you about the commencement, honey - bird. There's that tear I didn't get to drop a-plashing outen your eyes on the doll's hat! That day was the most grandest thing that ever happened to anybody's mother, anywhere in this world. I didn't think I could go to see him get the diploma, for with all his saving ways and working hard in the summer, it had been a pull to make buckle and tongue meet and there just wasn't nothing left for me to buy no stylish clothes to wear. I set her a-worrying over it, not that I minded, but it was hard on the boy to have to make his step-off in l'e and his mother not be there to see. And somehow I felt as if it would hurt Pa Lovell and Doctor Mayberry more than it would be with him. Then with thinking of Pa Lovell a sudden idea popped into my head. There was Seliny Lue Lovell right down to the bluff, on the road to town, and with Aunt Lovell's fine black silk dress packed away in the trunk, as good as new, and me and Seliny Lue of almost the same figger as her mother. That just settled the question and I got up and washed out my water-waves in a little bluing water to make 'em extra white, dabbed buttermilk on my face to get off some of the tan and called over Mis' Peavey and Mis' Pike to let 'em know. The next morning I started off gay with every-

body there to see and sending messages to Tom."

"Wasn't it fortunate you thought of the dress and lovely for you to be able to go right by and get it?" exclaimed Miss Wingate, her eyes as bright as Mother Mayberry's.

"Yes, and Seliny Lue was glad enough to see me! We laughed and talked half the night, was up early, and she took a time to rig me out. It is a stiff black silk, as anybody would be proud of, cut liberal, with real lace collar and cuffs. Seliny Lue said I looked fine in it. I wish she could have come with me, but they wasn't room for both of us inside the dress." And Mother Mayberry laughed merrily at the memory of her borrowing escapade.

"Yes, but I don't think I ever listened very carefully," admitted Miss Wingate with a smile.

"Well, I felt that if the Lord had gave it to me to stand up there and say a word of start-off to all them boys setting solemn and listening, it wouldn't have been about no combination of things done by men dead and gone, that didn't seem to prove nothing in particular on nobody. I woulder read 'em a line of scripture and then talked 'em honest dealing by one another, the measuring out of work according to the pay and always a little over, the putting of a shoulder under another man's pressing burden, the respect of women folks, the respect of themselves and the looking to the Lord to see 'em through it all. That speech made me so slow I 'most forgot it was time for Tom's valediction. Honey-bird, I wish you coulder seen 'em and heard him."

"I wish I could," answered Miss Wingate with a flush.

"Dearie me, but he was handsome and he spoke words of sense that the other gray-haired men seemed to have forgot! And they was a farewell address in it too, what got some of them boys' faces to working, and I felt a



"What do you think of Mother's philosophies?"

big tear roll down and splash right on the lace collar. Then he sat down and they was a to-do of hollering and clapping, but I just sat there too happy to take in the rest of what was did. Sometimes they is a kinder pride swell in a mother's heart that rises right up and talks to her soul in psalm words, and I heard mine that day." Mother's eyes softened and looked far away across to the blue hills.

"What did he do, when he saw you?" asked Miss Wingate gently.

"Oh, I didn't pay much attention to him when he come up to me, or let on how I felt. That sweet child next to me had done found out I was his mother, I couldn't help telling her. And then she had sent for her father, who was the head Dean man, and about the time Tom came up, he was

there shaking hands with me and telling me how proud the whole University was of 'em and about the great scholarship for him to go to New York to study he had got and that he must go. It didn't take me hardly two seconds to think a mortgage on the house and fifty acres, the cows and all, so I answered right up on time that go he should! While I was a-talking Tom had gave the bokay from Providence to the girl, what he had known knowing all the time at her father's house. And she had her nose buried in one of Mis' Peavey's pink peonys, over it at that country please you ever it at that country pumpkin of mine with all his fine manners. That Miss Alford is one of the most sweet girls you ever have saw. She and me have been friends ever since. She comes out to see me in her ortomobile sometimes. She ain't down to the City now, for I out West from her, but when she comes back I'm a-going to ask her to come up and have a stay-a-week-in-the-house party for you; and she can bring her brother Yon, might like him. The four of you can have some nice junketing together. Won't that be fine?"

"Y-es," answered the singer lady slowly, "but I'm afraid I'm not able now to interest anybody, and my voice, when I speak—I— Will it be soon?" Her question had a trace of positive anxiety in it and her joy was most evidently fading.

"Oh, not till June come time! And your voice now sounds like a angel's with a bad cold. I'll tell Tom about it, he'll be so pleased. Her father was such a friend to him and as proud of him now as can be."

"Did Doctor Mayberry stay in the City—after his graduation?" asked Miss Wingate, a trace of anxiety in her voice.

"That he didn't! He come on home with me that night, got into his overalls and begun to plow for winter wheat by sun-up the next morning. We made a good crop that year and the mortgage wasn't but a few hundred dollars, what we soon paid. We've been going up ever since. Tom reminds me of a kite, and I must make out to play tail for him until I can pick him out a wife."

"Have you thought of anybody in particular?" asked the lovely lady without raising her eyes from her work. She had commenced operations on the blue sock unnoticed by Mother who was taken up in the unfolding of her tale.

"Not yet!" answered she cheerfully.

"I mustn't hurry. Marrying ain't no one-day summer junket, but a year round march and the woman to raise the hymn tune. I take it that after a mother have builded up a man, she oughter see to it that he capped off fine with a wife, and then she can forget all about him. I've got my eyes open about Tom and I'm going to begin to hunt around soon."

"I wonder just what kind of a wife you—you will select for him," murmured Miss Wingate with her eyes still on the sock, which she was industriously sewing up into a tight knot on the left side of the heel.

"Well, a man oughter marry mostly for good looks and gumption; the looks to keep him from knowing when the gumption is being used on him."

Tom's so say-nothing and shy with women folks that he won't be no hard proposition for nobody. But with that way of his'n, I'm afraid his being spoiled some. I have to be real stern with myself to keep from being foolish over him."

(To be continued.)

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



The Duck's Adventure

(Continued from last week.)

They found the broken post at the side of the gate allowed them to get through, and they shoved the valise through it, too. Jim was the eldest, and he carried it first. They waddled along quite joyously, delighted with themselves, and making jokes as they went on, until they were tired and got into a field to rest awhile.

"How convenient it is," said Jim, "that the farmers make the lowest rails of the gates just high enough for us to get through."

"I wonder could we fly over?" fly like our friend, Mr. Magpie?"

"I would like some breakfast," suggested Dolly; "we must have walked a great many miles; this world is a very big place; how far have we to go?"

So they sat down and opened their valise; but snails kept all night are not so fresh as they ought to be, and of course there was no corn for them. They went on through another field, and came to a river, where they all enjoyed a bath. Jim and Dandy swam across, but Dolly was afraid, and said they could go, and she lay down at the foot of a tree for a rest. So they went on, and said they would come back for her after a while; but they got into a herd, and lost themselves. Dolly cried and cried when it began to get dark, and laid her head on the valise; tired and very hungry, she fell sound asleep. Jim and Dandy walked on and on through the wood, and met only some rabbits, who asked where they were going. "We are travelling for pleasure," answered Jim; "will you tell us where the fun begins, for it is not here, and this path is very hard."

"We are sure to find the fun later on," said Dandy; "before it begins we must have a bath and brush our feathers."

They were very hungry and very tired, and walked on and on; but the trees went on and on, until at last it got quite dark, and they had never come to the fun yet. Dandy was quite dishevelled, and his beautiful tail all out of curl; great tears rolled over his nose as he thought of his dear Dolly.

"Oh, Jim," he said, "I do not want to travel any more; our old house in the farmyard was warmer than this cold world."

"Indeed it was," sadly replied Jim; "all we can do is just to stay

here to-night, and look for Dolly in the morning." But they slept badly for they heard a dog barking, and the noises of the wood were frightful. Next morning found the three naughty ducks up very early, and they slipped out quietly; they did not wait even to take a bath or brush their feathers, and, worse than all, they went away without any breakfast.

A great white owl flew down and looked at them, and said "Hoot, hoot!"

"Oh dear, oh dear!" said Dandy, "this is the poorest fun that ever was—such an awful ghostly thing! I wish we were home in our father's house."

When daylight came, there was the river just beside them, so they sailed across, and saw a white thing under a tree. "Come on quietly past it, hoot, hoot" again."

"Why, it's Dolly," shouted Dandy; "give me a kiss! I am so glad to see you!"

"Have you done travelling?" she asked. "I am awfully hungry."

"I hear a cock crowing," said Jim; "we can creep through and see where it is." So they crept through, and there was the fence of their own farmyard! All their travels had been round and round one big field all the time and when they get home again, why, even Jim never wanted any more adventures, and said after all there was no place like home.

The Upward Look

We Must Do Our Part

But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you. —Matt. 6: 33.

Why is it that more of our prayers are not answered? It is because we are not seeking the kingdom of God first.

Many of our prayers are useless. We are not sufficiently in earnest about them. We think that we want to have them answered. We feel aggrieved and even wronged that they are not answered. We listen to Satan and are fain to believe him when he tells us that there is no use in prayer, God does not hear us. And all the while the trouble has lain within ourselves.



SEND US 75c Receive by return mail post paid this beautiful dress. It made with the waist and is a true dress. The color of the dress is a beautiful shade of blue. The dress is made of a fine material and is very comfortable to wear. It is a very desirable dress for the winter season. The dress is made of a fine material and is very comfortable to wear. It is a very desirable dress for the winter season. The dress is made of a fine material and is very comfortable to wear. It is a very desirable dress for the winter season.

There is a great difference between saying our prayers and praying. Too frequently when "saying our prayers," we fall into the habit of rattling through our petitions. Our hearts are not behind what we say. We may even be thinking of something else. We do not really expect to have our prayers answered. We would be surprised if they were. God reads our hearts. He knows perfectly how much earnest desire is behind our words. Our prayers are weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Too often while we pray we are expecting the wrong kind of miracle to happen. We believe that we want what we are praying for. The truth is we are not willing to do our part to bring our desires to pass. We're to have our way what we would have God giving us something for nothing or at most, for our mere asking for it. And because God knows that were He to do our part we should pray not good and refuses our petitions we sigh and wonder at the way in which God treats us. We do not realize that we have really given away to indolence and that we are expecting God to do us what we are too lazy and slothful to reach out and take.

"The reason," says Henry Drummond, "why so many people get nothing from prayer is that they expect effects without causes; and this also is the reason why they give it up. It is not irreligion that makes men give up prayer, but the uselessness of their prayers. Men pray for things which they are quite unable to receive, or altogether unwilling to pay the price for. They expect effects without touching the preliminary causes, and without calculating the tremendous nature of the effects. There is nothing more appalling than the wholesale way in which unthinking people plead to the Almighty for the richest and most spiritual of His promises, and claim their immediate fulfilment, without themselves fulfilling one of the conditions either on which they are promised or can possibly be given. If the Bible is closely looked into, it will probably be found that many of the promises have attached to them a condition itself not infrequently the best part of the promise. True prayer for any promise is to plead for power to fulfil the condition on which it is offered, and which, being fulfilled, is in that act given. We have need, certainly in this sense, to know more of prayer and natural law."

God has told us that "these things" will be added unto us when we seek the kingdom of God first. This we are not doing. The kingdom of God is within us. (St. Luke 17, 21). When we have invited God to enter into our hearts, when we are earnestly seeking to please Him in all things then God will see that we are worthy to receive those things for which we ask because it is our desire to use them for His glory. After we have done our part, God will infallibly do His.—I.H.N.

The juice of a berry pie may be kept from running out over the crust and pan by a simple device. Before placing in the oven, make a small funnel of plain white paper, and insert it in the centre of the upper crust with the small end down. This will allow the escape of the rising steam, and thus keep it from forcing out the juice.

In making an ordinary sized meat loaf, add half a cup of boiled rice and the loaf will be moist and will slice firmly. The rice also adds much to the flavor.

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OUR HOME CLUB

WHY FARMERS DO NOT MARRY

A school inspector in Ontario visited a school within 25 miles of Toronto. Only two pupils were in attendance—little girls under ten years of age. A farmer passing, acquainted with local conditions, told the inspector that there were forty farm houses in the section. Most of these were inhabited by unmarried men, who, speaking mildly, were over 25 years of age. Some of the houses were vacant; the owners having sold out to neighbors, who transformed them into cattle ranches, while the former proprietors were living in shacks on western homesteads. Upon inquiring about the girls who had been the schoolmates of these men, we were told that a large number were now trained nurses, or stenographers, or dressmakers, some in Newark, Chicago, Buffalo, New York, or in Canadian cities. On being questioned as to why these boys and girls had never married, our informant told us that while they were ap-

parently on the most friendly terms, their acquaintance had never ripened into marriage.

This may be a special case, but it is only a type of older Ontario. The schools that formerly had 50 pupils, to-day do not average 12. We boast of 300,000 being every year added to our population. These come from 58 nationalities and comprise some of the scum of the earth. It is terrible to contemplate what a small percentage of the yearly increase of which we boast consists of the grand old British stock.

What reasons lie behind these conditions? Is it the fault of the men or is it the fault of the women? We state without hesitation that the fault lies at the doors of the marriageable women of the rural districts!

The true spirit of charity glews as warmly in the hearts of the youth of rural Ontario as it did in the days "when knighthood was in flower." Woman is surrounded, as she always has been in ages past, by the spirit of romance. It is she herself who is breaking this spell. The awful commercialism which is sweeping over the country has caught womanhood completely in its toils.

In the hearts of the men of rural Ontario the ideal of womanhood is as high as ever. If a man thought it possible to awaken in a heaven-born sentiment in the heart of any bright Canadian girl, public position, bank stock, money for the sake of money would only appear as filthy dust from an old-time poet. He says:

"Oh, wasteful woman, she who may on her sweet self set her own price, Knowing he cannot choose, but pay, How hath he cheapened paradise? How given for nought her priceless gift?"

How spoiled the bread and spilled the wine?

Which spent with due respectful thrift, He made brutus man—and men "divine!"

Girls of Canada, shake off the so-called worldliness which is possessing your souls. Don't wait until you can start where your parents left off. Happiness does not consist in the large farm and in maids and bank accounts. Brick walls do not make a home. The nation is founded on the home and the home must be founded on love.—Rob Roy.

Potatoes should always be first boiled a little before being put in to stew, because the first water in which they are cooked is of a poisonous quality.



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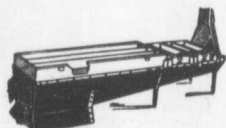
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Plants for the Window

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The following are lists of good house and window plants:
Geraniums—Single and double flowering; single flowering varieties lost for winter.

Geraniums — Ivy-leaved, silver, bronze, and fragrant-leaved varieties are especially effective as window plants.

Begonias—*B. argentea guttata*, *B. manicata* and *B. Otte Hackel*, *B. Thurstonii*, *B. rubra*, *B. Paul Brunant*, and other varieties.

Primulas—*P. sinensis* (Chinese primula), *P. obconica*.

Callas (Calla Lily)—*Richardia Ethiopica*.

Chrysanthemums—Pompon and Japanese types.

Impatiens Sultanii (Bloom for ever).

Lilium Iarissii (Easter Lily)—*Lilium auratum*, *Lilium speciosum rubrum*, etc.

Epiphyllum (Lobster or Christmas cactus).

Tuberous-rooted Begonias—Single and double.

Pelargonium (Lady Washington geranium).

Fresia refracta alba (bulbs with sweet scented flowers).

Valotta purpurea (Scarborough Lily) bulb.

Amalysis in variety (bulbs).

Otakeite Orange (Flowers, fruit and foliage are attractive).

Winter flowering bulbs—Roman and Dutch hyacinths, Narcissi (*L. ifloidi*), in variety, Tulips, single and double, early flowering.

FOOLIAGE HOUSE PLANTS

The following foliage house plants are suitable for the window as well:

Antheicum vitifolium variegatum; *Antheicum picturatum*; *Araucaria excelsa* (Norfolk Island Pine); *Asparagus plumosus*; *Asparagus sprengeri*; *Aspidistra lurida variegata*; *Draena indivisa* or *Draena australis* (Cordylone); *Farfugium grande* (Leopard plant).

Ferns — *Nephrolepis Bostoniensis* (Boston fern); *Nephrolepis Whitmanii*; *Nephrolepis Scottii* and other varieties.

Ficus elastica (Rubber plant).

Palms—*Kentia Belmoreana*; *Kentia Forsteriana*; *Phoenix rhipicola*; *Phoenix reclinata*; *Phoenix dactylifera* (Date palm); *Latania Borbonica* (Fan plant); *Cocos Weddeliana*; *Pandanus Veitchii*; *Sansiveria Zeylanica* (Bow-string hemp plant).

To Keep Neat

Plenty of serap-baskets are a great help in keeping a room neat. Scraps are bound to come when their appearance every day. If there is no place provided to put them in that is convenient, they will be thrown here, there and everywhere. A neat house-keeper will not be long in improving serap-baskets from discarded fruit-baskets or other similar article, if she does not feel like investing money in new or fancy serap-baskets for every room.

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The Sewing Room

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

FANCY BLOUSE, 6872



The blouse trimmed with banding and buttons is smart. This one can be treated as illustrated or, in place of 15-bandings could be used applique or braid applied over a stamped design or any finish of the sort.

Material required for medium size is 3½ yds. 24 or 27 in. wide, 2½ yds. 36 or 1½ yds. 44 or 42 in. wide, with ½ yd. of banding and ½ yd. of velvet.

The pattern is cut for a 34, 35, 36, 40 and 42 in. bust.

TWO-PIECE SKIRT FOR MISSES, 6333



The two-piece skirt is exceedingly smart and much in demand. This one is trimmed with braid in a most effective manner but can be treated in any way that may suit individual taste. Buttons are being much used, and buttons at each side of the seams are always pretty. They can be arranged to any design that may be found becoming.

Material required for 34 or 36 in. wide, with 3 yds. of braid for trimming. The pattern is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 15 and 18 yrs., and will be mailed for 10 cts.

FANCY BLOUSE, 6376



The fancy blouse made in one piece, with the sleeves, is a favorite and so graceful and charming that its popularity seems likely to continue. It can be finished with or without the under sleeves and the yoke can be omitted, making it half low.

For medium size will be required 2½ yds. 24 or 27 in. wide, or 1½ yd. 36 or 44 in. wide, with ½ yd. of velvet and 1 yd. of silver lace.

The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 in. bust.

FOUR GORED WALKING SKIRT 6864



The four-gored walking skirt that gives a box plait of feet at front and back is smart. It will be found appropriate for entire gowns, for the coat and skirt for the odd skirt. It can be finished with a belt or cut a little above the waist line, as preferred. The skirt is made in four gores.

Material required for medium size is 5½ yds. 34 or 27 in. wide, 3½ yds. 44 or 2½ yds. 52 in. wide. The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 in. waist.

CARE IN ORDERING PATTERNS

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

OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Contributions Invited

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
KINGS CO., P.E.I.

LOWER MONTAIGNE, Jan. 12.—As this has been one of the mildest winters on record stock are wintering in fine shape. The harbour is clear of ice as in summer. Feed will be plentiful. Milk feeds are dear, bran, 12¢; meal, 32.5¢; corn, 25¢; oatmeal, 22.5¢ a cwt. Some farmers are favoring winter dairying on account of labor. Butter 20 to 22; eggs, 25c.—G.A.

PRINCE GEORGE, P.E.I.

RICHMOND, Jan. 12.—People are busy cutting their years supply of wood. There is no snow for hauling. This is the mildest winter in years. Stock are wintering well. Beef cattle are scarce and prospects for high prices during the spring months are good. Preparations are being made for the annual Agricultural Second Fair to be held in Summersid. The week end in March.—J. D. McL.

QUEBEC

RICHMOND CO., QUE.

DANVILLE, Jan. 11.—We have plenty of snow and hauling wood seem to be the principal work. Cattle are well and very scarce. Pork is 9c; eggs, 40c; butter, 30c; potatoes scarce and high at 75c a bus. Winter dairying is being carried on in our factory here, although some of the farmers are making butter at home, some shipping cream and others selling milk. Feed is plentiful. M.O.R.

ONTARIO

GRENVILLE CO., ONT.

PRESCOTT, Jan. 11.—Farmers are hauling out their wood. We have had more snow than we have had for the last two winters. A few farmers are suffering for lack of water on account of no fall rains. We have had all which helped some. Timothy hay sells for \$10 a ton; clover hay, 85c; oat, 40c; corn, 35c; eggs, 35c to 40c; dozen; butter, 25c; potatoes, 70c.—G. W. C.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

RIDNEY CROSSING, Jan. 9.—Clover threshing is on. Seed is turning out well. It is being brought up in a shipment to Chicago as fast as threshed. Prices, as it comes from the mill, are 86.50, and for cleaned 87. Alfalfa seed is selling for \$19 each but there is not much of it to thresh. Stock are looking well and there is plenty of feed. Timothy hay sells for \$13 to \$15; clover hay, \$2 to \$19; oats, 40¢; corn, 35¢; butter, 25¢; hops, 87.5¢ a cwt.—J.K.

CHAPMAN, Jan. 15.—The local farmers' institute have held their supplementary meeting. Mr. J. W. Clark, Mr. Gairville, addressed the meeting in the afternoon on "Growing Alfalfa." Judging from the discussion which resulted there will be more of this valuable fodder grown here in the near future. In the evening Mr. Clark gave a lecture on poultry. Mr. Clark speaks from experience and will be welcomed back.—H.S.T.

VICTORIA CO., ONT.

LINDSAY, Jan. 6.—We are again to have a six weeks' course in Agriculture in Lindsay commencing Feb. 1. Live stock, grain growing, weeds, wood uses, dairying, care of the orchard, bookkeeping and other subjects will be taught. There are no fees and no restrictions as to age, previous education and so forth. It is anticipated that a goodly number of our young men will take advantage of the instruction to be given.—C. P.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.

AYR, Jan. 10.—We have a greater snowfall than usual for this time of the year. The price of grain and feed is not as high as we expected they would go, wheat especially staying down. Cattle are fat and if they are to rise soon people who bought dear in the fall will be heavy losers. The Farmers' Club is active and doing a good work. They held their annual meeting on the middle of December, and elected Robert Cochrane, president, John Manson, vice-president, and Wm. Edgar, secretary-treasurer. At their first meeting on Jan. 10 they are going to discuss corn growing, silo construction, and the feeding of ensilage to breeding cattle.—G. C. S.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

WOLSPIE, Jan. 12.—Cattle went into winter quarters in good shape. Feed is plentiful. Stock is well attended to. Most farmers milk all the year around. Some make butter and attend the Woodstock market. Good dairy butter pays well when sold on the market. It always pays to have a good article neatly done up. We are having a disagreeable weather. We had good sleighing for some time but we had a couple of thaws that made it hard in spots.—A. M. Mc.

MARKET. Good dairy butter pays well when sold on the market. It always pays to have a good article neatly done up. We are having a disagreeable weather. We had good sleighing for some time but we had a couple of thaws that made it hard in spots.—A. M. Mc.

BUCKINGHAM CO., ONT.

GODERICH, Jan. 4.—The year just closed was an exceeding profitable one for the farmer or rather the stock raiser. Crops heavy, production of farm products high, and prospects for the future are bright indeed. For the grain selling farmer returns were not so good as grain prices were lower than formerly. More live stock should be raised on every farm.—D. G. S.

NIPISSING DIST. ONT.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP, Dec. 24.—Everyone is in the bush now making ties, cutting pulpwood and logs. Ties are selling this year at 30 cents and 32 cents; pulpwood at \$3 a cord; and logs by the piece about 6 cents. Mr. Hewitt's son of Midland arrived last Saturday and intends to be a partner with Mr. White, Freuburger, and Hewitt have range of men working for them. About 20,000 ties will be taken out during the next three months. The snow in the bush is too deep for comfortable working and is going to be hard for teaming.—P. G. Mitchell.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SIMILIKAMEN DIST. B.C.

ALLAN GROVE, Jan. 12.—The winter has been mild so far. Many horses are still on range. The snow fall is light. Dressed beef is 8 to 10c; pork, 15c; eggs, 6c; prime dairy butter, 40c; potatoes, \$2.50 a bag. Horses are being bought at 8400 to 8500 a team for fairly heavy horses.—H.L.A.

AYRSHIRE NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Ayrshire breeders for publication.

Canadian breeders will learn with much satisfaction that the champion Ayrshire cow at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, last fall, a picture of which cow was published on the front cover of Farm and Dairy, November 10th, was a Canadian bred cow; hence much of the credit for her success belongs to Canada. This cow, Boghall Snow Drop and was bred by Jas. Morgan, of St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

CANADIAN AYRSHIRE REEDERS' ASSOCIATION

The Annual Meeting of the members of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association will be held in Hall No. 6, Monument National, 396 St. Lawrence St., Montreal, Quebec, on Thursday, February 9th, at 10 a.m. All interested in the breeding of Ayrshire Cattle are invited to attend. The Directors will meet in the parlors of the Queen's Hotel, (corner of Windsor and St. James street) on Wednesday, February 8th, at 11 a.m. A Banquet will be held in the Queen's Hotel, on Thursday, evening at 7.30 o'clock. A number of eminent speakers are expected to be present and give addresses. All are cordially invited to attend this banquet and hear Ayrshire interests discussed. Price per plate will be made known the day of the meeting, and tickets may be secured at the Hotel, February 10th, the members are invited to visit Macdonald College at Ste Anne de Bellevue, to inspect the College Ayrshire herd at the College Farm, as well as at other noted Ayrshire herds in the vicinity of Ste. Anne de Bellevue. The annual report is now due. A prompt remittance to the account, National Live Stock Records, Department Secretary-Treasurer, Ottawa, Ont., or the Secy.

I ask those who have not remitted the fee for 1910 to kindly do so.—W. F. Stephen, Secy-Treas., Huntingdon, Que.

DAIRY EXHIBITORS TENDERED A BANQUET

An enjoyable time was spent by the exhibitors of dairy cattle at the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show in Ottawa last week, with a few others, were tendered a complimentary banquet in the Grand Union Hotel. The banquet was given by Mr. R. B. Ness, proprietor of the Burrhead Stock Farm, Howick, Que., whose cow "Lucky Girl," was awarded the championship in the dairy test.

Those present at the function were: D. Drummond, Holt, Ness, Sr., Jas. Bryson, H. Bollett, J. McKee, R. J. Kelly, B. Bull, C. Bollett, G. C. Wood, J. Heron, R. Heron, G. D. Mose, E. D. Hilliker, Hector Gordon, A. H. Foster, and Messrs. Hurdman, Dowler, Brown, Gibson, C. C. Nicor of Farm and Dairy, and the host, Mr. R. B. Ness.

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LYMANS LTD., Montreal Canadian Agents

After partaking of the beautiful repast provided, most of those present were called upon for speeches. The cause of friendly rivalry, amongst the champions of the various dairy breeds, was advanced by this meeting together and by the sentiment expressed by the various ones who spoke.

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- RIDGEDALE HOLSTEINS.**—For full particulars regard to stock and prices, address E. W. Walker, Utica, Ont.
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- YORKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH HOGS.**—Plymouth Rock and Orpington Fowl.—A. Down, 424 Paradise Ave., Ottawa.
- HAMPSHIRE PIGS.**—Canada's champion herd. Boar head featured. Shows three months and under.—Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.
- SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTH'S.**—High class stock, choice breeding. Present offerings, two year old heifers, fresh and in calf, Young bulls. Five Tamworth boars from Imp. stock, ready to wean.—A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.
- TAMWORTH SWINE.**—Choice stock for sale at all times at reasonable prices. Correspondence invited. Wm. Keith & Son, Listowel, Ont.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Jan. 23.—Trade orders are filling up and the activity of the wholesale houses portends a good spring business. Before these lines appear in print the outcome of the negotiations now drawing to a close between representatives of the United States and Canada will most likely be known to the public. This is a matter of keen interest to everyone, but especially so to the farmer. Call money in Toronto rates at 5 1/2 per cent.

WHEAT

The world's visible supply of wheat on Jan. 1st was 176,760,000 bushels, and the visible supply in the United States and Canada on Jan. 15th was 89,362,000 bushels. These are the largest figures that have obtained for many years. And it is not surprising, therefore, that there has been and is still a strong bearish feeling in the market. May wheat at last advice closed in Chicago at \$1.00 1/2, at the same period last year it was \$1.10 1/2. From India comes the intelligence that much needed rains have fallen throughout the country, and in consequence the holders of the old crop who are preparing to sell. This will tend to further decrease prices in the world markets.

Local wheat trading is quiet and there are few offerings. Oats to the higher price in Liverpool. Ontario wheat is firm in price. Local dealers quote as follows: No. 1 Northern, \$1.85; No. 2, \$1.80 at lake ports; Ontario wheat No. 2, 67c a bushel outside. On the farmers' market fall wheat is selling at 75c and goose wheat at 70c to 75c a bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

There is a steady trade in the coarse grains, and dealers quote as follows: Western Canada oats No. 2, 50c a bushel; lake ports No. 3, 47c a bushel; lake ports No. 2, Ontario white oats, 35 1/2% on track, Toronto; 36c a bushel outside; American yellow corn No. 2, 54c; No. 3, 52 1/2c to 53c a bushel, Toronto freight; rye, 61c to 62c outside; peas, 70c to 80c outside; feed barley, 50c; and maiting barley, 57c to 58c a bushel outside; buckwheat, 48c a bushel outside. On the farmers' market, oats are selling at 30c; barley, 60c; peas, 70c to 80c; rye, 65c to 66c; buckwheat, 42c to 43c a bushel. Montreal dealers give the following quotations: Canadian Western oats No. 2, 49 1/2c to 51c; No. 3, 46c; Quebec white oats, 38c to 39 1/2c; No. 3, 37c to 37 1/2c; American yellow corn, No. 1, 57 1/2c to 58c; rye, 60c to 65c; barley, 52c to 52 1/2c; peas, 91c to 92c; and buckwheat, 55c to 55 1/2c a bushel.

WELL DRILLING MACHINES

Over 70 sizes and styles, for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or skids, and worked by hand or horse power. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanics operate them easily. See for catalogues.

WILLIAMS BROS. Hhaca, N. Y.

LAND PLASTER

Car Lots or Any Quantity.

WRITE FOR PRICES

TORONTO SALT WORKS

G. J. CLIFF, Manager.

POTATOES AND BEANS

Wholesale quotations for potatoes are unchanged from those given last week, and range at 90c to \$1.00 a bag ex store, and 75c to 90c a bag in a jobbing way. On the farmers' market, potatoes are selling at 90c to 95c a bag. The trade in beans is quiet, and wholesalers quote for round pickers at \$1.50 to \$1.75 a bushel. Montreal prices are unchanged, being for potatoes 80c to 85c a bag; whilst beans are quoted at \$1.70 to \$1.75 a bushel for three pound pickers.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs are on the downward trend, having declined several cents a dozen during the week. Heavy shipments from the country have been responsible for this. Wholesale dealers' quotations are as follows: Strictly new laid eggs, 53c to 55c a dozen; old market stock, 47c to 52c; select, 20c to 30c a dozen. Wholesale quotations for poultry are: Turkeys, 19c to 20c; chickens, 15c to 16c; fowl, 13c to 14c; ducks, 10c to 11c; geese, 15c to 16c a lb.; live weight one to two cents less a lb. On the farmers' market new laid eggs are selling at 40c to 45c a dozen. Prices for poultry on the farmers' market range as follows: Turkeys, 22c to 25c; chickens, 15c to 17c; fowl, 12c to 15c; ducks, 10c to 12c; geese, 15c to 16c a lb. Montreal wholesale prices for eggs and poultry are as follows: New laid and selected, 53c to 55c a dozen; old stock, storage eggs, 26c to 30c a dozen. Prices, it will be seen, are declining also in Montreal. Wholesale poultry prices are: Turkeys, 18c to 19c; chickens, 12c to 14c; fowl, 11c to 12c; ducks, 10c to 11c; and geese, 13c to 14c a lb.

The Jewish demand for poultry in Montreal has been giving the trade a certain stimulus. Live chickens have been selling at 25c a lb. and dressed birds as high as 17c a lb. retail.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Local trade in dairy products is keeping along steadily, and wholesale prices are quoted for butter as follows: Choice creamery brands, 19c to 20c; choice dry prints, 25c to 26c; separator prints, 24c to 25c; and butter of ordinary quality, 17c to 18c a lb. On the farmers' market, choice creamery butter is selling at 20c to 30c a lb. Local wholesale prices for cheese have advanced slightly owing to the reduced output, and prices quoted are as follows: Large cheese, 15c a lb.; twina, 13 1/2c a lb. Montreal wholesale prices are quoted as: Choice creamery butter, 20c to 25c a lb.; retail receipts, 23 1/2c to 24c a lb.; Western Dairy, 21c to 21 1/2c. Cheese are quoted at: Western cottage, 11c to 12 1/2c a lb.; Western white cheese, 11 1/2c to 12c a lb.; Eastern cheese, 11 1/2c to 11c a lb. The market is steady for both butter and cheese.

GRAIN AND STRAW

There is a fairly steady demand for hay and straw. Local dealers give the following quotations: Choice No. 1 timothy, \$11.50 to \$12.00 a ton; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11.00 a ton; straw, Toronto, \$6.50 to \$7.00 a ton, on track, Toronto. On the farmers' market choice timothy is selling at \$10 to \$10 1/2 a ton; clover hay, mixed at \$11 to \$11 1/2; straw in bundles, 55c to \$1.00 a ton; and loose straw, \$8 to \$9 a ton. Montreal quotations for hay are firmer than last week. Choice timothy is quoted at \$11.50 to \$12; second grade hay, at \$10 to

\$10.50; mixed clover hay, at \$7.50 to \$8 a ton. Dealers do not look for higher prices, however, for whilst the demand is good there is an ample supply on hand.

MILL FEEDS

Prices remain the same as those given last week. The quotations for mill feeds. Wholesale dealers quote as follows: Manitoba bran, \$19 a ton; Manitoba shorts, \$23 a ton on track, Toronto; Ontario bran, \$20 a ton on track, Toronto. Montreal quotations are: Manitoba bran, \$18 to \$20 a ton on track, Toronto; Ontario bran, \$17 to 18 a ton; middlings, \$22 to \$23 a ton, in bags. Business is mostly confined to Ontario bran and shorts, as there is not much of the Manitoba brands in the market.

SEEDS

Quotations for seeds in Toronto are as follows: No. 1 Alaska, \$7 to \$7.50 a bushel; No. 2 Alaska, \$6.50 to \$7 a bushel; No. 3 Alaska, \$5.50 to \$5.25 a bushel; No. 1 red clover, \$6.75 to \$7 a bushel; No. 2, \$6 to \$6.50 a bushel. Montreal dealers give the following quotations: Alaska, \$6.50 to \$8, according to quality; red clover, \$7.50 to \$9 a bushel, according to quality.

WOOL

There is nothing of moment to chronicle in the wool trade. Dealers give the following quotations: Washed fleeces, 21c to 22c; unwashed fleeces, 15c to 16c; and rejects, 10c to 11c. Montreal quotations are as follows: Washed fleeces, 20c to 27c; unwashed fleeces, 16c to 18c a lb. There is a very steady demand from the mills, and trade is brisk.

HIDES

There is no change in the prices of hides. The trade is jogging along steadily. Toronto dealers quote as follows: No. 1 cowhide, \$12 to \$13 a cwt.; No. 2, 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c; No. 3, 6 1/2c a lb.; calfskin, 15c to 16c a lb.; tallow, 6 1/2c a lb. At country points dealers are paying the following prices: No. 1 cowhide, \$10 to \$11; green hides, 7 1/2c a lb.; sheepskin, 30c to 35c; horsehide, \$2 1/2; horsehair, 30c a lb.; calfskin, 10c to 12c. Montreal dealers give quotations as follows: No. 1 steer and cow hides, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c a lb.; calfskin, 10c to 12c a lb.; lambskin, 90c to 85c a cwt.

HOPS

The Trade Bulletin says: "The market is strong at an advance of from 20 to 40 per lb. and we quote Bohemians, \$6 to \$6 1/2; B. C., 23c; 3.0c; English hops, 41c; Kent, 35c; f.o.b. to 40c; Bavarian, 55c to 37c; German, 35c; Californian, 17 1/2c to 20c f.o.b. coast; Oregon, 17c to 18c f.o.b. coast; Canadian, 22c, but very few, if any here."

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

There is a steady trade in fruit and vegetables, and wholesale prices rule as follows: Cranberries, \$15 to \$10.50 a barrel; pineapples, 44c a case. Vegetables: Beets, 50c a bag; carrots, 50c a bag; Spanish onions, \$2 1/2 a case; yellow onions, \$1 1/2 a bag; Lima beans, 40c to 53c a dozen. On the farmers' market, vegetables are selling at the following prices: Cabbage, 8c a case; Vegetables: dry onions, \$1.25 a bag; lima beans, 2 1/2 to 1 1/2c a case; celery, 60c to 75c a dozen; apples, \$2 to \$4 1/2 a barrel, according to quality.

HONEY

Wholesale dealers give the following quotations for honey: Strained clover honey in 60 lb. tins, 10 1/2c a lb.; in a lb. in 5 to 10 lb. tins; buckwheat honey, 7c a lb. in tins; in barrels, 6 1/2c; choice comb honey, \$2 to \$2 1/2 a dozen.

HORSE MARKET

The same story that has had to be told for the past few months remains true. There is very little doing in the horse market. Country sellers are asking very high prices for their animals, and dealers even with a good demand from the West do not feel much like paying what the farmers are asking. It looks as if the present depression will continue for some time. Local quotations by dealers run as follows: Choice heavy draft horses, \$750 to \$850; medium, \$230 to \$250; choice horses, \$100 to \$200; 800 to \$850; medium, \$170 to \$190; agricultural horses, \$180 to \$220; medium, \$120 to \$170; express, \$180 to \$200; drivers, \$150 to \$250; saddle horses, \$100 to \$270; serviceably sound horses, \$60 to \$100 a piece.

LIVE STOCK

The activity in the hog stock trade, noted in this page in last week's issue, has continued unabated throughout the

week, but the large shipments into the city have not tended materially to weaken the prices. In fact, hogs ended the week stronger in price than at the beginning, quotations being given of \$7.30 and \$7.35 a cwt. at country points. All other classes remained firm at the prices current throughout the week. Local quotations are as follows: Choice export settle—60.00 to 60.25 a cwt.; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.75; ordinary quality, \$4.50 to \$5.25 a cwt. Choice butcher cut—\$4.75 to \$5.25; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.75; ordinary quality, \$4 to \$5.25 a cwt. Choice feeders—\$5 to \$5.50; medium, \$4.50 to \$4.75 a cwt. Choice stockers—\$4.50 to \$5; medium, \$4 to \$4.25 a cwt.

Milch cows, choice—\$60 to \$90; springers and medium quality cows, \$45 to \$55; calves, \$4 to \$5.50; lambs, \$2 to \$2.75. Sheep, choice ewes—\$12.50 to \$14.75; bucks, \$3 to \$3.50; canners, \$5.50 to \$8. Hogs, f.o.b.—\$7.25 to \$7.35; fed and watered, \$7.50 a cwt. Choice Trade Bulletin's London correspondent cables: "The market is quiet, the late advance having curbed demand. Canadian bacon quoted at 62c to 66c."

MONTEAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Sat., Jan. 21.—The market this week for live hogs is steady with prices practically unchanged from those current last week. The receipts this week were heavier than last, but were met by an active demand, and prices were maintained without any difficulty. The dealers getting \$8.00, \$8.10 and \$8.25 a cwt. for selected lots weighed off cars. There was a very good trade passing in dressed hogs, fresh killed abattoir stock being quoted at \$10.75 to \$11.00 a cwt. and country dressed at \$9.50 to \$10.00 a cwt.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Sat., Jan. 21.—There is still a very good demand for cheese for export, and the stocks remaining here unsold are rapidly dwindling away. It would be a very difficult matter to pick up 5,000 boxes of cheese of any particular grade, and we doubt if there are 10,000 boxes unsold in the country. The great proportion of the stock now is owned in Great Britain, and large blocks of stock have been going forward during the past two or three weeks, bringing the total stock in store here down to a very low point. The prices made this week have shown an advance of about a shilling a cwt., or 1 1/4 cents a pound over the top price paid last week, as high as 12 cents a lb. having been paid for September and October made cheese, of Brookville and Belleville make, and holdovers in New Zealand. For the balance of their stock, Canadian made cheese is still in good demand, and commands a premium over white. Cable advices from Great Britain indicate a very healthy condition of affairs there, the dealers realizing that the supply of cheese from New Zealand will not be as large as expected, and that the demand for cheese materially as far as Canadians are concerned.

The market for butter is fairly steady, but some new lines of first grade made creamery is being offered around at cut prices, as low as 24 1/2 cents being quoted for one and other summer makes strictly made. Some of the latter made creamery however is fairly held at 25c to 25 1/2 cents a lb.

PIGS & CALVES WANTED

Farm and Dairy would like to purchase Yorkshire Boars, Poland China Sow and Boar, and Ayshire Heifer Calves from 6 to 8 weeks old. Write Circulation Manager FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro, Ontario giving prices and ages of animals

SANITARY CHURN

There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stoneware—top is clear glass. Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn.

The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be moved quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remains upright.

If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA," do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue. EUREKA P. ANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

CRUM'S IMPROVED HARRIMER STANCHION

Send for my booklet and learn why these fixtures are being installed in the stables of many...

Public INSTITUTIONS WALLACE H. CRUM, B.L. Pasadena, Cal., U.S.A.

Imported Champion Percheron Stallions for Sale

The winners of all Firsts, Sweepstakes and Medals at Toronto and Ottawa Fairs. Prices below all competitors, quality and breeding considered.

Come to the Home of the Prize Winners

JOHN HAWTHORNE SIMCOE - ONTARIO

AYRSHIRES

CHOICE AYRSHIRES Are Bred at "CHERRY BANK" A few young bull calves for sale. Write for prices.

RAVENSDALE STOCK FARM AYRSHIRES CLYDESDALES YORKSHIRES We breed cows that will fill the pail and horses that will draw a full load.

W. F. KAY, Proprietor PHILIPSBURG, QUE.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

Special offering of four young bulls, different ages, from imported stock. Write for particulars.

LAKESIDE FARM, PHILIPSBURG, QUE. GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Prop.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES Imported and home bred, are of the choicest breeding, of good type and have been selected for production.

J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, Que. (Phone in house.) 1-611

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES

Are Well Known. They are from the best imported and home bred stock. They are true to type.

R. R. NESS, Proprietor, Howick, Que. E. W. 15-1011

A Bels de la Roches' Stock Farm Here are kept the choicest strains of Ayrshires. Imported and home bred.

COMMERCIAL AYRSHIRES Five yearling bulls fit to head any company. Two 1911 Bull Calves at your own price.

AYRSHIRE BULLS FOR SALE—Two yearling Ayrshire Bulls, bred by Ianagh Nancy Bloom by Full Bloom of Hindwaind Imp.

W. J. CARLYLE, CHESTERVILLE, ONT

GOSSIP

The members of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Breeder's Association will hold their annual meeting at Toronto, Feb. 9th. The third annual banquet will be...

Smaller Breeders Encouraged

The small breeder with limited capital, who has pure bred stock, is at a decided disadvantage. Herein comes to place a small advertisement offering his stock for sale.

Your advertisements, even though you insert it only once or twice in Farm and Dairy, will cost you only 98 cents per inch.

held at Nesmith's parlors, 150 Bay St., Toronto, on Feb. 28th at 5:30 p.m. Addresses will be delivered by C. W. Wood, President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and Prof. H. H. Dean.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Vender cured inflammation of lungs, pleuritis and the softy wonder. Agency wanted in every county. Write for a free trial bottle.

MISCELLANEOUS

NON JERSEY HERD. Now offering young bulls and heifers sired by Fontaine's Boyle (532). Also a few choice young cows.

DAVID DUNCAN, DUNCAN STATION, Phone Long Distance, 4-1000.

TAMWORTHS AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE

Several choice young Short Horns sired by Boar, dams by Colwell's Choice, Canada's champion boar 1901-4-5 and '66, recently bred to young stock.

CHESTER SWINE

From the old reliable firm. Four young brood sows due to farrow in April, 1911.

GEO. BENNETT, Charlton Cross, Ont., Breeder of Tamworth and Berkshire Swine, has for quick sale a pair of Berkshire Boars for \$30, and young Tamworth Sows in pig, at \$35. Registered and Express charges prepaid. Write at once.

BERKSHIRE FOR SALE

A few choice Young Boars, three months old Apply to S. J. LYONS, Box 15, Norval, Ont.

HOLSTEIN AND TAMWORTHS

FOR SALE. Seven bulls from 5 months to 15 months; 6 pigs, either sex, 24 pigs; write for prices. Phone in residence, connecting to Howick.

BERTMAN HOBSON, The Gully, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

SPRINGBORN AYRSHIRES Imported and home bred stock of a high grade for sale. Success at all the ading fairs.

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS Long Distance Phone. Maxwellville. E-17-11

SELECT AYRSHIRE BULLS

Having secured a son of Primrose of Tangle wood, the champion Ayrshire milk record cow of the world. I now offer my two herd bulls—the grand well bred individual and good breeding bull "Auchenbraun Albert," (Imp.) and the young son of Deputy 10th of Auchenbraun (Imp.) with a U. C. yearly record of 50.9 lbs. milk averaging 5.03 per cent fat.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont. Phone.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES

Write for prices, etc., on Imported Ayrshires. We are now having in Scotland for Spring delivery. Oct. 25th until as result of our October visit. First choice of 1910, 2000 of Bulls and Heifers. Highest Records.

Home Offering—A few very choice Bull Calves. Two fit for service.

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Maxwellville, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

WOODCREST HOLSTEINS

A few choice Bull Calves for sale; six to ten months old. Sons of Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad, and grandsons of Pringle.

WOODCREST FARM

RIFTON, ULSTER CO., - - NEW YORK

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

15 two year old heifers. A select bunch. Majority of them have A. R. O. records.

R. CONNELL, Roobuck, Ont. Greenville, Co.

HOLSTEIN BULL

FOR SALE—Sir Beets Rooster, 1908, from good breeding stock; sire, Sir Rooster Leathilde (472). Dam, a fine moor Mare (2391). Calved June 1909. For particulars and price, write to S. J. BROOKS, Box 855, Peterboro, Ont.

FAIRVIEW FARM HERD

—HAS FOR SALE—Sons of Pontiac Korndyke, sire of the (world's) record cow Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, 37.20 lbs. butter in 7 days. He is the sire of seven daughters whose 7 day records average 31.13 lbs. each, unequalled by the daughters of other sire in his breed, living or dead.

We also offer sons of Rag Apple Korndyke, whose dam is a full sister to Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, 37.20 (world's) record, giving this young sire's dam and her sister 21 day records that average for the two 34.1 lbs. each.

We have in service, and can offer you sons of Sir Johanna Colantha Glad, a son of the highest record holder of Hengerveld De Kol, 114 A.R.O. daughters, four over 35 lbs. each. This young sire is a son of Colantha Johanna Lad, whose dam Colantha 4th's Johanna, has a 7 day record of 32.52 lbs. milk, and her dam's sire's dam average 33.61 lbs. each, which is higher than that of any other sire of the breed. I set me and you the founder of and quote price on anything you want in first-class Holstein young sires only. Specialty, in the best of the breed.

E. H. DOLLAR, HENGEVELD, Peterboro, N.Y. Near Prepsott, Ont.

MERTON LODGE STOCK FARM

Offers 14 two year old heifers whose sires are Kol 2nd's Mutual Pail, who has two sons of De Kol 2nd, the founder of cows and bulls, sired by a son of De Kol 2nd, telegraph and phone.

D. W. GEORGE, GRAMPFON, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

HOLSTEINS If you are wanting HOLSTEINS, any age, either sex, write to...

GORDON R. MANHARD, Manhard, Ont.

FOR SALE

Dolly's Corncopia, No. 6056, calved Feb. 29, 1908. Her dam is Dolly Linka De Kol, 34.5 lbs. butter in 7 days. Her 7 days, 29 lbs, 95% lb. Her sire is Corncopia De Kol, who broeder sold for \$10,000.00 to bull hooked up to some of the best records of the breed.

JAMES A. GASKY, Box 144, Madoc, Ont.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bull calves sired by Count Hengerveld Payne De Kol, who is brother of the 21.00 cow, Grace Payne 2nd Honorable, 55.5 lbs. butter in 7 days, and De Kol Cremelle, 26.13 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 70 lbs. milk also 10.07 lbs. milk in 100 days. These calves are from A. E. O. cows with record books.

E. P. OSLER, Bronte, Ont.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

THE BEST BRED CATTLE OF AMERICA Illustrated Descriptive Booklets Free HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA

1100 Broadway, secy. box 18, BRATTLESBURY, VT 05301

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers Bull Calf born February 14th, 1910. Sire Sir Hengerveld Teles, one year old, from R. S. cow, Telephone connection.

P. J. BALLEW, Lachine Rapids, Que. 6-18-10

HOLSTEINS

I am offering my Stock Bull, Son of Prince Post (Peter C.), being three years. Also a son of Sir Hengerveld Teles, one year old, from R. S. cow, Telephone connection.

C. R. JAMES, Thornhill, Ont.

FOR SALE

Holsteins of the choicest breeding, and individual merit. All ages, male and female.—CLARENCE R. BOLLERT, Zora Lodge Farm, Tavistock, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—Bull calf born Mar. 24th, 1910, dam first breeder of her age in Canada to make 20 lbs. butter in 7 days. Bull calf born Apr. 17, dam sister to dam of No. 1 A.R.O., 7 days at 1 yrs., 17.40 butter. Bull calf born Mar. 6, dam daughter of dam of No. 1 calf; official record at 1 yrs. and 13 d., 14.50 lbs. butter; also yearling bull from 21.00 cow. Prices right for immediate sale.

DAVID CAUGHNELL, Yarmouth Centre, Ont.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

An offering of a few choice heifer calves and yearling heifers, the latter bred by "Prime Abbeke," Merens, whose eight nearest dams average over 25 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also 2 heifer calves, one four mo. old, and the other 7 mo. old. We need the room for next crop of calves and will make prices attractive for quick buyers. Visitors will be met by appointment.

E. H. HULEY, - - - Norwich, Ont.

REC. HOLSTEINS AND HAMPSHIRE HOGS

MAPLE VILLA STOCK FARM is now offering a few choice bull calves fit for service, sired by Hengerveld Teles, whose eight nearest dams average over 25 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also 2 heifer calves, one four mo. old, and the other 7 mo. old. We need the room for next crop of calves and will make prices attractive for quick buyers. Visitors will be met by appointment.

Yong Hampshire Pigs (both sexes) for sale.

E. C. GILBERT, - PAYNE'S MILLS, Ont. Near St. Thomas.

LYNDE HOLSTEINS

BROWN BROS. LYN. - ONT.

LYNDEN HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—Holstein Bulls, Korndyke Teako, No. 5699, four years old. He has 21 records, 21 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also a son of the 2nd butter 7 days, A.R.O. Also a son, 13 lbs. butter, dam 25.17 lbs. Also bull calves from large record dams. The price is...

