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RURATATIOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

DECEMBER 8

1910.



A SCENE ON A DAIRY FARM IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Cattle raising on a large scale was once one of the chief industries in British Columbia. The tendency of late has been for smaller herds and the improvement of the stock. One of the improved dairy herds on Vancouver Island is shown in the illustration. The efforts of the B. C. Dairymen's and Live Stock Association to improve the stock have been remarkably successful. The Association imports and sells to its members every year a certain number of young, pure bred stock purchased in Eastern Canada. Dairying in the Province pays handsomely and the industry there is making marked progress.

Recently the Association re-appointed Farm and Dairy as its official organ and sub-

scribed for this paper for each of its members.

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CANADIAN GOUNTRY LIFE



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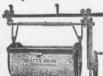
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Write to-day to

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont

Good October Yields

Just now there are a good many cows whose production is well worth noting. If records of milk and fat are to be of value to the dairy farmore to be of value to the dairy farmer, assisting him to determine which cows to keep and which to beef, particular pains should be taken to include the yields of the early and late months of lactation. Four cr five week's yields may make considerable difference in totals that are apt to be considered complete when the fac-tory closes. Don't be misled as to the value of a cow by incomplete records. It would be well to use every records. It would be well to use every endeavor to prolong the milking per-iod into the season when prices for lutter are advancing. The contrasts following show that some men are

LOW AVERAGES FOR OCTOBER Lbs. Milk. Test. Fat. Association. Griffin, Que. 4.4 15.6 4.5 14.0 otton, Que. . . . 30 cows ow MEDIUM HERDS

Jour, Que. t. Prosper

Waiting Patiently

The residents of Northumberland and Durham counties are waiting patiently to find what the Ontario Government purposes to do in regard to reforesting the 8,000 acres of waste land in the united counties. Last spring, a deputation from these counties waited on the government and requested the government to reforest this area. The county council agreed to give the government satisfactory security for any money it expended and ultimately to repay the govern-ment for such expenditures. The government seemed interested in the proposal, but took no action at the last session of the Legislature on the last session of the Legislature on the last session of the Magniture of the last session of the Magniture of the last seemed to the last last session of the Magniture of the last seemed to the last session of the Magniture of the last seemed to the last seemed quested the government to reforest this area. The county council agreed any way as to what it proposes

in any way as to what it proposes doing.

An editor of Farm and Dairy recently called at the farm of Ex-warden A. Powers, a leader in this novement. "We are auxious to bear," said Mr. Powers, "what the government proposes to do. The waste land is a breeding ground for Bladder Campion and other weeds, which are yearly getting worse. Other areas of our farming land are being areas of our farming land are being seeded by these waste areas. One of the strongest financial concerns in the United States has ben making inquires to find if this land can be puries to find if this land can on purchased with the object, we understand, of undertaking this reforestration as a business proposition. A large German concern has written to Dr. Fernow, of Toronto University or, the same subject.

"We feel, however, that this is a question that should be handled by

the government as we would not like to see private concerns get control of such large areas of land in our united coupties. We intend to stay with this question until we get it satisfactorily

Mr. Duff claims to have "Hon. Mr. Duit claims to have been the first to draw the attention of the late Hon. John Dryden to the necessity for reforesting the waste land of this nature in the province. We, therefore, hope that he will see that this matter is brought to a sided that this matter is brought to a successful conclusion. I am astisfied that our farmers will be willing to meet the provincial government half way on any fair proposition they may make to us in connection with the reforestration of this land. We have held open meetings throughout the united counties at which strong resolutions have been passed by the rate-payers, showing that they feel that

the time has come when action should be taken."

Items of Interest

Charles Stewart, one of the most successful farmers of Harwich, has successful farmers of Harwich, has established a record in the bean growing industry of Kent County, receiping this year \$1,440 from 10 acres of beans. Bight hundred bushels were harvested and these sold in Chatham for \$1.80 a bushel. He has been growing beans for a number of

Immigrants arriving in Canada for the first four months, April te July of the present fiscal year, totalled 155,549, as compared with 90,249 for 155,649, as compared with 90,2:9 for the corresponding period of last year. Immigration from the United States increased from 40,267 to 54,699, while the immigration via ocean perts in-creased from 49,982 to 100,850, or a gain of 102 per cent. For the month of July alone the total immigration to

You and Your Friends

Your neighbour, your friend, or that relative of yours who farms, would appreciate the valuable gift of a year's subscription to Farm and Dairy. Consider our Christmas proposition set forth herewith, and write us this exemine about the write us this evening about the matter!

Send us the name and ad-dress of some friend to whom you desire to send Farm and Dairy for one year, enclosing \$1.00, and we will send him an attractive Christmas card that will reach him on Christmas morning. On this Christmas morning. On this Christmas card we will state that you are sending him Farm and Dairy for one year, as a Christmas

For \$3.50 we will send Farm and Dairy to five of your friends for one year, if you mention this Christmas Offer. OUR GIFT TO YOU.

At the same time, we will renew your subscription free for six months for each new subscription you send us in this way. Send us your order this evening. Address, Christ-mas Department, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

Canada was 25,218, as compared with 16,113 for July, 1909, or an increase of 57 per cent.

of 57 per cent.

Special preparations are being made in British Columbia for the conventions of the Dairymen's, Stockbreeders', and Poultry associations. The dairymen will meet on Jan. 4: stockbreeders, Jan. 5; and the poultrymen on the 6th. A Lanquet will be given to the members of the three associations on the evening of Jan. 5. Excellent addresses are being arranged for and it is expected that Prof. Jos. E. Wing, of Eastern fame, will be secured to address the conventions.

A deputation from Muskoka and

cured to address the conventions.

A deputation from Muskoks and
Parry Sound districts recently waited on the Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister
of Agriculture for Ontario, and asked
for a branch experimental farm for,
Muskoka and Parry Sound. It was
pointed out that the lumbering industry had waned and as the soil
in Muskoka would not grow grain
profitably, an experimental farm in
the districts would assist in the dovelopment of a line of agriculture
that would be mest adopted to the

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Vol. XX

Experiences Adapte

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correct. I must not f that first sun McEwan, of B kindly gave n agement. Tha double my bee of honey, my erop, 1,000 lbs 45; spring cou vested, 3,000 lb spring of the p one colony had warm weather unusually early ed to sap their ion was cold ar with brood as i already hurt by bees were ready bright hopes we another year.

The bassword *Part of an addre ly before the annu-keepers' Association will be published

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

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Vol. XXIX.

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FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 8, 1910.

No. 49

Only \$1.00

CAN A WOMAN RUN AN APIARY? SHE CAN!* Ethel Robson, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Experiences of one who has Demonstrated by Actual, Profitable Experience that Bee Keeping is Admirably Adapted to be work for Women-Hives, Swarms and does all work without assistance of men.

T was as the result of no well-considered planning that I became a bee-keeper; it was one of those things which just happened. As long as I can remember we have kept a few colonies cf bees at home. I took no part in their management but have vivid recollections of wild rushes after father when the bees were swarming; then about 10 years ago father purchased some 65 colonies, with the intention of making bee-keeping our main work. For two seasons we were fairly successful, then a succession of hard winters coupled with poor management sadly depleted our stock until in the spring of 1907 we were reduced to 18 colonies, only three of these being in good condition.

During these years I helped with the bees in the summer and attended school in Toronto in the winter. I left school, ardent to make the world a little better. The world was perhaps wiser than I and not particularly appreciative of my efforts. So somewhat discouraged I undertock to build up our apiary and bring it back to a paying basis; partly because nothing better offered worth leaving home for, partly because I wanted some money, and partly because I wanted to prove that I really was some good.

LAUNCHED AS A BEE-KEEPER

And thus I found myself launched as a beekeeper. My equipment consisted of a little general knewledge of bees, 18 weak colonies, a good honey house and extractor and a cumbersome quantity of supplies equal to running about 150 colonies. I have kept no account since Leginning the work so will have to trust to my memory; the figures which I give are only approximately

I must not forget to mention a visit paid during that first summer to the apiary of Mr. John McEwan, of Blandeboya, when Mr. McEwan very kindly gave me much good advice and encouragement. That first summer I was able to about double my bees, but only had a small quantity of honey, my spring count, 1908 was 30; honey crop, 1,000 lbs.; colonies put away for winter, 45; spring count, 1909, 40 colonies; honey harvested, 3,000 lbs.; put away for winter, 56. The spring of the present year opened brightly, only one colony had died during the winter. The warm weather in March brought the bees out unusually early. Then the succeeding cold seemed to sap their vitality. Fruit bloom and dandelion was cold and wet and they failed to fill up with brood as in other years. Then the clover already hurt by the frost came on long before the bees were ready for it. Then I knew that the bright hopes would have to be put away for

The bassword was unusually good and saved *Part of an address delivered by Miss Robson recent ly before the annual convention of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association. Other careful from the address that be published in Farm and Dality from time to

the situation somewhat, but even so I was only able to secure about 1,000 lbs. of honey. I had set my heart on increasing to 100 colonies but when it came time to pack up for winter I had to double down to about 85 in order to make them strong enough for I have found as I suppose every one else finds that there is no profit in wintering weak colonies. As the clover was practically ended the first week in July my new colonies had very little stores and the old cues were unusually light a large part of my honey was eaten up in buying sugar fer winter stores.

Altogether it would seem to be rather a discouraging year. Nevertheless, I feel tetter satisfied with the results than in any previous year. Up to this time my efforts had been more or less tentative, now I begin to feel myself master of the situation. I have had practical experience in increasing, in keeping down, in doubling, in queen-rearing, and in moving



A Toothsome, Ready-selling Article of Diet

Honey, particularly that in the comb, is one of the most wholesome of foods. It should be produced on every many like been, aside from gathering the host are invaluable produced on the comb of the c

bees, and feel that I am now in a fair way to go on towards success.

And now that I have told you thus briefly what I have done, what are some of the lessons to be learned? When I speak of keeping bees to those who know little about them, they almost invariably exclaim, "But how do you manage when they swarm? Do you hive them yourself?" We all know that the days of pan-rolling and tree-climbing are at an end and swarming can be reduced to an almost negligable factor. The greatest objection to the work from a woman's standpoint is the heavy lifting. Unless a woman is fairly strong it would be impossible for her to go into hee-keeping on a large scale and do the work herself. Two women can work together with advantage. My sister sometimes helps me and then we have no difficulty in lifting the heaviest hives.

Aside from the heavy lifting there is no work about a bee yard which a woman of crdinary intelligence ought not to be able to accomplish as well as a man. Indeed, for the constant watchfulness and the close attention to detail she ought to be specially fitted, and on these two factors success largely hinges.

SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES

Now for some of the advantages for women in bee-keeping. In the first place, unlike poultry-keeping, the work can be all done in the fine weather; in fact, has to be done then. It is healthful, taking her into the open air and keeping her in touch with the great world of nature. It gives a good margin of time for other pursuits unless during the busiest season in the summer, and all the winters are free. It gives a good profit for a small outlay of money, the chief capital required being brains and perseverance; and most important of all, it is interesting, even absorbing. Can you imagine anything more suggestive of peace and contentment than to stand in the midst of a bee yard, the sun beating down warmly, the air heavy with the perfume of blossoms, sunshine glinting on flashing wings, and all about you rising to a subdued rear, the steady hum of bees? Oh, then it is indeed we know how goodly a thing it is to be alive!

BEE-KEEPING ON A SMALLER SCALE

For the woman who does not wish to go into bee-keeping on a large scale it can yet be made, in most localities, a means of considerably augmenting the household income, especially desirable where there are a number of girls in the family, besides furnishing the table with a delicious and wholesome sweet. I have in mind two friends who keep from ten to a dozen hives of bees, which on an average net them about \$100 a year. They winter outside and leave the packing around the hives all summer, thus saving themselves much heavy lifting.

We are living in a period of wonderful development our country is alive as never before. If the women of Ontario would take their place in the luilding up of the country they must become practical, well-trained and efficient, n t that they may compete with men, but that they may be able to understand their generation and grasp its great ideal, that they may be worthy to bear and train a race meet for the unparalleled heritage of this Canada of ours.

Nova Sectia is well adapted by nature for dairying, but we need to give more particular attention to dairying, that is make a specialty of dairying, give it more attention and more study. We also need a better class of dairy cattle-cows bred for milk and butter production. There has been a great improvement in this respect in the last few years. The general establishment of butter and cheese factories all over the country in this province would be a boon to dairying. Very little butter should be made in the farm home. It can be made more cheaply and generally better in a factory .- C. H. Black, Cumberland

The Frequent Changing of Seed

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

The length of time that a crop can be grown successfully on any one farm without a change of seed from some outside source, has an exceedingly important bearing on the work of the plant improvement. If it is necessary to frequently introduce seed of a certain variety from a different soil, or climate, or locality, the work of crop improvement on the individual farms is greatly limted. If, on the other hand, it is possible to satisfactorily grow a crop on one farm for a number of years without a change of seed, the work of plant improvement for the individual farmers has many possibilities.

A number of varieties of oats, spring wheat, winter wheat, barley, and potatoes have been grown on the farm of the Agricultural College, at Guelph, Ontario, from 16 to 21 years without a change of seed from outside sources. Of 35 varieties the yield of grain per acre in 1910 was greater than the yield per acre in either the first or the second year of the experiment in the case of all varieties, with the exception of two varieties of spring wheat and four varieties of winter

On the whole, the average yield per acre during the latter part of the period has been greater than the yield per acre for a corresponding period at the commencement of the experiment. The soil on which these varieties have been grown has changed but little in fertility and no plant selection has been used in this particular test. It seems quite possible to grow the same varieties fer a considerable length of time without change of seed, providing care is taken in the quality of the seed used.

Corn Improvement Through Our Club

Ross Huff, Kent Co., Ont. We believe that through the preper select-

ing and grading of our seed corn, we can increase our yield at least 25 per cent. We select a type of ear as the standard, and then try to improve on that type or style of ear. The type of ear selected is of good length, good butt, and the tip producing good corn, so there is no col non-producing. The corn rows on the cob should be straight, even and compact, and the grains to have a good square shoulder.

THE KIND OF EARS TO SELECT We should be very particular about the kind of stalk we select cur seed from. It should have a good, strong butt, and gradually taper to the tassel. Ears from stalks producing them near the ground should be chosen, because such ears ripen earliest, and in wheat or oats the same thing is noticeable. The ear that is high up on the stalk is much later ripening. This is easily proven where there are twin ears on a stalk-the one nearer the ground always ripens first. By practising such selection top heavy corn is avoided, such as is apt to go down in a storm.

To get a good stand the seed should be carefully graded, the large, medium, and small corn should be kept separate, so that the planter can be regulated to plant three cr four grains in a hill. A great many people imagine they have a poor class of seed, when the trouble really is non-grading.

SEED SUITABLE TO LOCALITY

It is necessary that one should select seed corn suitable for soil and locality. The Flint varieties are better adapted to light land, and the Dent varieties to heavier land, although the White Cap and Butler Dent grow well on either soil.

Seed corn should be kept perfectly dry, and where there is a good circulation of dry air. The Lest methods are to put it on a rack or hang up with binder twine, so that no ears

Some members of cur club have seed plots, but the majority favor picking their seed from the field. A clover sod on heavy clay, fall ploughed and well cultivated in spring, gives

best results. On sandy land, spring plowing is best. I may say that our average yield is 100 bushels of ears to an acre, and all our corn has thoroughly ripened.

THE FIFTH PRIZE FARM IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Mr. D. Duncan's Farm Described by W. F. Stephen who, along with Mr. Simpson Rennie, Placed the Awards in the Second Year of the Dairy Farms Competition Conducted by Farm and Dairy.

TE visited Mr. D. Duncan's farm on July 13th, 1910. His farm comprises 350 acres of land in two lots, a portion of the land is somewhat rolling. The level portions are part sandy, and part clay leam.

Fronting as they do the roadway, the house and surroundings are prepossessing. The house is built of red and white brick, one and a half stories, with a dcuble front, bay window and half veranda. It is fronted by a well clipped lawn, flower pots and some shrubbery. The house is well finished, and complete in many regards.

And Now One For Ontario

The unqualified success that attended the first Canadian Apple Show, recently held in Vanccuver, B.C., has brought forth the suggestion that a National Apple Show Le made an annual event in Canada. Next year, if held, it will be in Eastern Canada. Where is it to be held? Where do you think it should be held?

The far eastern provinces have but a limited area devoted to orchards as compared with Ontario. Quebec is not to be thought of in connection with helding a National Apple Show. If held at all, it must be in Ontario. Ontario last year produced 70 per cent. of all the fruit grown in Canada and this fruit was unexcelled in quality.

It is now the proper thing for Ontario growers to get busy and arrange for a National Apple Show next year to be held in Toronto. The enterprise of the fruit growers of this banner province of Ontario is all the guarantee required to ensure the matter of placing our superior fruit on exhibition and carrying out the details of a Canadian National Apple Show, which will be second in name only.

It has a fairly good water supply and what no other place had-an old-fashioned bake oven in the outside kitchen.

The dairy room is in the cellar. It has a concrete floor and a drain therefrom. To this room the cream is taken from the separator and stored in ice tanks until taken to the city each merning. While this dairy room is a desirable place for the purpose, yet there is more labor invelved in taking cream to and from this dairy, and ice to it, than if a combined ice house and dairy were built outside at a limited distance from the stable, and where the cream cans could be loaded on a wagon direct.

A SPLENDID GARDEN

The garden with one exception was the best seen in our rounds, having a variety of vegetables and small fruits, as well as plum and pear trees. It was apparent that weeds had been plentiful. There was a large orchard, but here and there trees were missing which detracted from the score.

The buildings were adequate for the needs of the farm, but those on the home farm were somewhat scattered. They were as convenient as could be made from buildings of their time. Also they were fairly well lighted and venti-

The arrangement for feeding was convenient, and a carrier conveyed the manure to the yard,

wherein was about 40 loads at the time of our visit. A mcre economical system of handling and conserving the manure would have given a higher score in this regard. The buildings on the other farm were of modern build and quite convenient.

A square silo, 16 by 28 by 30, and a circular stave, 14 by 30, preserves the corn crop and gives abundance of silage for winter and summer feeding.

THE PEATURE OF THE FARM

As the score for this farm indicated, the strong feature of this farm was its live steck, especially its herd of registered Jersey cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth swine and their crosses. At the time of our visit there were 55 cows (41 in milk) and 19 heifers, as well as 10 bulls (ranging in age from 10 months to three years), and 20 calves.

This Jersey herd is one of the best in Ontario. They are true to type, are very uniform, show constitutional vigor and are heavy milkers. They have won many laurels in the show ring, and needless to say Mr. Duncan is proud of them and that he has many customers for his stock. The milk from this herd is separated, the cream going to supply customers in Toronto. The skim milk is fed to the calves and hogs. A large revenue is realized each year from this fine herd in the sales of stock and cream.

MANY HOGS ARE RAISED

The by-product of the dairy-skim milkover and above that fed to the calves, is turned to good account, as many hogs are raised and fed each year. At the time of our visit there was one boar, 17 brood sows, 82 young pigs and 42 hogs just about ready for the packer. The sows showed Berkshire breeding and had been mated with a Tamworth boar. Mr. Duncan likes this cross, as they feed easily, mature early and weigh well. The piggery has 12 pens and a runway is given to all the pigs. Those fattening were kept in a large shed, and waste crackers, etc., from a biscuit factory forms a large part of the ration. From 150 to 175 hogs are fed off every year.

The 14 horses kept are of no particular breeding, but are good, large work horses.

REVENUE FROM POULTRY

In poultry Mr. Duncan had six varieties of hens, besides turkeys and ducks. A nice revenue is get from this department of the farm. Egg production is aimed at, especially in winter.

A wide range of crops are grown, and include 16 acres of peas and three acres of flax; the former crop was seen on few and the latter on no other farm visited. The grain of these goes to balance up the ration fed on the Jersey herd. As yet alfalfa is only grown to a limited extent, but each year more land on Mr. Duncan's farm is being seeded to this splendid feed for milk production. While the stand of crops was fair they were not as uniform as we expected, and weeds were also too plentiful. A six year crop rotation is practised on the heavy land-hay and pasture three crops, peas, fall wheat, seeding down with oats. On the light land the rotation as practised is hay and pasture three years, corn, roots and corn, ther seeded with oats.

The manure is hauled to the land during the winter and spread or put out in small heaps

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and worked into the land with the disc harrow or plowed in lightly. The land for fall wheat is given a dressing of manure, which is plowed in after the crop of peas is harvested. Treated thus it gives fine returns.

In the layout of the farm there was room for improvement. A part is somewhat broken on account of a creek running through it, but this creek furnishes excellent water for the stock at all times. In this broken part there is good pasturage and abundant shade, and it is an ideal spot for dairy cows in hot, dry weather. The condition of fences and lanes could be

much improved upon on this farm.

There was a good supply of farm machinery and implements, including a threshing outfit. While much labor has been spent on this farm to perfect it, there is still much to be done, which, when carried out, will add greatly to its appearance as a whele. Some underdraining has been done, and we understand more is in contemplation. A few spots were injured by water this past season.

The trend of energy here is to perfect and maintain the efficiency of the present fine herd of Jerseys, to increase their production, and to

wean the colt at five months old. It is given practically all the bran and oats it will eat, along with clover hay, during the first winter The colt is let out in the yard every day for exercise. It does not pay to groom or blanket the colt, but it must be kept dry and in a well lighted stell

Apples for the West

The greatest prospective market for Ontario fruit is that of the prairie provinces of Canada. While it is only a comparatively few years since the first large shipments of Ontario fruit were made to the West, the trade has grown to such an extent that now some of our largest apple shipping associations depend on the Western market altogether as an outlet for their export fruit.

Ontario fruit growers are not alone in realizing the value of this market. British Columbia growers are in the field, and in the more westernly portion of the plains their fruit is preferred to that coming from Ontario, although Ontario supplies the major portion of the fruit. Mr. Harold Jones, of Maitland, Ont., at the last meeting of the Ontario Fruit Grow-



Apples for the West-An Expensive Food Article this Year by the time they reach their Destination Appear for the West—As Lipeasite rees Article the fear by the time tasy fractions remaining.

The illustration shows how the wharf at Point Edward, Lambton Co., Ont., looked last fall when covered with barrels of apples ready to load. Each year sees an increasing demand from the people of the West for the choice apples grown in Ontario.

get a large revenue from the swine and poultry. In this Mr. Duncan and his family have been truly successful. They have called to their assistance many of the best agricultural journals published, and among them is Farm and Dairy, which is held in high esteem in the house.

Pointers for Horse Breeders J. D. Truesdell, Leeds Co., Ont.

The first and one of the most important steps that the horse breeder must take is the selection of the sire. Do not breed to a horse just because he is reputed to weigh a ton or more. The sire should be registered of good breeding, of good individuality, active, and broken to harness. He should also be kept at moderate work to keep him in good form and muscle.

The dam should be kept at moderate work. We must also be careful to keep the stable clean and disinfected frequently. The best veterinary authorities claim that septic pcisoning or joint ill is frequently contracted before the colt is foaled. When the foal arrives the navel cord should be washed several times with a good disinfectant.

I work my mares regularly. By keeping the foal in a loose box stall with its dam it will scon learn to eat grain from the same box. I

ers' Association stated that for every barrel of British Columbia fruit sold in the West, there were five barrels of Ontario apples disposed of at the same time.

That Ontario apples are in the ascendency in the West, however, is not because of a superior quality of fruit or that we can sell at a lower price than our British Columbia rivals. British Columbia is the youngest of our fruit growing provinces, and does not grow a sufficient quantity yet to be a very serious rival. The time is rapidly approaching, however, when British Columbia growers will be producing far more fruit, and then our success in the Western market will depend on the quality of the fruit shipped.

Too much of the Ontario fruit shipped West in recent years has been of inferior quality. Under the No. 3 grade any fruit is allowable, if the face gives a fair representation of the contents, consequently shippers of inferior fruit so leng as they pack honestly cannot be prevented by law from dumping inferior grades of fruit in the West. Ontario fruit growers notwithstanding this fact, however, are generally beginning to realize that if we wish to hold this rapidly developing market, inferior fruit, even if honestly packed, must not be sent West.

Why I Prefer Winter Dairying

Ezra Summers, Dundas Co., Ont.

We prefer winter dairying to summer dairying. Help is so scarce in summer that we can't get it. We can get it in winter, however. In winter also we have more time to look after our cows. In the summer if turned into a clover field cows will sometimes eat so much that they die or get milk fever, caused by over feeding on green fcod. When we have them in the stable they are fed regularly and in quantities that are the same at each meal, watered regularly and milked at the same time each day.

With a good warm stable we find that we can raise calves better and cheaper and that we get more for the milk than in summer. We find where cows are tied up and watered in the stable that letting them out twice a week keeps them more healthy. Some breeders claim that it costs more to feed cows in the winter than in the summer Let them count their pasture and feed during summer and they will find out that it will be a little cheaper in the winter. The cost of help in summer is twice as great as the winter. It is easy to care for milk in winter. In summer we have great trouble in keeping it sweet. We are well pleased with

Care of Manure in Winter

A. D. Wilson, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

One of the important problems on the farm is to conserve as much of the fertility as possible, and still produce good crops. It is well recognized that one of the best ways of doing this is to feed to live stock a large proportion of the crops grown, and to return the by-product, manure, to the land. This brings up the important question of how best to handle this manure so that it will be best conserved.

It is quite generally considered, now, that the mest economical way, both as to the economy of labor and elements of fertility, is to haul the manure direct from the barn to the field. Of course there are some days in the winter when it is difficult to get manure onto the field. However, every day that it is possible, manure should be hauled directly to the field and spread.

LOSSES FROM MANURE There are two ways by which the fertilizing value is lost; the first is by heating, and the second is by leaching. If manure is left in piles about the barn, it soon begins to heat, even in winter, especially if it contains any large proportion of horse manure. When it heats, the manure is decomposed and the element of most value, nitrogen, is lost in the form of gas. In the spring and early summer, if manure is lying about the yards where rain can fall on it, much of the fertility is leached out and carried

If manure is spread on the field directly from the barn, heating is prevented until the manure is covered up in the soil. Then any elements that are liberated by decomposition are taken up by the soil and saved. When manure is spread out on the field, it dries out; and, as the larger part of the manure is in insoluble form, even if it does rain on the fields, very little fertility is washed out, because it is not soluble. It does not become soluble until covered up in the ground, where it is kept moist and where decomposition can take place. Then the leaching leaves the fertility in the soil, where it is

Considering these facts and the fact that manure is handled fewer times when hauled direct from the barn to the field, makes it quite evident that, from the standpoint of economy, this is the practical way of handling manure.

Don't forget to renew your subscription.

Canadians to the Front at Chicago

Never before in the history of the International Live Stock Exposi-Exposimarvellcus exhibit of live stock, as at the Eleventh International in Chicago, which closed last week. It was The exhibits were biggest ever. increased 26 per cent. over last year. The entries included 1,194 cattle, 1,191 horses, 1,163 sneep, and 807

During the first three ways of the show much interest was manifested



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Enosburg Falls, Vt.

on the part of exhibitors and spectators in speculating as to who would win the Grand Championship. Roan James, the yearling Shorthorn steer of James Leask, Greentank, steer of James Leask, GreenLank, Ont., won a great victory on the second day of the show, when he was placed at the top of a class of nine of that breed of yearlings by the trio of judges—J. E. Robbins, Hor-ace, Ind.; Jchn R. Pomson, Dover, Kan.; and H. M. Kirkham, London, England. By this winning the Canadian steer beat "Benefactor," the great representative of the Kansas Agricultural College. "Good Stock," the Iowa State College representa-tive, stocd third. With the placing tive, stood third. With the placing of this great class of Shorthorns the chances of the Canadian steer for the Grand Championship honors grew much brighter, for in beating "Bene-factor" he put away one of the strongest competitors for the honor, and it was the first time "Benefac-

tor' had ever known defeat.

However, when the climax was reached for the award of the premier honor, three were in the running, viz., "Shamrock II.," an Iowa calfgrade Angus; "Roan James," the Shorthorn from Ontario; and "Purity," a two-year-old pure bred Shorthorn, exhibited by the Kansas Agricultural College. Judge Carden, from across the water, after a great deal of deliberation, placed the red ribbon on the calf "Shamrock II." ribbon on the calf "Shamrock II." He is a calf of extreme blockines and smoothness, firm and thickly covered with flesh. He won the coveted prize largely on the phenomenal weight he carried for his age. Reserve to him and a close second was the good "Roan James."

THE CLYDESDALES In the following classes Graham ros., of Claremont, Ont., made a

Bros., or Con-splendid showing: Yearling fillies (15 in class)—First went to "Village Princess," owned

Two-year-old fillies—Second, "Effic McQueen," Graham Bros.; twelve

entries in the class.

Three-year-old fillies.—First. Pearl

of Fairfield, Graham Bros.; 19 entries in the class. Mare four years or over .-

Dinah Macqueen, Graham Bros Stallions two years and under three years.—Nine handsome animals faced the judges There was much difficulty in placing the first prize horse. "Baron Chapmanton," owned by Graham Bros. This is a very smooth, handsome, highly-finished colt. He was first and champion at Winnipeg,

Man., in July, and also first at the

Canadian National, Toronto. Stallions three years and under four years.—First, Baren Ivy, (Grab Bros.). He was first at Toronto. (Graham

Bros.). He was first at Toronto.
Four animals, any age, get of one
sire. There were five different entries. The class was comprised of
horses of all sizes. Here again Graham Bros., were outstanding winners,
their entries were sired by Macqueen.
Two animals, any are produce of

Two animals, any age, produce of same dam.—The same five exhibitors drew up. The judging was rather easy because of the previous awards.

Graham Bros., first. Canadian exhibitors share of the prizes, fillies by 'Ogil-vie's Matchless McQueen,'' winning in the yearling class and coming second among two-year-olds. SHEEP

Canada and Wisconsin figured mostly in the prizes awarded on sheep. Among those awarded were the fcl-Among chose awarded were the Price of the Pr

marvellous to behold. Two of their classes comprised in number 124 and 77 respectively. There was the grandest Percheron display in history.

18 Per Cent Tuberculous

It has been well known in recent that tuberculosis exists to considerable extent among the cattle censiderable extent among the cattle of the United States, especially among dairy cattle, and that where no adequate steps have been taken for the suppression of this disease it has increased in prevalence and extended to hogs. During the past two years the Department of Agri-culture has made special investiga-tions to determine the newslence tions to determine the prevalence and extent of tuberculosis among cattle of various parts of the country, and has studied methods of eradication. The Bureau of Animal Industry has given active aid to state and municipal authorities and to individuals in suppressing this dis-

As the District of Columbia is un-der the jurisdiction of the Fede.



One of the many fine Jerseys Shown at Sherbrooke Exhibition last Fall

A feature of the Jersey exhibit at the Great Eastern Exhibition this year was the large number of entries from Vermont State. "The Warder," the bull illustrated, owned by T. E. Bronson, East Hardwick, Vermont, was second in his class. This bull was a leading prize winner in Vermont this fall. The Warder's calves are a strong.

Each year the Ontario Agricultural Government, it was thought well to College sends a stock-judging team of induced the compete against teams representing the leading Agricultural triet both in the interest of a wholerepresenting the leading Agricultural Colleges of the United States. Despite the fact that the representatives on the team this year were practical men well trained, they did not win a high place, coming seventh. The team from the Manitoba Agricultural College was fifth. The Guelph team scored high, making 4,883 points, this being very close to the score of 4,940 which was first last year. Had the students from Ontario the opportuni-Americans make special efforts to see and study they would be in at the winning because our Ontario students are better stock men and have coaches second to none.

NOTES ON THE SHOW
Wm. Montgomery, famous Scotch
Clydesdale breeder, was at the show.
He or his brother Andrew, usually
come over the ocean especially to be

come over the ocean especially to be present at the International. Interviewed by a representative of Farm and Dairy, Mr. Richard Card-en of Ireland, said: "The classes which I have passed upon, as well as others I have seen have more than met my expectations. It is a great

trict toth in the interest of a whole-some milk supply and as a demon-stration of what could be accom-plished by certain methods of deal-ing with the disease. A cooperative arrangement was entered into with the Commissioners of the District, whereby all the cattle in the District were tested with tuberculin and those that reacted were slaughtered under inspection. Condemned cattle were appraised before slaughter, and reimbursement was made to the owners from Department funds on a owners from Department Tunas on a scale depending upon the result of post-mortem examination. Over 18 per cent. of the cattle in the District gave reactions to the tuberculin test, and in 98½ per cent. of these the lesions of tuberculosis were demonstrated on post-mortem examination All new cattle brought into the District have to be submitted to the tuberculin test, and it is also propos ed to retest the herds at intervals ed to retest the herds at intervals so as to detect any cases that may have developed since the first test. As a result of this work the cattle of the District are already practi-cally free from tuberculosis, and it is believed that by continuing the show. I shall have hard work in the Championships, for its very close in-deed. The eight or 10 tops in each class are exceptional animals."

Terestory and the complete of the District.—Sec-Percherons and Belgian horses were creary James Wilson, in 1910 Report.

FIRST ANNUAL

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

Union Stock Yards, Toronto

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cattle oractind it g the disticated —Sectoport. Broom Corn in Peterboro Co.

Considerable interest has been aroused amongst farmers and others in Peterbore County, Ont., in the vicinity of Norwood in broom corn that has been grown this past season by Mr. John Doherty, a well known local farmer. The crop was quite a success. Mr. Doherty believes that in view of the fact of broom corn in view of the fact of broom corn selling in Toronto for \$300 a ton, he has in broom corn the prospects of Considerable interest has been

selling in Toronto for \$300 a ton, he has in broom corn the prospects of a very profitable crop.

The profitable crop. The profitable crop of a very profitable crop. The profitable crop of the profitable cr the camera.

the camera.

onow from southern seed

The seed from which this Lroom
corn was grown was obtained from
Indiana. It seems somewhat remarkable that the samples of the
plant can be grown so far north from
this Southern seed. Mr. Doherty begieves that he could go on another
year with the seed obtained from the
crop this year and by means of selection from year to year produce
broom corn as good as can be grown.
The samples grown by Mr. Doherty
The samples grown by Mr. Doherty



Mr. Doherty and His Broom Corn

were pronounced by a broom expert to be first-class and although slightly short for the largest brooms, was quite suitable for making whisks, brushes and brooms for little girls.

Prishes and brooms for little girls.

Speaking of his experience with
this new crop, Mr. Debrety said:
this new crop, Mr. Debrety said:
this recommendation of the control of the control
we have grown hops on some of it for
years. I grew five separate plots of
broom corn this past year on five
form corn this past year on five
the best to quite poor land. There
seemed to be very little difference in
the resulting crop in favor of the best
land. The straws were longer and
the seed was much harder and better
developed on the best land.

IT MAKES GOOD PEED

the seed was much harder and better developed on the best land of the body and te supply the energy for the work of digestion. A carbon-accous ration therefore serves the successfully for the purposes of broncous ration therefore serves the purpose equally as well as one containing richer elements. If whole making, one still has good feed it is not so coarse as the ordinary crn. It grows from 10 to 12 feet high and would make fine feed. I have 75 acres of land that will grow this grop. Next year I shall plant two for three acres in order to give the crop a mere thorough trial.

"I can remember well when the American corn first came into these parts. Everyone, far and near, went to see the first fields of it that were grown. But they soon obtained cobs and on planting seed from these plants, they in a few years obtained strains of corn suitable to the climate and now all grow corn and it is the best feed we have. It looks to me as if this broom corn might turn out ultimately to be a crop quite adapted to our climate.

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. K-+-+++++++++++++++++++++++++++

Suitable Winter Rations for Sheep

Sheep

My feed for the coming winter is peasuraw, oat straw, corn fodder, very little hay, swede turnips; and in grains, peasu and oats. I have 25 breeding ewes and 6 ewe lambs to feed. The latter are kept with the company of the cutting have a straw and all put through the cutting have the cutting to the cutting have a straw make suitable feed along with turnips now and again for the ewes in lamb? If not, what combinations of the above feeds can you recommend for the breeding the company of the

ders were weil saved. W. M. S., Ontario Co., Ont.
Cutting together equal parts corn and oas tarwa and sprinkling thereon crushed oats and pess will censtitute a basis for the successful feeding of your sheep this winter. I would suggest as a ration for your 25 breeding ewes until about two months befree lambing the following: Mixed for lambing the following: Mixed cott straw and corn, 50 lbs.; turnips, 46 to 50 lbs.; long pea straw and hay mixed, 25 lbs.; crushed oats, four parts, cracked peas one part, 10 to 15 lbs.
The amount of turnips should be

The amount of turnips should be gradually decreased about two months gradually decreased about two months before lambing tegins and at lambing time only a pound a day per ewe or less should be given. The meal might also be increased going as high as 25 lbs. a day for the lot. Your lambs might get the same ration, it being, of course, unnecessary to decrease the turnips in their case.

Feed for Idle Horses

Feed for Idle Horses

What ration work horses? They weigh yearn work horses? They weigh read with the property of the property

cise them by turning them loose in the barnyard.

the barnyard.

Horses on light work in winter require food chiefly to keep up the heat of the body and te supply the energy for the work of digestion. A carbon-accous ration therefore serves the purpose equally as well as one containing richer elements. If whole corn can be bought at a reasonable price, the half of the oats in the ration suggested herewith might be substituted for corn. A hean mash vice a week is valuable in regulating the superior was supplied to the containing the superior was supplied to the containing the superior was the contained to the containing the superior was the contained to the contained to the containing the superior was the contained to the conta

Recesses and rewards of dairy-for

Comfort and content are the touchconnort and content are the touch-stones of success with dairy cattle. When the cow is comfortable and contented, she responds with a flow of milk far in excess of that which she gives when she has been uncomfortable and irritated.

and irritated.

Everybody knows that in June weather cows give a larger amount of milk then in cold and wintry weather. If we aim to produce, all the rest of the year, in stall and barn, conditions as nearly as possible like those of June—in warmth, light, freedom from the great part of the freedom from the freedom freedom

Some Points about Colts

costs no more to raise



BIG PROFITS 9

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DAIRY FARM COMPETITION

held under the auspices of the

British Columbia Dairymen's Association

will be continued for the second year, running from the

1st of January to 31st December, 1911

The prize awarded is a CHALLENGE CUP, donated by the Provincial Government to the Dairymen's Association.

The Oup must be won three times before becoming the absolute property of the competitor.

Each year a gold, silver and bronze medal will be given to the three high est scoring competitors in the competition for that year. Entries for second year's competition close January 1, 1911.

Competitors before entering competition must be duly enrolled as members of the B. C. Dairymen's Association, which membership may be obtained on the payment of \$1.00 to the Secretary-Treasure. For further particulars apply to:

Sec.-Treas., B. C. Dairymen's Association Dept. of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C.

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FRESH AIR AND SUNLIGHT are the best Disinfectants. Use LOUDEN'S SANITARY STALLS AND STANCHIONS, and you have free passage for both Air and Light.

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Tells you how to construct, of Concrete, Farm Utilities that will be used by future generations. Note from the chapter headings (selected from a long list) how completely the book covers every kind of farm construction:

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Troughs Walks Wall Copings Well Curbs Wind Walls Etc., etc., etc.

The steady rise in the price of lumber during the past decade has compelled the farmer, who is a large consumer of lumber, to look around for a suitable substitute.

The uses of lumber on the farm are manifold, and it is a question of great importance to the progressive farmer to find a material which will replace lumber at a cost within his reach

At the same time the price of cement, owing to advanced scientific methods and improved machinery, has been greatly reduced until it has reached a point which has placed its use within the reach of everybody.

Concrete recommends itself to the farmer because of its cheapness, lasting durability, and its general utility. With it the farmer can do his own work or have it performed under his supervision without the aid of skilled mechanics.

Lumber used in damp places and on wet ground-as, for instance, on barn floors, feeding floors or ground, or in construction of water tanks, is very short-lived and requires replacing every few years.

Concrete, like wine, becomes better with age, and the very dampness which destroys lumber calls out the best qualities of the cement by making it harder and harder until it can only be destroyed by dynamite.

Concrete can be used on the farm for every purpose for which lumber is used. It can be used to great advantage for well tops, feeding floors, foundations, for buildings of all kinds, corn crib floors, stable floors, cellar floors, cellar hatchways, fence posts, culverts, silos, approaches to barns, around watering troughs, also in covering with cement whole barnyards, and last, but not least, in the construction of concrete water supply tanks and drinking tanks.

Modern sanitary investigation has led us to a better understanding of the vital importance of cleanliness in keeping stock and handling farm products.

Concrete can not only be used as cheaply and sometimes at less cost than other materials, but from the viewpoint of lasting quality, economy in upkeep, as also of cleanliness, it is infinitely superior.

A concrete building is not subject to deterioration. It is fire-proof, rat-proof, free from vermin, and will stand the severest wear or weather, requiring no repairs.

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and stren 1. Scab *An extra before the Convention

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TWO CENTS PURE BREI

in return Farm and subscriber bred stand Manager, Ont.

FOR SALE-Leghorn co Ritchie, Bles FOR SALE

HORTICULTURE Lime Sulphur vs. Bordeaux Mixture*

L. Caesar, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

Any person, so far as I can see who has studied this question and observed the results this year and for several years back will readily agree that for the first application, the one just before or as the buds are bursting, lime-sulphur is much the superior spray. This is because it not only es all at this season of the year that does an at this season of the year that Bordeaux mixture can do, namely: destroy the earliest spores of such diseases as Black Rot Canker, Pear and Apple Scab, Black Knot, Brewn Rot and Peach Leaf Curl, but it also does a great deal more in that it keeps under thorough control at least keeps under thorough control at least three of our worst insect pests—San Jose Scale, Oyster-shell Scale, and Blister Mite. What a boon this is to the fruitgrowers can only be estimated by visiting orchards when one or more of these pests flcurish; and we must not forgat that Owster. o to the and we must not forget that Oyster-shell Scale and Blister Mite have now

sneil scale and Blister Mite have now spread over almost the whole province, while San Jose Scale is slowly but steadily extending its boundaries.

As to the really debatable point of which is the best spray for fruit trees after the foliage is out I shall first give my own experience in spraying this year and the december of the province in the same province in t ing this year and then draw some general conclusions based on these and previous experiments, and on informaprevious experiments, and on informa-tion acquired in various ether ways, such as correspondence, travel and conversation with fruitgrovers. I sprayed two orchards this year and partially sprayed a third. One of these belonged to Colonel McCrae

and was situated about two miles and was situated about two miles from Guelph. The trees were from 25 to 50 years of age, had never, so far as I know, been sprayed before and had received luti little, if any, prun-ing fer several years. Most of the orchard was in sod. About one-third of the trees were left as a check, the other two-thirds received three thorough applications of lime-sul-thorough applications of lime-sulthorough ngh applications of lime-sul-No Bordeaux was used in this pour. No Bordeaux was used in this orchard. The first application was just as the Luds were ready to burst at the strength of from 1,030 to 1,035 specific gravity. The second application was just before the blossoms opened at 1 to 40 (hydrometer reading of about 1,008) plus two lbs. arsenate cf lead. The third application was just store the hird application was rust after the property of the pro plus two lbs. arsenate of lead. The third application was just after the blossoms fell with the same mixture and strength as the second. 1. Scab.—Unsprayed trees. 30 to 95

*An extract from an address delivered before the recent Ontario Fruit Growers Convention.

ELM GROVE FARM

FOR SALE — A few good Cockerels, of the following breeds: Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Single Comb White Leghorns, Single Comb White Leghorns, Single Comb Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Caledon E., Ont.

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PURE BRED FOWLS GIVEN AWAY FREE One BRED FOWLS GIVEN AWAY FREE in return for new yearly subscriptions to Farm and Dairy. A club of four new subscribers will bring you a pair of purebred standard fowls. Write Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, One. Ont.

per cent. scabby. (Almost every apple on the Snows was scabby. Unsprayed foliage, very scabby, some of the crab apple trees lost much of their foliage in July with this fungus. Sprayed trees, to two per cent scabby. Snow apples over in which the by. Snow apples even in sheltered parts of the orchard were beautifully Sprayed foliage, just as clean as the fruit

2. Wormy Fruit.—Unsprayed trees lost most of their fruit from fungus and worms. Sprayed trees, five per cent. wormy. Fruit hung on well

throughout season.
3. Russeting of Fruit.—No sign any injury from the spray, the fruit being glossy and well colored.

4. Injury to Foliage.—No perceptible burning; on the contrary foliage was a rich green, and was clean and salthy, a great contrast to unsprayed trees

************** POULTRY YARD

Successful Winter Egg Production

G. Gordon Moe, Huntingdon Co., Que.

We have had our best results in preducing eggs by keeping Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes, about half and half of each. The R. I. Reds come to maturity earlier and lay better in November and Deand lay better in November and De-cember, also through the winter months, than the Wyandottes. The latter surpass the Reds as summer layers, and lay well in the winter as well. I do not consider the mat-ter of breed of much importance, however. however.

We prefer to have the eggs hatch the last of March or April, as in this way we secure early fall layers. We house them the latter part of October in continuous houses, in pens 10 by 16 feet, with 30 hens in a pen. This allows about five feet of floor space each.

WIGHN CURTAIN VENTILATION
These bousees are double boarded
inside and so window four
by two and a half fee in each pen.
The windows have only half a sash,
the lower part being windows have
over which we place a muslin cutcover which we place a muslin cuttain at night. This is our only
means of ventilating. It works well
except in stormy weather. Then we
have to keep the curtains closed and
the houses are damp in consequence. MUSLIN CURTAIN VENTILATION the houses are damp in consequence Our houses are built warm, water very seldom freezing. We do not think this any advantage, however. We have seen poultrymen have splendid success with colder houses. We intend to erect cold houses when we increase our stock. Abundance we increase our stock. Abundance of litter is kept in the house to provide exercise

We practise the dry feeding system altogether, having found it to be less work than feeding wet mash, and just as profitable. We follow no be less werk than feeding wet mash, and just as profitable. We follow no system of Lalanced rations, just placing bran, meat meal, oyster shell, and crystal grit before the fowls, and allowing them to choose their own food.

GRAIN FEEDS

Grain is fed twice a day, preferably buckwheat or wheat. In the mcrning about a quarr of grain is fed to every 25 hens, it being buried in the litter. This stimulates the fowls to activity. At night a quart of grain is fed to every 15 hens. This amount we ware accepting to Ont.

stimulated to over-work, and in this way she is not impaired for breeding purposes.

The Best^{To} the man look way she is not impaired for breeding for a home where productive where productive the state of the sta

Study the Markets

Mrs. John H. Rosebaugh, Brant Co., Ont.

A large part of the profit in poultry keeping depends on the marketing of the products. The producer
should study the market demands
as to how, where, and when to dispose of the products to the best adpose of the products to the best advantage. An attractive appearance is cf prime importance. The producer should study one details of killing, dressing, and packing in order to arrange the products in the best possible manner. best possible manner

The requirements for dressing and The requirements for dressing and packing vary somewhat in different markets, and the producer should learn any special requirements of the market to which ne intends shipping. Poultry of all kinds can be shipped alive, and will often net estipped (alive, fowl will usually bring more than the same fowls poorly dressed. ly dressed.

Poultry Pointers

Barley is between corn and wheat in feeding value.

a feeding value.

The early laying pullets are the tost prolific egg producers.

The ideal art of feeding is te give nough without completely satisfying appetite.

the appetite.

Curtain front houses permit ventilation without a draft and keep the
fowls dry and healthy.

Any old hen will lay in early spring
and summer, but it is the profitable
hen that will lay from now on, while
eggs are high.

If you have a special city trade for your poultry products, attractively, neatly delivered goods helds and wins

neatly delivered goods helds and wins, the trade and brings the fancy prices. Don't close up everything tight just because cold weather is here; fresh air and sunshine are two necessities for the perfect health of fowls, and to get the best results. When the orgund is cold damn and

to get the best results.
When the ground is cold, damp, and
frozen, biddy wants her dust bath.
This can be provided by placing read
dust that has been stored away for
this purpose or by sifted soft or hard
coal ashes placed in a box near the
window where the sun rays will strike
it.

The droppings should be cleaned from the houses at least once a week, and where there are many birds twice and where there are many birds twice and three times is none foren. A dry place should be provided to them until wanted for from manure is very valuable as a fortiliser, and should be considered as a part of the income from poultry. If the by-products of many large manufacturing plants were wasted, there would be no dividends paid. The manure is one of the by-products of the noultry sand. the poultry yard.

Farm

dant rainfail make the best paying farm locations with the best paying farm location for the unequalited section. Land from \$5 to \$60 an agree section for land populary raising, and adarying for fruit populary raising, and dairying. For fruit populary raising, and dairying. For fruit populary raising, and dairying for severy kind of farming. The desired location. Send for go you to find the desired location. Send for southern Field and other publications, V. Richadpen

M. V. RICHARDS Land & Industrial Agent, Southern Railway Room 8, 1320 Pennsylvania Ave., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Land For The Settler

160 acres of land convenient to Railways in Northern Ontario's great Clay Belt for each settler. The soil is rich and productive and covered with valually timber. For full information as to terms of asile and homested regulations, and for special colonization rates to settlers, write to

DONALD SUTHERLAND,

Director of Colonization, Toronto, Ontario.

HON. JAMES S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, Ontario.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

A Ny person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of the family or any male over 18 years of the family or any male over 18 years of the family of the family of the family of the publicant must appear in person at the applicant must appear in person at the applicant must appear in person at the applicant must appear in person at the property of the family of the proxy may be made at any agency by the proxy may be made at any agency by the proxy may be made at any agency by the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made and the proxy may be made at a person and the proxy may be made and proxy may be made at WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

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A homestender who has exhausted his homestend right and cannot obtain a precaption, may enter for a purchased homestend right and cannot be recommended to the control of the c

55 HOLSTEINS BY AUCTION 55

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28th

BROWN BROS., LYNDALE STOCK FARM, LYN, ONTARIO

Among the offerings will be the highest record bull and highest record 2 year old helfer ever offered at public sale in Canada; also a son and daughter and other descendant a 192 met. 600 Canadian Champion Butter Cow, Sara Jawel Hengerreld, A.B.O. 393 butter high record cows and helfers, and the great size Count De Kol Pietertle Paul will be included in the sale.

TERMS. 9 months on bankable paper, with interest at 6 per cent. Catalogues

B. V. KELLY, Auctioneer, SYARCUSE, N.Y.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Manitoba, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec Dairymen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein, Ayrabire, and Jer-sey Cattle Breeder's Associations.

2. SUBSCHIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a yea strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.1 a year. For all countries, except Canad and Great Britain, add 50c for postage, year's subscription free for a club of two we subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the banks. When a change of address is officered both the old and new addresses must be given.

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

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by in great subscribers with are but slight
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do not contain any dead circulation. Sworn declined statements are
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OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY
We want the readers of Farm and Dairy
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FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

"ON TO OTTAWA"

At the opening of Parliament re cently, reference was made, as it always is, to the continued prosperity of the country due to the bountiful harvests. Our legislators realize that the prosperity of the country depends on the size of the harvest. Such being the case, we would expect that further on in the speech from the threne, we would find provision made for the improvement of this industry which is the foundation of all national prosperity. No reference was made however to plans which the Govern- tien and to better trade relations ment might have in view for the betterment of agriculture.

Why is it that farmers who comprise the great majority of voters in our government halls. It is because loudest is the wheel that gets the half way and give reasonable concestario.

grease." We need to make our wants known, not only at election time, but when the House is in session.

All industries but agriculture are represented in the lobbies of the House of Commons. The farmers of Western Canada and many of Eastern Canada are beginning to wake up to this fact and a large deputation will visit the House next week to impress on members of Parliament the fact that agriculture must receive due attention. Every county in Eastern Canada, hand in hand with farmers from the West, should be represented in this "On to Ottawa" movement. The great majority of farmers cannot go to Ottawa. Each farmer can however, write to his representative in Parliament and insist that the demands made by the Farmers' delegation be met with his support in the House. Let those of us whe cannot go to help swell the deputation do our part from home and virtually flood with letters of no uncertain tone those who make our laws upon this question.

A NEARBY GREAT MARKET

The natural market for the surplus of Canadian farm products is in the large cities of the United States. In that country consumption is rapidly appreaching production. In a very few years the United States will be an importer, not an experter, of farm produce

Market quotations for farm stock and dairy products in that country are much higher than the quotations given on Canadian markets. Due to the high tariff imposed on imports into the United States from Canada, Canadian farmers have been forced to seek a market for their large surplus of farm products in the Old Country; there they compete on an equal basis with the products of all other countries. The price of our produce, therefore, is the price determined by free competition with the world.

When it comes to buying, it is another story. Practically everything that we buy is at a price determined by the world price plus the advantage given by a protective tariff. We sell in a free market and buy in a protected one. Admission to the United States market on easier terms than now prevail would be a great advantage to Canadian farmers in meeting a state of affairs which, under existing conditions, is extremely unfair.

For many years now the U. S. government refused to enter into tariff negotiations with Canada. Tariff sentiment in the United States of late has changed completely. The party now having the majority in Congress are pledged to tariff reducwith Canada. The time is ripe for us to make advantageous trade relations with our neighbors to the prise the great majority of voters in South. Considering the great admarket would bring to Canadian we do not make our wants better farmers our Government should be known. "The wheel that creaks the willing to meet the United States ing a National Apple Show in On-

sions to United States manufactures FRUIT GROWERS MISUNDERSTOOD entering Canada for a like privilege for our farm products entering their markets.

The deputation of farmers which will wait on the Dominion Government next week will not call for any tariff arrangements that will be disastrcus to the development of Canadian manufacturies. They will insist, however, and insist strougly, that reasonable concessions Le made that will secure for their products easier entry into the United States

NEXT NATIONAL APPLE SHOW

Where will the next Canadian National Apple Show be held? To British Columbia belongs the honor of having held our first National Apple Show. It was the greatest exhibition of apples ever given in any country. The directors of the Show have suggested that a National Apple Show be made an annual event and that one be held next year in Eastern Canada. Ontario fruit growers should immediately lay plans to hold this show in Ontario.

Outside of Ontario, the fruit growing areas of Eastern Canada are limited. Quebec, produces comparatively few apples. New Brunswick is just beginning to realize that apples can be grown in that province. Nova Scotia can grow apples of first quality, but the area of land suitable for orchard purposes in that province is limited to a few hundred square miles. If Eastern Canada therefore is to hold a National Apple Show, that show ought to be held in Ontario and the greater portion of the entries must come from Ontario fruit growers.

Can the fruit growers of Ontario put up as good a show and as big a show as British Columbia fruit growers have already done? Ontario produces 70 per cent. of all the fruit grown in Canada. Her climate is unexcelled for the production of highclass fall and winter apples. There may be a few more insect and fungus pests in Ontario than in British Columbia to compete with, but careful and consistent spraying will completely overcome this difficulty. The fruit at the recent Ontario Horticultural Exhibition was practically free from blemishes of all kinds and the quality and packing would compare

favorably with fruit shown anywhere. A National Apple Show for Ontario is a big proposition. But what of that? Ontario fruit growers are big men and should be able to give to Canada a second National Apple Show such as will be second in name If this apple exhibition is to only. be held next fall, we must start to plan for it now if it is to be a success. The fruit growers of Ontario's best orchard sections should get together early this winter and lay plans as to the number of entries which they will make. Such a movement would greatly encourage the directors of the Fruit Growers' Association, who have been appointed a committee to look into the advisability of hold-

The action taken by the Fruit Growers' Association regarding reciprocity in fruit in many quarters has been entirely misunderstood. The fruit growers are not opposed to reciprocity in fruit. What they are opposed to is that there be any reduction on the duty on fruit ceming into Canada from the United States while the tariff on fruit going from Canada to the States is as high as it now is. Mr. Elmer Lick, of Oshawa, expressed the general feeling of the meeting when he said that complete reciprocity between Canada and the United States would be of great advantage to the fruit men of Canada. At present the duties on fruit coming into Canada are much lower than they are on manufactured goods, and while we have to depend on our own home markets, the duty should not be lowered

Owing to the United States tariff, our fruit growers must seek a market for their surplus fruit in Western Canada, or in Europe. Had we reciprocity we would have an equally remunerative market right at our doors in the large cities to the south. The market in the United states for our Northern grewn, winter varieties would be particularly profitable, as no part of the American Union can grow apples to equal those of Ontario. In fall apples, the American market might not be so valuable, but even in this case we need not fear U.S. competition, as we can produce fall apples as cheaply as any country. Even if a larger portion of the apples used in the Canadian West were imported from the United States, the advantages, which would be conferred on Ontario growers by an open market in the Eastern States, would much more than compensate for the loss of the Western market.

The action of the Fruit Growers' Association should not be misunderstood. If they are represented on the Farmers' deputation to Ottawa, they will be as anxious for reciprocity in fruit as are the farmers in the West for reciprocity in farm implements.

WHY SELL UNFLESHED POULTRY

It would be an ill-advised person who would sell an unfatted bullock to the butcher or who would dispose of pigs, sheep or almost any stock for slaughter, in an unfattened condition. Notwithstanding this fact it never seems to occur to the average man (in this case it may mean woman) that poultry needs to be and -. most surely ought to be fattened before it is placed on the market. Enormous quantities of poultry of first class type are placed on the market yearly-this year is no exception-in an unfleshed condition.

The leading produce firms report that probably more than ever this year, they have been flooded with a lot of the very choicest pcultry-if it had ben fattened-but which, delivered in the shape it is, can be classed only as second or third rate

goods. such is well fle to-day we rea there is we can the far thousan ness ar poultry most wi

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Profes Agricult years oc strated that he chicken cost, tha it is abu chickens nowaday then sell Rosese

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Farm lication. attention dairy far Dominion subscribe ing their asmuch a ecure in cial infor ing and desire An evic demand tion was

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Professor Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College has for some years contended, and he has demonstrated the fact in actual practice, that he can produce a pound of chicken as cheaply, if not at a lower cost, than pork. This being the case, it is abundantly evident that to flesh chickens at the price they command nowadays is highly profitable. Why then sell this unfitted stuff?

желелелелелелелелелелелеле PUBLISHER'S DESK g-++++++++

Farm and Dairy is a national publication. It is the only agricultural paper in Canada that devotes special attention to Canada that devotes special attention to Canada that devotes for this reason, leading darks of the Dominion prefer in many cases to Subscribe to Farm and Dairy to taking their own local farm papers in-assuced as they know that they can samuch as they know that they can except in Farm and Dairy the special information pertaining to dairying and dairy farming that they desire Farm and Dairy is a national pul-

caia information pertaining to dairy distributed and dairy farming that they desire. An evidence of how strong is this demand for special dairy information was furnished recently when we too was furnished recently when we are too was furnished for the day of the British Columbischer of British Columbischer of British Columbischer of British Columbischer of the Bri

Some of our readers become very much excited if we stop their papers when their subscriptions expire. They tell us that they have been keep, or away from home, or have not been to the post office, or would have remitted the money at an ear-lier date and desire to know if we think that they are not proof for one think that they are not good for one

dollar.

If we do not drop subscriptions when they expire, other subscribers become equally excited and accuse us of endeavoring to induce them to take the paper through underhand methods. What would you do about it if you were in our case? We have given both methods through trial. We are now following the methods practised by most papers of our class. That is, we do not stop the

goods. It is most unfortunate that such is the case. There is not enough well fleshed poultry offered for sale to-day to meet the demand, and when we realize what a tremendous less there is on this unfattened poultry, we can come to one conclusion only, the farmers are losing thousands and thousands of dollars through carelessness and neglect in handling this poultry product, which they bring almost within sight of the best goal.

That Farm and Dairy mas won an enviable place in the estimation of its readers, is admitted on all sides. Our readers evidently appreciate the things of quality the properties of the paper. The hold that has been gained by Farm and Dairy upon the farming populace of this country is well illustrated in the following assertion made by an editor of a leading contemporary as he conversed with one of our editors in Toronte two weeks ago: "I don't know what there is about your paper that makes it more popular than others, but somehow the farmers seem to swear by you." The truth of these words is well corroberated by our rapidly in creasing receipts from subscriptions and by the favorable manner in which everywhere Farm and Dairy is being received.

Prepare for the Maple Harvest

R. F. Whiteside, Victoria Co., Ont. R. F. Waitesiae, Victoria 00, One.
Now is the time to make roads
through the bush convenient to every
maple tree. It is tiresome work to
carry sap more than two cr three
rods to the gathering tank when the
same is doen. snow is deep.

rods to the gathering tank when the snow is deep.

If an up-to-date evaporator is to be installed, the sugar house should be built large enough to hold a good supply of wood. It is better to have the evaporator stand out doors than that the wood should be wet or covered with snow when the evaporator is used under cover. The wood should be housed not later than September under a roof with no leaks. To secure a large and rapid evaporation with a small quantity of wood, the front section of the evaporation whould be six or eight feet long and corrugated from six inches deep, the spaces for app being only ½ inch wide and the fire spaces from 1½ to 2 inches wide

Manitoba Conventions.—The Short Course, consisting of lectures and demonstrations in Animal Husandry, Field Husbandry, Agricultural Husbandry, Agricultural Collego, will begin on Monday, Feb. 18th, and will continue for one week. The annual convention of the agricultural societies of the Province, which will occupy twe days, will be opened on the afternoon of Feb. 14th. The annual meeting of the Manitoba opened on the afternoon of Feb. 14th.

percent on the afternoon of Feb. 14th.

Daily and the Manitoba Daily and the Manitoba Daily and the Manitoba Daily and the Manitoba Horticultu that the meeting on Feb. 16th and 17th. Smill sessions on Feb. 16th and 17th. The provincial Seed Grain Fair will also be held during the week. As in other years these gatherings are being held at the time of the annual Bonspiel, and the thing of the annual Bonspiel, so that parties wishing to attend the convention may take advantage of the reduced railway rates.

Renew your subscription now.



PURE BRED AYRSHIRE CALF FREE

In addition to our popular offer to give a pure bred pig for a club of nine new subscribers to Farm and Dairy, we are able to Offer a Pure-Bred Young Ayrshire Heifer Calf in return for a club of Sixteen new yearly subscribers to Farm and Dairy. Subscriptions taken for this club now will continue until January 1, 1912.

Here is a chance to win a fine animal free of cost. This animal is bred by one of the best breeders in Canada. Send in your subscriptions to Farm and Dairy at once, as this offer will be taken up in a short time. Sample copies sent on application to:

Circulation Manager

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

This Cylinder Shows Why The "EUREKA" Root Cutter



— thin narrow strips— suitable for any kind of feeding. 'he "Eureka" shreds from one to two bushels a minute, and turns so easily that a child can operate it.

In the "Eureka" the feed is kept free from dirt, the feeder bottom being made with iron rods, thus allowing all dirt to drop out before it can reach the shredding cylinder.



FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

ONE THOUSAND printed Butter Wrappers for One Dollar.—McMullen Printing Com-pany, London, Ont.

OR SALE—iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting Rails, Chain. Wire Fencing, Iron Posts etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list stating what you want. The Imperia Waste and Metal Co., Queen Street Montreal

CHEESEMAKERS AND BUTTERMAKERS can find profitable employment during the winter months by working for Farm and Dairy. Exclusive territory given reliable and husting men. Write for full particulars to Circulation Manager. Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

The FARM or the CITY-

Shall it be Agriculture, a Business Career, or a Profession?

Every man brought up on the farm must sooner or later decide these questions. If you wish to stay on the farm, a knowledge of Stay on the farm, a knowledge of Poultry Raising, Steam Engineer-ing, Gas Engines, Bookkeeping and Business Forms, or Concrete Construction should appeal to you. Possibly one of the trades, professions, or business careers mentioned in the coupon below has

Our textbook and instruction pamphlets were especially written for correspondence purpose and are concise and clear. The stu-dent studies in spare time; hence his regular work is not interfered

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Automobile Running Mine Superintendent Mine Foreman Plumbing, Steam Fitt'g Concrete Construct'n Poultry Farming	
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Name			

Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on makers subjects for discussion.

Address littlers to Creamery Department.

Facts about Milk Separation

M. J .Lewis, Victoria Co., Ont. When visiting the City Dairy Company, Tcronto, recently, I saw them running their cream through separators to purify it. The thought occurred to me that milk run through the average separator on the farm is apt to come out in worse condition than it goes in. The dirty separator is the cause of most of the creamery man's troubles. larly is this true in the case of the thered-cream factory Patrons, who would not think of

milking into the same pail in the evening that they used in the morning, without first washing it, will use the same separator when the bowl is simply clogged with the worst kind of filth. During the time be-tween separations, bacteria, which cause bad flavors in butter, develop and come out in the cream, making it impossible to produce a first class

Turning the machine with uneven pressure, vibrations due to poor foundations, and turning too fast or too slow will cause variations in the test of the cream. Then when the test varies from month to month, the patrons who are careless in operattheir separators cannot stand the variation in test, and rethat the creamery man is either dis-honest or incompetent, or both. If the gathered-cream factory is to be a success patrons must endeavor to a uniform cream of good

More Cream from Same Territory

Jas. Stonehouse, Ontario Co., Ont. One of the most serious drawbacks to the successful operation of a creamery in many parts of Ontario is the long hauls and the large is the long hauls and the large amount of territory necessary to cover in order to get a paying load of cream. The price which patrons have to pay for collecting and making a pound of butter depends largely upon the amount of cream proby upon the amount of cream produced in a given territory.

One and a half cents a pound of fat is usually considered sufficient to

pay for collecting the cream. and a half cents is supposed cover all other expenses and give the proprietor his profit. For about three months—June, July, and August proprietor his profit. For about three months—June, July, and August—one and a half cents is sufficient, and in some localities is more than sufficient to pay for collecting the cream. The cost begins te go up after August, however, and for about six months in the year the cost is near two and a half cents. If sufficient properties the cost is near two and a half cents. If sufficient properties are the cost is near two and a half cents. If sufficient properties are the cost is near two and a half cents. If sufficient properties are continued in a sufficient properties. cient cream could be produced in a radius of say six to eight miles from the creamery to keep two to three hands steadily employed in manufacturing the butter the cost of producing a pound of butter could and would be reduced 50 per cent.

IOWA INVESTIGATIONS

The Iowa State Dairy Commission has investigated this question of the cost of producing a pound of butter in different localities and he finds that the cost of production varies in his state from 1.2 cents to six cents a lb., the latter coming from a creamery that made less than 30,000 lb... a year, while the lowest cost of production was submitted by a creamery making about 500,000 lb... once the with the New York State Dairymen's Association, which shows the comparative cost of production and the production of the prod

wassessessessessesses duction according to the volume of the output: 3.17c

2.36 50,000 and 100,000 lbs.. 3 creameries making between 100,000 and 150,000 lbs.... 1.99c

100,000 and 160,000 lbs.... 1.190.28 creameries making between 150,000 and 200,000 lbs.... 1.78c. 27 creameries making between 200,000 and 300,000 lbs.... 1.71c. In the large creamery who gets the benefit of this reduced cost of production? The patron, of ecurse. And this is not all. A creamery that can collect its cream in a few hours from any given point will invariably have a better quality of butter than can be made from cream butter than can be made from cream that has been all of one day, and in some cases two days, on the road. This improved quality of butter creates its own demand at an enhanced price over that made from an inferior grade of cream. There is, therefore, every inducement for creamery patrons to increase the quantity of cream and thus lessen the cost of both hauling and manufacturing.

E. O. D. A. Convention

The directors of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association extend to you a most cordial invitation to attend the 34th annual convention of the Association, which will be held in Perth, Jan. 4, 5, and 6, 1911. A splendid programme has been arranged. Copies of it may be had from the Secretary, Mr. T. A. Thompson, Almonte, Ont.

Some of the more practical addresssome of the more practical address-es on the programme are "Common Sense in the Cattle Stable,"—Prof. Gec. E. Day, O.A.C., Guelph; "The Outlook for Dairying in Canada," J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa; "Benefits of Cow Testing," Ottawa: "Benefits of Cow Testing," C. F. Whitley: "Building Up a Dairy Herd, Feeding and Caring for Cows," N. P. Hull, Pres. American Dairy Farmers' Association, Mich; "The Reults of Experiments on the Care of Hand Separated Cream at Farms," Geo. H. Barr; "Where we are losing Money in Cheese Making," Dr. Chas. A. Publew; "Tulerculosis in the Dairy Cow," Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa Other speakers on the programme are C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; A. A. Ayer, of Mon-treal; Pres. G. C. Creelman; J. H. Grisdale, Dominion Agriculturist; Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Ag-

Ticulture for the Dominicn; Dr. M. T. Connell and L. A. Zufelt. Every man who keeps a cow and everyone who is interested in any way in dairying, who can possibly do so, should attend the sessions of the E.O.D.A. convention.

Skims a Rich Cream

D. O'Leary, Victoria Co., Ont. We set our separator to skim cream testing over 40 per cent. The separator is washed thoroughly after each separation. We collect the cream from the separator in earthenvare crocks. The crocks are left in ware crocks. The crocks are left in the separating room, which has a tem-perature of about 50°. When the cream is cocl, the crocks are placed on the earthen floor in a very cool cellar. The cream from each skimcellar. The cream from each skim-ming is kept separate till the day the cream drawer calls.

Our reason for skimming such a rich cream is that we can keep it sweet longer and in better condition than a thinner cream.

New York Dairymen.-A cordial invitation is extended to the dairymen and butter and cheese makers,

Well Paid For His Labor.-I have just received the pure bred Berkshire sow from Farm and Dairy, in re-turn for a club of nine new subscribers to that paper. The pig was bred by S. Snowden of Bewmanville, Ont., by S. Snowden of Bewmanville, Ont., and I am well pleased with it. It weighed 30 lbs. the day I got it and I think I am well paid for my trouble. —Geo. Wheatley, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Farm and Dairy is the best farm journal I have had the pleasure of reading. I am glad it is doing such good work among the farmers, and hope it will keep the same good standard in the future that it has now. E. A. Smith, Elgin Co., Ont.

Metallic Ceilings

are everything that plas-ter, wood and wall paper are not. Metallic Ceilings are fire-Metallic Ceilings don't crack or crumble—don't get damp or mouldy— don't need repairs. Metallic Ceilings are farand-away the most eco-nomical building material you can put in a house. You don't believe it? We can prove it. Write us for

The Metallic Roofing Co. MANUFACTURERS Limited TORONTO AND WINNIPEG



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Inder for additions and alterations to the Public Building, Peterborough Ontario," will be re-wested to the public Building, Peterborough Ontario, will be re-wested to the season of the public Building, Peterborough of the public Building of the work mentioned on and forms of contract at the pear and forms of the public will be season and forms of the public building of the

given.

Each tender must be accompanied by "Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted chegue on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, evalue to ten per equalities the Public Works, the Companies of the

Department of Public Works, Ottawa. November 28, 1910. Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Cheese Factory For Sale

Built four years ago—solid brick, cement floors. In a splendid grass section. Output this last season 115 to 120 tons. For partic-ulars address:

JOHN KNIFE, West Monkton, Ont.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

WANTED-Married man and woman to do general work on farm. Protestant pre-ferred. Duties to commence at once. Ap-ply with references stating wages, etc. to Box H., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro. Ont.

Ma to thi matte suggi Mr Edit tice to erally, ply to of Nov accuse or of he did Oct. 27 wrong What with 2 and I \$10,000 and ne cows, farm co

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VERTISING WITH ORDER voman to do

otestant pre-at once. Ap-wages, etc., Peterboro,

Mr. Ayer Again Criticised

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In justice to myself and the farmers generally, I must answer Mr. Ayer's reply to my first letter in your issue access to the property of t

farm cost. This sum must be added to capital account Mr. Ayer tells of the nearby creamery paying \$1.00 a cwt, for milk. Perhaps a creamery could, but they could not if they made cheese and sold it to Mr. Ayer.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

and sold it to Mr. Ayer.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

What about hired help? A man could not run that farm, pay threshing, corn cutting, and hired help of the model of the milking for \$1,000 a year. Mr. Ayer states that this year those cows averaged \$,000 lbs, a cow. Did they? A cow that will give \$,000 lbs is werth more than \$100, and there is not a herd of 36 milch cows in Canada which averages \$,000 lbs. I would like to get the figures of what it cost to run Mr. Ayer's farm, which is the state of the model of the state of

tory.

Mr. Ayer states that he was born on a farm. Why did he leave it if he did not think he could de Letter elsewhere? Will he say that if he had remained a farmer he would have had as high a commercial rating as he has to-day? He says the produce men have not made six per peroduce men have not made six per cent. on capital invested for three years pask. Probably they are like cent. on capital invested for three years past. Probably they are like some other companies. They pay their manager a good big salary before they strike their rate of interest—a salary that would every year purchase a good farm.

CHY MEN IN THE COUNTRY
Mr. Ayer also tells about the city
men who are coming into the country
and turning farmers. So they
are. But how many are making a
success? Some are losing the little
they have. Mr. Ayer knows of
wealthy city men with farms, whose
farms are not paying running expenses.

penses.

I am not trying to discourage any one from starting farming. Nor do it think of leaving the farm myself. When a man is producing milk for less than \$1.00 a cwt., however, and come his goods gaing on the consumless than \$1.00 a cwt., however, and sees his goods going on the consumer's table at deuble the price, it is time he sat up and asked questions. We should not quietly accept the statement of the man who says, "Produce your milk cheaper, but never mind trying to increase prices," rest than \$1.00 a cwt., however, and resh is goods going on the consumer's table at deuble the price, it is inne he sat up and asked questions. Ver should not quietly accept the tatement of the man who says, therefore mind trying to increase while the poeration was performed and impressed strongly on them the need of great care. Their first tests were practically correct as the idea of practical practical practically correct as the idea of practical pr

Cheese Department

Makegaare invited to send contributions matters relating to the conditions of the c

A Lanark County Cheese Factory

R. J. Hughes, Lanark Co., Ont. The Bathurst Mutual Butter and The Bathurst Mutual Butter and Cheese factory, an illustration of which is reproduced herewith, built in 1907, is owned and operated on the joint-stock plan. The factory and

carefulness was still strongly in their minds. Two weeks later these same students were making poor tests. They had fergotten to take care. If a maker has not the capacity for taking pains he rhould not be trusted to test milk.

Fancy Cheese in America

A most interesting and instructive bock entitled "Faney Cheese in America" in Dr. Chas. A. Publow's latest book, a copy of which has recently been received by Farm and Dairy. Dr. Publow, as Ontario people well know, is one of the leading authorities on cheese making. The bock tells the cheesemaker, the farmer's wife or the city house keeper just how to make 40 varieties of fancy cheese,—the kinds that are mostly

which is reproduced herewith, built in 1907, is used on the commendant operated on the joint-stock plan. The factory and its equipment got exclusive taken by the shareholders in the manufacture of good butter and cheese. Cement floors are found in the curing room, make-room and engine from the shareholders in the commendant of the commendation of the commendation

One of the Cooperative Cheese Factories of Eastern Ontario

A fair type-not the largest-of the cheese factories in Lanark County, Ont. is the Bathurst Mutual, photo of which is herewith reproduced. The factory is owned and run on the cooperative plan.

the gang press, the factory being fitted with three of these.

We have 61 patrons. A few of them are of the stamp we should like to see the remainder. One patron's largest amount of milk delivered in one day was 1,000 lbs. We do not pay by test.

by test.

A cow-testing association, under the management of H. W. Coleman is doing very well and next year we expect it to be better patronized. It affords the farmer a means by which he can ascertain the cow that is giving the most milk and the highest per cent. butter fat. He can then weed out the culls or the cenes that are not earning their keep.

Care in Testing Milk

J. F. Singleton, Kingston Dairy School, Ont.

School, Oht.

The correct testing of milk by the Babcock test is simply a matter of careful handling and attention to detail. There are many makers in this ceuntry who do not test correctly but this is not the fault of the test but of the man who conducts the test. Testing is a purely mechanical operation and any one can learn to test.

In the Nov. 17 issue of Farm and Dairy an error was made in stating that the test had been used in dividing the proceeds at the Elma factery, Atwood, Ont., for 23 years. It should have been 20 years.—R. A. Thompson, Atwood, Ont.

We are highly pleased with Farm and Dairy and find it steadily improving in every issue. We wish it every success.—Geo. A. Robertson, Lanark Co., Ont.

Good Reasons Why SHARPLE 3 DAIRY TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS Are The World's Best

Later than, entirely different from, and vastly superior to entirely different from and vastly superior to entirely enti

Guaranteed Forever the oldest cream separator concern this continent. The manufacture Tubulars is one of Canada's leading dustries. Tubular construction has Junko 30 THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO...

Turn Water to Money



By installing our system of

Woodward Water Basins

Increase flow of milk, and once installed they are automatic. WATCH THE RESULT. WILL PAY FOR THEMSELVES in a short time. GOOD AS A GOLD MINE

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump COMPANY, LIMITED WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. CALGARY

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

AGENTS WANTED

\$5.00 a day easy. No experience needed. Sells on sight. Absolute necessity to farmers. Does work of 30 men. Pays for itself in one hour. Write to-day. MODERN MACHINERY CO., Box 97, Sarnia. Ont.

Newest Designs Best Materials Carefully Made

BEATH Strongest Construction
Easiest Running
Qu'ckest Hoisting

FEED AND LITTER CARRIERS

Awarded Medals and Diplomas Toronto Exhibition. Made in Two Styles. Live Agents Wanted.

Write for Catalogue B and Prices.

W.D.BEATH & SON LIMITED TORONTO

It is profitable to convert small or large amounts of skim-milk into dry Casein Write for our proposition and state amount of milk you have daily in flush seaons

The Casein Mfg. Co. 11 PINE ST. NEW YORK CITY



ONDROUS is the strength of cheerfulness; altogether past calculation its power of endurance.

"In That New World"

BY ZONA GALE

(Concluded from last week.)

He had not been used to talking stantly he slipped the child a peanut with children, and it was a subtle gratification to him that he seemed so well to get on with this one. The child laughed and clung one. The child laughed and clung and child this man," said the saleshe seemed so well to get on with this one. The child laughed and clung to his fingers, and uttered occasional

wisdom: "I'm a gweat big man," he said.

"You say so."
"A man?" said Mark, following him rapturously. "A man, and a him rapturously. Is that it?"

little boy, too. Is that it?"
"No," said the little boy decidedly,
"you dunne that story."
Mark threw back his head and Mark threw tack his head and laughed long and joyously. What a day it was, anyway, he thought. What sun, shade, what sky. He looked about him with a sense of the newness of the spring.

ness of the spring.

Then, abruptly rounding the corner onto the business street of the village, a wonderful thing happened to Mark. Approaching him was ad to Mark. Approaching him was a yung woman, a stranger in the town, and one whom he observed so ititle that he could hardly have recognized her in the next moment. And she had only just passed him when she spoke to him.
"Excuse me," she said, "your little boy has dropped his hat."
Mark thanked her mechanically.

Mark thanked her mechanically, but while the child ran back to where the hat lay on the sidewalk, he him-self stood still with a swelling heart and a beyish desire-or was it the

and a beying desire of was desire of a man?—to shout.
"Your little boy," she had said.
When the child's hand was in his again, he walked on in a kind of abashed exaltation. Why, any stranabashed exaltation.

would naturally think that the child was his little boy!

Before the door of the village hotel

Before the door of the village hotel half a dosen strange men were sitting, tipped back in wooden amehairs, awaiter the midday meal. On the wooden were seen to be seen the strangers so that they must see him. Half unconsciously Mark's look swept their faces with a pride not to be mistaken, so that when the two had gone by, one of the men said audibly:

Well, I've get one about that

And Mark's heart warmed toward him, not because the man "had one himself" as because he believed that

Mark, glowing from head to foot, a casual, over-shoulder contrived

"Why, thank you," he said, "I guess another peanut won't hurt him

The traveller was inclined to court mpanionship, and when the peanut d been bestowed, he moved nearer Mark

'How old is the kiddie?" he

Mark knew this—had not Mattie told him that morning?
"Five," said he authoritatively.
"H'm—big for his age, ain't he?" the man

"Well, pretty good size, I guess," Mark conceded modestly. "Got any more?" inquired the

"No," said Mark, "I ain't."
The man dabbed kindly at the little curls.

"I'm a married man myself," he id, "lut ours—died."
Mark threw back his head and

looked the man in the face. in a moment he knew, knew with his whole heart, just what the man had suffered, just what his own life was denied. Mark spoke with an effort denied. and with entire unexpectedness

himself.
"This one," he said, "ain't mine.
I wish to God it was!"
"Oh!" said the man, and all at once he was locking at Mark as
Mark was looking at him.

At the table that noon the boy went to sleep. After dinner Bertha help-ed Mattie with the dishes. So Mark slipped out and no one saw him go.
And as he walked, more than ever he was thrilled with the new ness of the spring.

ness of the spring.

Dinner was past at Lydia's, too.

Mark heard Lydia singing in the kitchen. Sc he went boldly in at the open front door and down the hall and through the dining-room, and in

the kitchen he found her.
"Lyddy!" he said, and knew how

say no more He was utterly, extravagantly nazed that she seemed to know hat he meant. Instead of "What

not reassure Mark in his sick dread at telling Mattie. How was he ever to tell Mattie? Neither did the attiude of Lydia's mother serve to com fort him-Lydia's mother, who nod-ded and smiled and appeared to have understood such things for a very Mattie—and they so comfortable in the little home? But Lydia and he went to her at once, as was her right; and somehow or other Mark, right; and somehow or other Mark, very red, very inch, very inch-prent, got out the nows to her as she and Bertha sat on the porch, Mattie sewing and Bertha holding the boy.

But Mattie looked up at Lydia and Mark, and atterward Mark was cer-

"T've got consid'able many things laid by for you, Lyddy," she said.

"I've been expectin' this from you two for years."
"Why!" Mark shouted, "I don't believe you're goin' to miss

even!"
"Well," said Mattie philosophically, "I'll miss you dreadful, of course. But I was just givin' Bertha to understand I couldn't spend this summer with her, sole on your ac-count. An' then I've always wanted

count. An' then I've always wanted more time for my china-paintin'."

He went over to Lydia, who had taken the child in her arms, and touched awkwardly at the little lad's curls. And Lydia looked up at him with her tenderness for the child still in her eyes.

Two Bright Agents

Two of the latest to join the staff of agents for Farm and Dairy are the two little girls whose portraits we now here

with. They

written the



Good Workers Two Good Workers following let-for Farm and Dairy ter to Farm

"We are both going to school. Edna my little sister, who helped me to get the club of new subscribers, is in the Jr. IV. class, and is 11 years old. I am 13 years cld and I passed my Entrance Examination last summer. Entrance Examination last summer. I have been taking music lessons since last spring, and I like it very well. We are going to work for another club of new subscribers for Farm and Dairy right away."

A Christmas Gift for lall

No better or more valuable Christ-mas gift can you send to your son or

wardness or doubt, there were at once wild wonder and deep content.

"Why Lyddy—Lyddy" Lyddy" a replied relevantly: "Why, Mork!"

And yet this utter naturalness did not reassure Mark in his sick dread at telling Mattie. How was he ever to tell Mattie? Neither did tha attie send in view and advantage of our Christmas offer and to tell Mattie? Neither did tha attie send in your subscribitons at once. send in your subscriptions at once. For \$3.50 we will snd five new yearly subscriptions in this Christmas offer. * * *

Water for the Country Home

Mrs. B. N. Foster, Colchester
Co., N.S.
Some five years ago we installed a water system in our two and a half



story brick house. In the attio we had built a copper tank to hold 400 gallons. gallons Directly below is the bathroom on the floor. second It is fitted with an enan el tub and basin fitted a marble slab

also a modern toilet The Mrs. B. N. Foster tollet. The ole is fitted with nickel taps and so forth. Un the first floor is the kitchen in which is the kitchen in which is the sink set flush into the wall. The taps for hot and cold water are here also, as in

the bathroom above.

The pump, an Alweiler No. 3, takes up on more room screwed on to the up on more room screwed on to the wall than an ordinary six inch bowl. The handle, which is about 30 inches long, stands upright making it very easy to operate. This draws the water from the well. There is 15 feet of a side draw and 10 feet of lift to the wint. The water is forced up to the side draw and 10 feet of lift to the sink. The water is forced up to the tank in the attic 20 feet. The hot water boiler, holding 30 gallons, is fed from the tank and heated by a coil in the range. We can get fresh water in the sink and bathroom as it goes up from the pump; the water goes up to the tank and down again in the same pipe, the pipe enters the tank at the bottom. Then the overflow pipe comes down the sink. The operator can thereby tell when the tank is full. The cesspool stands off some way from the house.

FIRE PROTECTION

We have a tap to attach a fire hose to in the bathroom. By turning the shut-off in the tank pipe just above

sinte-off in the tank pipe just above shifted in the tank pipe just above and the shifted pipe shifted in the shifted pipe pipe.

To mend the clothes wringer, take To mend the clothes wringer, take strips of new muslin the width of the worn places, and wind them on the rubber rolls while turning the wring-er backward. When these strips be-come worn, replace with new ones, and your wringer will last many months after you thought it was useless.

... I think the special Wemen's issue I think the special Wemen's issue of Farm and Dairy recently published is helpful and will encourage better methods of work in our rural homes.— Mrs. F. Webster, Victoria Co., Ont.

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Watch and pray that ye enter not into temptation.—St. Matthew. 26,

into temptation.—St. Matthew. 26, 41.

Each of us has our pcints of special weakness. The Devil knows then off by heart. Invarianly he attacks us through them. If we desire unduly to be praised he generally mandally to the most simple brings, until, before we realize it may be over only the most simple brings, until, before we realize it on the has mastered us and led us into the has mastered us and led us into the has mastered us and led us into the has paired in the present the present the second of having our actions applauded. If our tempers are quick to take paire to see that many little annoyances creep into our daily experiences. Daily our habit of speaking sharply or impatiently grows until we become as alare. Our dearest friends suffer from our weakness. We wound their fem our weakness. We wound their fem our weakness we we wound their fem our weakness. We wound their fem our faith is weak Saten de lost.

When our faith is weak Saten de level we would be seen powerless to gain back the ground that we have lost.

lost.

When our faith is weak, Satan delights to whisper in our minds thoughts of our weakness and help-lessness and to conjure up before us visions of all the fearful things that are likely to happen. He knows well are

thoughts of our weakness and helplesaness and to conjure up before
a visions of all the fearful things that
are likely to happen. He knows well
that as soon as we begin to think
steadily about God's infinite power
and love our fears disappear as
though they were swept away by an
invisible hand. Therefore He keeps
us thinking about self.

Some of us are given to induging
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or love for the saving or spending
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orafty in his approaches, he lies in
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he adopts such deceptive disquises
we often do not realize that he is
near until after the fight has been
lost without a struggle on our part.
Things, in saving love for the pathway of life.
Every time was the meet really represent our cpportunities; opporthe more easy to win Int.

It the control of the love of t

The Upward Look strongth and to refine and to improve our characters. The fight is a glorious one. It is for a splendid price greater joy and peace on earth, and thereafter Life Eternal. The same prize awaits those of us who prove ourselves worthy to gain it.

shall run and not be weary; and they shall walk and not faint." (Isaiah 40, 31.)—I.H.N.

A Food Chopper

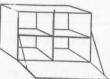
What does it do? Well, it is hard to enumerate all that it does do. Grinds beef for hamburg steak, cre-

dings and everything else for which crumbs are used.

We also use it for making pickle that needs to be fine, nuts for cake, candies, etc., 'and horseradish. I value it so highly because it is auch a saving of labor, doing the work in half the time, and better than the old-fashioned chopping knife and bowl. I do not think any aid in our home is as valuable as this, and my advice to the readers is if you have not one already, buy one at once, and in a little while you will wender how you ever got along without it. Farm and Dairy gives as a premium one of these food cutters, for only three new yearly subscribers to Farm and Dairy. A good way to get one.

A small cuboard started up in the barn, similar to the one shown in the cut, is of much convenience to every farmer. In it can be take, brushes, combs, cloths, sponges, pieces of old straps, buckles, etc., in fact everything that usually clutters up the stable or barn.

A dry goods box, of the desired shape and size, fastened at a height of about five feet answers the pur-



pose nicely. A drop leaf side is fastened by hinging at the bottem and fastening supporting straps from the upper corner of the box to the outer corner of the leaf. This makes a table in front of the closet, when open. Should this not be desired, a small screw-eye can be fastened in a small screw-eye can be fastened in each upper cerner, connect with a wire and hang over the wire a thick cloth for a curtain. Shelves as shown in the cut can then be ptt in, straps put in place to hold small tools, etc., and what more for convenience and handiness is wanted?—Miss C. B. Jackson, Selkirk Co., Man. Man.

A Pleasure Book

Many of us keep diaries, but what do we record in them? Are we careful to have it something which we shall like to read? Let me tell you of one which I have kept for a year. I call it my pleasure book. I write only the pleasant things in it—the disagreeatle ones can not be forgotten to soon. If I receive a gift from a loving friend I make mention of it. If any one does me a little

service, I make a record of it. Even a welcome letter has its acknowledgment. It is indeed a pleasure to ment. It is indeed a pleasure to turn its pages, but it serves a deeper purpose, that of shewing me the blessings which I ought to be thankblessings which I ought to be thankful for. It is good for the blues to be made to realize how many loving friends you have. If you do not believe this just try my plan for a year and judge for yourselves.—
Katherine Bennett, York Co., Ont.

How the Hamilton Kitchen Cabinet Saves Time, Labor, Health, and Pays for Itself

WRITE today for our free booklet. It tells how the Hamilton Kitchen Cabinet forever does away with Kitchen drudgery, improves the appearance of the Kitchen and saves its own cost many 'many times. The Hamilton combines all the latest and most scientific Kitchen Cabinet features.

We will ship you a Hamilton Kitchen Cabinet subject to your approval. If you are not pleased with it, return it to us at our

expense.

Our booklet tells how you can pay for this wonderful device while it is paying for device while it is paying for itself. Beery housewife ought is are the Hamilton Kitchen Cablnet. It saves half your food. Write today, before you forget.

HAMILTON KITCHEN CABINET

The HAMILTON INCUBATOR CO., Ltd. HAMILTON, ONTARIO

WOTICE-WE WANT DEALERS TO MANDLE OUR GOODS IN SOME LOCALITIES

1500

Temporary Heat Quickly

Did you ever stop to think of the many ways in which a perfect cil heater is of value? If you want to sleep with your window open in winter, you can get sufficient heat from an oil heater while you undress at night, and then turn it off. Apply a match in the morning, when you get out of bed, and you have heat while you dress.

Those who have to eat an early breakfast before the stove is radiating heat can get immediate warmth from

an oil heater, and then turn it off. The girl who practices on the piano in a cold room in the morning can have warmth from an oil heater while

The member of the family who has to walk the floor on a cold winter's night with a restless baby can get temporary heat with an oil heater, and then turn it off. The



Is invaluable in its capacity of quickly giving heat. Apply a match and it is immediately at work. It will burn for nine hours without refilling. It is safe, smokeless and doorless. It has a dark in the surface of the same appearance of the same appearance of the same appearance of the same automatic-locking flame appearance which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so that the wick can be cleaned in an instant.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, and can be quickly anserewed for rewicking. Finished in japan or nickel, strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the The Queen City Oil Company,

CHRISTMAS FOR MOTHER



Solid Oak or Mahogany fin ish Rocking Chair, polished and carved panels, embossed cobble seat. Given in return for club of only five new Subscriptions to

FARM AND DAIRY Peterbor, - - Ontario

Send soon, a good Christmas Gift for Mother.

it. The secret of success lies in turning our thoughts away from self to God and to so keep turning them.
"They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength, they shall mount un with wimes as encles: they

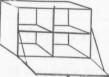
...

Rose M. Winslow, Frontenac Co., Ont.

The most helpful aid in our home is my food chopper, which was a gift at Christmas time.

or namourg steak, cre-quettes, pressed meats, hash, cheese for vari-ous dishes, browned bread for chops and cutlets, also for pud-crumbs are used

... Handy Cupboard for Barn



Embroidery Designs
Designs illustrated in this column
will be furnished for 10 cents each,
Beeders desiring any pecial patter
Household Editor, asking for same.
They will be published as soon as
possible after request is received.



541 Design for Embroidering a Removable Pincushion Cover.
For cushion 4 inches wide, 16 inches long



432 Design for an Embroidered Doyley 432 Pessan six meles in Linneter.
Patterns for stamping six doylies are given. The scalloped edges are designed to be padded and buttonholed: the -prays of leaves and the round dots to be worked either in solid embroidery or as eyecuts stems are to be outlined



544 Design for Embroidered Bread Tray Doylles



546 Design for Embroidery and Lace In sertion for the front of a Blouse of Shirt Waist.

A ROUSING CONVENTION OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

(Concluded from last week)

HOUSE PLIES AND PUBLIC HEALTH Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt of Ottawa gave his popular illustrated lecture on the housefly. Dr. Hewitt in rising to speak said

that he was glad to be able to pre-sent his cause to the women of the Province, because it was they who were most vitally concerned in the conditions he wished to depict. The conditions ne wished to depict. The lecturer then proceeded to show how the house fly was not only burdened with germs of disease but was also a carrier of disease. "The fly," said he, "is the foremost signal of insani-tary conditions and a study of this tary conditions, and a study of this insect really touches the bed-rock of sanitary administration. means of numerous lantern slides showing diagrams of the anato-mical structure of the fly and results numerous lantern slides of scientific investigation in England, where the speaker has written a volume on the subject of "The House Fly," it was shown that typhoid, tubercular, cholera and anthrax germare disseminated broadcast by this busy representative of the insect family A fly crawling over a dinner plate smeared with jelly leaves colonies of bacteria which rapidly multiply into various forms of disease. Milk also becomes infected in a similar manner, and in this connection Dr. Hewitt showed that the majority of infantile deaths from summer diarrhoea varied according to the number of flies. During July, August and September flies were most numerous and most obnoxious, and during that time deaths occurred most frequently.

PREVENTIVE LEGISLATION
Dr. Hewitt concluded his address by cutlining preventives to the fly evil First. breeding-places for flies should be abolished as far as possible. Keepers of stables, particularly in cities, should be obliged to put their refuse in receptacles which should be emptied at least once a week. Garbage cans should also be covered. In the se-cond place, the educated opinion of the people must in the end enforce

these preventive measures.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in his usual interesting manner, gave an address at the evening session on the cooperation of ccuntry and town women in Institute

Mr. James in a resume of the agri-cultural history of Ontario showed how the Women's Institutes had come at a crucial time to fill an indispen-sable place in the life of the country.

"At the beginning of modern On-tario in 1867 there were about a tario in 1807 there were about a million people on the farms and some 300,000 people in the towns of the Prevince," said he. The social life of the country in those days was allied with the quilting bee, the paring bee,

and other forms of work in which the omen were accustomed to associate Then came a change in the agricul-tural life, when the establishment of factories took away many of the in-dustries of the farm and alse robbed it of an important social element. There came a lull in the activities of the farm, and it became harder for the man on the land to make a liv-ing. A decade ago just at the critical time the Women's Institutes began to be organized, and they have developed anew the valuable social factor, which was the stimulating influence of the

older days.

"Can you conceive of the important place which 600 of these organizations with their humanitarian ideals are filling in Ontario?" asked Mr. James. The cooperation between the homes of the country, tewn and city was bringing that satisfactory state where the ocupants of each place could feel equally at home in the presence of the other. In conclusion Mr. James drew special attention to the unattractive condition of the country schoolhouse and said that the women had a problem to face when the reme older days. had a problem to face which the men of the Province had utterly failed to

President Dr R Falconer, of the Torento University said :-

"The women were doing a great work for the home and in so doing were guarding and enriching the na-tion The home should have about it a state of permanency. This was an it a state of permanency. This was an age of restlessness and adventure, and the result had been that the home was or had been, losing some of its permanence. This was a new country, and the spirit of the men and women who came to this country many ago might still be in their children, and still the movement was westward. This was hard on the older provinces because the restlessness would lead to a type of people who would not be so sturdy as those of the Old Country.

In England that permanence had meant much. The thing to do in the older provinces was to keep the peo-ple at home; to get rid of the rest-lessness, and so build up a hardy

people.
"Too often," continued Dr. Falcon-er, "people thought they would do away with restlessness on farms by providing better markets, telephones, or automobiles. This would not make people satisfied. What was needed people satisfied. What was needed was added interest to the lives that are red. It was not poverty, but the want of interest, that caused so much social trouble. Women's la-stitutes were doing a great work be-cause they added interest to life." ...

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



CLUB NOW

for the four best Canadian Magazines

All 4 For Only \$2 or your choice of

Farm and Dairy\$1.00 \$1.10 Poultry Review 1.00 \$1.10

Farm and Dairy \$1.00 \\$1.35

Farm and Dairy \$1.00 The Home Journal... 1.00 Canadian Horticulturiat or Poultry Review... .60

Address Circulation Manager

FARM & DAIRY Peterboro, - - Ontario

The Sewing Room

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

MUFF AND COLLARETTE, 6847



The collarette of generous size and the round big muff make combination eedingly sr hese models These models simple and easy simple and easy to make. The can be utilized for fur plush and for velre; and other materials. The muff is just a big round one that is soft quite roomy and satisfactory. The form a cane over

collarette is shaped to form a cape over the shoulders with stole ends. Material required to make both stole and muff is 1½ yds 80 r 50 in. wide or fur acording to the size of the skins. To ling, the stole and the muff and make the ex-ell be needed 2½ yds. of satis. The pattern 6847 is cut in one size only.

BLOUSE WITH CHEMISETTE AND UNDER-SLEEVES 6857



The blouse cut in one with the sleeves is almost univer This one includes the shallow chemisette that makes one of the latest features of the season, and can be finished either with or without under sleeves. It is cut sections are over lapped and which allow effective use of trimming.

Material required for medium size is 2% yds. 24 or 27 in. wide, 2 yds. 36 or 11/y yds. 44, with % yd. of all over lace for

pattern 6857 is cut for a 34, 36, 38, d 42 in. bust measure. 40 and MEN'S HOUSE COAT, 6861



The house coat is a con fort that every man likes. This one can quite readily and successfully be made at home. It will be found appropriate for all the materials that are used for coats of the kind.

Material required for medium size will be 4½ yds. 27. 2½ yds. 44 or 2 yds. 52 wide.

The pattern is cut for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 in. breast measure

DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT, 6846



The long, warm oat is one that every girl wants. This model is adapted to both misses and small women. It is exceedingly smart yet absolutely simply.
This one is made of rough finished cloth but the model will be found appropriate for all cloaking materials, cheviots and mannish suitings.

mannish suitings.

Material required
for the 16 yr. size is
5½ yds. 27 in. wide.
3½ yds. 44 or 3 yds.
52 in. wide.
The pattern is cut
for misses of 14, 16
and 18 yrs. of age. . .

Buy Farm and Dairy Patterns.

The H Nova Secup to b tendance Truro, w proficience hogs and Mr. E. S. among the which wi a greater

students

gift

Dece

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DALME beets, ca average c

A. D. C sentative Agricultur stock jud and 14. time is p possible to GANANO The major the seasor

next seas auction s cows aver is plentifu 90 cents : PRI BETHEL, rganized cers were Ward; vic treas. A.

NORT The officerough the Representa organized judging to ber 13th a as follows:

10 to 12 a 1.30 to 4. R. S. Steven 8 p.m.—A and delegat WEDN

10 to 12 Bailey. 1.30 to 4. MacRae, Do MacRae, Do The meet ber 13th wi es, and the be very h B.S.A., M.S. speaker. As C. C. James WARKWO very good. well up to from flies a:

PE HASTINGS wet and diss shape. Farr have finish-closed for a very satisfa-LAKEFIEL of Pine Gro to reorganiz elected: Predent, W. H. H. Little; d. Abbott. The

and fourth o'clock. On E. Jory will and W. H. duction of e ELMVALE, heaviest fall

November. southern pa acres of tur fall plowing worst conditi ₩¥

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4 Medeededededededededede **OUR FARMERS' CLUB** Contributions Invited.

NGVA SCOTIA

NCVA SCOTIA
The Hon. G. H. Murray. Premier of
Nova Scotia, has premered a handsome
cup to be awarded to the december of the de

ONTARIO

RUSSELL CO., ONT.

DALMENY, Nov. 30.—Mangels, sugar beets, carrots and turnips are a good average crop. The turnip fly was not so troublesome as last year.—A. M. S.

DUNDAS CO, ONT.

A. D. Campbell, B.A., District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, will hold a short course on stock Judging in Chesterville on Dec. 13 and 14. An interesting and profitable time is promised to all who may find it possible to attend.

LEEDS COUNTY

LEEDS COUNTY
GANANQUE, Dec. L. Plowing is over.
The majority of factories have closed for
the season. There are prospects of a
more construction of the county of the county
next season.

next season.

Cattle are high. Grade
cows average \$40, calves \$10 to \$12. Hay
is plentiful at \$5; oats, \$4\$ cents; pointoes,
\$9 counts a bag; butter, \$2^*\$ cents, and
county of the county of the county of the county
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PRINCE EDWARD CO., ONT.

BETHELL, Nov. 30.—Our farmers' club organized on Nov. 25. The following offi-cers were elected: President, Thomas Ward; vice-president, W. A. Foster; scc-treas, A. D. Way. A successful winter's meetings is anticipated.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.

The offiers of the Farmers' Institute, through the aid of R. S. Duncan, District Representative for the Department, have organized a Short Course in live stock judging to be held at Cobourg on December 15th and 14th. The program will be

as follows:
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13th.
10 to 12 a.m.—Beef Cattle; C. F. Bailey,
Ontario Department of Agriculture, Tor

onto.

1.30 to 4.30 p.m.—Judging Dairy Cattle:
R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.
S p.m.—Address: Pres. G. C. Creelman
and delegates.
WEDNSSDAY, DECEMBER 14th.
10 to 12 a.m.—Heavy Horses; C. F.
Railey.

10 to 12 a.m.—Heavy Horses; C. F. Bailey, 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.—Light Horses; C. M. MacRae. Dom Dept. of Agr., Ottawa. The meeting on the evening of December 13th will consist of music and addresses, and the indications are that it will be very high class. G. O. Greelman, B.S.A., M.S., LL.D., will be the principal speaker. An effort is being made to have Q. C. James also present on that occasion. WAILKWOFFII, Dec. 1—Moot crops were very good. Turnips and mangels were very good.

PETERBORO CO., ONT. HASTINGS, Nov. 25.—Weather has been wet and disagreeable and roads are in bad shape. Farmers are still plowing but most have finished. The cheese factory has closed for the season. We have had a very satisfactory season.—F. J.

very satisfactory season.—F, J.

LAKEFIELD, Dec. 1.—The Farmers' Club
of Pine Grove, met on Friday, Nov. 25th,
to reorganise. The following officers were
elected. President, H. Abbott; vice-presicell of the control of the control of the control
H. Little; directors, A. Darling of F.
Abbott. The club will meet on the second
and fourth Fridays each month at 7,30
o'clock, On Dec. 9, the next meeting, T.
E. Jorry will speak on "Home Dairying"
and W. H. Down will speak on the production of extraction of the production of extraction.

SIMCOE CO., ONT.

ELMVALE, Nov. 26.—We have had the heaviest fall of snow we ever had in early November. There are 18 inches in the southern part of the township. Many acres of turnips are under the snow and fall plowing is behind. Roads are in the worst condition for years.—C. 8. B.

RAYENNA, Nov. 28—A heavy fall of snow lies about two feet deep on the face of the shore two feets of the shore two feets of the shore two feets of the shore feets of the shore two feets of the shore two feets of the shore two feets of the shore that the shore the shore that the shore two feets of the shore the shore two feets of the shore that the shore the shore the shore the shore the shore two feets of the shore the sho

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

MOUNT FOREST, Nov. 30.—Good sleighing is here. Threshing is well advanced. All kinds of grain have turned out better than an average except peas. About the All kinds of grain mave turned out office than an average except peas. About the usual number of feeders are being fed this year. The majority were bought at 5 cents a pound. Many are going somewhat more extensively into hog raising.—C. N.

HURON CO., ONT.

HURON CO., ONT.

GODERICH, Nov. 22—The weather has
not been at all favorable. Plowing is only
one half done. The plows have been idle
since Nov. 9th due to the snow. Mangels
since Nov. 9th due to the snow. Mangels
sood busys croy and were stored in
the ground. All stock the store of the
food rearry a month. With plenty of reed
the long winter will not be a hardship.
Eggs are No a doz. butter. 24c; hay, 98
a tom. oats, 26c; whent, 80c; potatos. 40c
a buth.—10.1E.SEM CO. OXT.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

MIDDLESEX CO. ONT.
LITTLEWOOD, Nov 22-Winter has suddenly put in an appearance and all stock is in winter quarters. Feed is quite plentiful, own being an immense crop. Some new slice have been built, both cement on the property of the pro Q-rommenson marketing

AYRSHIRE NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official or-gan of The Ganadian Ayrshire Breeder's Association, all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are in-vited to send items of interest to Ayrshire breeders for publication in this column

TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES

TANGLEWILD AVRSHIRES
Tanglewyld Farm, Rothay, Ont., is the bome of an Ayrabire herd that is attracting wide attention. Wooddless in the state of the

dation of the present herd of high producers.

Sprightly 5th out of Sprightly imported was purchased from D. Morton, Hamilton. This cow has many offsprings that have produced over 10,000 lbs. of milk and 400 lbs. This cow has many offsprings that have been sent to be supported to the sent to be supported by the support

youngsters that promise to equal if not sur-pass some of the mature cows in the herd. The Messrs. Wooddissee have set a pace which would be profitable for other breed-ers to follow. They are offering some grand bulls which are sure to leave good

Mr. James Begg of St. Thomas, Ont., writes Farm and Dairy that his herd has varied by the strength of the stre

*************** **GRANGE NOTES**

The Dominion Grange will hold then am nual meeting in Toronto, at Victoria stall, Queen street east, on Tuesday and Weamesday, the 15th and 16th of December. The afternoon session of Tuesday, the 15th and 16th of December. The afternoon session of Tuesday, the 15th and 16th of December. The afternoon session of Tuesday, the 15th and 16th of December. The afternoon session of Tuesday, the activation of Tuesday, the session who can make it among the continual well-outed. All subordinate Granges will be entitled to representation on the following scale: Twenty members and less, one delegate. Twenty members and less, one delegate. Twenty members to count adequate. The junior members to count adequate the junior members to count adequate. The junior members to count adequate the junior members of t Racesessessessessesses

their blanks carefully filled out and sign ed and forwarded to the secretary or sent in by their delegate.

Also Granges entering the Programme Contest for which Bro. W. L. Smith of-fers a 85 pitch will send a copy of the pro-gramme to the secretary duly certified gramme to the secretary duly certified was carried such and Secretary that it was carried will make a print-ed. The Executive Committee will make the award.

ed. The Executive Committee win mane the award. It is confidently expected that at least 300 delegates will be in attendance from Ontario and Eastern Provinces.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS

RAILWAY ARRINGEMENTS

Arrangements are being made witi ill the railways in Eastern Canada for a reduction in the fares to all delegates and visitors attending this Ottawa delegation. The reduction of the reduct

sood.

If 300 or more of these certificates are taken, delegates will get return trip free. If fifty or more, the return fare will be one third rate. If less than 50, the return fare third rate. If less than 50, the return fare the first of the first o

This is an important time in the interests of Canadian Agriculture. Let there be a

grand rally of delegates, and thus show that the farmers from one end of this Do-minion to the other are united.—J. G. Lethbridge, Secretary Dominion Grange.

GOSSIP

GCSSIP
Weil Bros. & Co., the old established
Fur House of Fort Wayne, Ind., oegin
their season's advertising with us with
this Issue. It would pay Farm and Dairy
readers to look up this advt. and write
readers to look up this advt. and write
readers to look up this advt. and write
this house has been in business since
IDI. They employ a large capital, and
their free Trapper's more readers
liburate of their complex to the complex to the
large offering some special prices to
buy are offering some special prices to
buy are

The price of cement has been lowered. About a year ago most of the largest cement interests formed one company, known as the Canada Cement Company. Limited. It was immediately predicted in many that was the company of the price of the product. On the late the price of the product. On the late the price of the product. On the late the price of the

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS **GIFTS** AT SCHNEIDER'S

Gold, Silver and Cut Glass Ware are Suitable and Acceptable

We have them in abundance and Guarantee Satisfaction. Try our Mail Order Department. We Pay Postage.

You will find our prices right—10 per cent. discount on our Catalogue prices for the Christmas Trade. Send to-day for our beautifully il-lustrated 72-page Catalogue. PT 18 FREE.

F. S. Schneider & Co. **IEWELLERS**

Peterborough, Ontario A STATE OF THE STA



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

Toronto, Monday, December 5th.— It is impossible to take up a paper devoted to any particular line of trade without coming at once to the conclusion that Canada is to-day thriving as she has never thriven

before.
All trades are in a most encouraging condition, and despite the gloomy fore-bodings of J. J. Hill and a few others, there is no sign whatever of a tightness in the money market. The only danger lies in extravagance getting the upper hand during this golden period. It is plainly evidenced in the cities, where it runs rlot, but the farmer is safeguarded by his excluded surroundings, a condition in which he may consider himself singularity blessed.

CRUMB'S IMPROVED STANCHION



tary cow stable to
WALLACE-B. CRUM-R.B.S. Forest ville. Conn. U.S.A.
Canadian orders filled from Canadian factory.
All correspondence should be addressed to the home office.
State in inquiry if you prefer booklet in French or English.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder of Junes, howels kidneys. The auth century wonder. Agents in every county. Write for a free trial \$\forall \text{total}\$ both offer only good for 60 days. Limited to 500 bt. 15.12.10 DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont

MISCELLANEOUS

TAMWORTH AND BERKSHIRE SWINE Boars and sows for sale. J. W. Tod Corinth, Ont., Maple Leaf Stock Farm

TAMWORTHS AND SHORT HORNS FOR SALE Several choice young Sows sired by Imp.
Boar, dams by Colwill's Choice, Canada's
champion boar 1901-5 and '05, recently
bred to young stock hog. Also a few matured sows. A few yery choice yearling
and two year old Shorthorn heifers. First
class family. Excellent milking strain. tf A A. COLWILL, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont

REG. HOLSTEINS AND HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

E. C. GILBERT, - PAYNE'S MILLS, ONT.

FERNDALE'S CLYDESDALES AND HOLSTEINS

The bulls have been having a passing spasm of success in the Chicago market and in Winnipeg owing to poor reports of Oklahoma December wheat, the condition of which is rated at 38.6 per cent., as compared with 93 per cent. at this time last year. It is hard to see, however, where much encouragement towards a higher market can be obtained when recent reports of the great damage done to Argentine wheat has been proved to be absolutely without foundation. Russia is extend to the control of the great damage done to Argentine wheat has been proved to be absolutely without foundation. Russia is extend to the control of t

COARSE GRAINS

Certain grades of grain have advanced in price, and local dealers give the followg quotations: Canada western oats, No ing quotations: Canada western oats, No. 2, 38c; No. 3,59′c a bushed rat lake ports: Ontario white oats, No. 2, 35c to 34c outside; 35c to 56c a bushed on track, Toronto. American yellow corn, No. 2 yellow, 68c a bushed on track, Toronto: rye, 68c to 56c pass, 58c to 55c malting bariery, 57c to 58c; feed barley, 59c; buckwheat, 48c a bushel at points of shipment.

at points of shipment.

On the farmers' market, oats are selling at 3F to 38c; peas, 78c; barley, 68c to 68c; res., 48c; and bucksheat at 48c a bushel.

Montreal wholesale prices are also as a selling at 3F to 38c; No. 3, 3Fc a bushel; American yellow corn, No. 3, old, 5Fc; No. 3, new, 55c a bushel at points of shipment; feed barley, 56c; maiting barley, 68c a bushel; bucksheat, 55c a bushel; and 18c; Montreal prices are also selling barley, 68c a bushel; bucksheat, 55c a bushel; All 18c; All

POTATOES AND BEANS

There are signs of a stiffer price for There are signs of a stiffer price for potatoes in a short time. The prices at present are nominally the same but the market are nominally the same but the market in Montreal, quotations are rising.

Local dealers quote potatoes at 85 to 90 a bag in a jobbing way and fee to 75 a bag in car lots. On the farmers' market potatoes are selling at 75 to 169 a bag.

Beans are unchanged in price, being 81.80 to 5128 a better the selling at 75 to 160 at 152 to 152 a bag.

to \$1.85 a bushel for primes and \$2 to \$2.05 a bushel for three pound pickers.

Montreal wholesale quotations are higher, Green Mountains being quoted at \$5 to \$7 a bushel on track, Montreal.

Beans are quoted at \$1.65 to \$1.68 a bushel for three pound pickers in car lots.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

PRINDLES CLYDESUALES AND HOLSTEINS

We are now offering for sale a number of builts from 4 to 9 mouths old, aired by such as the second time. The second time is a substant of the second time in 7 days. Also 60 eighteen months old grade heifers, all bred to a pure bred built. This lot is of good eise and in first class condition. On the D.P.B. station.

FIERMELLER BROB., Mount Eigin, Ont HAMPSHIRE PIGS Ready to Ship Pedigree. Two litters, 95 per cent. betted. Pairs not akin 812 each.

NELSON FOX. HARROW, ONT.

quoted at 11%c to 11%c; eastern cheese at 11%c to 11%c a lb.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs will be soon only a luxury for millionaires to indulge in, if they soar much higher in price. Dealers quote select lots at 30c to 31c and cold storage eggs at 27c to 28c a dozen.

On the farmers' market they are selling at 50c to 55c a dozen and are being bough up eagerly at that.

wholesale quotations for poultry are as follows: Chickens, 12c to 13c lb; fowl, 10c to 11c; geese, 10c to 12c; turkeys, 17c to 18c; ducks, 13c to 14c a lb, dressed weight; live weight from one cent to two cents a lb

less.

On the farmers' market dressed chickens are selling at 16c to 18c a 1b; fowl, 14c to 15c turkeys, 26c to 25c; ducks, 18c to 19c, and geese at 14c to 16c a lb.

Montreal prices for eggs and poultry are as follows: eggs in select lots, 29c to 36c a dozen; straight receibts, No. 1 quality, 36c

a dozen; straight recents, No. 1 quarty, so-a dozen; stored eggs, 26c a dozen. Poultry are quoted as follows: Chickens, 15c to 14c a lb; fowl, 10c to 11c; duchs, 15c to 16c geese, 11c to 12c and turkeys, 16c to 17c a lb HIDES

The following quotations are given by dealers for hides: No. 1, steer and cow hides, 19e; No. 3, 8c a lb; calf skins, 13e; sheepskins, 45c to 50e; tallow, 6c skins, 18c; sheepskins, 45c to 550; tallow, 6c to 55/c a lb. At country points dealers are paying as follows: Sheepskins, 51 to 851; calfskins, 15c; horsehair, 35c a lb. The market is quiet. In Montreal, the prices range about the same as in Toronto with a slightly higher quotation for lambskins, these being quot et at 70c each.

HAY AND STRAW

There is no change in the hay situation, dealers quoting as follows: No. 1 timoth-, \$12.50 to \$15. second grade, \$1.50 to \$15. to no no track, Toronto: straw, \$6.50 to \$7 a to no track, Toronto: straw, \$6.50 to \$7 a to no track, Toronto hay is selling at \$25 to \$25 a ton: clover and clover mixed at \$14 to \$17; straw in bundles at \$15 to \$18 and loose straw at \$15 to \$15 and loose straw at \$15

Montreal wholesale prices are as fol-lows: No. 1 timothy, \$12 to \$12.50; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11, and clover mixed, \$7 to \$7.50

There is a good local demand in Mon-treal but supplies are heavy and prices are a trifle lower

WOOL

Wool prices are the same. Washed f wool prices are the same. Washed fleeces are quoted at 21c to 22c: unwashed, 13c to 14c: rejects, 17c to 18c a lb.

In Montreal there is a fair demand and washed fleeces are quoted at 25½c to 25c; and unwashed at 16c to 17c a lb.

HONEY

There is a good demand Strained clover honey is quoted by dealers at 10%c a 15, in 60 lb, tins, and at 11c for five and ten lb, tins. Comb honey, \$2.50 to \$2.50 a dozen; buckwheat honey, 7c a lb. in ting

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

There is a scarcity of good apples in the market, and prices rule high. Spys are selling as high as \$450 a barrel: Greenings and Baldwins from \$550 to \$450. These prices are for choice assortments. Grapa are selling at 30c to 45c a basket.

are selling at 30c to 45c a basket. Vegetables are selling as follows: Carrots, 50c a bag: cabbage, 40c a dozen; beets, 50c to 60c a bag; cnions, \$1.25 a bag. On the farmers' market apples are selling at \$2.50 to \$4.50 a barrel. Vegetables

ing at \$2.50 to \$4.50 a Darrel. Vegetables are fetching the following prices: Cabbage. 40c to 50c a dozen; cauliflower, 5c to 15c each; celery, 40c to 50c a dozen; onions, 30c to 40c a basket; pumpkins, 5c to 15c each. MILL FEEDS

is no change in the price of mill feeds. On the local market Manitoba bran is quoted by dealers at \$19 a ton; shorts, \$21 a ton on track, and shorts \$22 a ton on track, Toronto.

on track, Toronto.

Montreal prices for mill feeds are as follows: Manitoba bran, 818 a ton; shorts, 821 a ton on track, Montreal; Ontario bran, 819; middlings, 822 a ton, in bags.

HOPS

The market is firm. Canadian are quoted at 30c but this price is nominal as there are scarcely any for sale. Bohemians are quoted at 36c to 36c; Bohemians are quoted at 36c to 36c; Bohemians, 30c to 33c; B. C. hops, 95 and Californians, 30c to 13c; B. C. hops, 95 and Californians, 30c to 13c; B. C. hops, 95 and Californians, 30c to 13c; B. C. hops, 95 and Californians, 30c to 33c; B. C. hops, 95 and Californians, 30c to 33c; B. C. hops, 95 and Californians, 30c to 33c; B. C. hops, 95 and Californians, 30c to 33c; B. C. hops, 95 and Californians, 30c to 33c; B. C. hops, 95 and 20c; B. C. hops, 95 and 20c; Barriera and 30c; B. C. hops, 95 and 20c; Barriera and 30c; B. C. hops, 95 and 20c; Barriera and 30c; B. C. hops, 95 and 20c; Barriera and 30c; B. C. hops, 95 and 20c; Barriera and 30c; B. C. hops, 95 and 20c; Barriera and 30c; B. C. hops, 95 and 20c; Barriera and 30c; Barriera and coast.

HORSE MARKET

Prices continue high and nothing of particular note is to be chronicled as hav-ing occurred during the past week.

Prices have ranged as follows: Heavy draught horses, \$240 to \$350; agricultural horses, \$250 to \$240; expressers, \$190 to \$250; drivers, \$150 to \$270; service-ably sound horses, \$50 to \$100.

LIVE STOCK

LIVE STOCK
The past week has seen a considerable falling off in shipments of western cattle to the Toronto market. The advent of the cold weather has possibly had a good dealt to do with this. Notwithstanding the dearth of cattle from the prairies three have been large markets, but the prominent feature has been the large number of inferior grades. Milch cows and calves are holding their own in price with sheep and lambs a trifle easier. Togs are still seed to the control of the co

to \$5.25.

to 85.25. Butcher cattle—choice, 85.75 to 86: medium, \$5 to 85.50; ordinary, \$3.75 to 84.75. Feeders—85 to 85.25. Stockers—choice, \$4.50 to \$5; medium,

\$4.25 to \$4.40. \$4.25 to \$4.40. Canners—\$1.50 to \$2. Milch cows—choice, \$70 to \$80 medium, \$50 to \$60; springers, \$30 to \$45.

Calves-84 to 88.

Calves—\$4 to \$8..

Sheep—ews, \$4.00 to \$5; bucks, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.70.

Hogs, f.o.h, \$5.50; fed and watered, \$5.55.

The Trade Bulletin's London cable reads as follows: "The market is steady at last week's advance. Canadian bacon, \$2a to

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

MONTHEAL FIG. MARKE!

Montreal, Saturday, Dec. 5.—The local supplies of live hogs this week were large-ly increased and as the demand for the offerings was not very active, prices were forced down, as low as \$70 being accepted for selected lots weighted off cars. More money was paid in some cases but the general tone of the market is weak and love the prices are looked for in the near latter prices are looked for in the near

The demand for dressed hogs is very good at the recent decline and sales have been made freely at 8,950 to 8,975 a owt. for fresh killed abattoir stock. A few country dressed hogs can be picked up at 8,75 to 89 a cwt.

PETERBORO HOG MARKETS

Peterboro, Dec. 5, 1910.—Danish hogs de-livered on the English market last week totalled 39,000. The market is very weak all round. The demand for bacon in the



Mr. S. Nixon, Kilbridge, Ont., writes Jan 21, 1910, "I have used ABSORBINE with suc cess on a curb."

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 123 Temple St. Springfield, Mass

PERCHERONS FOR SALE

Two American bred and recorded Black Percheron Stallions, rising three years old, present weight 1709 and 1800 lbs. sach. Brilliant—Besigne breeding, none better. These colts are sound and right in every way. Prices right. Write to: F. J. SULLIVAN, Windsor, Ont.



WEIL BROS. & CO., Est. 1871, Br 222 ort Wayne, Ind. NATURAL GIVE PHOSPHATE



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Bartlett Choice C TIMES th COSTS L aent protrations a A little home gro tity and i Full dire anteed sat for our b Mailed fro

Mail che THE E Detroit,

AY AYRS

four heife sell right, a They are by No. 14961. J. W. BOG BUR

They are home bred a They have gras large reconside Farm. E W 15-10-11

A Ayrehires duction, con quality. Wri R. M. HOWD WORLD'S

For Milk as ulls and hei address: W Tangle

AYRSH Special offer ers, imported official record NORFOLK CO.

"La Bols de Here are kayrshires, yorkshires white orp dottes and

AYRSI The Commer from Record of Dam on Sire's for next season neifers of the r

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Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No eard accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months, or 26 insertions during twelve months. **Поссорозначения поставляния поставляния поставляния поставляния**

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

ONE 2 VR. STALLION by Chine by Server Bean, Imp. Tearling stallions and fillies by that greatest of sires. Acme Imp. mostly all reactions of sires. Acme Imp. mostly all reactions of sires. Acme Imp. mostly all reactions of the sires of the

CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CAT-TLE.—Large selection of best stock Prices reasonable.—Smith & Richardson, breed-ers and importers. Columbus On-

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMS-TOWN, P. QUEBEC, — Importation and breeding of high-class Clydesdales a spec-ialty. Special importations will be made. —Duposa McMachras.

SPRINGROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAM-WORTHS.—High-class stock, choice breed-ing. Present offerings, two year old helf-ers, fresh and in calf. Young bulls. Five Tamworth boars from Imp. stock, ready to wean.—A. O. Hallman Breedan. Ont.

Plymouth Rock and Orpington fowl.-A.

CLYDE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE— Young stock for sale at all times.—S. F. Redmond, Peterboro, Ont.

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BARTLETT'S "FARMER BRAND"

Cotton Seed Meal Produces Milk

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Bartlett's "Farmer Brand" of Farge
Choice Cotton Seed Meal has SIX
TIMES the feeding value of corn and
COSTS LESS. Contains 41 to 46 per
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home grown feed will double the quanrations and red will double the quanrations and red will double the quanrations with a successful Feeding."
Full directions with guality of milk.
Full directions with successful Feeding."
For booklet, "Successful Feeding."
Six per ton f.o.b. Windsor.
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Mail check for trial order to
THE BARTLETT COMPANY

THE BARTLETT COMPANY Detroit, Michigan

AYRSHIRES

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE Your heifers coming two years old. Will sell right, as I am going to quit farming. They are bred from Reliance of Glenora. No. 14951.

J. W. BOGGART, Mcrewood, Ont.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES Are Well Known.

They are from the best imported and home bred stock. They are true to type. They have good show yard records, as well as large records of milk and butter fat. Stock for sale. Write or come to Burnside Farm.

E W 15-10-11 R. R. NESS, Proprietor, Howick, Que

AYRSHIRES

Ayrehires of the right stamp for production, combined with good type and quality. Write for prices. 0-22-12-10 R. M. HOWDEN, St. Louis Station, Que

WORLD'S CHAMPION HERD OF

AYRSHIRES

For Milk and Butter Production. A few bulls and heifers for sale at present. Call or address:

WOODDISSE BROS. Tanglewyld Farm, Rothsay, Ont.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE Special offering of Cows, Bulls and Heif-ers, imported or Canadian bred, with large official records; good udders, good teats, big records: also 20 pair large Toulouse Geese at \$5 per pair, and White Wyan-dotte Cockerels. For particulars write:

W. THORN
Trout River Stock Farm.
NORFOLK CO. LYNEDOCH ONT.

"La Bols de la Roches" Stock Farm Here are kept the choicest strains of AYBSHIRES, imported and home bred YORKSHIRES of the set bacon types YORKSHIRES AND AYBSHIRES AND AYBSHIR

Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. AYRSHIRE BULLS

The Commercial Kind. All descended from Record of Performance Cows and Gr. Dam on Sire's side; all ages. Several fit for next season's work. Will exchange for heiters of the right kind. Prices right.

JAMES BEGG R. R. No. I, St. Thomas, Ont.

Prize Winner For Sale

Prize Winner For Sale
Imported dyrshire Bull, Morton Mains
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Old Country is very poor, the market being down two to three shillings. The delivery of hogs on the local market is very heavy. The George Matthews Co. quote the following prices for this week's shipments: f.o.b. sountry bothes, \$640 act, weighed off \$6.00 act, which is \$6.00 act, which is \$6.00 act.

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE Montreal, Saturday, Dec. 3.—Very full prices are being paid for the final deliveries as the first from the factories, as hith as 13%c have been paid for colored cheese with white cheen paid for colored decease with white free is entirely asked by the advance in price is entirely caused by the increased demand from Great Britisin, particularly for colored cheese, which has been sold on the market at as high as 12c a lb., and dealers generally are asking about 13%c a lb. for finest white Septembers and decolorer. The stock of this class unsold, however, is small, and a lit-

To Accomplish Great Results

It must be remembered that it takes time to accomplish great results from advertising. It is not often possible to insert an ad. in a paper one issue and sell stock the succeeding week. How many people do you suppose bought Ivry soan the first time they were told, "itt floats"? "It floats"?

A live stock breeder's adver-tisement is a sort of introduc-tion to the public. It is the way he uses to establish his reoutation and to call the atten-tion of prosnective buvers to the quality and class of stock he breeds and offers for sale, it naturally follows then that constant repetition is the only sure method of obtaining the desired results.

results.

If you consider your hest interests next year, you will have an advertisement in each and ever issue of Farm and Dairy that soes to the 10,000 farmers who send it. Whits she Farm and Dairy Advertising Denartment now about a contract for 1011 and make arrangements for your advertisement to appear in Farm and Dairy results in Farm and Dairy results with the first issue of the New Year.

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tories still to be delivered.

The market for butter is very strong owing to the good demand from all parts of the Dominion for supplies, several car loads being shipped to the far west every week, and the demand from the local dealers for consumption in and about Montreal is larger than it has ever been at this season of the year. Finest creamery is quotient from receipts at 26/c to 25c a h, with ordinary finest from receipts at 26/c to 25c ab.

GOSSIP

GOSSIP

RRITISH COLUMBIA

Rritish Columbia fruit has again received the min awards at the Old Country exhibitions. After the numerous
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National Apple Show held at Vancouver
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AYRSHIRES



SPRINGHILL AYRSNIRES Imported and home bred stock of a ages for sale. Stock shown with grea success at all the eading fairs.

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS

Maxville. Ont
Long Distance Phone. E-1-7-11

AYRSHIRE BULLS

From Record of Performance Cows, one Dec., 1909, one Mar., 1910, and 1 April, 1910 Write for particulars of animals and dama' record.—W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont. (Phone.)

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE — Bull calf born Mar. 24th, 1910, dam first heifer of her age in Ganada to make 20 lbs. butter in 7 days. Bull calf born, Apr. 17, dam sister to dam of No. 1, and the state of th

DAVID CAUGHELL, Yarmouth Centre, Ont.

Centre and Hill View Holsteins SELECT FROM

At head of herd we have three of the choicest bulls in Canada, the Colontha and Norine, Cornocopia and King Segis strains, dame and grand dame average over 30 hs. butter in 7 days. We also own the Champatter of the colon of America in 30 days test: also 5th of the colon of the

P. D. EDE OXFORD CENTRE, P.O. Woodstock Station
Long Distance Telephone

BROAD LEA HOLSTEINS

Choicely bred bull calves sired by Summer Hill Choice Goods: also some choice young Cows. Prices right for quick sale.

CARL SMITH, Arkona, Ont. Long Distance Phone.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF

FOR SALE—Pure bred Holstein Bull Calf. 5 months old, A1 breeding, nicely marked; dam won first at Newmarket fair, 1910. C. R. DYKE, Armitage, York Co., Ont.

CEDAR VIEW REG. HOLSTEINS Bull and heifer calves. Yearly heifers. Cows soon to freshen. Also some good

G. W. COUNTRYMAN, TWEED, ONT. EVERGREENS HOLSTEIN HERD

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

A number of nice straight Bulls descended from World record stock; also a few choice young Cows. Apply to

M. HARTLEY, Norwich, Ont. HOLSTEINS

We are in the market for the Best Hol-stein Bull that money will buy to head our herd of over 50 registered females, several of whom are making good in the Record of Performance. Send descriptions and breed ing to

MONRO & LAWLESS Elmdale Farms Thorold, Ont.

ing to

Homestead Holsteins

My crops were ruined with hail, so 1 would sell 4 heifers in calf to Peter Teake. Two miles from Harrietsville Station, C. P.R. Visitors met by appointment, or from phone connection with station.

B. R. BARR, Harrietsville, Ontario Middlesex Co.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE THE MOST PROFITABLE DAIRY BREED Illustrated Descriptive Booklets Free HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ABS'N OF AMERICA 7 L.HOUGHTON, SECY, BOX 149, BRATTLEBORG, VT 25-8-11

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE All ages, at half their value; the produc-

Homestead Holstein -Herd-

Headed by the great young sire Dutch-land Colantha Sir Abbelerk. Dam and shire's dam servage 3183 by the shire's dam servage 3183 by the days. He is the result of crossing Tidy Pauline Ec (0, 224, (the best member of the famous family), with the great son of the famous family, with the great son of the famous family, with the great son of the famous family, with the great son of the famous family of the great son is preeding. Bull calves of the great son of 25 months old, from dams up to 25% be, butter in 7 days.

EDMUND LAIDLAW & SONS Box 254 Aylmer West, Ont.

Wanted To Purchase

Registered Holstein Heifer Calves and yearlings; only good stock wanted. Address Box No. H., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

HOLSTEINS



If you are wanting HOL-STEINS, any age, either sex, write: write:
GORDON H. MANHARD,
Manhard, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

Before buying consult us for what you need, either male or female. A pair of well bred young bulls for sale.

JAMES A. CASKEY, Madoc, Ont

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bull calves sired by Count Hengervel Fayne De Kol, who is brother of the two great cows, Grace Fayne End Homestead, 355 lbs. butter in 7 days, and De Kol 70 lbs. butter in 7 days, and De Kol 70 lbs. butter in 7 days, and De Kol 70 lbs. butter in 7 days, and De Kol 70 lbs. butter in 7 days, and days. These calves. Out the milk in 100 days. These calves. See Figure 10 days. These cows with records of 20 lbs. Telephone. E.F. OBLER, Bronte, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

HOLSTEINS
I am offering mr stock bull Mantel Korndyke, grandson of Sara Jewel Hengerveli,
rising 3 years. Also bull calver from
R, of M, dams. In Tamworths, 8 young sows. Some just
bred and others ready to breed. Also
single combed White Leghorn cockerels,
J. MCKENZIE, Willowdaio. Ont.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

We are now offering for sale a 13 mos. old son of "Gount De Kol Pietertje Pani" out of a 20 lb. dam; also a son of Sara Hengerveld Korndyke, from an 18 lb. cow. Both choice individuals, fit for service. 22-11 BROWN BROS, LYN, ONT.



offers 5 mes. to 4 yr. old
daughters of Velstra Tridunghters of Vels

GEO. W. ANDERSON, Rossmore

"LES CHENAUX FARMS" VAUDREUIL, QUE.

HOLSTEINS-Winners-in the ring and at the pail. Gold Medal herd at Ottawa They combine Conformation and Produc-

Bull and Heifer Calves from our winners for sale. DR. HARWOOD, Prop. D, BODEN, Mgr E-o-w-15-6-11

RIVERVIEW HERD
Offers Bull Calf born February 14th, 1910.
Sire Sir Aaggie Beets Segis. Six dams in
pedigree average 25.60 lbs. in seven days. P. J. SALLEY

Lachine Rapids. Que.

Brookside Holsteins

Four bulls sired by Highland Veeman Kordyke (Imp.). 3 nearest dams average 20 lbs. butter 7 days. These calves are out of cows sired by "Johanna Rue 4th" Lad who earries 57% per cent. blood of "Otlantha Johanna Lad." Mr. Field's \$3,000 bull, whose dams have high 0. Tests. JAS, MOTHERAL, Box 99, DRUMBO, ONT. W. L. LAMBKIN, FORDWICH, ONT.

"THE SWEETEST OF ALL THE CHARITIES."

Will You Help It In 9 Its Hour of Need

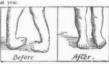
THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO



Appeals to Fathers and Mothers of Ontario on be-half of suffering children. This Institution did more work in 1910 than ever before. Total In-Patients 1,224. Of these, 783 were from the city and 441 from

the country. the Hospital has treated in its cots and beds 16,837 children; 12,370 of these were unable to pay and READY FOR MOTHER. were treated free.

There were 60 cases of club feet corrected



THE HOSPITAL IS A PROVIN-CIAL CHARITY.

The sick child from the most remote corner of Ontario has the same claim as the child living within sight of the great House of Mercy in College Street, Toronto. Our cause is the children's cause. Could there be one that has a stronger claim on the people of this Province?



Perfect results in Harelip cases. 18 infants ere relieved of this terrible deformity last year. He Hospital is to continue its great work, it must appeal to your pocketbook as well as to your heart. Let your Dollars be messages of mercy to the suffering little children of Ontario.

Please send your contribution to J. Ross Robertson, Chairman, or to Douglas Davidson, Secretary-Treasu er, The Hospital for Sick Children, College St., Teronto.

Let Us Suggest Some Good Reading

That will help make your labor more profitable. We can supply you with my of a long list of books dealing with all phases of agriculture, including dairying, soil culture, horticulture and breeding and raising poultry and live These books cost little and are worth much.

Let us know what special line you de sire to study. We will tell you what books you should read.

Improve the long winter evenings by study. Watch the columns of Farm and Dairy for notes of new and stan dard books.

Send a post card for our Catalogue. ROOK DEPARTMENT

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

Mention Farm and Dairy when writing

Were Like Mr. Frasei

To like you to do like he did—for your own good. Like a great many other people he had seen many of our advertisements. Had read some of them, just as you are reading this one. The time came when he was figuring on a new roof and he read one of our advertisements very carefully.

He thought, as maybe you do, that a wood shingle roof was the least expensive, and though not the best nor most durable, was at least 'yood enough' for him. But our ads said that Oshawa Steel Shingles cost about the same as wood shingles and were less expensive to put on. That sounded promising,

Further he read that slate cost six times as much, and so-called "ready-roofing" cost thirty-three times as much. The Oshawa Steel Shingles were fire-proof, leak-proof, rust-proof, rut-proof, rain-snow-and-wet-proof, need no painting, no patching.

The street of th

but will the roof make good?). Then he read my guarantee. That impressed him as being very straightforward, de-pendable. "It that means all it says: "A perfect roof for 25 years, or a new one free" he thought, "why this advertise-ment is no idle boast." By using Oshawa Steel Shingles I settle the roofing question Admitted for at least 25 years. If this definitely for at least 25 years. If this concern is financially responsible that guarantee seems to cover everything.

guarantee seems to cover everything.

"Guese II] send for their booklet, any,
way, and look into the facts a little
further." Andhe did. He got all the facts,
before deciding. That's where I wish,
you were like him. I want you to get all the facts about
Oshawa Steel Shingles. THEN you can decide. You only
fool yourself if you doubt one word I say about our
you against disappointment—absolutely. You'd not think
of using any other kind of roofing if you actually KNEW
how good a roof my Oshawa Steel Shingles make.

Do Send for My Book of Facts About Roofs & Africa Be curious, enquiring. Look into the facts. The book is free. Write to our nearest office for a copy.



When I say "Guaranteed for 25 years" I mean it -No "Ifs" About it

Can You Afford Any Roof which is NOT Guaranteed?

Can you afford to put on a roof that will need some fixing next year, more fixing again the following year, and so on until it needs so much fixing that an entirely new roof is nece-thal that a new roof is necessary to the con-tent of the content of the content of the state of the content of the content of the extent of the content of the roofing question at some for the con-antee his roof if it actually is as good as Oshawa Steel Shingles?



Here Are Pictures of Two Patterns of Oshawa Steel Shingles(Guaranteed)

They come in squares 10 x 10 ft.—covering 100 square feet of roof. They are stamped from heavy sheet steel—25 gauge steel—the steel of the stamped from heavy sheet steel—25 gauge steel—the steel ste

PEDLARIZE All Your Buildings, Inside and Out

buildings, analysis and doing for the whole building what Oshawa Steel Shingies do for the roof. I make other kinds of the three of three of the three of three

Costs far less than Any other kind of roof

Oshawa Steel Shingles cost only \$4.50 for a hundred square feet. Yor'd have to spend as unuel right away for wood shingles. You'll be lucky if the wood-shingle-roof lasts as long as ten years—whereas my shingles are guaranteed to give you a perfectly good roof for at least twenty-five years. Oshawa Steel Shingles cost less to put on, and need no painting. And you can be sure an Oshawa Shingled roof will

Rain-snow-wind-proof Fire and lightning proof No painting No patching

No bother at all with your Oshawa, Shingjel roof once it's on your building. Notice we don't merely say this. We guarantee it, with new roof right up to the last day of the twenty-fifth year. That means it must be absolutely weather-proof. Also it is free-proof, the building warmer in winter and cooler in sunner. And you need never worry' with repairs. In this the kind of roof you want: this the kind of roof you want:

What More Can You Ask of a Roof?

A roof that is practically one big seamless sheet of tough, galvanized steel, without a to get into, that keeps out the heat of summer and the cold of winter—an absolutely perfect roof for the next twenty-five years. Why should you even consider any other kind's particulars about a roof like this. Don't you think so? Then write for our book-day, It is free—from our nearest office.

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa Established 1861

HALIFAX ST. JOHN
16 Prince St.
PORT ARTHUR
45 Cemberland St.
76 Lemberland St.
313 ADDRESS OUR HEAREST WA

MONTREAL
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